

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
v.)	Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-00290-NBF
)	
MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.,)	
and MARVELL SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

**PLAINTIFF CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY'S
MOTION TO PERMIT REGISTRATION OF JUDGMENT
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1963**

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1963, Plaintiff Carnegie Mellon University (“CMU”) respectfully requests that the Court permit it to register its judgment (and any amended judgment) against Marvell Technology Group, Ltd. (“MTGL”) and Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. (“MSI”) (collectively, “Marvell”) in other judicial districts (the “Motion”).

Between the entry of judgment in January 2013 and the close of its most recent quarter on November 2, 2013, Marvell has expended over \$465 million dollars on stock repurchases and dividends, materially reducing its assets available to satisfy CMU’s current judgment. CMU has received no assurances that Marvell will stop depleting its assets in such a manner. Marvell also has not set aside any reserve to pay the judgment and has told the Securities and Exchange Committee (“SEC”) that it has no intention of creating an accounting reserve for the judgment. On November 5, 2013, media reports suggested that Marvell may be considering a leveraged buy out (“LBO”). An LBO (or any other financing transaction involving Marvell’s assets) would further dissipate and/or encumber Marvell’s assets and/or net worth substantially such that CMU’s ability to collect on the judgment would be at an even greater risk. In view of the foregoing, CMU demanded on November 8, 2013 that Marvell post a bond adequate to protect CMU’s rights. Marvell has not done so.

On December 2, 2013, Marvell made public that its acting Chief Financial Officer had resigned on November 27, 2013. On the same day, it was announced that a law firm was investigating whether Marvell’s officers and directors breached their fiduciary duties in connection with declining net income.

Despite further discussions between the parties, Marvell still has not posted a bond adequate to protect CMU’s rights. Accordingly, CMU must take action to protect its rights.

In further support of this Motion, CMU states:

INTRODUCTION

1. On December 26, 2012, the jury found that Marvell infringed CMU's '839 and '180 patents and awarded CMU \$1,169,140,271 in damages based on Marvell's sales of infringing chips during the period March 6, 2003 through July 28, 2012. Dkt. 762.

2. On January 14, 2013, the Court entered judgment on the jury's verdict against Marvell and in favor of CMU (the "Judgment"). Dkt. 769. Accordingly, the fourteen-day automatic stay of execution of the Judgment under Rule 62(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure expired on January 28, 2013.

3. CMU has been entitled to execute on the Judgment since January 28, 2013 because neither MTGL nor MSI posted a bond or other adequate security under Rule 62(b) to stay execution of the Judgment during the pendency of post-trial motions.¹

4. CMU, however, now intends to execute on the Judgment immediately because:

(a) The Court has denied Marvell's motions for post-trial relief with the exception of Marvell's Motion for Judgment on Laches (Dkt. 802). Thus, the pendency of the remaining post-trial motions no longer counsels against immediate execution on a judgment that will be, at a minimum, in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

(b) Between the entry of Judgment in January 2013 and the close of Marvell's most recent quarter on November 2, 2013, Marvell has expended over \$465 million dollars on stock repurchases and dividends, materially reducing its assets available to satisfy the Judgment. *See, e.g.*, Exhibits A-B; Dkt. 787; Dkt. 853. CMU has received no assurances that Marvell will stop depleting its assets by way of stock dividends and share repurchases on the scale reflected in

¹As indicated in the Judgment, Marvell's "timely filing of certain [post-trial] motions under the Court's December 26, 2012 scheduling order (Dkt. 763) . . . will postpone any obligation to file a Notice of Appeal under Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(4) or to seek approval of any bond pending appeal under Fed. R. Civ. P. 62(d) until after the Court resolves such motions." Dkt. 769 (emphasis added). This does not, however, relieve Marvell of its obligation under Fed. R. Civ. P. 62(b) to provide adequate security during the pendency of post-trial motions if it wishes to stay execution.

Marvell's SEC filings. To the contrary, Marvell is scheduled to make a dividend payment of approximately \$30 million on December 23, 2013.² As one consequence of this payment, Marvell's CEO, Dr. Sutardja, and his family will collect millions of dollars

(c) Marvell has not set aside any reserve to pay the Judgment and has told the SEC that it has no intention of creating an accounting reserve for the Judgment. *See* Ex. C (Letter from SEC) and D (Marvell response letter).

(d) Since October 4, 2013 (shortly after this Court denied Marvell's motions for post-trial relief), CMU has discussed with Marvell the posting and terms of a bond sufficient to stay execution on the Judgment. Marvell has designated these bond discussions as "confidential," such that CMU can share them with the Court only under seal at this time.

(e) On November 5, 2013, Bloomberg, among other media outlets, reported that Kohlberg, Kravis Roberts & Co. ("KKR") had acquired almost 5% of Marvell's outstanding stock and that Marvell may be considering an LBO. *See* Ex. E. An LBO (or any other financing transaction involving Marvell's assets) would further dissipate and/or encumber Marvell's assets and/or net worth substantially such that CMU's ability to collect on the judgment would be at an even greater risk.

(f) On November 8, 2013, CMU demanded that Marvell post a bond adequate to protect CMU's rights. Although Marvell has represented publicly that it had access to bonding authority in an amount sufficient to secure the existing Judgment and the parties have discussed possible terms of a bond, Marvell has not actually put into place an adequate bond to protect CMU's rights.

² In its November 21, 2013 filing with the SEC, Marvell suggests that Bermuda law may require Marvell (finally) to change its conduct, at least with respect to its dividends. *See* Dkt. 905 at Exhibit B at 3 (Marvell stating in its Form 8-K that "[d]evelopments in ongoing litigation could affect Marvell's ability to pay the dividend on December 23, 2013 under Bermuda law, where Marvell is incorporated. In such an event, the payment of the dividend could be delayed until such time as Marvell can meet statutory requirements under Bermuda law.").

(g) On December 2, 2013, Marvell made public that, on November 27, 2013, Brad Feller, Marvell's acting Chief Financial Officer and Chief Controller, resigned all his positions with Marvell, effective December 10, 2013, allegedly "to pursue other opportunities." *See Ex. F.* Marvell's prior Chief Financial Officer, Clyde Hosein, resigned on October 18, 2012 also allegedly "to pursue other opportunities." *See Ex. G.* Marvell apparently has not hired a permanent successor to either Mr. Feller or Mr. Hosein.

(h) On December 2, 2013, Shareholders Foundation, Inc. announced that a law firm had begun an investigation on behalf of Marvell's investors into potential breaches of fiduciary duties by certain officers and directors at Marvell. *See Ex. H.*

(i) CMU expected that its bond discussions with Marvell would provide CMU with adequate security based on, among other things, Marvell's public representations that it expected it could adequately secure the Judgment while at the same time continuing to pay dividends and repurchasing stock.

5. Based on CMU's investigation, CMU asserts that, to the best of its knowledge, information and belief, Marvell does not, at present, have any physical assets located in the Western District of Pennsylvania and any intangible assets potentially amenable to garnishment in Pennsylvania are insufficient to satisfy the Judgment.³

6. To collect and enforce its Judgment, CMU, therefore, must proceed against Marvell's assets located outside of this judicial district. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1963, CMU requests that the Court enter an order permitting CMU to register the Judgment (and any Amended Judgment) in the Northern District of California and any other judicial district in the United States in which Marvell's assets are found.

³ CMU intends to serve writs of execution on Pennsylvania branches of banks where CMU believes Marvell maintains accounts and Pennsylvania locations of Marvell customers that owe Marvell money. Even if the branches or customers respond to those garnishments, CMU believes that the amounts available are less than the amount of the Judgment.

ARGUMENT

I. “Good Cause” Exists to Permit CMU to Register the Judgment in Other Judicial Districts, Including the Northern District of California, Under 28 U.S.C § 1963.

A. Legal Standard for Registration of a Judgment Based on a Showing of “Good Cause”

7. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1963, “[a] judgment in an action for the recovery of money . . . entered in any . . . district court . . . may be registered by filing a certified copy of the judgment in any other district . . . when the judgment has become final by appeal or expiration of the time for appeal or *when ordered by the court that entered the judgment for good cause shown*. *Id.* (emphasis added).

8. Registration of a judgment in another judicial district based on a showing of “good cause” is permitted notwithstanding the fact that post-trial motions are pending. *See, e.g., Associated Bus. Telephone Systems, Inc. v. Greater Capital Corp.*, 128 F.R.D. 63, 66-67 (D.N.J. 1989); *see also Great Am. Ins. Co. v. Stephens*, No. 04-3642, 2006 WL 2349991, at *1-*2 (E.D. Pa. Aug. 11, 2006); *Garden State Tanning, Inc. v. Mitchell Mfg. Group, Inc.*, No. CIV.A. 98-4789, 2000 WL 1201372, at *1-*2 (E.D. Pa. Aug. 4, 2000). A judgment is ripe for registration on “good cause” shown where the judgment debtor has failed to post adequate security. *See Cheminova A/S v. Griffin L.L.C.*, 182 F. Supp. 2d 68, 80 (D.D.C. 2002). This is because “the distinct possibility of plaintiff being faced with an unsatisfied judgment is sufficient ‘good cause’ to order the registration entered notwithstanding the alleged inconvenience and cost to defendant.” *Associated Bus. Telephone Systems*, 128 F.R.D. at 66-67. In this case, Marvell has failed to post any security for the judgment despite CMU’s request that it do so.

9. A judgment creditor can demonstrate “good cause” under 28 U.S.C. § 1963 by “a mere showing that the defendant has substantial property in the other district and insufficient [property] in the rendering district to satisfy the judgment.” *Associated Bus. Telephone Systems*, 128 F.R.D. at 66 (quoting Siegel, Commentary on 1988 Revision, 28 U.S.C. § 1963 (West Supp.

1989)); *see also Schreiber v. Kellogg*, 839 F. Supp. 1157, 162 (E.D. Pa. 1993) (“The good cause requirement may be satisfied if the judgment debtor has substantial property in a foreign district and insufficient property in the rendering district to satisfy the judgment.”). “While improper transfers or other activity designed to deprive plaintiff of the benefits of the judgment are sufficient to satisfy the requirement of good cause, they are not necessary.” *Lankler Siffert & Wohl, LLP v. A. Cal Rossi, Jr.*, No. 02 Civ.10055, 2004 WL 1627167, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. July 21, 2004).

10. A judgment creditor’s burden to show “good cause” is minor: “[j]udgment creditors . . . *need not show exact evidence of assets and registration may be granted upon a lesser showing.*” *Owen v. Soundview Fin. Group, Inc.*, 71 F. Supp. 2d 278, 278-79 (S.D.N.Y. 1999) (emphasis added) (internal quotation marks omitted). Indeed, absent contrary evidence, a declaration or affidavit offered in support of the judgment creditor’s motion for registration should be “presumed to be true” and it will be sufficient alone for a finding of “good cause.” *Owen*, 71 F. Supp. 2d at 279; *Cianbro Corp. v. George H. Dean, Inc.*, 749 F. Supp. 2d 1, 2-3 (D. Me. 2010).

B. Registration Is Appropriate Here Because Marvell Owns Few, if Any, Assets in Pennsylvania, Whereas It Owns Substantial Assets in the Northern District of California.

11. Because MTGL and MSI do not own sufficient assets in the Western District of Pennsylvania to satisfy CMU’s Judgment, “good cause” exists under 28 U.S.C. § 1963 for registration of the Judgment in the Northern District of California, where defendants own substantial assets.

12. There is no doubt that MTGL and MSI lack sufficient assets in the Western District of Pennsylvania to satisfy a judgment presently in excess of \$1.16 billion. Marvell has admitted that neither MTGL nor MSI has business facilities or employees in the Western District

of Pennsylvania. *See* Dkt. 25-7 (declaration of J. Laufman, Vice President and General Counsel of MSI, in support of motion to transfer venue); Dkt. 26 (Marvell's brief in support of motion to transfer venue), at 6-7. These statements by Marvell's in-house and outside counsel are consistent with MTGL's current SEC filings and company website, which indicate that the company has offices and owns or leases real property in several U.S. states and abroad, but not in Pennsylvania. *See* Ex. I (MTGL's 2013 10-K); Ex. J (Marvell website list of corporate offices). Moreover, based on a reasonable search of documents produced and deposition and trial testimony in this case, and publicly available information, CMU has been unable to find any evidence whatsoever indicating that MTGL or MSI owns assets located in the Western District of Pennsylvania, except to the extent that its bank and/or security accounts may be attached here. *See* Ex. K (Declaration of P. McElhinny, K&L Gates).

13. Conversely, MTGL and MSI own substantial assets located in the Northern District of California that could satisfy a significant portion or all of the Judgment. MTGL's U.S. headquarters, which houses research and design functions as well as substantially all of its sales, marketing, administration, and operations, is located in Santa Clara, California, which lies within the Northern District of California. *See* Ex. I. According to MTGL's SEC filings, it (likely through subsidiaries) owns the company's Santa Clara facility, which consists of approximately 993,000 square feet on 33.8 acres of land. *Id.* MSI, which is MTGL's operating subsidiary, maintains its headquarters and principal place of business at the Santa Clara facility. *See* Dkt. 25-7; Dkt. 26, at 4-7; Ex. J (Marvell website description of company). Given that both MTGL and MSI have a very significant presence in the Northern District of California, CMU states on information and belief that additional and substantial assets will likely be found in that judicial district and in other districts in California.

C. The Court Should Permit CMU to Register Its Judgment (and Any Amended Judgment) in Any Judicial District in the United States Where Marvell's Assets are Found.

14. In addition to CMU's current understanding of MTGL's and MSI's assets and the location of those assets, CMU intends to seek discovery in aid of execution from Marvell and potentially other persons or entities under Rule 69(a)(2). Such discovery will enable CMU to obtain detailed information about where MTGL's and MSI's assets are located.

15. To avoid the burden of repeated motions for the Court to permit the registration of the Judgment in other judicial districts, CMU requests that the Court allow it to register the Judgment in any district in the United States where MTGL's or MSI's assets are found, now or in the future. "Good cause" undoubtedly exists for such an order because MTGL and MSI currently owns insufficient assets in Pennsylvania and registration of the Judgment wherever significant assets are found through discovery will be necessary to collect on CMU's Judgment. CMU further requests that the Court's Order permit CMU to register any Amended Judgment without the need for further relief from this Court.

16. On similar facts, this Court recently entered an order permitting registration in any "judicial district in the United States where Plaintiff determines that Defendant has real and/or personal property" provided that plaintiff "properly file on the docket of this Court a notice setting forth the places of, and bases for, each such registration." *See Grant Street Group, Inc. v. Realauction.com LLC*, Case No. 09-01407, Dkt. 693 (W.D. Pa. July 31, 2013) (Hornak, J.). CMU has attached hereto a proposed order consistent with this Court's prior order.

CONCLUSION

17. For the reasons stated above, CMU respectfully requests that the Court permit the Judgment (and any Amended Judgment) to be registered in the Northern District of California

pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1963 and registered in the future in any other judicial district in the United States in which Marvell's assets are found.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: December 6, 2013

/s/ Christopher M. Verdini

Patrick J. McElhinny Pa. I.D. # 53510
patrick.mcelhinny@klgates.com
Mark Knedeisen Pa. I.D. #82489
mark.knadeisen@klgates.com
Christopher M. Verdini Pa. I.D. # 93245
christopher.verdini@klgates.com
K&L Gates LLP
K&L Gates Center
210 Sixth Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
Phone: (412) 355-6500

Douglas B. Greenswag (admitted *pro hac vice*)
douglas.greenswag@klgates.com
925 Fourth Avenue, Suite 2900
K&L Gates LLP
Seattle, WA 98104-1158
Phone: 206.623.7580

Counsel for Plaintiff, Carnegie Mellon University

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on December 6, 2013 the foregoing was filed electronically. Notice of this filing will be sent to all parties by operation of the Court's electronic filing system.

Parties may access this filing through the Court's system.

/s Christopher M. Verdini

Christopher M. Verdini

Pa. I.D. # 93245

christopher.verdini@klgates.com

K&L GATES LLP

K&L Gates Center

210 Sixth Avenue

Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Ph (412) 355-6500

Fax (412) 355-6501

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY,)	
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Plaintiff,)	
v.)	Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-00290-NBF
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MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.,)	
and MARVELL SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

[PROPOSED] ORDER

AND NOW, on this ____ day of _____ 2013, upon consideration of Plaintiff Carnegie Mellon University’s Motion to Permit Registration of Judgment Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1963 and any responses thereto, it is hereby ORDERED that said Motion is GRANTED. It is further ORDERED that Plaintiff may register this Court’s judgment (Dkt. 769) and any subsequent amended judgment in the Northern District of California, and in any other judicial district in the United States where Plaintiff determines that Defendant has real and/or personal property. Plaintiff shall promptly file on the docket of this Court a notice setting forth the places of, and bases for, each such registration.

BY THE COURT:

The Honorable Nora Barry Fischer

Exhibit A

Marvell's Cash v. "But for" Cash without SPR & Div

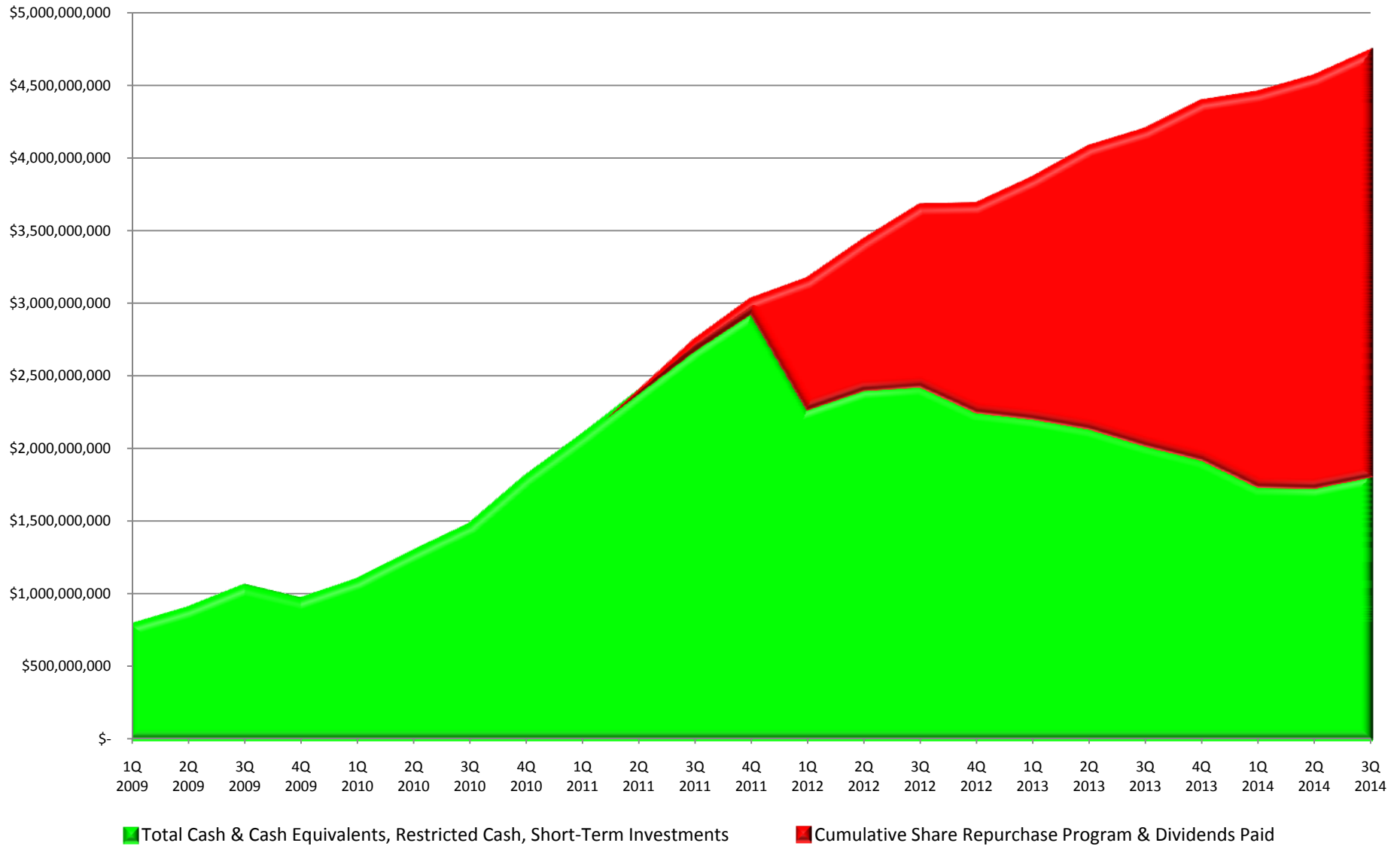


Exhibit B

Exhibit C



DIVISION OF
CORPORATION FINANCE

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

April 30, 2013

Via E-mail

Dr. Sehat Sutardja
Chief Executive Officer
Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
Canon's Court
22 Victoria Street
Hamilton HM 12, Bermuda

**Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year Ended February 2, 2013
Filed March 29, 2013
File No.: 000-30877**

Dear Dr. Sutardja:

We have reviewed your filings and have the following comment. We have limited our review to only your financial statements and related disclosures and do not intend to expand our review to other portions of your documents. In our comment, we may ask you to provide us with information so we may better understand your disclosure.

Please respond to this letter within ten business days by providing the requested information or by advising us when you will provide the requested response. If you do not believe our comment applies to your facts and circumstances, please tell us why in your response.

After reviewing the information you provide in response to this comment, we may have additional comments.

Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year Ended February 2, 2013

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, page 57

Note 10 - Commitments and Contingencies, page 86

-Contingencies, page 87

1. We note your disclosures regarding legal matters outstanding with the Carnegie Mellon Litigation and the significance of the related December 26, 2012 patent judgment against the company. We further note it appears you did not accrue any liabilities for this matter as of February 2, 2013. Please explain to us the significant factors you considered in determining that no accrual for this matter was necessary under the circumstances.

Dr. Sehat Sutardja
Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
April 30, 2013
Page 2

Within your discussion, please provide to us an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss related to this matter since this is an unrecognized contingencies whereby an accrual has not been made. In this regard, we refer to the disclosures in this note and elsewhere in the filing of the damage amounts awarded against you in the case so it is not clear to us why you unable to provide any range of loss disclosures for the Carnegie contingency in this note. Refer to the guidance at FASB ASC 450-20-50.

We urge all persons who are responsible for the accuracy and adequacy of the disclosure in the filing to be certain that the filing includes the information the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and all applicable Exchange Act rules require. Since the company and its management are in possession of all facts relating to a company's disclosure, they are responsible for the accuracy and adequacy of the disclosures they have made.

In responding to our comments, please provide a written statement from the company acknowledging that:

- the company is responsible for the adequacy and accuracy of the disclosure in the filing;
- staff comments or changes to disclosure in response to staff comments do not foreclose the Commission from taking any action with respect to the filing; and
- the company may not assert staff comments as a defense in any proceeding initiated by the Commission or any person under the federal securities laws of the United States.

You may contact Tara Harkins, Staff Accountant, at (202) 551-3639 or Jay Webb, Reviewing Accountant, at (202) 551-3603 if you have questions regarding these comments. In this regard, do not hesitate to contact me at (202) 551-3643.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jay Webb "for"

Kevin L. Vaughn
Accounting Branch Chief

Exhibit D

CORRESP 1 filename1.htm

[COMPANY LETTERHEAD]

May 24, 2013

VIA EDGAR AND OVERNIGHT DELIVERY

Securities and Exchange Commission
Division of Corporation Finance
100 F Street N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20549

Attention: Kevin L. Vaughan, Accounting Branch Chief
Tara Harkins, Staff Accountant
Jay Webb

**Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
Form 10-K for the Year Ended February 2, 2013
Filed March 29, 2013
File No. 000-30877**

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (also referred to herein as the “company,” “Marvell,” “we,” “us” and “our”), we submit this letter in response to comments from the staff (the “Staff”) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) received by letter dated April 30, 2013 relating to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 2, 2013 filed with the Commission on March 29, 2013 (the “**2013 Form 10-K**”).

In this letter, we have recited the comment from the Staff in italicized, bold type and have followed the comment with our response.

Form 10-K for the Fiscal Year ended February 2, 2013

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, page 57

Note 10 – Commitments and Contingencies, page 86

-Contingencies, page 87

- 1. We note your disclosures regarding legal matters outstanding with the Carnegie Mellon Litigation and the significance of the related December 26, 2012 patent judgment against the company. We further note it appears you did not accrue any liabilities for this matter as of February 2, 2013. Please explain to us the significant factors you considered in determining that no accrual for this matter was necessary under the circumstances.***

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 2

Within your discussion, please provide to us an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss related to this matter since this is an unrecognized contingencies whereby an accrual has not been made. In this regard, we refer to the disclosures in this note and elsewhere in the filing of the damage amounts awarded against you in the case so it is not clear to us why you unable to provide any range of loss disclosures for the Carnegie contingency in this note. Refer to the guidance at FASB ASC 450-20-50.

Response: We respectfully acknowledge the Staff's comment regarding the accounting and disclosure for the contingency with Carnegie Mellon University ("CMU").

Accounting for the CMU Litigation Contingency

In making the determination that an accrual was not appropriate as of February 2, 2013, the company considered the guidance in FASB ASC 450-20-25, and performed a comprehensive analysis, ultimately concluding that, despite the jury verdict in the District Court in Pittsburgh, it was only reasonably possible, but not probable, that a loss had been incurred.

As will be discussed below, we believe we have strong technical grounds for our appeal based on the law and legal precedent. Although the plaintiff may be a highly esteemed university and a very sympathetic plaintiff to a local jury, the appeal will proceed in Washington D.C. in the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit and be heard by a panel of judges who specialize in patent infringement matters. In similar cases where the verdict is contrary to the law or not supported by the substantial evidence, the jury's assessment is, more often than not, either overturned completely, or the damages assessment is reduced significantly during either the post-trial motions, or after the appeals process.

We believe that we will be successful on appeal in this case and that there will be no finding of infringement. If we are unsuccessful in overturning the finding of infringement, we believe it is even more unlikely that a final assessment, after all appeals, will be in a magnitude of the amount assessed by the District Court in Pittsburgh. We would like to note to the Staff that our discussion below relating to the assessment of damages is for added context and understanding of our positions and risks related to this case, and is not meant to imply that there is an amount above zero which would be considered probable, due to our expectations related to non-infringement.

Finally, we advise the Staff that although required mediations have occurred in this case, that our positions and those of CMU are so far apart that we do not believe any settlement amount is probable or estimable at this time.

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 3

Summary of Key Points

Non-Infringement, Invalidity, and Marvell's Internal Development

At subject in this legal matter is how media noise is addressed within Marvell's chips. Marvell's chips address media noise in a fundamentally different way than the claims in the two CMU patents at issue, U.S. Patent Nos. 6,201,839 and 6,438,180. While CMU's asserted patents claim a theoretical technique, this technique is so complex that it cannot be implemented in real-world silicon chips. Marvell developed its own unique approach, which could be implemented in actual chips. Marvell's chips do not perform each of the steps that are required by CMU's asserted patent claims.

Marvell has sought and been awarded more than 100 patents on its read channel technologies, including U.S. Patent Nos. 6,931,585 and 7,155,660, which are directed to its media noise approach. For example, the '585 patent was jointly developed in-house at Marvell by co-inventors Dr. Zining Wu and Mr. Gregory Burd. Their work was based on an earlier Marvell architecture developed in 1998 and patented by Marvell's Dr. Andrei Vityaev. When the applications to the '585 and '660 patents were submitted by Marvell to the U.S. Patent Office, Marvell disclosed the asserted patents held by CMU. In addition, Marvell was awarded U.S. Patent No. 8,160,181, which is directed to another media noise approach. The '181 patent was invented by Marvell employees Dr. Wu, Hongxin Song, Seo-How Low, and Panu Chaichanavong.

In addition to Marvell's confidence that there is no infringement of CMU's asserted patents, Marvell believes the CMU asserted patents are invalid, as they are anticipated by the prior work done by Seagate Technology plc ("**Seagate**"), including the work reflected in U.S. Patent No. 6,282,251. This prior art patent was invented by Mr. Glen Worstell, a Seagate engineer. The Seagate patent was filed on March 21, 1995, approximately 14 months before the CMU inventors, Drs. Kavcic and Moura, even conceived of their alleged invention. Mr. Worstell also informed CMU that he himself had done work in the area covered by the asserted CMU patents, but CMU never informed the U.S. Patent Office about this communication from Seagate or about the work at Seagate. As a result, the U.S. Patent Office did not consider the work of Seagate in its examination of the CMU patent applications.

Magnitude of Damages

Even if Marvell is unsuccessful in overturning the finding of infringement and validity, Marvell advises the Staff that it intends to challenge, and believes legal precedent and the facts of the case support its position on, several factors that significantly impacted the jury award. While Marvell has several motions and arguments that it is pursuing through post-trial motions before the District Court, and Marvell intends to pursue on appeal if its post-trial motions are not

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 4

successful, Marvell would like to focus the Staff's attention on the two most prevalent and impactful aspects of the damages assessment.

Firstly, CMU was awarded damages on all sales of Marvell's chips worldwide, despite the CMU patents only having been issued in the United States. A vast majority of the chips Marvell sells are manufactured abroad and never enter the United States. Based on legal precedent, Marvell argued that the law does not allow for damages based on products which are exclusively made and used overseas, and which never enter the U.S. The District Court ruled that as the chips were largely developed in the U.S. and since Marvell has a highly collaborative sales cycle, damages could be assessed based on all sales of Marvell's chips worldwide. Marvell's view is that this conclusion went against legal precedent, and Marvell believes that this aspect of the judgment will be reversed in either post-trial motions or upon appeal. Marvell would also like to highlight to the Staff a March 26, 2013 decision in *Power Integrations, Inc. v. Fairchild Semiconductor Corp.*, 711 F.3d 1348, by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, the same appellate court that would preside over Marvell's appeal. In *Power Integrations*, the jury had originally awarded damages based on worldwide sales. The Federal Circuit held that the original award of worldwide damages was contrary to the law, rejecting the theory that a damages award may be based on worldwide sales. Marvell believes the Federal Circuit will continue to uphold this view and reject any damages related to extraterritorial sales, as the Federal Circuit has done in all cases to date.

Secondly, the assessment by the jury equates to a royalty rate of \$0.50 per chip. Marvell believes this rate is plainly excessive in light of the industry standard royalty rates. This amount is far in excess of typical rates for much more significant technologies. In addition, the verdict assumes that all of the success of Marvell's products was due to the allegedly infringing media noise feature, and fails to account for the fact that more than 80 additional features were included in Marvell's chips at the same time the media-noise feature was added. This failure to properly apportion damages between the allegedly infringing feature and other non infringing features runs afoul of the law. Marvell also would like to highlight to the Staff that in other recent high-profile cases, the rulings by the Federal Circuit court supports Marvell's position on this matter. For example – see *Uniloc USA, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 632 F.3d 1292, 1318 (Fed. Cir. 2011) and *LaserDynamics, Inc. v. Quanta Comp., Inc.*, 694 F.3d 51, 66-69, 80-81 (Fed. Cir. 2012). Indeed, CMU's damages expert ignored the most relevant evidence regarding the form and amount of a reasonable royalty payment in this case, specifically the real world licenses, offers, and projections involving the patents-in-suit. For example, CMU previously offered licenses to the patents in suit for as little as a one-time flat fee of \$200,000. When properly considered, Marvell believes this evidence proves that even if any royalties are due to CMU, these royalties should be for a very nominal amount.

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 5

Disclosure of the CMU Litigation Contingency

We agree with the Staff and acknowledge the disclosure required in ASC 450-20-50 of “*an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss.*” We advise the Staff that we believe we satisfied this disclosure requirement by disclosing the possible loss in the CMU matter, which is the amount of the jury verdict of \$1.17 billion, plus any enhancements for willfulness, attorney’s fees, and other costs. As it would be improper for us to attempt to guess the amounts that will be claimed and/or the future direction of the court, we decided the best disclosure was to specifically disclose and quantify all amounts known at the time of the filing, and qualitatively disclose exposures which had not yet been quantified. This disclosure was provided on page 88 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K as follows:

“On December 26, 2012, a jury delivered a verdict that found the CMU patents in suit were literally and willfully infringed and valid, and awarded past damages in the amount of \$1.17 billion. Due to the finding of willfulness, the judge could enhance by some amount up to treble the damages during post trial proceedings. In addition, CMU has disclosed in its post trial motions that it is seeking pre-judgment interest of \$322 million, post-judgment interest, attorneys’ fees, and an injunction or ongoing royalties.”

In addition, we also have disclosed the low end of the reasonably possible range, which is zero. We believe that this disclosure is made clear by the fact that we prominently disclose the fact that we have not recorded any accrual for this matter and the intent to vigorously challenge the judgment through all appropriate post-trial motions and appeal processes.

However, in acknowledgement of the Staff’s comment, we plan to enhance our disclosure related to the CMU litigation in future filings by affirmatively disclosing that we believe the low end of the possible range of loss is zero but can not reasonably estimate the upper range of possible loss, as a number of factors (including finalization of post-trial motions at the District Court) could significantly change the assessment of damages.

Additional Disclosure

As supplement to our responses above, we would also like to advise the Staff that on January 7, 2013, less than two weeks after the CMU verdict, we posted a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document on our website. This FAQ provides a very detailed discussion and summary of our positions and opinions on the CMU litigation. We respectfully submit this summary to the Staff as Exhibit A attached hereto.

In connection with responding to your comments, we acknowledge that:

- we are responsible for the adequacy and accuracy of the disclosure in the filing;
- Staff comments or changes to disclosure in response to Staff comments do not foreclose the Commission from taking any action with respect to the filing; and

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 6

- we may not assert Staff comments as a defense in any proceeding initiated by the Commission or any person under the federal securities laws of the United States.

Please direct your questions or comments to me at 408-222-9826 or Tom Savage at 408-222-9753. In addition, we would request that you provide a facsimile of any additional comments you may have to me at 408-222-1917 or Tom Savage at 408-222-9177.

Thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Brad D. Feller

Brad D. Feller
Interim Chief Financial Officer
Marvell Technology Group Ltd.

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 7

Exhibit A

(located at <http://www.marvell.com/company/legal/>)

**Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
Frequently Asked Questions Concerning the CMU Litigation
(Revised on January 28, 2013)**

Introduction

As disclosed by Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (“Marvell”) in a press release dated December 27, 2012, on December 26, 2012, a jury in Pittsburgh delivered a verdict in a lawsuit brought by Carnegie Mellon University (“CMU”) against Marvell in the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The jury found that the two CMU patents at issue were literally and willfully infringed and valid, and awarded damages in the amount of \$1.17 billion. As stated in Marvell’s December 27 press release, Marvell believes that the evidence and the law do not support the jury’s findings and the award of damages and will seek to overturn the verdict in post-trial motions before the District Court and, if necessary, to appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Washington, D.C.

Marvell is providing the following FAQs as of January 7, 2013 to provide additional information to Marvell stakeholders and partners regarding the CMU litigation and to elaborate on Marvell’s positions described in the December 27 press release. Marvell has compiled the following from publicly available sources including the proceedings of the litigation. Marvell believes that additional details regarding Marvell’s position regarding the jury verdict and the litigation may further clarify the status of the CMU litigation.

Non-infringement

1. What is Marvell’s non-infringement position?

Marvell’s chips address media noise in a fundamentally different way than the claims in the two CMU patents at issue, U.S. Patent Nos. 6,201,839 and 6,438,180. Marvell’s Media Noise Processor (“MNP”) and Non-Linear Viterbi Detector (“NLD”) features use a simple Viterbi detector, along with either pre- or post-processing. While CMU’s patents claim a theoretical technique, this technique is so complex that it cannot be implemented in real-world silicon chips. Marvell developed its own unique approach, which could be implemented in actual chips. More specifically, Marvell’s chips do not, as required by CMU’s patent claims, determine branch metric values in a trellis by selecting a branch metric function from a set of functions and by applying the functions to a plurality of signal samples.

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 8

Marvell's simulation computer programs for its MNP and NLD features do not infringe for the same reasons. Moreover, a separate computer program designed by Marvell to simulate the theoretical performance of CMU's algorithm was used for evaluation purposes and as a benchmark tool and was not incorporated into any Marvell chips. None of these simulation computer programs infringe as they are not detectors that process signal samples, as required by CMU's patent claims, but rather are merely computer software programs that process data from text files. [January 7, 2013]

2. Does Marvell have its own patents that cover its MNP feature and its NLD feature?

Marvell has sought and been awarded more than 100 patents on its read channel technologies, including U.S. Patent Nos. 6,931,585 and 7,155,660, which are directed to its media noise post-processor. For example, the '585 patent covering Marvell's MNP post-processor was jointly developed in-house at Marvell by co-inventors Dr. Zining Wu and Mr. Gregory Burd. Their work was based on an earlier Marvell post-processor architecture developed in 1998 and patented by Marvell's Dr. Andrei Vityaev. In addition, Marvell was awarded a patent on its NLD feature, U.S. Patent No. 8,160,181. The '181 patent was invented by Dr. Wu, Hongxin Song, Seo-How Low, and Panu Chaichanavong. [January 7, 2013]

Invalidity

3. Why are the CMU patents invalid, in Marvell's view?

CMU's patents are anticipated by the prior work done by Seagate, including the work reflected in U.S. Patent No. 6,282,251. This prior art patent was invented by Mr. Glen Worstell, a Seagate engineer. The CMU patents stated that the difference between the prior art and the CMU patents was that the prior art methods took into account signal dependent noise in the Viterbi detector, but failed to take into consideration correlated noise. See Col. 1:57-67 of U.S. Patent No. 6,201,839. This was incorrect. In fact, the Seagate patent took into consideration the correlation between noise samples in the read back signal. This is plain from the very title of Seagate's patent 6,282,251: "Modified Viterbi Detector Which Accounts For Correlated Noise." See also, for example, Column 2, lines 3-7 of the Seagate patent. The Seagate patent was filed on March 21, 1995, approximately 14 months before the CMU inventors, Drs. Kavcic and Moura, even conceived of their alleged invention.

What's more, Mr. Worstell informed CMU that he himself had done work on a "Viterbi detector modification to account for noise correlation." But CMU never informed the U.S. Patent Office about this communication from Seagate or about the work at Seagate. As a result, the U.S. Patent Office did not consider the work of Seagate in its examination of the CMU patent applications. Indeed, throughout the prosecution of both patents, CMU never cited a single prior art patent reference to the U.S. Patent Office, other than cross-referencing in the '180 patent the prior art patents already cited by the U.S. Patent Office in the '839 patent. [January 7, 2013]

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 9

4. If the Seagate patent invalidates that CMU patent claims, why did the Seagate inventor say in an email that the CMU invention goes beyond his work and is probably more interesting?

The Seagate inventor reviewed an early invention disclosure of the CMU patent. The disclosure did not include any patent claims, and only included equations using covariance matrices. The Court granted Marvell's motion for summary judgment of non-infringement of several CMU patent claims that require the use of covariance matrices as Marvell's chips do not use such matrices. Even if the use of covariance matrices went beyond the Seagate patent or was probably more interesting, it has no bearing on the claims CMU was asserting at trial, which do not require the use of covariance matrices. [January 7, 2013]

Damages

5. Why did CMU sue Marvell only and not any other silicon providers?

CMU's attorneys have not indicated why they have not sued any other companies. Marvell is the market leader in HDD silicon and therefore an attractive target. [January 7, 2013]

6. How did the jury derive the \$1.17B damage award?

CMU's attorneys sought \$1.17B in damages, based on 50 cents for every chip Marvell has sold worldwide since March 6, 2003. [January 7, 2013]

7. Why is 50 cents per chip not a reasonable royalty?

Marvell believes the 50 cents per chip and 1.17 billion dollar damages sought by CMU led the jury to an erroneous result for several reasons.

First, CMU's damages expert ignored the most relevant evidence regarding the form and amount of a reasonable royalty payment in this case – i.e., the real world licenses, offers, and projections involving the patents-in-suit. For example, CMU previously offered licenses to the patents in suit for as little as a one-time flat fee of \$200,000. CMU's damages expert effectively disregarded this and other CMU licensing documents. But when properly considered, Marvell believes this evidence proves that even if any royalties are due to CMU (under the assumption Marvell used CMU technology), these royalties should be for a very nominal amount.

Second, CMU's damages expert lacked the technical and industry expertise to reliably conduct the "price premium" analysis used to arrive at the 50 cent number. For example, there is no dispute that Marvell's MNP feature was one of many improvements in Marvell's accused chips – yet CMU's damages expert had no basis, and in fact was not qualified to determine the value attributable to that functionality, as opposed to other improvements. Further, the 50 cent per chip

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 10

was derived from information relating to only one historical data point, which was for the sale of a small quantity of sample chips sold to one of Marvell's smallest customers. Indeed, a royalty rate of 50 cents per chip yields a royalty that as a percentage of the average sales price of a chip is far in excess (perhaps an order of magnitude greater or more) of typical industry rates for much more significant technologies.

Third, CMU's expert also assumed that all of the success of Marvell's products was due to the allegedly infringing MNP feature, and failed to account for the fact that more than 80 additional features were included in Marvell's chips at the same time the MNP feature was added. This failure to properly apportion damages between the allegedly infringing feature and other non infringing features runs afoul of the law, including the recent decision by the Federal Circuit in *Uniloc USA, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 632 F.3d 1292, 1318 (Fed. Cir. 2011).

Fourth, CMU improperly sought damages for alleged U.S. patent infringement based on Marvell's worldwide sales, as discussed in more detail below. [January 7, 2013]

8. Why shouldn't CMU obtain royalties attributable to products made, used, and sold outside the U.S.?

The U.S. patent laws, like the laws of other countries, are geographically limited in scope. As a result, use of a method outside the U.S. does not infringe a U.S. method patent. The vast majority of Marvell's chips are sold overseas, and most of these chips never enter the United States. Based on legal precedent, we believe the law does not allow for damages against products which are exclusively made, used, and sold overseas, and which never enter the U.S. Such "extraterritorial" conduct is simply beyond the scope of U.S. patent laws and U.S. courts, and Marvell believes it was erroneous for CMU's damages expert to assess damages against the entirety of Marvell's overseas chip sales. Nonetheless, this fundamental legal error pervaded virtually every aspect of CMU's damages expert's analysis. The sales of non infringing chips overseas accounts for nearly 80 percent (or over \$935 million) of CMU's total damages figure. [January 7, 2013]

9. Will this lawsuit be expanded to Marvell customers?

CMU's attorneys have not indicated any intention to pursue Marvell's customers, and Marvell does not expect CMU to do so. Based on the Supreme Court's decision in the *Quanta Computer, Inc. v. LG Electronics, Inc.*, 553 U.S. 617, 128 S.Ct. 2109, 170 L.Ed.2d 996 (2008) case, CMU cannot seek royalties from both Marvell and Marvell's customers for the use of the same chips. [January 7, 2013]

10. What Marvell products were accused?

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 11

CMU's allegations only related to Marvell's read channel and SOC HDD chips that include the MNP or NLD features. No other Marvell chips or product lines were involved, including Marvell's other storage-related products, such as Marvell's SSD products. [January 28, 2013]

Willfulness

11. Why does Marvell believe that CMU failed to meet its burden on the objective prong of the willfulness analysis?

Although the jury found willful infringement, it is the Court's ultimate decision whether Marvell acted despite an "objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent." In this case, Marvell believes that there was no infringement and that the patents are invalid. Marvell also believes that its actions were objectively reasonable for a number of reasons.

First, CMU's inventor, Dr. Kavcic, explained in an October 2001 email to Seagate that he had not invented a Viterbi-like detector that accounted for data dependency in a "post-processor" (as do Marvell's MNP chips). Rather, Dr. Kavcic believed his claims were limited to a modified Viterbi trellis. Dr. Kavcic even described Marvell's patented MNP technology as "novel" in an article that he co-authored. Kavcic, Aleksandar, and Ara Patapoutian. "The read channel." Proceedings of the IEEE 96, no. 11 (2008): 1761-1774. As the Federal Circuit recently explained, "[i]f the accused infringer's position is susceptible to a reasonable conclusion of no infringement, the first prong of [the test for willfulness] cannot be met." *Uniloc USA, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 632 F.3d 1292, 1310 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (emphasis added).

Second, Marvell demonstrated a strong invalidity case. In fact, the Court characterized Marvell's motion for summary judgment of invalidity as a "close call."

Third, Marvell freely and voluntarily disclosed the CMU patents to the U.S. Patent Office when Marvell was pursuing patents on its own technology. In deciding to grant Marvell's patents, the U.S. Patent Office implicitly agreed with Marvell that the Marvell technology was patentably distinct from the CMU patents.

Finally, the fact that CMU did nothing for six years after its solicitation letters to the industry failed to yield a single license suggests CMU's technology was not commercially feasible – not willfully infringed. Moreover, at no time prior to filing its lawsuit in March 2009 did CMU communicate that it believed Marvell was infringing on its patents. [January 7, 2013]

12. Why could no reasonable jury find Marvell had the required subjective intent for willful infringement?

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 12

As even CMU acknowledges, Marvell is a technology innovator. Marvell developed and patented its own solutions to the signal dependent noise problem, which it then incorporated into its chips. At trial, Marvell's inventors explained that they did not copy CMU's patents and detailed how they came up with their own independent solutions. In fact, CMU failed to produce evidence that Marvell copied any part of the asserted patent claims. [January 7, 2013]

13. Does the verdict affect Marvell's current shipment of products?

There will be no impact on shipment of products unless and until the Court issues an injunction. If CMU files a post-trial motion for an injunction, under the Court's current schedule, the issue would likely not be resolved before a hearing scheduled for May 1-2, 2013. Marvell has strong grounds to oppose any request for an injunction. Specifically, since CMU does not make any actual products that compete with Marvell's products, CMU is not suffering any "irreparable harm," which is a prerequisite for an injunction. [January 7, 2013]

14. Does Marvell anticipate that an injunction may be granted?

No. Marvell has strong grounds to oppose any request for an injunction. For example, money damages are adequate to compensate CMU for any alleged harm. Further, the lack of irreparable harm to CMU in the absence of an injunction supports Marvell. In addition, the balance of hardships favors Marvell, particularly since the parties are not competitors and there is no evidence that any other company has ever used the patented technology at issue in the case. [January 7, 2013]

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 13

Appeal

15. What are the grounds for appeal?

Marvell intends to file a number of post-trial motions, including a renewed motion for a mistrial, a motion based on laches, and motions for judgment as a matter of law as to non-infringement, invalidity, non-willfulness, and as to the alleged damages. If Marvell's post-trial motions are successful, an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit may become unnecessary.

If necessary, however, Marvell has strong grounds for appeal. For example, CMU's substantive claims are barred by the doctrine of laches; under the correct claim construction, the asserted CMU patent claims are invalid and not infringed; and even if infringement were found, any damages should have been commensurate with the nominal license fees that CMU previously obtained from others, and further, damages should be limited to allegedly infringing use of Marvell chips in the United States. [January 7, 2013]

16. What are the immediate next steps in the case?

Marvell and CMU will each submit post-trial motions to the court, concerning a variety of contested issues relating to the trial. The court has set a briefing schedule for these motions, and a hearing on these motions is scheduled to be held on May 1-2, 2013. The court will likely issue its ruling on these motions some time after the hearing. At that time, if the District Court's ruling is adverse to Marvell, Marvell will file an appeal to the Federal Circuit in Washington, D.C. The Federal Circuit is a specialized appellate court that has jurisdiction over all appeals in patent cases. The timing of an ultimate ruling from the Federal Circuit may vary depending on such factors as the status of the court's docket and the time sensitivity of the issues that are being appealed. [January 7, 2013]

Forward-Looking Statements

These FAQs contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including statements regarding the complex nature of the patents at issue in the CMU litigation; Marvell's non-infringement position; Marvell's own patents; the CMU patents at issue as to invalidity and infringement; reasonableness of the assessed damages; findings of the CMU damages expert; CMU's failure to meet the burden concerning the willfulness analysis and the jury's finding Marvell willfully infringed; Marvell's expectations concerning disruptions to its business or customers; matters related to the possibility of an injunction; statements about the nature and grounds for an appeal by Marvell; and statements about post-trial actions including motions and appeals processes. The forward-looking statements contained in this report are subject to risks and uncertainties, which may cause the actual outcomes or results to vary from those indicated by the forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include any adverse outcomes

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Securities and Exchange Commission
Re: Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
May 24, 2013
Page 14

of any motions or appeals against Marvell that might result in enforcement of the existing verdict unchanged or with enhancements that CMU may seek in post-trial motions and other risks and uncertainties, including those more fully described in Marvell's latest Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 27, 2012, and other factors detailed from time to time in Marvell's filings with the SEC. Facts and circumstances referenced and asserted by Marvell are subject to change and Marvell undertakes no obligation to revise or update any of this information in respect of future events.

Originally Posted: January 7, 2013

Response to SEC Comment Letter dated April 30, 2013

Exhibit E

Bloomberg

KKR Said to Buy Stake in Semiconductor Maker Marvell Tech

By Kiel Porter, Jodi Xu and Ian King - Nov 5, 2013

[KKR & Co. \(KKR\)](#) has acquired almost 5 percent of computer chipmaker [Marvell Technology Group Ltd. \(MRVL\)](#), two people with knowledge of the matter said.

KKR sees the Hamilton, Bermuda-based company as undervalued and has discussed its holding with the company's co-founders, Chief Executive Officer Sehat Sutardja and his brother Pantas, said one person, who asked not to be identified as the information is private. One scenario New York-based KKR is considering is a leveraged buyout of Marvell, though no such deal is imminent, the person said.

Marvell's [stock](#) rose 8.5 percent to \$13.04 at the close in [New York](#), the biggest one-day gain since May 2011. The shares have climbed 80 percent this year.

Marvell's ability to generate cash, its lack of debt and ability to borrow cheaply make the company a good candidate for a transaction, according to [Doug Freedman](#), an analyst at [RBC Capital Markets](#) in [San Francisco](#). The large stake still held by the founders would also simplify the process, he said.

"The fundamentals at Marvell are some of the best in the semiconductor industry right now," said Freedman, who [recommends](#) buying the stock. "It is very tightly held by ownership, which makes it an easier leveraged buyout."

A 5 percent stake, which would have to be publicly disclosed, is valued at about \$296 million, based on Marvell's market value of \$5.9 billion yesterday. The Sutardja brothers own over [20 percent](#) of the company, while Greenlight Capital Inc., the hedge fund run by [David Einhorn](#), owns another 9 percent, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

Cash Position

Kristi Huller, a spokeswoman for KKR, and Sukhi Nagesh, a spokesman for Marvell, declined to comment. Sehat Sutardja didn't reply to a phone call and e-mail seeking comment.

The company has \$1.7 billion of cash and equivalents, it said in August. It has no [debt](#) and reported

net income of \$61.8 million on \$807.1 million of sales in its latest quarter.

Marvell, which designs processors used in communications equipment and mobile phones, has gained 65 percent this year through yesterday. Shares tumbled late in 2012, when a federal jury in Pittsburgh ordered the company to pay a \$1.17 billion award for infringing Carnegie Mellon patents covering integrated circuits.

The decision, the fourth-largest U.S. patent verdict ever according to data compiled by Bloomberg, was upheld by a judge in September. Marvell has pledged to appeal the decision.

KKR Deals

KKR, which had \$90.2 billion in assets under management at the end of the third-quarter, has announced only one technology related takeover in the last year, data shows. The company in September agreed to buy Mitchell International Inc., a company that provides technology to insurance firms and collision-repair facilities.

KKR's biggest technology [deal](#) was its \$27.5 billion buyout of First Data Corp., a debt- and credit-card processor, in 2007. Its technology holdings include financial-software supplier SunGard Data Systems Inc. and chipmaker [NXP Semiconductor NV. \(NXPI\)](#)

To contact the reporters on this story: Kiel Porter in London at kporter17@bloomberg.net; Jodi Xu in New York at jxu205@bloomberg.net; Ian King in San Francisco at ianking@bloomberg.net

To contact the editors responsible for this story: Aaron Kirchfeld at akirchfeld@bloomberg.net; Jeffrey McCracken at jmccracken3@bloomberg.net

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Exhibit F

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT
Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): November 27, 2013

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

0-30877
(Commission
File Number)

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)

N/A
(Former name or former address, if changed since last report.)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligations of the registrant under any of the following provisions (see General Instruction A.2. below):

- Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
 - Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
 - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
 - Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))
-
-

Item 5.02 Departure of Directors or Certain Officers; Election of Directors; Appointment of Certain Officers; Compensatory Arrangements of Certain Officers.

On November 27, 2013, Brad D. Feller announced his resignation from his position as Interim Chief Financial Officer of Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (the “Company”) and from all other positions with the Company and its subsidiaries to pursue other opportunities. Mr. Feller’s resignation is effective as of December 10, 2013.

Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure

On December 2, 2013, the Company issued a press release announcing Mr. Feller’s resignation as Interim Chief Financial Officer. A copy of this press release is included as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d) Exhibits.

99.1 Press Release dated December 2, 2013

SIGNATURE

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

Dated: December 2, 2013

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.

By: /s/ Sehat Sutardja

Sehat Sutardja

Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
99.1	Press Release dated December 2, 2013

MARVELL®

For Further Information Contact:

Investor Relations
Sukhi Nagesh
Tel: 408-222-8373
sukhi@marvell.com

Media Relations
Holly Zheng
Tel: 408-222-9202
hollyz@marvell.com

Marvell Technology Group Ltd. Announces Resignation of Interim Chief Financial Officer

Santa Clara, California (December 2, 2013) — Marvell (NASDAQ: MRVL), a global leader in integrated silicon solutions, today announced that Brad D. Feller, Marvell’s Interim Chief Financial Officer, has advised Marvell of his intention to resign from his position to pursue other opportunities. Mr. Feller’s resignation is effective as of December 10, 2013.

As previously disclosed Marvell is continuing its search to permanently fill the role of Chief Financial Officer.

About Marvell

Marvell is a global leader in providing complete silicon solutions enabling the digital connected lifestyle. From mobile communications to storage, cloud infrastructure, digital entertainment and in-home content delivery, Marvell’s diverse product portfolio aligns complete platform designs with industry-leading performance, security, reliability and efficiency. At the core of powerful consumer, network and enterprise systems, Marvell empowers partners and their customers to always stand at the forefront of innovation, performance and mass appeal. By providing people around the world with mobility and ease of access to services adding value to their social, private and work lives, Marvell is committed to enhancing the human experience.

As used in this release, the term “Marvell” refers to Marvell Technology Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries. For more information please visit www.marvell.com.

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Exhibit G



[Home](#) > [Company](#) > [News](#) > [Release](#)

Marvell Technology Group Ltd. Announces Chief Financial Officer Transition

Contacts

Sukhi Nagesh
Marvell Investor Relations
408-222-8373
sukhi@marvell.com

Daniel Yoo
Marvell Media Relations
408-222-2187
yoo@marvell.com

Santa Clara, California (October 18, 2012) – Marvell (NASDAQ: MRVL), a global leader in integrated silicon solutions, today announced that after four years with Marvell, Clyde Hosein has resigned as chief financial officer to pursue other opportunities. Brad Feller, vice president and corporate controller, will serve as interim chief financial officer during a search for Mr. Hosein's replacement. Mr. Feller has served as Marvell's corporate controller since September 2008. Prior to joining Marvell, Mr. Feller served as the corporate controller of Integrated Device Technology (IDT). Prior to joining IDT, Mr. Feller served in various roles at Ernst & Young LLP in the high technology practice. Mr. Feller is a Certified Public Accountant in the State of California and holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from San Jose State University.

"When Clyde joined in 2008 he anticipated the downturn and helped position us for a strong recovery. In addition, over the past four years Clyde was instrumental in implementing enhanced financial controls and accounting procedures. We wish him the best in his future endeavors," said Sehat Sutardja, Marvell CEO and Chairman.

Mr. Hosein will assist Marvell during this transition period.

About Marvell

Marvell is a global leader in the development of storage, communications and consumer silicon solutions. Marvell's diverse product portfolio includes switching, transceiver, communications controller, wireless and storage solutions that power the entire communications infrastructure, including enterprise, metro, home and storage networking. As used in this release, the term "Marvell" refers to Marvell Technology Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries. For more information please visit www.marvell.com.

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Exhibit H

Investor Investigation of Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (NASDAQ:MRVL) over Potential Wrongdoing

Posted on Monday, December 02, 2013

<http://www.sbwire.com/press-releases/investor-investigation-of-marvell-technology-group-ltd-nasdaqmrvl-over-potential-wrongdoing-398858.htm>

An investigation on behalf of investors in NASDAQ:MRVL shares over potential wrongdoing at Marvell Technology Group Ltd. was announced and NASDAQ:MRVL stockholders should contact the Shareholders Foundation at mail@shareholdersfoundation.com

San Diego, CA -- ([SBWIRE](#)) -- 12/02/2013 -- An investigation on behalf of investors in NASDAQ:MRVL shares was announced over potential breaches of fiduciary duties by certain officers and directors at Marvell Technology Group Ltd.

Investors who are current long term stockholders in Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (NASDAQ:MRVL) shares, have certain options and should contact the Shareholders Foundation at [mail\(at\)shareholdersfoundation.com](mailto:mail(at)shareholdersfoundation.com) or call +1(858) 779 - 1554.

The investigation by a law firm concerns whether certain Marvell Technology Group officers and directors breached their fiduciary duties and caused damage to the company and its shareholders.

Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (NASDAQ:MRVL) reported that its Total Revenue declined from over \$3.61 billion for the 52 weeks period that ended on Jan. 29, 2011 to over \$3.16 billion for the 53 weeks period that ended on Feb. 2, 2013 and that its respective Net Income decreased from \$904.13 million to \$306.58 million.

Shares of Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (NASDAQ:MRVL) closed on Nov. 29, 2013 at \$14.23 per share.

Those who purchased shares of Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (NASDAQ:MRVL) have certain options and should contact the Shareholders Foundation.

Contact:
Shareholders Foundation, Inc.
Trevor Allen
3111 Camino Del Rio North - Suite 423
92108 San Diego
Phone: +1-(858)-779-1554
Fax: +1-(858)-605-5739
mail@shareholdersfoundation.com

Media Relations Contact

Trevor Allen
General Manager
Shareholders Foundation, Inc.

<http://www.ShareholdersFoundation.com>

Exhibit I

[Table of Contents](#)

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 February 2, 2013

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 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:**

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common shares, \$0.002 par value per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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 Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) 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 this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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 shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$3,893 million based upon the closing price of \$11.62 per share on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on July 27, 2012 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter). Common shares 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 shares known to the registrant (based on Schedule 13G filings), have been excluded for purposes of the foregoing calculation.

As of March 21, 2013, there were 501.7 million common shares of the registrant outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Part III of this Form 10-K are incorporated by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement for its 2013 annual general meeting of shareholders, which proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

TRADEMARKS

Marvell®, Alaska®, ARMADA® Avanta®, Avastar®, Kirkwood®, Link Street®, Prester®, Xelerated® and Yukon® are registered trademarks of Marvell International Ltd. and/or its affiliates. Any other trademarks or trade names mentioned are the property of their respective owners.

[Table of Contents](#)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART I	
Item 1. Business	3
Item 1A. Risk Factors	16
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	34
Item 2. Properties	34
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	34
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	34
PART II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	35
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	38
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	39
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	54
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	57
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	101
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	101
Item 9B. Other Information	102
PART III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	103
Item 11. Executive Compensation	103
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	103
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	104
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	104
PART IV	
Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	105
Signatures	109

[Table of Contents](#)**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 and include statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding the future. Words such as “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “can,” and similar expressions identify such forward-looking statements. These are statements that relate to future periods and include, without limitation, statements relating to such matters as: our anticipation that the rate of new orders and shipments will vary significantly from quarter to quarter; our expectation regarding industry trends, including statements regarding the hard disk drive (“HDD”) industry, the market for hybrid solutions, the mobile and wireless market in China and seasonal trends in the gaming industry; our expectation that a significant percentage of our sales will continue to come from direct sales to key customers; our expectations that quarterly operating results will fluctuate from quarter to quarter; our expectation regarding the current economic environment; our expectations regarding future growth based on market acceptance of our products, costs of securing access to adequate manufacturing capacity, the timing and extent of research and development projects, operating expenses and shipments of certain products; the potential opportunities for a new generation of integrated circuit solutions in response to growing demand for products in the semiconductor industry; our expectations regarding our facilities and the sufficiency of our facilities; the anticipated features and benefits of our technology solutions; our ability to execute our strategy and components of our strategy; our plan to strengthen and expand our relationship with customers using a variety of processes; our ability to anticipate the needs of our customers; our expectations that average selling prices of our products will continue to be subject to significant pricing pressures; our ability to transition our semiconductor products to increasingly smaller line width geometries; our expectations regarding competition and our ability to compete successfully in the markets for our products; our ability to reduce our customers’ overall system costs; our plan to attract new customers and retain existing customers by the introduction of new products; our continued efforts relating to the protection of our intellectual property, including claims of patent infringement; our expectations regarding the amount of customer concentration in the future; our expectations regarding the portion of our operations and sales outside of the United States, including the amount of our future sales in Asia; our expectations regarding our investment in 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 expectations regarding acquisitions and investments; our expectations regarding net revenue, sources of revenue and make-up of revenue; our expectation regarding gross margin and events that may cause gross margin to fluctuate; our expectations regarding litigation and the impact of legal proceedings and claims; our expectations regarding the adequacy of our capital resources to meet our capital needs; our expectations regarding future impairment review of our goodwill and intangible assets; our ability to attract and retain highly skilled employees; our expectations regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting; our plans regarding forward exchange contracts and the effect of foreign exchange rates; our expectations regarding arrangements with suppliers; our expectations regarding the demand for our products; our expectations regarding the implementation and improvement of operational and financial systems, as well as the implementation of additional procedures and other internal management systems; our expectations regarding the effect of recent accounting pronouncements and changes in taxation rules; our expectations regarding alternative information storage technologies; our expectations regarding defects in our products; and our expectations regarding our share repurchase program and the tax benefits we receive. 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 HDD industry, which is highly cyclical; the impact of significant competition in the mobile and wireless communications markets; our dependence on a smaller number of customers; the outcome of pending or future litigation and legal proceedings; 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 control over financial reporting; our ability to develop new and enhanced products; the impact of our complex

[Table of Contents](#)

products on market acceptance of our new products; our reputation with current or prospective customers; defects in our 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 U.S. federal income tax laws and/or foreign 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; the impact of natural disasters on our business; our ability to obtain and renew licenses from third parties; our ability to raise funds; our plans to implement and improve operational, financial and management systems; and the impact of environmental regulations. Additional factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include the risks discussed in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" and Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." 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.

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, references to "Marvell," "we," "us," "our" or the "Company" mean Marvell Technology Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries, except where it is made clear that the term means only the parent company.

[Table of Contents](#)**PART I****Item 1. Business****Overview**

We are a fabless semiconductor provider of high-performance application-specific standard products. Our core strength of expertise is the development of complex System-on-a-Chip (“SoC”) devices, leveraging our extensive technology portfolio of intellectual property in the areas of analog, mixed-signal, digital signal processing, and embedded and standalone ARM-based microprocessor integrated circuits. We also develop platforms that we define as integrated hardware along with software that incorporates digital computing technologies designed and configured to provide an optimized computing solution compared to individual components. Our broad product portfolio includes devices for data storage, enterprise-class Ethernet data switching, Ethernet physical-layer transceivers (“PHY”), mobile handsets and other consumer electronics, wireless networking, personal area networking, Ethernet-based PC connectivity, control plane communications controllers, video-image processing and power management solutions. We were incorporated in Bermuda in January 1995.

Our registered and mailing 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 U.S. operating subsidiary is Marvell Semiconductor, Inc., 5488 Marvell Lane, Santa Clara, California 95054, and our telephone number there is (408) 222-2500. We also have operations in many countries, including Canada, China, Denmark, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan and the United Kingdom. Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest January 31. In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we refer to the fiscal year ended January 27, 2007 as fiscal 2007, the fiscal year ended February 2, 2008 as fiscal 2008, the fiscal year ended January 29, 2009 as fiscal 2009, the fiscal year ended January 30, 2010 as fiscal 2010, the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011 as fiscal 2011, the fiscal year ended January 28, 2012 as fiscal 2012, the fiscal year ended February 2, 2013 as fiscal 2013 and the fiscal year ending February 1, 2014 as fiscal 2014.

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 amended (the “Exchange Act”), as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file this material with, or furnish it to, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

Industry Background

The semiconductor industry has evolved over the last five decades primarily due to the rapid and systematic advancements in photolithography techniques and new materials used in the manufacture of semiconductor devices, which has enabled the fabrication of transistor devices with a greater number of features and functions at ever-smaller chip sizes and with increasing power efficiency. As transistor line widths shrink over time, transistor density increases proportionally, enabling the manufacture of ever more complex devices in a fixed area of silicon. This phenomenon, known as “Moore’s Law,” states that with the transition to each new successive process node, transistor device size will shrink by 0.7×. This can enable a 2× increase in the number of transistors, an increase in device performance, a reduction in chip size, or additional functionality. Furthermore, the transition to ever smaller process geometries results in proportionally lower power consumption of integrated circuits.

The effect of Moore’s Law on the semiconductor industry has been a rapid increase in the processing speed, the device density of integrated circuits and improved power efficiency. This has enabled the integration of

[Table of Contents](#)

multiple complex functions onto a single piece of silicon, which in the past required multiple discrete integrated circuits. Concurrently, with the advances in semiconductor technology, there has been an evolutionary shift toward standards-based communication interconnect protocols, such as Ethernet and wireless local area network (“LAN”). This has given rise to a large number of diverse electronic systems suppliers that address the simultaneous transmission of voice, video, audio and data through both wired and wireless connections.

Technological innovations have increased the capability to transmit and process information, which has led to both business enterprise and consumer electronic devices sharing and communicating ever larger amounts of information for a wide array of applications. Due in part to the ongoing evolution of both semiconductor and communications technology, the bandwidth demanded by users has continued to expand at an exponential rate. Additionally, as the bandwidth demand from service providers, enterprises and consumers has risen, there has been a commensurate increase in the required amount of data storage capacity. We believe the market effects enabled by the advances in both semiconductor and communication technologies will provide a large and growing market for our products, technologies and intellectual property capabilities.

Within most modern electronic systems, the device interconnects and data transmission occurs within the analog signal domain. However, due to advanced technologies, modern systems approaches and new algorithms, most new products convert the analog signals into digital signals to process the information. Given the high volume and cost sensitive nature of current electronic devices, it is very beneficial to be able to integrate many of the analog and digital functions onto a single integrated circuit, which can help to increase system performance, lower costs and lower overall power consumption. As a result, these devices require a combination of both analog and digital integrated circuit technologies, more commonly known as mixed-signal technology. Historically, the ability to manufacture mixed-signal technologies required the use of expensive, non-scalable semiconductor manufacturing process technologies. However, to achieve price points that will accelerate the acceptance of these highly integrated mixed-signal devices, a small number of semiconductor suppliers, including us, have invested in the fundamental research and development capability, which allows for the use of high volume, lower cost and scalable complementary metal oxide semiconductor (“CMOS”) fabrication technology.

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 and complex digital signal processors to handle the increased workload. This minimizes or eliminates the need for a costly host central processing unit (“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 power consumption is critical to maximizing the life of the battery. Utilizing highly integrated circuits that are optimized for power efficiency is a critical factor for such handheld devices. Additionally, advanced digital power management solutions that regulate the power supply to the integrated circuits in an efficient and cost-effective manner are becoming increasingly important to the reduction of both the overall power consumption and the total size of the solution.

Platform Integration

Over the last several years, we have transitioned from a supplier of standalone semiconductor components to a supplier of fully integrated platform solutions. Our platform solutions contain multiple intellectual property components in integrated hardware along with software that incorporates digital, analog and mixed signal computing and communication technologies, designed and configured to provide an optimized solution compared to individual components. Our solutions have become increasingly integrated, with ever more components resulting in an all-in-one solution for a given customer’s end product. The demand for such highly integrated platform solutions is generally driven by technological changes and anticipation of the future needs of the device manufacturer and end

[Table of Contents](#)

user, as well as to an increasing extent by service providers, including cellular network carriers and Internet based applications providers. For example, in order to provide a complete solution for a specific handheld consumer electronics device, a device manufacturer may require a solution that integrates a high-performance applications processor, along with seamless communications capability with a 3G/4G Long-Term Evolution (“LTE”) multi-band modem, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, radio frequency (“RF”), GPS and near field communication (“NFC”). In addition, a device manufacturer may require high-definition graphics processing, high-definition video and audio, and power management. These platforms will often cross multiple end markets, integrating components and technologies traditionally associated with one end market with components and technologies from another end market. For example, we may integrate an applications processor, traditionally associated with the mobile and wireless end market, with software and other components in an end user product targeting the home cloud. Therefore, it has become critical that our products across multiple end markets work together seamlessly.

In addition, software has become increasingly important to our business over the last several years, and we expect software to become even more important in the years to come. On-chip software, which acts as the “driver” for the functionality of the chip, has always been a critical part of our business. However, the software that we deliver with our chip has become significantly more complex as the range of uses and the needs in application-level software have increased. For example, a chip that we develop for a smartphone may need to include software that is compatible with the latest version of a specific company’s operating system that enables 3D graphics and that works seamlessly with a variety of popular end user applications. These demands require a significant amount of up-front software development, testing, and often additional licensing.

Lastly, the market for consumer electronics devices is becoming increasingly standards-based. These standards change rapidly and often several different standards may exist and overlap in a single market. Our platforms are typically designed to operate seamlessly with all relevant standards, which require us to design products in anticipation of these relevant standards. For example, we have communications processors and software designed to operate on several different cellular standards, including EDGE, WCDMA (3G), TD-SCDMA (China 3G) and 4G LTE.

In summary, while providing the most advanced components at the lowest possible price remains critical to our business, continuing the transformation into a platform company through the integration of multiple components together with industry-leading software capability will continue to increase in importance to our overall success.

Our Markets and Products

During the early stages of the company, our core technologies were focused on the storage market. Today, we provide high-performance products for traditional HDD to companies such as Seagate Technology, Toshiba Corporation and Western Digital Corporation. Over the past few years, we have expanded our core storage technologies by developing solid state flash drive (“SSD”) controllers, which are currently sold to flash providers who are building drives based on SSD, such as Micron, Sandisk and Toshiba. In addition, we have also developed unique high-performance solutions for the hybrid market, which we expect to grow rapidly over the next few years. As our business grew, we expanded into the networking market, where we developed industry-leading PHY devices and wired and wireless Ethernet-switching solutions, which enable high-speed transmission between communications systems that are sold by manufacturers of networking and wireless equipment, such as Brocade Communication Systems, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc., FREEBOX, Hewlett Packard Company, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., Intel Corporation, Juniper Networks, Inc. and ZTE Corporation. We also provide complete smartphone platform solutions, including communications and applications processors, wireless, power management and other platform components, for customers such as Research in Motion Limited, Huawei, Motorola, Samsung, Yulong Computer Telecommunication Scientific Co., Ltd. and ZTE Corporation. We also provide printer SoC and system level solutions, including wireless, for both inkjet and laser jet printer systems for companies including Hewlett Packard Company. Our wireless products also are used on a standalone basis in consumer electronics devices, including tablets, wireless access routers and gaming devices, by companies such as Cisco Systems, Microsoft Corporation and Sony Corporation.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our current product offerings are primarily in three broad end markets: mobile and wireless, storage and networking. Our net revenue by end market for the last three fiscal years are as follows:

	Year Ended					
	February 2, 2013		January 28, 2012		January 29, 2011	
	(in millions, except for percentages)					
Mobile and Wireless	\$ 823	26%	\$ 969	29%	\$ 1,124	31%
Storage	1,495	47%	1,561	46%	1,651	46%
Networking	709	22%	698	21%	683	19%
Other	142	5%	165	4%	154	4%
Total	<u>\$ 3,169</u>		<u>\$ 3,393</u>		<u>\$ 3,612</u>	

Mobile and Wireless

We offer a broad range of products for the mobile and wireless end market, including communications processors, thin modems and connectivity solutions. Our solutions power the complete value chain of mobile and wireless devices that are designed to provide full-featured, media-rich experiences and robust services to everyone from the business user to the consumer.

Communications and Applications Processors

Our communications processors are highly integrated cellular SoC devices that enable mobile handset developers to address EDGE, WCDMA (3G), TD-SCDMA (China 3G) and 4G LTE mobile network standards. They incorporate high-performance, multi-band baseband thin modems and applications processors in highly integrated, low-power SoC platforms for voice, computation and multimedia-intensive mobile applications for smartphones.

The PXA920 was our first generation 3G communications processor solution that targeted the TD-SCDMA smartphone market. We introduced our next generation solution in fiscal 2013, the PXA986 and PXA988 unified platforms that address the worldwide WCDMA market and China 3G market, respectively. These solutions are highly integrated 3G SoC communications processors that feature advanced modem technologies, with PXA986 integrating a WCDMA modem and PXA988 integrating a TD-SCDMA modem. They combine dual core gigahertz class applications processing performance with advanced 3D graphics and 1080p multimedia processing capability, and are complemented by power management, RF and wireless connectivity components. We recently introduced the PXA1088, an integrated quad-core applications and communications mobile SoC that is designed to provide high-performance, low-power mobile computing and support for all global broadband standards. This advanced single-chip solution features a quad-core processor with support for 3G field-proven cellular modems including high speed packet access plus, time division high speed packet access plus and enhanced data for the GSM environment.

Thin Modems

Our thin modems allow us to target high-end applications and are highly optimized multi-mode baseband modem devices that enable design of a wide-array of high-performance, low-power Internet-connected devices, targeting smartphones and tablets. Our thin modems incorporate a multi-band multi-mode design, which is capable of addressing evolving 3G and 4G mobile standards.

The PXA180x-series modem solutions are a series of highly integrated 4G LTE cellular thin modems supporting Release 9 category 4 (3GPP) FDD and TDD LTE, Release 8 (3GPP) WCDMA, Release 8 (3GPP) TD-SCDMA, and 2.5G (GSM/GPRS/EDGE) cellular standards. These devices target multiple applications, including smartphone, tablet, mobile router (MiFi), automotive and fixed data access points for

[Table of Contents](#)

enterprise and consumer use. The PXA180x-series modem platform is complimented by power management, RF and in many instances wireless connectivity components. Our newest solutions are designed to support next-generation LTE standards with category 4 speeds, which can achieve up to 150 megabits-per-second downlink throughput.

Connectivity

Our Avastar family of wireless products include standalone Wi-Fi products, as well as multi-function SoCs, which include Wi-Fi and other communications protocols, including Bluetooth, NFC and/or FM, delivered on a single chip. Historically, these products have been incorporated primarily in gaming systems, digital cameras and printers. In today's increasingly connected and mobile lifestyle, the number and variety of products that require wireless communications have expanded significantly and include digital still cameras, gaming systems, tablets, televisions, Blu-ray players, DVRs, mass storage devices, in-car infotainment and smart appliances. Our products are well positioned for these devices by delivering low-power and high-performance functionality with the latest technologies, such as Wi-Fi Certified Passpoint, Wi-Fi Certified Miracast and IEEE 802.11ac. With the introduction of a 4x4 Wi-Fi solution for the enterprise market and a 2x2 combination solution for the consumer market, we have expanded our product offerings in fiscal 2013. In addition, the Avastar family of products are designed to provide a high degree of integration of power management features, RF components and memory.

Mobile Computing Products

Our ARMADA 100, 500, 600 and 2100 products are SoCs that are designed to deliver advanced integration, excellent multimedia performance and superior power consumption savings for mobile computing products. These products have been incorporated into tablets, notebooks, eReaders, gaming devices, scanners and educational devices. We have also introduced thin client products designed to operate on Linux-based devices, offering a low-power and cost-efficient alternative to existing desktop computers. Our ARMADA line of chips are also used in a large variety of embedded devices, ranging from point-of-sale devices, vending machines, connected displays, wireless speakers and other entertainment devices.

Storage

We offer a broad range of integrated data storage products across all major technologies, including HDD, SSD, and hybrid hard disk drive ("HHDD") controllers. In addition, we offer storage system products for complex storage area network solutions. These products provide increased performance and reduced power consumption for enterprise, desktop and mobile storage systems. These integrated SoCs feature ultra-fast read channels, high-performance processors, transceivers, DDR RAM controllers and cryptographic engines.

Hard Disk Drive Controllers

HDD controllers provide high-performance input/output ("I/O") interface control between the HDD and the host system. We support a variety of host system interfaces, including SATA, SAS and Fiber Channel, which can support the complete range of enterprise, desktop and mobile HDDs. We are the leading HDD controller supplier and currently supply products to all of the major hard drive manufacturers. Our HDD controllers with advanced 500-gigabyte-per-platter technology for mobile HDDs, provide a technological advantage that enables a higher level of data storage on a smaller form factor.

Solid-State Drive Controllers

Our SSD controller SoCs are targeted at the growing market for flash-based storage systems, for the enterprise, consumer and mobile markets. Our SSD controllers leverage significant portions of intellectual property and software developed for the HDD market. Additionally, we incorporate unique intellectual property and development required to ensure stable device operation. We have also leveraged our technology in consumer

[Table of Contents](#)

SSD controllers and have developed a family of SSD controller-based solutions designed for the smartphone end market. We support a variety of host system interfaces, including PCIe, SATA, SAS and emerging mobile standards for a complete range of enterprise, desktop and mobile SSD applications.

Hybrid Hard Disk Drive Controllers

A HHDD is a HDD that also contains flash memory, thereby leveraging the low cost of a HDD with the performance of a SSD. Our HHDD controller SoCs include the technology required for HDD operation as well as a high-speed interface for the on-drive flash memory.

Storage-System Products

Our storage system products enable customers to manage and aggregate data from arrays of multiple HDDs or from multiple servers. Our portfolio of storage system solutions includes devices that convert data from multiple formats, as well as devices which aggregate and consolidate data into high bandwidth streams.

Networking

Residential, enterprise and service provider networks are experiencing rapid change. To meet these challenges, our Networking business is evolving by investing and adding technologies required for the buildout of new network architectures. We are focusing on cloud infrastructure and service provider infrastructure.

Cloud Infrastructure

We supply products related to cloud infrastructure, which encompasses home, private and public cloud networks.

Home cloud is where personal applications and data reside within the privacy and control of a residential network. Our products are designed to allow a multitude of smart devices to share content and manage home services. Our home cloud-related product offerings include our Kirkwood and Link Street families.

Our Kirkwood family of products is based on our embedded CPU technology and has been designed to maximize overall performance while minimizing power consumption. Designed for network-connected consumer electronics equipment, this family of products is used in home gateways, set-top boxes, network storage, printers, media players and point-of-service terminals.

Our Link Street family of 10/100 Fast Ethernet and Gigabit switches is targeted to the small office and home office market, where cost, ease-of-use and flexibility are critical. These devices are targeted at applications, such as standalone switches, media converters, Internet protocol phones, firewall appliances, wireless and wired gateway routers, and wireless access points. When integrated with a high-performance ARM-based embedded microprocessor, a media access controller and PHY interface, our Link Street family of products provide an integrated single-chip solution for small and medium-size business applications, as well as residential applications.

Private cloud represents the next generation of the enterprise network that enables a more mobile workforce, global collaboration, increased bandwidth and enhanced security. Our private cloud product offerings include our Pretera, Discovery Innovation and Alaska families.

The Pretera DX family of Gigabit Ethernet (“GbE”) switches offer integration and performance for small and medium-size business networks. These products are designed to enable system vendors to design affordable, plug-and-play, high-density and standalone switches, which address the cost-sensitive desktop switching market. The Pretera EX family of enterprise switches is designed to deliver exceptional price and performance. The Pretera EX family delivers a complete line of Fast Ethernet, GbE and 10GbE switching solutions.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our Discovery Innovation family of products provides a complete SoC solution based on our embedded CPU technology. These high-performance, low-power, highly integrated processors are ideally suited to a wide range of applications, ranging from sophisticated routers, switches and wireless base stations to high-volume laser printer applications.

Our Alaska family of products includes high-performance and low-power Gigabit transceivers, which address enterprise switching, server and telecom applications. This family of products enables the accelerated deployment of 10GbE capable systems for the LAN, metropolitan area network (“MAN”) and wide area network (“WAN”) markets. Our low-power, low-cost solutions are designed to address network connectivity for client systems, such as PCs, gaming systems and digital TVs.

Public cloud encompasses low-power commercial data centers, where we are focused on the convergence of networking, computing and storage technologies. Our public cloud product offerings include our Presteria, ARMADA XP and Yukon families.

The Presteria CX family of 10GbE and 40GbE switches is designed for the new generation of high density data centers and optical broadband, as well as the convergence of data and storage networks. Using standards-based congestion management capabilities and dynamic power management, these products enable virtualization, cloud computing and “software as a service.”

Our ARMADA XP family of products is a quad-core processing, enterprise-class cloud computing platform. This platform integrates four ARM-based 1.6Hz CPU cores along with a host of I/O peripherals and is optimized to consume low power while simultaneously delivering high-performance per-watt.

Our Yukon family of connectivity products includes integrated, single-chip solutions, based on our proven enterprise-class Alaska family of products. These products are offered in an ultra-small form factor with low-power consumption and are targeted for client and server network interface cards.

Service Provider Infrastructure

We provide Ethernet passive optical network (“EPON”), Gigabit passive optical network (“GPON”) and Universal PON technologies used in the deployment of residential fiber access infrastructure and mobile Internet infrastructure, as well as products used in the transition to Internet protocol Radio Access Networks, which will allow for the transition to 4G technologies.

Our Avanta family provides solutions for next generation broadband, based on EPON and GPON architectures. These products consist of a highly integrated Gateway-on-a-Chip solution, Ethernet and packet processing, voice processing, power management and applications processors. Avanta is designed to meet the needs of the next generation Internet and the significant increases in required bandwidth, including high-quality video, online gaming and conferencing.

The Xelerated family provides ultra programmable Ethernet switching solutions designed for carrier Ethernet, united fiber access, mobile backhaul and transport platforms, where high-performance-per-watt is an essential metric.

The Presteria MX multi-layer switching family of products includes fully-integrated 100 MbE, 1GbE and 10GbE-per-second, fast Ethernet configurable devices. These products are targeted at metropolitan edge and access systems in service provider networks.

[Table of Contents](#)**Other Products***Printing Solutions*

Our printer SoCs power many of today's laser and ink printers and multi-function peripherals. These SoCs include a family of printer-specific standard products as well as full-custom printer ASICs. As a leader in mobile solutions, we are also pioneering hardware and software solutions to enable easy printing of content from mobile devices to any printer.

Smart Home Products

Our smart home product portfolio includes the ARMADA 1000 and 1500 products, which are SoC solutions that are designed to enable the next generation of connected consumer platforms and to enhance the digital lifestyle. Other product offerings include our powerline products for home networking and Advanced Metering Infrastructure, DSP Switcher and analog switching regulators for power management solutions, Smart Energy Platforms for building a new generation of connected appliances and lighting platforms that promote an eco-friendly and convenient lifestyle.

Financial Information about Segments

We have determined that we operate in one reportable business segment: the design, development and sale of integrated circuits. For further information, please see "Note 13 — Segment and Geographic Information" in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Customers, Sales and Marketing

Our direct sales force targets markets that have high intensity data communications processing and high-performance storage requirements. 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 third party logistics providers, who maintain warehouses in close proximity to our customer's facilities. We expect a significant percentage of our sales will continue to come from direct sales to key customers. 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.

Our marketing team works in conjunction with our field sales and application engineering force and is organized around our product applications and end markets. Due to the complexity of our products, we believe that individual meetings between our customers and our marketing, sales and engineering teams provide the most effective and rapid means of communicating the capabilities, benefits and extremely technical specifications of each significant new product.

The target customers for our storage products are manufacturers of HDDs, SSDs and HHDDs for the enterprise, desktop and mobile computing markets.

The target customers for our switching, transceiver and connectivity products are manufacturers of high-speed networking equipment targeted at LANs, MANs and WANs, in addition to PC-client OEMs. The target customers for our communications controller and embedded processor products are the manufacturers and vendors of wireless communications equipment and handsets for the Internet voice communications market.

[Table of Contents](#)

The target customers for our communications and applications processor products are manufacturers of mobile handsets, tablets, personal navigation devices and a large variety of other handheld, portable consumer applications. Our target customers for our wireless and personal area networking products include manufacturers of wireless LAN solutions for small-and-medium size businesses, small office/home office and residential gateway solutions as well as manufacturers of a variety of new consumer applications such as mobile handsets, gaming devices and home entertainment multimedia client devices.

The target customers for our digital video processing products include manufacturers of consumer electronic devices, such as digital televisions, HD-based media players, HD-based set-top-boxes, media clients and audio-visual receivers. The target customers for our power management and green technology products are very diverse and include manufacturers of many different electronic devices.

Historically, a relatively small number of customers have accounted for a significant portion of our net revenue. Net revenue attributable to significant end customers is presented in the following table as a percentage of net revenue:

<u>Customer</u>	<u>Year Ended</u>		
	<u>February 2, 2013</u>	<u>January 28, 2012</u>	<u>January 29, 2011</u>
Western Digital	24%	19%	21%
Toshiba	10%	*	*
Seagate	10%	*	*
Research in Motion	*	*	14%

* Less than 10% of net revenue

In fiscal 2013, Western Digital acquired Hitachi's HDD unit and in fiscal 2012, Seagate acquired the HDD operations of Samsung.

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 generally up to 16 weeks prior to the anticipated delivery date and typically prior to an order for the product. These lead times typically change based on the current capacity at the foundries.

A significant number of our products are being incorporated into consumer electronics products, including gaming devices and personal computers, which are subject to significant seasonality and fluctuations in demand. Holiday and back to school buying trends may at times negatively impact our results in the first and fourth quarter and positively impact our results in the second and third quarter of our fiscal years.

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. In addition, a portion of our revenue is related to inventory pulled by customers from third party logistics providers. As such, this revenue would not be included in the backlog. Our backlog also includes orders from distributors for which revenue is not recognized until the products are sold to end customers.

[Table of Contents](#)**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 with the smallest die size and lowest power. We devote a significant portion of our resources to expanding our product portfolio based on a broad intellectual property portfolio 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 integrated platform solutions 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. We have invested and will continue to invest significant funds for research and development. Our research and development expense was \$1.1 billion, \$1.0 billion and \$898 million in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Manufacturing***Integrated Circuit Fabrication***

The vast majority of our integrated circuits are fabricated using widely available CMOS processes, which provide greater flexibility to engage independent foundries to manufacture integrated circuits at lower costs. 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. To a lesser extent, we also utilize United Microelectronics Corporation, with the remaining manufacturing outsourced to other foundries primarily in Asia. We work closely with our foundry partners to forecast on a monthly basis our manufacturing capacity requirements. Our integrated circuits are currently fabricated in several advanced manufacturing processes up to and including 28 nanometer. 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.

Assembly and Test

We outsource all product packaging and testing requirements for our production products to several assembly and test subcontractors, including STATS ChipPAC Ltd. in China, Singapore and Taiwan; Global Testing Corporation in Singapore; Siliconware Precision Industries in Taiwan; ASE Electronics in Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan; and Amkor in Philippines, South Korea and Taiwan.

Quality Assurance

We are certified to the International Organization for Standardization Quality Management Systems Standard ISO 9001:2008. 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-test subcontractors have been awarded ISO 9001 certification.

[Table of Contents](#)

Environmental Management

We believe that our products are compliant with the current Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive, the European legislation that restricts the use of a number of substances, including lead, and the REACH (Regulation, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals) SVHC Substances Directive. In addition, each of our manufacturing subcontractors complies with ISO 14001:2004, the international standard related to environmental management. We are also working to establish a “conflict-free” supply chain, including ethical sourcing of certain minerals for our products.

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, independently develop similar technology 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 February 2, 2013, we have been issued and/or have acquired over 3,300 U.S. patents and over 900 foreign patents with expiration dates ranging from 2013 to 2033. We also have more than 2,300 U.S. and foreign pending patent applications on various aspects of our technology, however, we cannot be certain whether we will be issued patents as a result of 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

[Table of Contents](#)

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. See "Risk Factors" under Item 1A of this Report on Form 10-K and "Note 10 — Commitments and Contingencies" in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the risks associated with patent litigation matters.

Competition

The markets for our products are intensely competitive, 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 continue to strengthen 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 the:

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

By end market our major competitors are as follows:

<i>Mobile and Wireless</i>	<i>Storage</i>	<i>Networking</i>
Broadcom Corporation	LSI Corporation	Broadcom Corporation
Intel Corporation		Freescale Semiconductor Holdings I, Ltd.
MediaTek, Inc.		LSI Corporation
QUALCOMM Incorporated		
Spreadtrum Communications, Inc.		

In addition, we expect increased competition in the future from other emerging and established companies. Although we believe we will be able to successfully compete with existing and potential competitors, some of these current 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 could 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 our ability to do so may be limited.

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

[Table of Contents](#)

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 could harm our business.

In addition, many of our current and potential customers have substantial technological capabilities and financial resources. Some customers have already developed, or in the future may develop, technologies that could 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 selling prices of our products, we will need to continue to introduce innovative new products. In addition, we need to continue to reduce the cost of our products. To accomplish this, we intend to continue to implement design changes that lower the cost of manufacturing and assembling and testing our products. We may also enter into long-term, strategic arrangements with our foundry partners to secure wafer capacity at reduced prices, by negotiating reduced charges from our foundries. In addition, we plan to work with multiple foundry partners to ensure that our products are qualified and can be manufactured in multiple locations, which we believe will ensure favorable wafer pricing. Lastly, we are designing all new products as well as redesigning some existing products with packaging that uses copper wiring, rather than gold wiring. Due to higher gold prices, this transition will lower our overall product cost. 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 could be adversely impacted.

Employees

As of February 2, 2013, we had a total of 7,259 employees.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table shows information about our executive officers as of February 2, 2013:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position(s)</u>
Dr. Sehat Sutardja	51	President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board
Brad D. Feller	39	Interim Chief Financial Officer
Dr. Pantas Sutardja	50	Vice President, Chief Technology Officer, Chief Research and Development Officer and Director

Dr. Sehat Sutardja, one of our co-founders, has served as the President, Chief Executive Officer and Co-Chairman of our Board of Directors since 1995, and Chairman of our Board of Directors since 2003. While remaining deeply involved in the daily challenges of running a global growth company, Dr. Sutardja participates heavily in our engineering and marketing efforts across analog, video processor, and microprocessor design while offering input across all of our other product lines. Dr. Sehat Sutardja is widely regarded as one of the pioneers of the modern semiconductor age. His breakthrough designs and guiding vision have revolutionized numerous industry segments, from data storage to the high-performance, low-power chips now driving the growing global markets for mobile computing and telephony. For his relentless innovation, he has been awarded more than 260 patents and has been named a Fellow of IEEE. In 2006, Dr. Sutardja was recognized as the Inventor of the Year by the Silicon Valley Intellectual Property Law Association. Dr. Sutardja has become an internationally-recognized proponent of new energy efficiency standards for consumer electronics. To that end, he has been working with the governments in both the United States and China to establish efficiency performance standards that could produce significant cost and carbon savings. Dr. Sutardja holds a MS and Ph.D.

[Table of Contents](#)

in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science from the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Sehat Sutardja received a BS in Electrical Engineering from Iowa State University. Dr. Sehat Sutardja is the brother of Dr. Pantas Sutardja.

Brad D. Feller has served as our Interim Chief Financial Officer since October 2012. Mr. Feller has served as the Vice President, Corporate Controller of Marvell Semiconductor, Inc., since joining us in September 2008. Prior to joining us, Mr. Feller served as the Corporate Controller of Integrated Device Technology (“IDT”) from April 2005 to September 2008 and Financial Reporting Manager from October 2003 to April 2005. Prior to joining IDT, Mr. Feller served in various roles at Ernst & Young LLP in the technology practice. Mr. Feller is a certified public accountant (inactive) in the State of California and holds a BS degree in Business Administration from San Jose State University. There are no familial relationships between Mr. Feller and any of our directors or executive officers.

Dr. Pantas Sutardja, one of our co-founders, has served as Vice President and a director since our inception 1995. Dr. Pantas Sutardja was appointed Chief Technology Officer in 2000 and Chief Research and Development Officer in August 2007. Dr. Pantas Sutardja served as our Acting Chief Operating Officer from September 2007 until June 2008. Dr. Pantas Sutardja holds a BS, MS and Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science from the University of California at Berkeley. Dr. Pantas Sutardja is the brother of Dr. Sehat Sutardja.

Item 1A. Risk Factors**Additional Factors That May Affect Future Results**

Investing in our common shares involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and all information contained in this report before you decide to purchase our common shares. If any of the possible adverse events described below actually occurs, we may be unable to conduct our business as currently planned and our financial condition and operating results could be harmed. In addition, the trading price of our common shares could decline due to the occurrence of any of these risks, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Our financial condition and results of operations may vary from quarter to quarter, which may cause the price of our common shares to decline.

Our quarterly results of operations have fluctuated in the past and could do so in the future. Because our results of operations are difficult to predict, you should not rely on quarterly comparisons of our results of operations as an indication of our future performance.

Fluctuations in our results of operations may be due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, those listed below and those identified throughout this “Risk Factors” section:

- changes in general economic and political conditions and specific conditions in the markets we address, including the continuing volatility in the technology sector and semiconductor industry;
- the highly competitive nature of the end markets we serve, particularly within the semiconductor industry;
- any current and future litigation that could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management’s attention and resources that are needed to successfully maintain and grow our business;
- our dependence on a few customers for a significant portion of our revenue;
- our ability to maintain a competitive cost structure for our manufacturing and assembly and test processes, including the impact of changing commodity prices such as the price of gold;
- failure to qualify our products or our suppliers’ manufacturing lines;

[Table of Contents](#)

- cancellations, rescheduling or deferrals of significant customer orders or shipments, as well as the ability of our customers to manage inventory;
- our ability to develop and introduce new and enhanced products in a timely and effective manner, as well as our ability to anticipate and adapt to changes in technology;
- gain or loss of a key customer or design win;
- seasonality in sales of consumer devices in which our products are incorporated;
- failure to protect our intellectual property;
- impact of a significant natural disaster, including earthquakes, floods and tsunamis; and
- our ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, engineering, sales and marketing personnel.

Due to fluctuations in our quarterly results of operations and other factors, the price at which our common shares will trade is likely to continue to be highly volatile. From January 30, 2011 through February 2, 2013, our common shares have traded as low as \$6.98 and as high as \$20.42 per share. Accordingly, you may not be able to resell your common shares at or above the price you paid. In future periods, our stock price could decline if, amongst other factors, our revenues or operating results are below our estimates or the estimates or expectations of public market analysts and investors. As a result of stock price volatility, we may be subject to securities class action litigation. Any litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources that are needed to successfully maintain and grow our business.

We operate in the intensely competitive markets, and our failure to compete effectively would harm our results of operations.

The semiconductor industry and specifically the mobile and wireless communications markets are extremely competitive, and we expect competition to intensify as current competitors expand their product offerings and new competitors enter the market. This has especially intensified as semiconductor companies have begun to offer more integrated platforms. We currently compete with a number of large domestic and international companies in the business of designing integrated circuits and related applications, some of which have greater financial, technical and management resources than us. We expect competition to continue to increase as industry standards continue to evolve and become better known, and others realize the market potential of this trend to platform integration. As competition in the markets in which we operate continues to increase, our revenues and gross margins may decline. For example, competitors with greater financial resources may be able to offer lower prices than us, or they may offer additional products, services or other incentives that we may not be able to match. In addition, many of our competitors operate and maintain their own fabrication facilities and have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, larger customer bases, and greater sales, marketing and distribution resources than we do. Furthermore, our current and potential competitors in the mobile and wireless markets 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, new competitors or alliances among these competitors may acquire significant market share, which would harm our business. While we continue to pursue similar strategic relationships, and currently have significant financial and technical resources, we cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to compete successfully against existing or new competitors, which would harm our results of operations.

In addition, the semiconductor providers competing in the mobile and wireless communication markets have recently experienced consolidation. For example, Broadcom Corporation acquired NetLogic Microsystems in February 2011 and Texas Instruments Incorporated acquired National Semiconductor in September 2011. Consolidation among our competitors could lead to a changing competitive landscape, capabilities and market share, which could harm our results of operations.

[Table of Contents](#)

A significant portion of our business is dependent on the HDD industry, which is highly cyclical, experiences rapid technological change, is subject to industry consolidation and is facing increased competition from alternative technologies.

The HDD industry is intensely competitive, and the technology changes rapidly. This industry has historically been cyclical, with periods of increased demand and rapid growth followed by periods of oversupply and subsequent contraction. These cycles may affect us because some of our customers are participants in this industry.

HDD manufacturers tend to order more components than they may need during growth periods, and sharply reduce orders for components during periods of contraction. Rapid technological changes in the HDD industry often result in shifts in market share among the industry's participants. If the HDD manufacturers using our products do not retain or increase their market share, our sales may decrease.

In addition, the HDD industry has experienced consolidation over the past several years. For example, during fiscal 2010, Toshiba acquired the HDD operations of Fujitsu. In December 2011, Seagate completed the acquisition of Samsung's HDD unit. In March 2012, Western Digital completed the acquisition of Hitachi's HDD unit. Consolidation among our customers could lead to changing demand for our products, replacement of our products by the merged entity with those of our competitors and cancellation of orders, each of which could harm our results of operations. On the other hand, this could lead to increased opportunities for our products within the combined company if we can leverage our technology and customer relationships.

Furthermore, future changes in the nature of information storage products could reduce demand for traditional HDDs. For example, products using alternative technologies, such as solid-state flash drives and other storage technologies could become a source of competition to manufacturers of HDDs. Although we offer SSD controllers, leveraging our technology in hard drives, we cannot ensure we will be able to maintain significant market share if demand for traditional HDDs decreases.

Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely impacted by global economic conditions, which may cause a decline in the market price of our common shares.

We operate in the semiconductor industry, which is cyclical and subject to rapid change and evolving industry standards. From time to time, this industry has experienced significant demand downturns. These downturns are characterized by decreases in product demand, excess customer inventories and sometimes accelerated erosion of prices, including as a result of volatile global economic conditions. These factors could cause substantial fluctuations in our net revenue, gross margin, cash flows and results of operations. In addition, during these downturns some competitors may become more aggressive in their pricing practices, which would adversely impact our gross margin. Any downturns in the current environment may be severe and prolonged, and any failure of the markets in which we operate to fully recover from downturns could seriously impact our revenue and harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. The semiconductor industry is also subject to periodic increases in demand and supply constraints, which may affect our ability to ship products. Accordingly, our results of operations may vary significantly as a result of the general conditions in the semiconductor industry, which could cause fluctuations in our stock price.

We cannot predict the timing, strength or duration of any economic slowdown or recovery or the impact of any such events on our vendors, customers or us. If the economy or markets in which we operate deteriorate from current levels, our business, financial condition and results of operations will likely be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, the combination of our lengthy sales cycle coupled with challenging macroeconomic conditions could adversely impact our results of operations.

[Table of Contents](#)

We are currently involved in a patent litigation action involving Carnegie Mellon University, and, if we do not prevail on our post trial motions or our appeal of the CMU verdict, we could be liable for substantial damages.

On March 6, 2009, Carnegie Mellon University (“CMU”) filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania naming MSI and us as defendants and alleging patent infringement. CMU has asserted U.S. Patent Nos. 6,201,839 and 6,438,180 (collectively, the “CMU patents in suit”), which relate to read-channel integrated circuit devices and the HDD products incorporating such devices. A jury trial began on November 26, 2012. On December 26, 2012, a jury delivered a verdict that found the CMU patents in suit were literally and willfully infringed and valid, and awarded past damages in the amount of \$1.17 billion. Due to the finding of willfulness, the judge could enhance by some amount up to treble the damages or grant an injunction during post trial proceedings. In addition, CMU has disclosed in its post trial motions that it is seeking pre-judgment interest of \$322 million, post-judgment interest, attorneys’ fees, and an injunction or ongoing royalties. Post trial motions are scheduled to be heard on May 1 and 2, 2013. While we believe that there are strong grounds for appeal and will seek to overturn the verdict in post trial motions before the District Court and, if necessary, to appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Washington, D.C., there is no guarantee that we will be successful. We intend to vigorously challenge the judgment through all appropriate post trial motions and appeal processes. Please see “Note 10 — Commitments and Contingencies” of our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a more detailed description of a number of litigation matters we are currently engaged in. Should the judge grant an injunction or we are required to pay most or all of the damages awarded by the jury after all appeals have been exhausted, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may become involved with costly and lengthy litigation involving our patents and other intellectual property, which could subject us to liability, require us to indemnify our customers, require us to obtain or renew licenses, 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 semiconductor industry, where a number of companies and other entities aggressively bring numerous infringement claims to assert their patent portfolios. The amount of damages alleged in intellectual property infringement claims can often be very significant. For example, a jury has awarded past damages in the amount of \$1.17 billion in our litigation with CMU. In addition, in pre-trial proceedings in our litigation with Lake Cherokee, as described in more detail in Note 10 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Lake Cherokee has alleged that it is entitled to damages in the amount of approximately \$689 million as a result of the alleged infringement. If we receive a significant adverse judgment in any litigation matter that is ultimately upheld after all appeals, our results of operations, financial position and cash flows will be adversely affected.

From time to time our subsidiaries and customers receive, and may continue to receive in the future, notices that allege claims of infringement, misappropriation or misuse of the intellectual property rights of third parties. In addition to standards-based infringement claims, infringement claims have also been directed against us and our subsidiaries’ proprietary technologies, particularly those related to storage technology, microprocessors and other circuit components. We have also had certain patent licenses with third parties that have not been renewed, and if we cannot successfully renew these licenses, our subsidiaries and customers could face claims of infringement. These claims could result in litigation and/or claims for indemnification, which, in turn, could subject us to significant liability for damages, attorneys’ fees and costs. Any potential intellectual property litigation also could force us to do one or more of the following:

- stop selling, offering for sale, making, having made or exporting products or using technology that contains the allegedly infringing intellectual property;
- limit or restrict the type of work that employees involved in such litigation may perform for us;
- pay substantial damages and/or license fees and/or royalties to the party claiming infringement that could adversely impact our liquidity or operating results;

[Table of Contents](#)

- attempt to obtain or renew licenses to the relevant intellectual property, which licenses may not be available on reasonable terms or at all; and
- attempt to redesign those products that contain the allegedly infringing intellectual property.

We may also be required to indemnify some customers under our contracts if a third party alleges, or a court finds, that our products have infringed upon the proprietary rights of other parties. From time to time, we have agreed to indemnify select customers for claims made against our products, where such claims allege infringement of third party intellectual property rights, including, but not limited to, patents, registered trademarks and/or copyrights. If we are required to make a significant payment under any of our indemnification obligations, our result of operations may be harmed.

Our sales are concentrated in a few customers, and if we lose or experience a significant reduction in sales to any of these key customers, or if any of these key customers experience a significant decline in market share, our revenues may decrease substantially.

We receive a significant amount of our revenues from a limited number of customers. Net revenue from our three largest customers represented 44% of our net revenue in the year ended February 2, 2013. Sales to our largest customers have fluctuated significantly from period to period and year to year primarily due to the timing and number of design wins with each customer, natural disasters that may divert a customer's operations, as well as the continued diversification of our customer base as we expand into new markets, and will likely continue to fluctuate in the future. The loss of any of our large customers or a significant reduction in sales we make to them would likely 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:

- a significant portion of our sales are made on a purchase order basis, which permits our customers to cancel, change or delay product purchase commitments with relatively short notice to us;
- our customers may purchase integrated circuits from our competitors;
- our customers may discontinue sales or lose market share in the markets for which they purchase our products;
- our customers may develop their own solutions; or
- our customers may be subject to severe business disruptions.

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 ability to grow our business.

We do not have our own manufacturing or assembly facilities and have very limited in-house testing facilities. Therefore, we currently rely on several third party foundries to produce our integrated circuit products. We also currently rely on several third party assembly and test subcontractors to assemble, package and test our products. This exposes us to a variety of risks, including the following:

Regional Concentration:

Substantially all of our products are manufactured by third party foundries located in Taiwan. Our other sources for manufacturing are located in the United States, China and Singapore. In addition, substantially all of our third party assembly and testing facilities are located in Singapore, Taiwan, Malaysia and the Philippines.

[Table of Contents](#)

Because of the geographic concentration of these third party foundries, as well as our assembly and test subcontractors, we are exposed to the risk that their operations may be disrupted by regional disasters or by political changes. For example, 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. Taiwan has experienced significant earthquakes in the past and may be subject to additional earthquakes that could disrupt manufacturing operations. In the event of a significant natural disaster or a quarantine or closure that affects our manufacturers in the Pacific Rim, our revenues, cost of goods sold and results of operations would be negatively impacted. In addition, if we were unable to quickly identify alternate manufacturing facilities, we could experience significant delays in product shipments, which could harm our results of operations.

No Guarantee of Capacity or Supply:

The ability of each foundry to provide us with semiconductor devices is limited by its available capacity and existing obligations. In addition, when demand is strong, availability of foundry capacity may be constrained, and 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. For example, in recent years, we experienced some supply shortages due to the difficulties encountered by the foundries in rapidly increasing their production capacities after the recovery from the severe economic down turn during the second half of fiscal 2009 due to an increase in demand coming out of the downturn. 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. In addition, 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. Moreover, if any of our third party foundry suppliers are unable to secure necessary raw materials from their suppliers, lose benefits under material agreements, experience power outages, lack sufficient capacity to manufacture our products, encounter financial difficulties or suffer any other disruption or reduction in efficiency, we may encounter supply delays or disruptions, which could harm our business or results of operations.

Despite our strategy to move to a dual source, most of our products 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, it may be difficult for us to transition the manufacture of our products to other foundries, and we could experience significant delays in securing sufficient supplies of those components. This could result in a material decline in revenues, net income and cash flow.

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 results of operations, such as non-refundable 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. 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.

We are also subject to risk from fluctuating market prices of certain commodity raw materials, particularly gold, that are incorporated into our end products or used by our suppliers to manufacture our end products. Supplies for such commodities may from time to time become restricted, or general market factors and

[Table of Contents](#)

conditions may affect pricing of such commodities. Over the past few years, the price of gold increased significantly and certain of our supply chain partners assessed surcharges to compensate for the resultant increase in manufacturing costs. As a result, our gross margins have been adversely affected by increases in the price of gold. We are currently restructuring certain manufacturing processes to use copper instead of gold in our products. In transitioning from gold to copper, because the capacity of either wafer producers or assemblers can be limited from time to time, we may be unable to satisfy the demand of our customers, or may have to accept price increases or other compensation arrangements that increase our operating expenses and erode our gross margins. Our results may also be materially affected adversely if we fail to execute successfully or if we experience resistance from our customer base in the transition from gold to copper.

Uncertain Yields and Quality:

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.

To the extent that we rely on outside suppliers to manufacture or assemble and test our products, we may have a reduced ability to control directly product delivery schedules and quality assurance. This lack of control may result in product shortages or quality assurance problems that could delay shipments of products or increase manufacturing, assembly, testing or other costs.

If we are unable to develop and introduce new and enhanced products that achieve market acceptance in a timely and cost-effective manner, our results of operations 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 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. In addition, the development of new silicon devices is highly complex, and due to supply chain cross-dependencies and other issues, we may experience delays in completing the development, production and introduction of our new products. 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 that we do not properly anticipate, 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 they serve and to introduce and promote those products successfully. Even if new and enhanced products are introduced to the market, we and our customers may not be able to achieve market acceptance of them in a timely manner.

[Table of Contents](#)

In addition, our long-standing 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 certain price concessions, which could cause our average selling prices and gross margins to decline.

Our gross margin and results of operations may be adversely affected in the future by a number of factors, including decreases in average selling prices of products over time and shifts in our product mix.

The products we develop and sell are primarily used for high volume applications. As a result, the prices of those products have historically decreased rapidly. In addition, more recently introduced products tend to have higher associated costs because of initial overall development and production ramp. Therefore, over time, we may not be able to maintain or improve our gross margins. Our financial results could suffer if we are unable to offset any reductions in our average selling prices by other cost reductions through efficiencies, introduction of higher margin products and other means.

Moreover, because of the wide price differences across the markets we serve, the mix and types of performance capabilities of our products sold may affect the average selling prices of our products and have a substantial impact on our revenue and gross margin. We may enter new markets in which a significant amount of competition exists, and this may require us to sell our products with lower gross margins than our established businesses. In addition, these new markets may have lower standard gross margins than the traditional markets we have served. If we are successful in growing revenue in these markets, our overall gross margin may decline. Fluctuations in the mix and types of our products may also affect the extent to which we are able to recover the fixed costs and investments associated with a particular product, and as a result can harm our financial results.

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 gross 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 by our competitors and other factors. We expect that we will continue to have to reduce prices in the future.

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 gross margin; 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. Due to their inability to predict demand or other reasons, some of our customers may accumulate excess inventories and, as a consequence, defer purchase of 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 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. For example, our ability to accurately forecast customer demand may be impaired by the delays inherent in our lengthy sales cycle. 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

[Table of Contents](#)

customers and an additional three to nine 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 prior to completion, which makes it even more difficult to forecast customer demand.

Our products are incorporated into complex devices and systems, which may create supply chain cross-dependencies. For example, in fiscal 2012, many areas of Thailand sustained massive damage from flooding, which disrupted the global supply chain for HDDs. Due to cross dependencies, any supply chain disruptions could negatively impact the demand for our products in the short term. We have a limited ability to predict the timing of a supply chain correction. In addition, the market share of our customers could be adversely impacted on a long-term basis due to any continued supply chain disruption, which could negatively affect our results of operations.

If we overestimate customer demand, our excess or obsolete inventory may increase significantly, which would reduce our gross margin and adversely affect our financial results. Conversely, if we underestimate customer demand or if insufficient manufacturing capacity is available, we would miss 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.

We are exposed to potential impairment charges on certain assets.

We had approximately \$2.0 billion of goodwill and \$89.7 million of acquired intangible assets, net on our balance sheet as of February 2, 2013. Under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”), we are required to review our intangible assets including goodwill for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. We perform an assessment of goodwill for impairment annually or more frequently whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. We have only one reporting unit, and the fair value of the reporting unit is determined by taking our market capitalization as determined through quoted market prices and adjusted for a control premium and other relevant factors. If our fair value declines to below our carrying value, we could incur significant goodwill impairment charges.

During the year ended February 2, 2013, we experienced a continued decline in our stock price which caused a substantial reduction in the reporting unit’s excess fair value over its net book value. Although we determined the fair value of our company was in excess of our carrying value, and therefore there was no impairment of goodwill as of February 2, 2013, if our stock price declines further and erodes our total market capitalization, we may be required to record an impairment charge in the future that could be material to our operating results.

In addition, from time to time, we have made investments in private companies. If the companies that we invest in are unable to execute their plans and succeed in their respective markets, we may not benefit from such investments, and we could potentially lose the amounts we invest. We evaluate our investment portfolio on a regular basis to determine if impairments have occurred. If the operations of any businesses that we have acquired declines significantly, we could incur significant intangible asset impairment charges. Impairment charges could have a material impact on our results of operations in any period.

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

To achieve our business objectives, it may be necessary from time to time for us to expand or contract our operations. In the future, we may not be able to scale our workforce and operations in a sufficiently timely manner to respond effectively to changes in demand for our existing products or to the demand for new products

[Table of Contents](#)

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 costs and operating expenses may exceed the rate of increase in our revenue, which would adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, if such demand does not materialize at the pace which we expect, we may be required to scale down our business through expense and headcount reductions as well as facility consolidations or closures that could result in restructuring charges that would materially and adversely affect our results of operations. 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 decrease in customer demand. If customer demand does not increase as anticipated, our profitability could be adversely affected due to our higher expense levels.

Our past growth has placed, and any future long-term 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 an enterprise resource planning system to help us improve our planning and management processes, 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 systems can be time consuming and expensive to implement, 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 costs and expenses may exceed the rate of increase in our revenue, either of which would materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

Costs related to defective products could have a material adverse effect on us.

We have experienced, from time to time, hardware and software defects and bugs associated with the introduction of our highly complex products. We cannot assure you that, despite our testing procedures, errors will not be found in new products or releases after commencement of commercial shipments in the future, which could result in loss of or delay in market acceptance of our products, material recall and replacement costs, delay in revenue recognition or loss of revenues, writing down the inventory of defective products, the diversion of the attention of our engineering personnel from product development efforts, our having to defend against litigation related to defective products or related property damage or personal injury, and damage to our reputation in the industry that could adversely affect our relationships with our customers. In addition, we may have difficulty identifying the end customers of the defective products in the field. As a result, we could incur substantial costs to implement modifications to correct defects. Any of these problems could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

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

[Table of Contents](#)

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 we or any of our foundry subcontractors 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 results of operations, as we may reduce our revenue by integrating the functionality of multiple chips into a single chip.

As a result of our global operations, we face additional 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 90% of our net revenue in fiscal 2013, 88% of our net revenue in fiscal 2012 and 81% of our net revenue in fiscal 2011.

We also have substantial operations outside of the United States. These operations are directly influenced by the political and economic conditions of the region in which they are located, and with respect to Israel, possible military hostilities that could affect our operations there. 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:

- political, social and economic instability, including wars, terrorism, political unrest, boycotts, curtailment of trade and other business restrictions;
- compliance with domestic and foreign export and import regulations, and difficulties in obtaining and complying with domestic and foreign export, import and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses;
- local laws and practices that favor local companies, including business practices that we are prohibited from engaging in by the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other anti-corruption laws and regulations;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- natural disasters, including earthquakes, tsunamis and floods;
- trade restrictions or higher tariffs;
- transportation delays;
- difficulties of managing distributors;
- less effective protection of intellectual property than is afforded to us in the United States or other developed countries;
- inadequate local infrastructure; and
- exposure to local banking, currency control and other financial-related risks.

[Table of Contents](#)

As a result of having global operations, the sudden disruption of the supply chain and/or the manufacture of our customer's products caused by events outside of our control could impact our results of operations by impairing our ability to timely and efficiently deliver our products. During fiscal 2012, the earthquake and tsunami that affected Japan disrupted the global supply chain for certain components important to our products and the flooding in Thailand affected the supply chain and manufacturing of the products for a number of our customers.

Moreover, the international nature of our business subjects us to risk associated with the fluctuation of the U.S. dollar versus foreign currencies. Decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar versus currencies in jurisdictions where we have large fixed costs or our third party manufacturers have significant cost will increase the cost of such operations, which could harm our results of operations. For example, we have large fixed costs in Israel, which will become greater if the U.S. dollar declines in value versus the Israeli shekel. On the other hand, substantially all of our sales have been denominated in U.S. dollars.

We depend on key personnel 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, sales and marketing personnel. The loss of key employees or the inability to attract qualified personnel, including hardware and software engineers and sales and marketing personnel could delay the development and introduction of and harm our ability to sell our products. We typically do not enter into employment agreements with any of our key technical personnel, and their knowledge of our business and industry would be extremely difficult to replace.

The competition for qualified technical personnel with significant experience in the design, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of integrated circuits 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 develop new products or enhance existing products in a timely manner.

We have made and may continue to make acquisitions and investments, which could divert management's attention, cause ownership dilution to our shareholders, be difficult to integrate and adversely affect our results of operations and share price.

We expect to continue to make acquisitions of, and investments in, businesses that offer complementary products and technologies, augment our end market 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 in the future, 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.

Integrating newly acquired businesses or technologies typically entails many risks that could put a strain on our resources, could be costly and time consuming, and might not be successful. In addition, any acquisitions could materially harm our results of operations or liquidity as a result of either the issuance of dilutive equity securities, new debt or contingent liabilities, or payment of cash. Moreover, such acquisitions could divert our management's attention from other business concerns and also result in customer dissatisfaction. In addition, we might lose key employees of the newly acquired organizations during the acquisition process. The acquisition of another company or its products and technologies may also require us to enter into a geographic or business market in which we have little or no prior experience.

[Table of Contents](#)***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.***

From time to time, we enter into relationships with distributors and manufacturers' representatives to sell our products, and we are unable to predict the extent to which these partners will be successful in marketing and selling our products. Moreover, many of our distributors and manufacturers' representatives also market and sell competing products, and 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 or attract quality distributors or manufacturers' representatives, our sales and results of operations will be harmed.

Changes in financial accounting standards or practices or existing taxation rules or practices may adversely affect our financial results.

Changes in financial accounting standards or practices or changes in existing taxation rules or practices may have a significant effect on our reported results. New accounting pronouncements and taxation rules and varying interpretations of accounting pronouncements and taxation practice have occurred and may occur in the future. For example, the U.S. Congress may consider legislation affecting the taxation of foreign corporations and such legislation if enacted might adversely affect our future tax liabilities and have a material impact on our results of operations. 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 or cause our stock price to decline.

Tax benefits that we receive may be terminated or reduced in the future, which would harm our results of operations and profitability.

In prior years, we have entered into agreements in certain foreign jurisdictions that if certain criteria are met, the foreign jurisdiction will provide a more favorable tax rate than their current statutory rate.

We have obtained an undertaking from the Minister of Finance of Bermuda in fiscal 2013 under the Exempt Undertakings Tax Protection Act 1966, as amended, that in the event Bermuda enacts legislation imposing tax computed on profits, income, or capital asset, gain or appreciation, then the imposition of any such taxes will not apply to us until March 31, 2035. We cannot assure that any future elected Government of Bermuda would not amend the Exempt Undertaking Tax Protection Act 1966 such that tax would be imposed in Bermuda.

The Economic Development Board of Singapore (the "EDB") initially granted a 10 year Pioneer Status in July 1999 to our subsidiary in Singapore if the Company meets several requirements as to investments, headcount and activities. In June 2006, the EDB agreed to extend the Pioneer status to 15 years to June 2014 rather than 10 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.

Under the Israeli Encouragement law of "approved or benefited enterprise," two branches of Marvell Israel (M.I.S.L.) Ltd. ("MISL"), the GTL branch and the cellular branch (formerly Marvell DSPC), are entitled to approved and benefited tax programs that include reduced tax rates and exemption of certain income. The first program was approved for MISL in fiscal 1996 and the most recent was started in fiscal 2013. The cellular branch has five approved programs and three benefited programs, with the first approved in fiscal 1991 and the most recent benefited enterprise started in fiscal 2011. The benefit period is generally 10 to 15 years and begins in the first year in which our Israeli divisions earn taxable income from the approved or benefited enterprises, provided the maximum period has not elapsed. Income from the approved or benefited enterprises is subject to reduced tax rates ranging between 0% and 10% or tax exemptions for fiscal 2008 through fiscal 2027. A new amendment to the Encouragement law, which was approved by the Israeli government in December 2011, came into effect January 1, 2012. MISL and the cellular branch will not apply the new amendment to the Encouragement law prior to fiscal 2028.

[Table of Contents](#)

During fiscal 2007, each of the Swiss Federal Department of Economy and the Vaud Cantonal Tax Administration granted our subsidiary in Switzerland a 10 year tax holiday on revenues from research and design and wafer supply trading activities that will expire in 2016. In fiscal 2011, we met the requirements of the initial five year period and we will receive the ongoing tax holiday benefits provided that we continue to meet the ongoing requirements.

If any of our tax agreements in any of these foreign jurisdictions were terminated, our results of our operations and profitability would be harmed.

We rely upon the performance of our information technology systems to process, transmit, store and protect electronic information, and the failure of any critical information technology system may result in serious harm to our reputation, business, results of operations and/or financial condition.

We are heavily dependent on our technology infrastructure and maintain and rely upon certain critical information systems for the effective operation of our business. These information technology systems include telecommunications, the Internet, our corporate intranet, various computer hardware and software applications, network communications and e-mail. These information technology systems are subject to damage or interruption from a number of potential sources including natural disasters, viruses, destructive or inadequate code, malware, power failures, cyber attacks, and other events. To the extent that these information systems are under our control, we have implemented security procedures, such as virus protection software and emergency recovery processes, to address the outlined risks. We may incur significant costs in order to implement, maintain and/or update security systems that we feel are necessary to protect our information systems. A material breach in the security of our information systems could include the theft of our intellectual property or trade secrets, negatively impact our operations, or result in the compromise of personal and confidential information of our employees, customers or suppliers. While we believe that our information technology systems are appropriately controlled and that we have processes in place to adequately mitigate these risks, security procedures for information systems cannot be guaranteed to be failsafe. To the extent that any system failure, accident or security breach results in disruptions or interruptions to our operations or the theft, loss or disclosure of, or damage to our data or confidential information, our reputation, business, results of operations and/or financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, a miscalculation of the level of investment needed to ensure our technology solutions are current and up-to-date as technology advances and evolves could result in disruptions in our business should the software, hardware or maintenance of such items become out-of-date or obsolete. Furthermore, when we implement new systems and/or upgrade existing systems, there is a risk that our business may be temporarily disrupted during the period of implementation.

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 and acquired since our inception. If we fail to protect these intellectual property rights, competitors could sell products based on technology that we have developed that 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 U.S. and foreign patents and have a number of pending U.S. and foreign 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

[Table of Contents](#)

foreign countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States. If our patents do not adequately protect our technology, our competitors may be able to offer products similar to ours, which would adversely impact our business and results of operations.

Certain of our software (as well as that of our customers) may be derived from so-called “open source” software that is generally made available to the public by its authors and/or other third parties. Open source software is made available under licenses that impose certain obligations on us in the event we were to distribute derivative works of the open source software. These obligations may require us to make source code for the derivative works available to the public, and/or license such derivative works under a particular type of license, rather than the forms of license customarily used to protect our intellectual property. While we believe we have complied with our obligations under the various applicable licenses for open source software, in the event that the copyright holder of any open source software were to successfully establish in court that we had not complied with the terms of a license for a particular work, we could be required to release the source code of that work to the public and/or stop distribution of that work if the license is terminated.

We have been named as a party to several lawsuits and we may be named in additional litigation in the future, all of which could result in an unfavorable outcome and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the trading price for our securities.

We have been named as a party to several lawsuits and we may be named in additional litigation in the future. Please see “Note 10 — Commitments and Contingencies” of our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a more detailed description of a number of the litigation matters we are currently engaged in. Under certain circumstances, we have contractual and other legal obligations to indemnify and to incur legal expenses on behalf of current and former directors and officers for these lawsuits. In addition, due to the high volatility of our stock price, we may be vulnerable to securities class action litigation. In addition, as a result of a prior SEC settlement, we forfeited for three years our ability to invoke the “safe harbor” for forward-looking statements provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Because we could not benefit from the statutory safe harbor from June 2008 through June 2011, it may be more difficult for us to defend against any future claims based on any forward-looking statements issued during that timeframe.

The ultimate outcome of any litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business and the trading price for our securities. Litigation may be time-consuming, expensive, and disruptive to normal business operations, and the outcome of litigation is difficult to predict. The defense of these lawsuits may result in significant expenditures and the continued diversion of our management’s time and attention from the operation of our business, which could impede our business. In the event we were to receive an unfavorable outcome in any lawsuit, our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the trading price of our securities may be materially and adversely affected.

We must comply with a variety of existing and future laws and regulations that could impose substantial costs on us and may adversely affect our business.

We are subject to various state, federal and international laws and regulations governing the environment, including restricting the presence of certain substances in electronic products and making producers of those products financially responsible for the collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of those products. In addition, we are also subject to various industry requirements restricting the presence of certain substances in electronic products. Although our management systems are designed to maintain compliance, we cannot assure you that we have been or will be at all times in complete compliance with such laws and regulations. If we violate or fail to comply with any of them, a range of consequences could result, including fines, import/export restrictions, sales limitations, criminal and civil liabilities or other sanctions.

We and our customers are also subject to various import and export laws and regulations. Government export regulations apply to the encryption or other features contained in some of our products. If we fail to

[Table of Contents](#)

continue to receive licenses or otherwise comply with these regulations, we may be unable to manufacture the affected products at foreign foundries or ship these products to certain customers, or we may incur penalties or fines.

There is also a regulation to improve the transparency and accountability concerning the supply of minerals coming from the conflict zones in and around the Democratic Republic of Congo. New U.S. legislation includes disclosure requirements regarding the use of conflict minerals mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries and procedures regarding a manufacturer's efforts to prevent the sourcing of such conflict minerals. The implementation of these requirements could affect the sourcing and availability of minerals used in the manufacture of semiconductor devices. As a result, there may only be a limited pool of suppliers who provide conflict-free metals, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain products in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices. Future regulations may become more stringent or costly and our compliance costs and potential liabilities could increase, which may harm our business.

There can be no assurance that we will continue to declare cash dividends at all or in any particular amounts.

In May 2012, we announced the declaration of our first quarterly cash dividend. Future payment of a regular quarterly cash dividend on our common shares will be subject to, among other things, the best interests of our shareholders, our results of operations, cash balances and future cash requirements, financial condition, statutory requirements of Bermuda law, and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant. Our dividend payments may change from time to time, and we cannot provide assurance that we will continue to declare dividends at all or in any particular amounts. A reduction in or elimination of our dividend payments could have a negative effect on our share price.

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 filed on a timely basis and investors may lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could lead to a decline in our stock price.

We believe that 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, as of the end of each year. Our management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for assessing the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in each Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, breakdowns can occur because of simple errors, 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. 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. In addition, we are consistently evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of our internal controls, a process which sometimes leads to modifications in such controls. These modifications could affect the overall effectiveness or evaluation of the control system in the future by us or our independent registered public accounting firm. 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.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Dr. Sehat Sutardja, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and Weili Dai, who serves as the Vice President and General Manager of Communications and Consumer Business of Marvell Semiconductor, Inc, are husband and wife, and Dr. Sehat Sutardja and Dr. Pantas Sutardja, our Vice President, Chief Technology Officer and Chief Research and Development Officer, are brothers. Together, these three individuals held approximately 20% of our outstanding common shares as of February 2, 2013. As a result, if these individuals act together, they may influence the election of our directors and the approval or disapproval of any significant corporate actions that require shareholder approval. This influence over our affairs might be adverse to the interests of other shareholders. For example, the voting power of these individuals could have the effect of delaying or preventing an acquisition of us on terms that other shareholders may desire.

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 are generally not available to shareholders under the laws of Bermuda. Derivative actions may be available in certain circumstances, 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 Third Amended and Restated Bye-Laws ("Bye-Laws"). Furthermore, consideration would be given by a Bermuda court to acts that are alleged to constitute a fraud against the minority shareholders or, for example, where an act requiring the approval of a greater percentage of the company's shareholders than those who actually approved it.

The Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda, as amended, provides that when one or more shareholders believes the affairs of a company are being conducted in a manner which is prejudicial to the interest of some of the shareholders, a Bermuda court, upon petition, may make such order as it sees fit, including an order regulating the conduct of the company's affairs in the future or ordering the purchase of the shares of any shareholders by other shareholders or by the company, and in the case of a purchase of the shares by the company, for the reduction accordingly of the company's capital or otherwise.

We are subject to the risks of owning real property.

Our buildings in Santa Clara, California; Singapore; Etoy, Switzerland; and Shanghai, China subject us to the risks of owning real property, which include:

- 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;

[Table of Contents](#)

- 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 earthquakes, floods and or other natural disasters.

As we carry only limited insurance coverage, any incurred liability resulting from uncovered claims could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance policies may not be adequate to fully offset losses from covered incidents, and we do not have coverage for certain losses. For example, there is very limited coverage available with respect to the services provided by our third party foundries and assembly and test subcontractors. In the event of a natural disaster (such as an earthquake or tsunami), political or military turmoil, widespread health issues or other significant disruptions to their operations, insurance may not adequately protect us from this exposure. We believe our existing insurance coverage is consistent with common practice, economic considerations and availability considerations. If our insurance coverage is insufficient to protect us against unforeseen catastrophic losses, any uncovered losses could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

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. In addition, 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.

We are organized under the laws of Bermuda. As a result, it may not be possible for our shareholders to affect service of process within the United States upon us, or to enforce against us in U.S. courts judgments based on the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States. There is significant doubt as to whether the courts of Bermuda would recognize or enforce judgments of U.S. 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 U.S. federal or state securities laws, would not be automatically enforceable in Bermuda.

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 or to any matter arising under U.S. securities laws. This waiver will limit the rights of our shareholders to assert claims against our officers and directors unless the act complained of involves fraud or dishonesty. Therefore, so long as acts of business judgment do not involve 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 fraud or dishonesty.

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; and
- a shareholder vote requiring the approval of two-thirds of votes cast in person or by proxy to approve any business combination in the event the action is not approved by at least 66 ²/₃% of the directors holding office at the date of the Board meeting to approve the action.

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

[Table of Contents](#)

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

Item 2. *Properties*

Our U.S. headquarters, housing the majority of our research and design function as well as elements of sales, marketing, administration and operations, is located in Santa Clara, California. We own the Santa Clara facility, which consists of approximately 993,000 square feet on 33.8 acres of land. We also own buildings in China (approximately 115,000 square feet), Singapore (approximately 340,000 square feet) and Switzerland (approximately 26,000 square feet) which are used for operations, research and design, sales, marketing and administrative functions. In addition to these properties, we lease approximately 361,000 square feet in Israel for research and design, administration and operations, for which the lease term expires in August 2025. We also lease smaller facilities in Bermuda, Canada, China, Denmark, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, the United Kingdom and the United States, which are occupied by administrative, sales, design and field application personnel. Based upon our estimates of future hiring, we believe that our current facilities in most locations will be adequate to meet our requirements at least through the next fiscal year.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

The information set forth under “Note 10 — Commitments and Contingencies” of our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference. For additional discussion of certain risks associated with legal proceedings, please see Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” above.

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not Applicable.

[Table of Contents](#)**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Market Information**

Our common shares are traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "MRVL." Our common shares began trading on June 27, 2000, upon completion of our initial public offering. For fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, the following table shows for the periods indicated the high and low sales prices for our common shares on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and reflects all stock splits to date.

	Fiscal 2013		Fiscal 2012	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 16.86	\$ 14.47	\$ 20.42	\$ 14.92
Second Quarter	\$ 15.26	\$ 10.27	\$ 16.36	\$ 13.17
Third Quarter	\$ 12.33	\$ 7.32	\$ 15.91	\$ 11.23
Fourth Quarter	\$ 9.60	\$ 6.98	\$ 16.29	\$ 13.13

As of March 21, 2013, the approximate number of record holders of our common shares was 190 (not including beneficial owners of stock held in street name).

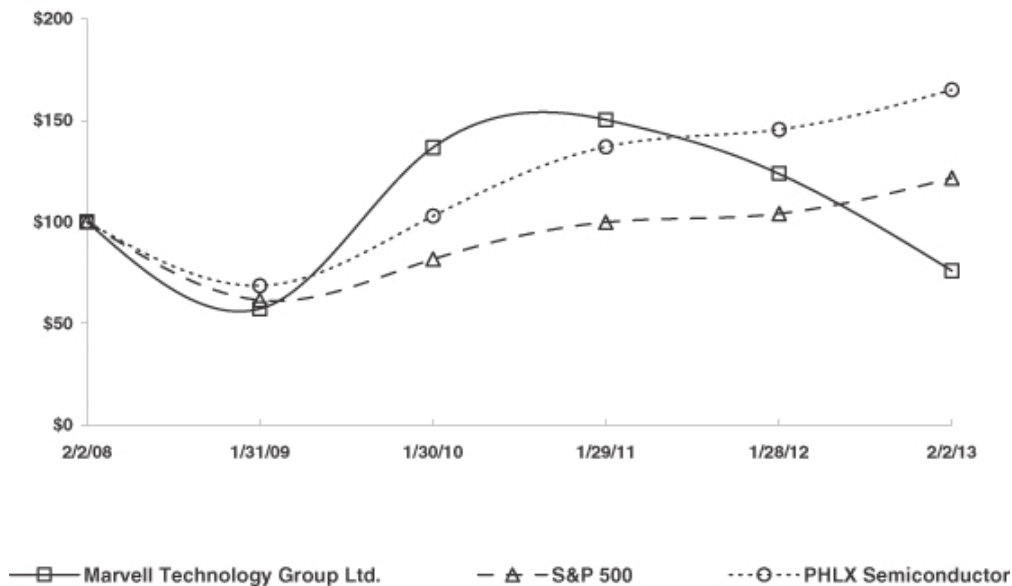
[Table of Contents](#)**Stock Price Performance Graph**

This performance graph shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or incorporated by reference into any filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

The graph below compares the cumulative total shareholder return of our common shares with the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Index and the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index since February 2, 2008 through February 2, 2013. The graph compares a \$100 investment on February 2, 2008 in our common share with a \$100 investment on February 2, 2008 in each index and assumes that any dividends were reinvested. 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 PHLX Semiconductor Index



*\$100 invested on 2/2/08 in stock or 1/31/08 in index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Indexes calculated on month-end basis.

	2/2/08	1/31/09	1/30/10	1/29/11	1/28/12	2/2/13
Marvell Technology Group Ltd.	100.00	57.13	136.60	150.16	123.75	75.82
S&P 500	100.00	61.37	81.71	99.84	104.05	121.51
PHLX Semiconductor	100.00	68.67	102.78	137.07	145.54	164.92

Dividends

In May 2012, we announced the initiation of paying our first quarterly dividend of \$0.06 per share. Our board of directors declared quarterly cash dividends of \$0.06 per share payable to holders of our common shares in each of the last three quarters of fiscal 2013. As a result, cash dividends of \$31.7 million were paid in the three

[Table of Contents](#)

months ended February 2, 2013 and a total of \$98.8 million were paid in the fiscal year ended February 2, 2013. The payment of future quarterly cash dividends is subject to, among other things, the best interests of our shareholders, our results of operations, cash balances and future cash requirements, financial condition, statutory requirements of Bermuda law, and other factors that the board of directors may deem relevant.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information regarding the securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans can be found under Part III, Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Equity Compensation Plan Information."

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table presents details of our repurchases during the three months ended February 2, 2013 (in thousands, except per share data):

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs</u>	<u>Approximated Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)</u>
October 28 – November 24, 2012	1,500	\$ 7.68	1,500	\$ 383,654
November 25 – December 22, 2012	14,082	\$ 8.51	14,082	\$ 763,861
December 23, 2012 – February 2, 2013	18,093	\$ 8.36	18,093	\$ 612,552
Total	<u>33,675</u>	\$ 8.39	<u>33,675</u>	\$ 612,552

- (1) In August 2010, our board of directors initially authorized our current share repurchase program to repurchase up to \$500 million of our outstanding common shares. During fiscal 2012, our board of directors authorized an additional \$1.5 billion to be used to repurchase our common shares under the share repurchase program. In May and December 2012, we announced additional increases of \$500 million to the share repurchase program. This increases the total available under the repurchase program to \$3.0 billion. We intend to effect the repurchase program in accordance with the conditions of Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act. The repurchase program will be subject to market conditions and other factors and does not obligate us to repurchase any dollar amount or number of our common shares. The repurchase program may be extended, modified, suspended or discontinued at any time. We may make repurchases in open market or privately negotiated transactions in order to effect our repurchases.

[Table of Contents](#)**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read together with Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” contained elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	February 2, 2013 (1)	January 28, 2012 (2)	January 29, 2011 (3)	January 30, 2010 (4)	January 31, 2009 (5)
(in thousands, except per share amounts and number of employees)					
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Net revenue	\$ 3,168,630	\$ 3,393,040	\$ 3,611,893	\$ 2,807,687	\$ 2,950,563
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,493,497	\$ 1,465,805	\$ 1,473,274	\$ 1,227,096	\$ 1,426,624
Research and development	\$ 1,057,445	\$ 1,013,678	\$ 897,578	\$ 828,176	\$ 935,272
Operating income	\$ 294,657	\$ 604,146	\$ 901,192	\$ 334,115	\$ 165,176
Net income	\$ 306,585	\$ 615,091	\$ 904,129	\$ 353,456	\$ 147,242
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.39	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.24
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.23
Weighted average shares — basic	555,310	607,857	648,347	623,934	608,747
Weighted average shares — diluted	563,123	623,268	676,878	653,741	630,328
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments	\$ 1,918,990	\$ 2,246,498	\$ 2,930,030	\$ 1,796,717	\$ 951,909
Working capital	\$ 1,977,458	\$ 2,489,407	\$ 3,071,961	\$ 1,913,658	\$ 1,150,667
Total assets	\$ 5,261,764	\$ 5,767,619	\$ 6,338,157	\$ 5,170,940	\$ 4,414,200
Term loan and capital lease obligations, net of current portion	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 511	\$ 2,451
Total shareholders’ equity	\$ 4,484,595	\$ 5,014,018	\$ 5,521,869	\$ 4,417,979	\$ 3,829,067
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 0.18	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Number of employees	7,259	6,970	5,893	5,241	5,552

- (1) Fiscal 2013 includes \$5.7 million for an expense related to an ongoing litigation matter and \$4.9 million for expenses related to acquisitions in prior fiscal years.
- (2) Fiscal 2012 includes \$6.7 million for litigation settlements and assessments of payroll taxes on employee benefits in certain jurisdictions.
- (3) Fiscal 2011 includes \$8.5 million for litigation settlements.
- (4) Fiscal 2010 includes a \$72.0 million charge in connection with the settlement of a class action litigation. This is offset by a \$27.3 million benefit in fiscal 2010 resulting from the expiration of the statute of limitations related to a tax contingency reserve, in addition to a \$5.3 million income tax benefit related to the adjustment of a prior year deferred tax asset.
- (5) In fiscal 2009, we wrote-off \$15.6 million of intangible assets that were determined to be impaired due to declining revenue from products acquired and to a delay in the deployment of technology within a certain industry.

[Table of Contents](#)**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 Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion may contain forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties including those discussed under Part I, 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 application-specific standard products. Our core strength of expertise is the development of complex SoC devices, leveraging our extensive technology portfolio of intellectual property in the areas of analog, mixed-signal, digital signal processing, and embedded ARM-based microprocessor integrated circuits. We also develop platforms that we define as integrated hardware along with software that incorporates digital computing technologies designed and configured to provide an optimized computing solution compared to individual components. Our broad product portfolio includes devices for data storage, enterprise-class Ethernet data switching, Ethernet PHY, mobile handsets and other consumer electronics, wireless networking, personal area networking, Ethernet-based PC connectivity, control plane communications controllers, video-image processing and power management solutions. Our products serve diverse applications used in carrier, metropolitan, enterprise and PC-client data communications and storage systems. Additionally, we serve the consumer electronics market for the convergence of voice, video and data applications. 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.

Historically, a small number of customers have accounted for a significant portion of our net revenue. The following table sets forth sales to end customers comprising 10% or more of our net revenue for the periods indicated:

Customer	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Western Digital	24%	19%	21%
Toshiba	10%	*	*
Seagate	10%	*	*
Research in Motion	*	*	14%

* Less than 10% of net revenue

In fiscal 2013, Western Digital acquired Hitachi's HDD unit and in fiscal 2012, Seagate acquired the HDD operations of Samsung.

We expect to continue to experience significant customer concentration in future periods and most of our sales are made to customers located outside of the United States, primarily in Asia. Sales to customers in Asia represented approximately 90%, 88% and 81% of our net revenue for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Because many manufacturers and manufacturing subcontractors of our customers are located in Asia, we expect that most of our net 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 U.S. dollars.

A significant number of our products are being incorporated into consumer electronics products, including gaming devices and personal computers, which are subject to significant seasonality and fluctuations in demand. Holiday and back to school buying trends may at times negatively impact our results in the first and fourth quarter and positively impact our results in the second and third quarter of our fiscal years.

[Table of Contents](#)

A relatively large portion of 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 anticipate that the rate of new orders may 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 2013 had a 53-week period. Fiscal 2012 and 2011 each had a 52-week period.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP 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, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to performance-based compensation, revenue recognition, provisions for sales returns and allowances, inventory excess and obsolescence, investment fair values, goodwill and other intangible assets, income taxes, litigation and other contingencies. In addition, we use assumptions when employing the Monte Carlo simulation and Black-Scholes valuation models to calculate the fair value of stock-based awards granted. We base our 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, 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 recognize revenue 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 rebates. However, some of our sales are made through distributors under agreements allowing for price protection, shipped from stock pricing adjustment rights, and limited rights of stock rotation on product unsold by the distributors. Although title passes to the distributor upon shipment terms and payment by our distributors is not contingent on resale of the product, product revenue on sales made through distributors with price protection, shipped from stock pricing adjustment rights and stock rotation rights are deferred until the distributors sell the product to end customers. Deferred revenue less the related cost of the inventories is reported as deferred income. We do not believe that there is any significant exposure related to impairment of deferred cost of sales, as our historical returns have been minimal and inventory turnover for our distributors generally ranges from 60 to 90 days. Our sales to direct customers are made primarily pursuant to standard purchase orders for delivery of products.

A portion of our net revenue is derived from sales through third party logistics providers, who maintain warehouses in close proximity to our customer's facilities. Revenue from sales through these third party logistics providers is not recognized until the product is pulled from stock by the customer.

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 account for rebates by recording reductions to revenue in the same period that the related revenue is recorded. The amount of these reductions is based upon the terms agreed to with the customers.

[Table of Contents](#)

Stock-Based Compensation. Stock-based compensation is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. We amortize stock-based compensation expense for time-based and market-based awards under the straight-line attribution method over the vesting period, which is generally four years for annual grants to employees and five years for new hire grants. Performance-based awards are amortized using the accelerated method.

We estimate the fair value of time-based stock option awards on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of market-based option awards is estimated on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation model. The value of the portion of the awards that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods. The Black-Scholes and Monte Carlo models incorporate various highly subjective assumptions including expected term of awards, expected future stock price volatility and expected forfeiture rates.

In developing estimates used to calculate assumptions, we establish the expected term for employee options, as well as expected forfeiture rates, based on the historical settlement experience and after giving consideration to vesting schedules. Assumptions for stock option exercises and pre-vesting terminations of stock options were stratified by employee groups with sufficiently distinct behavior patterns. Expected volatility was developed based on an equally weighted combination of historical stock price volatility and implied volatility derived from traded options on our stock in the marketplace. The expected dividend yield is calculated by dividing annualized dividend payments by the closing stock price on the grant date of the option.

Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from initial estimates. Stock-based compensation expense is recorded net of estimated forfeitures such that expense is recorded only for those stock-based awards that are expected to vest. Previously recognized expense is reversed for the portion of awards forfeited prior to vesting as and when forfeitures occurred.

The fair value of each restricted stock unit is estimated based on the market price of the Company's common shares on the date of grant less the expected dividend yield.

In addition, for both stock options and restricted stock units, we are required to estimate forfeiture rates, and true up these forfeiture rates when actual results are different from our estimates. Assumptions for forfeitures are stratified by employee groups with sufficiently distinct behavior patterns. Changes in the estimated forfeiture rate can have a significant effect on reported stock-based compensation expense, as the effect of adjusting the rate for all expense amortization is recognized in the period the forfeiture estimate is changed. If the actual forfeiture rate is higher than the estimated forfeiture rate, then an adjustment will be made to increase the estimated forfeiture rate, which will result in a decrease to the expense recognized in the financial statements. If the actual forfeiture rate is lower than the estimated forfeiture rate, then an adjustment will be made to lower the estimated forfeiture rate, which will result in an increase to the expense recognized in the financial statements. The expense we recognize in future periods could be affected by changes in the estimated forfeiture rate and may differ significantly from amounts recognized in the current period and/or our forecasts.

Additionally, for certain of our performance-based awards, we must make subjective assumptions regarding the likelihood that the related performance metrics will be met. These assumptions are based on various revenue and operating performance criteria. Changes in our actual performance could cause a significant adjustment in future periods for these performance-based awards.

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 return and financial statement purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheets.

[Table of Contents](#)

We recognize income taxes using an asset and liability approach. This approach requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns. The measurement of current and deferred taxes is based on provisions of the enacted tax law and the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated.

Evaluating the need for an amount of a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets often requires judgment and analysis of all the positive and negative evidence available to determine whether all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. A valuation allowance must be established for deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that they will not be realized. Based on the available evidence and judgment, we have determined that it is more likely than not that U.S. research credits and certain acquired net operating losses will not be realized and therefore we have provided a full valuation allowance against these credits. If there is a change in our ability to realize our deferred tax assets, then our tax provision may decrease in the period in which we determine that realization is more likely than not.

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 various and sometimes conflicting tax laws and regulations as well as multinational tax conventions. 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. 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.

We are subject to income tax audits by the respective tax authorities in all of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We recognize the effect of income tax positions only if these positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. We record interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. The calculation of our tax liabilities involves the inherent uncertainty associated with the application of GAAP and complex tax laws. We believe we have adequately provided for in our financial statements additional taxes that we estimate may be required to be paid as a result of such examinations. While we believe that we have adequately provided for all tax positions, amounts asserted by tax authorities could be greater or less than our accrued position. These tax liabilities, including the interest and penalties, are released pursuant to a settlement with tax authorities, completion of audit or expiration of various statutes of limitation. The material jurisdictions in which we may be subject to potential examination by tax authorities throughout the world include China, Israel, Singapore, Switzerland and the United States.

The recognition and measurement of current taxes payable or refundable and deferred tax assets and liabilities require that we make certain estimates and judgments. Changes to these estimates or a change in judgment may have a material impact on our tax provision in a future period.

Inventories. We value our inventory at the lower of cost or market, 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. The estimate of future demand is compared to our inventory levels, including open purchase commitments, to determine the amount, if any, of obsolete or excess inventory. 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 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

[Table of Contents](#)

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.

Long-lived Assets and Intangible Assets. We assess the impairment of long-lived assets and intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. Circumstances which could trigger a review include, but are not limited to the following:

- significant decreases in the market price of the asset;
- significant adverse changes in the business climate or legal factors;
- accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of the asset;
- current period cash flow or operating losses combined with a history of losses or a forecast of continuing losses associated with the use of the asset; and
- current expectation that the asset will more likely than not be sold or disposed of significantly before the end of its estimated useful life.

Whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of long-lived assets may not be recoverable, we estimate the future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset from its use or eventual disposition. If the sum of the 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. Significant management judgment is required in the forecasts of future operating results that are used in the discounted cash flow method of valuation.

During fiscal 2013, we recorded a charge of \$0.8 million to write off in-process research and development related to an abandoned project. As of February 2, 2013, we had a total of \$89.7 million in acquired intangible assets, of which \$9.7 million represented the remaining in-process research and development.

Goodwill. We evaluate goodwill for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. Factors we consider important which could trigger a goodwill impairment review include;

- significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business;
- significant negative industry or economic trends;
- a significant decline in our stock price for a sustained period; and
- a significant change in our market capitalization relative to our net book value.

When performing our assessment, we include a control premium, in addition to our fair value to reflect the full value and amount that a buyer would be willing to pay for the company. Since our inception, we have not recognized any impairment of goodwill.

[Table of Contents](#)

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 does not adversely impact 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. We record a liability when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. In determining the probability of a loss and consequently, determining a reasonable estimate, management is required to use significant judgment. Given the uncertainties associated with any litigation, the actual outcome can be different than our estimates and could adversely affect our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Results of Operations

Fiscal 2013 was a disappointing year for us. Within the storage end market, we experienced a decline in net revenue in our HDD products due to a weaker PC market. Within our mobile end market, we saw a continued decline in net revenue from our leading North American handset customer due to continued competitive challenges that they face. In addition, later in the year, we endured product transitions within the TD-SCDMA market in China, which led to a reduction in our fourth fiscal quarter revenue. Our net revenue of \$3.2 billion in fiscal 2013 was 7% lower compared to net revenue of \$3.4 billion in fiscal 2012. Net income for fiscal 2013 was \$306.6 million, or \$0.54 per share, compared to net income of \$615.1 million in fiscal 2012, or \$0.99 per share.

Despite these results, we remain confident in our investments and multiple near-term and long-term growth opportunities such as:

- In the mobile market, we believe we have a strong roadmap based on our unified platform. We are encouraged by the early design activities from our customers who are building phones for both the TD-SCDMA and WCDMA markets. In fact, we have started initial production shipments of our dual-core devices with leading OEMs for smartphone and tablet designs. We have also recently introduced our new quad-core device for our unified 3G platform and expect production units to ship in fiscal 2014. As the world rapidly transitions to LTE, we are accelerating our TD and FDD LTE roadmap, and we expect customers to upgrade to these 4G platform solutions over the course of the next year to 18 months.
- In wireless connectivity, we have historically focused on providing integrated 1x1 combo solutions for the mobile market, which demand the lowest power consumption, and high-performance 4x4 solutions for the enterprise market, which demand the highest possible throughput. We are gaining significant traction for our 4x4 solutions as global enterprise carriers are realizing this design is the necessary architecture for HD video distribution. In addition to our continued established presence in the 1x1 and 4x4 markets, we are now expanding our footprint by offering integrated 2x2 combo solutions for the tablet and ultrabook markets.
- In our storage business, we have made solid progress this past year. Despite the overall demand challenges within the PC market, we have gained market share within HDDs as we have seen strong growth for our 500 gigabyte per platter products. Based on our product roadmap and engagement with all the HDD OEMs, we believe we are well positioned for major new design wins. Within the SSD market, our revenue has continued to grow, and we are seeing excellent traction with our products at major SSD OEMs.
- In the networking market, we have outperformed the market during the past year, growing revenue by introducing products in new growth areas such as in passive optical network (GPON and EPON) and 10GbE switching, as well as programmable network processors introduced following our acquisition of Xelerated. Our customers are increasingly using our programmable network processors to manage both rising consumer bandwidth requirements and rising connected devices in the network. The change to programmable architectures is making software a key element and our investment in software for networking has been critical in quickly enabling differentiated platforms for our customers.

[Table of Contents](#)

Our financial position is strong and we also remain committed to deliver shareholder value through our share repurchase and dividend programs.

- Our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments were \$1.9 billion at February 2, 2013 and we generated cash flow from operations of \$729.0 million during fiscal 2013.
- In May 2012, we announced our first quarterly dividend of \$0.06 per share. As a result, we paid cash dividends for a total of \$98.8 million in fiscal 2013 and we recently announced another dividend of \$0.06 per share to be paid during the first quarter of fiscal 2014.
- We repurchased a total of 91.0 million of our common shares for \$959.1 million in cash during fiscal 2013.

We are currently involved in a patent litigation action with CMU (See “Risk Factors” under Item 1A of this Report on Form 10-K and “Note 10 — Commitments and Contingencies” in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion of the risks associated with this matter and other patent litigation matters). We strongly believe that we do not infringe on the methods described in the CMU patents and that our products use our own internally developed patented read channel technology. As a result, we have filed multiple post trial motions to overturn the jury verdict and if necessary, we will go through the appeal process.

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

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Net revenue	100%	100%	100%
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	47.1	43.2	40.8
Research and development	33.4	29.9	24.9
Selling and marketing	5.1	4.7	4.3
General and administrative	3.4	3.0	2.9
Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets	1.7	1.4	2.2
Total operating costs and expenses	90.7	82.2	75.1
Operating income	9.3	17.8	24.9
Interest and other income, net	0.5	0.4	0.3
Income before income taxes	9.8	18.2	25.2
Provision for income taxes	0.1	0.1	0.2
Net income	9.7%	18.1%	25.0%

Years Ended February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012

Net Revenue

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	% Change in 2013
Net revenue	\$3,168,630	\$3,393,040	(6.6)%

(in thousands, except percentage)

Net revenue is gross revenue, net of accruals for estimated sales returns and rebates. The revenue decline during fiscal 2013 was primarily due to declines in the mobile and wireless end market, and to a lesser extent, a decline in the storage end market. Within our mobile and wireless end market, revenue from our leading North

[Table of Contents](#)

American handset customer declined year-over-year due to the continued competitive challenges that they face. Within the storage end market, revenue declined in fiscal 2013 compared to the prior year primarily as a result of the slowdown in the global market for PC's. The flooding in Thailand during the second half of fiscal 2012 impacted our overall HDD revenue in both fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2013. One of our customers, for which we entered the year with a relatively low market segment share of their products, was impacted the least by the flooding in Thailand in the second half of fiscal 2012, which negatively impacted our revenue towards the beginning of the year. However, during the year, we continued to grow our share of revenue with this customer, offsetting most of the negative impacts from the floods. In addition, sales of our SSD products increased significantly in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 as our products began to gain acceptance in the market. SSD sales still make up a small percentage of our total storage revenue, however, they are growing and making up an increasingly larger percentage of overall revenue. Net revenue from our networking end market increased slightly in fiscal 2013 compared to the prior fiscal year, due to growth in our PON and networking processing unit products as well as growth in switching products.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2014, we expect net revenue to be in the range of \$700 million to \$740 million, a decline of 7% at the midpoint, driven mainly by seasonality, as well as the impacts of Chinese New Year, which benefited our business in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

Cost of Goods Sold

	Year Ended		% Change in 2013
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Cost of goods sold	\$ 1,493,497	\$ 1,465,805	1.9%
% of net revenue	47.1%	43.2%	

Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2013 increased by 390 basis points, from 43.2% in fiscal 2012 to 47.1% in fiscal 2013. This increase was primarily due to product pricing declines outpacing the cost reductions received from our manufacturing partners. Unfavorable changes to the gross margin mix of our products sold compared to fiscal 2012, driven by growth in businesses with lower gross margins further contributed to the increase. Our cost of goods sold as a percentage of net revenue 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 product markets that we are targeting; charges for obsolete or potentially excess inventory; changes in the costs charged by our foundry; assembly and test subcontractors; product warranty costs; changes in commodity prices such as gold; and the margin profiles of our new product introductions.

We currently expect that cost of goods sold as a percentage of net revenue in the first quarter of fiscal 2014 will be slightly higher than the amount in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 based on the midpoint of our expected range.

Share-Based Compensation Expense

	Year Ended	
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
	(in thousands)	
Cost of goods sold	\$ 8,142	\$ 6,995
Research and development	87,149	85,924
Selling and marketing	13,278	12,920
General and administrative	18,711	14,024
	<u>\$ 127,280</u>	<u>\$ 119,863</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

We recognized higher share-based compensation expense as a result of higher headcount in fiscal 2013, combined with the effect of an increase in expense related to the employee stock purchase plan. The offering price of the employee stock purchase plan was reset in June 2012 and also in December 2012 due to the decline in our stock price. Although share-based compensation expense increased by \$7.4 million in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012, it included the recovery of previously recognized expense associated with unvested share-based awards that were cancelled as a result of the resignation in October 2012 of our then chief financial officer.

Research and Development

	Year Ended		% Change in 2013
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Research and development	\$ 1,057,445	\$ 1,013,678	4.3%
% of net revenue	33.4%	29.9%	

Research and development expense increased by \$43.8 million in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012, primarily due to higher personnel-related costs as a result of increased headcount in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012. In addition, since fiscal 2013 was a 53-week year, overall research and development expense were higher due to the additional week. The increase in the fiscal 2013 research and development expense was partially offset by a higher amount of product development funding from our customers.

We currently expect that research and development expense for the first quarter of fiscal 2014 will be approximately flat in the first quarter of fiscal 2014 compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

Selling and Marketing

	Year Ended		% Change in 2013
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Selling and marketing	\$ 161,817	\$ 159,434	1.5%
% of net revenue	5.1%	4.7%	

Selling and marketing expense increased by \$2.4 million in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012. The increase was primarily due to increased trade show and marketing communication activities combined with higher expenses for other professional services. Although fiscal 2013 was a 53-week year, the increase in overall expense for the additional week was essentially offset by lower expenses for contractor services as we continue to tightly manage this spending.

We currently expect that selling and marketing expenses will be slightly lower in the first quarter of fiscal 2014 compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

General and Administrative

	Year Ended		% Change in 2013
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
General and administrative	\$ 108,514	\$ 100,620	7.8%
% of net revenue	3.4%	3.0%	

[Table of Contents](#)

General and administrative expense increased by \$7.9 million in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012. The increase was primarily attributed to an increase in legal expenses, a significant portion of which related to the CMU trial towards the end of the fiscal year (See “Note 10 — Commitments and Contingencies” in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements). In addition, since fiscal 2013 was a 53-week year, overall general and administrative expense were higher due to the additional week.

We currently expect that general and administrative expense will be slightly lower in the first quarter of fiscal 2014 compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

Amortization and Write-Off of Acquired Intangible Assets

	Year Ended		% Change in 2013
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets	\$ 52,700	\$ 49,357	6.8%
% of net revenue	1.7%	1.4%	

Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets increased by \$3.3 million in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012. This increase was primarily due to additional amortization expense related to the intangible assets acquired in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012 and the additional week of expense since fiscal 2013 was a 53-week year.

Interest and Other Income, net

	Year Ended		% Change in 2013
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Interest and other income, net	\$ 15,533	\$ 14,913	4.2%
% of net revenue	0.5%	0.4%	

Interest and other income, net, consists primarily of interest earned on cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances, gains and losses on the sale of marketable and equity securities and foreign currency impacts, net of interest. The increase in interest and other income, net in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 was primarily due to higher gains on sales of marketable securities. This was partially offset by lower interest income in fiscal 2013 from lower average cash and investment balances, as well as a lower rate of return.

Provision for Income Taxes

	Year Ended		% Change in 2013
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Provision for income taxes	\$ 3,605	\$ 3,968	(9.1)%
% of net revenue	0.1%	0.1%	

During fiscal 2013, the provision for income taxes consisted of the current income tax liability of \$20.1 million, which was primarily offset by net reductions in unrecognized tax benefits of \$18.8 million due to the expiration of the statutes of limitations in multiple jurisdictions less increases in unrecognized tax benefits including interest and penalties. The fiscal 2013 provision for income taxes also included \$2.3 million in tax expense that mainly resulted from tax provision-to-tax return adjustments in various countries. This compares to the provision for income taxes in fiscal 2012 consisting of the current income tax liability of \$12.4 million, which

[Table of Contents](#)

was primarily offset by net reductions in unrecognized tax benefits of \$6.1 million due to the expiration of the statutes of limitations in multiple jurisdictions less increases in unrecognized tax benefits including interest and penalties. The fiscal 2012 provision for income taxes also included a benefit of \$2.3 million from a decrease in tax expense that mainly resulted from tax provision-to-tax return adjustments in various countries and from the settlements of audits in non-U.S. jurisdictions.

Years Ended January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011*Net Revenue*

	Year Ended		% Change in 2012
	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Net revenue	\$3,393,040	\$3,611,893	(6.1)%

The revenue decline during fiscal 2012 was primarily driven by challenges within our mobile and wireless end markets as well as the impact of natural disasters on our storage end markets. Within our mobile and wireless end markets, our leading handset customer faced challenges against their competition. Our mobile and wireless revenues were negatively impacted as our leading handset customer shifted their product volumes to more 2G and 2.5G devices that address several of the emerging markets around the world. This shift significantly impacted the demand for our 3G solutions. This decline was partially offset by the ramp of our mobile SoC products for the TD handset market in China, which were introduced during the first quarter of fiscal 2012 and ramped up over the course of the year. Within our storage end markets, our net revenue was negatively impacted by both the earthquakes in Japan at the tail end of the first quarter of fiscal 2012 as well as the floods in Thailand during the later part of our fiscal third quarter, which also impacted the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012. These natural disasters caused serious restrictions on our HDD customers' ability to build drives, which in turn affected demand for our SoC solutions for these customers. Over the course of the year, we experienced the ramp up of a significant new customer and the growth in our SSD business, helping to partially offset the negative effects described above. Within our networking end markets, our net revenue increased moderately as demand increased with our largest customer along with the ramp of our EPON and GPON products during fiscal 2012.

Cost of Goods Sold

	Year Ended		% Change in 2012
	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Cost of goods sold	\$1,465,805	\$1,473,274	(0.5)%
% of net revenue	43.2%	40.8%	

Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net revenue in fiscal 2012 increased by 240 basis points, from 40.8% in fiscal 2011 to 43.2% in fiscal 2012. The increase during fiscal 2012 was primarily driven by declines in the average selling prices of our products, which outpaced the cost reductions received from our manufacturing partners, the volume and costs of new product tapeouts in advanced technology nodes and higher commodity costs in the assembly of our products. Specifically, the cost of gold increased significantly over the past year.

[Table of Contents](#)*Share-Based Compensation Expense*

	Year Ended	
	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
	(in thousands)	
Cost of goods sold	\$ 6,995	\$ 7,522
Research and development	85,924	82,524
Selling and marketing	12,920	11,769
General and administrative	14,024	16,590
	<u>\$ 119,863</u>	<u>\$ 118,405</u>

Share-based compensation expense increased by \$1.5 million in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. The increase was due to the change in the “look-back” period for the employee stock purchase plan in fiscal 2012, which was partially offset by the restricted stock units granted under a tender offer exchange program that fully vested by the end of fiscal 2011.

Research and Development

	Year Ended		% Change in 2012
	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Research and development	\$ 1,013,678	\$ 897,578	12.9%
% of net revenue	29.9%	24.9%	

Research and development expenses increased by \$116.1 million in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011, primarily due to an increase in personnel-related costs as a result of increased headcount, contractor services and other professional services. The impact of the higher headcount was slightly offset by lower incentive compensation, as a result of lower profitability. In addition, contributing to the increase were higher costs for third party intellectual property and various other research and development expenses to support our larger organization. The overall increase was partially offset by a decrease in depreciation expense.

Selling and Marketing

	Year Ended		% Change in 2012
	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Selling and marketing	\$ 159,434	\$ 155,481	2.5%
% of net revenue	4.7%	4.3%	

Selling and marketing expense increased by \$4.0 million in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 primarily due to an increase in personnel-related costs, including contractor services and other professional services. The increase was partially offset by a decrease in general selling and marketing expense, as we reduced trade show and public relations expenses.

General and Administrative

	Year Ended		% Change in 2012
	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
General and administrative	\$ 100,620	\$ 104,830	(4.0)%
% of net revenue	3.0%	2.9%	

[Table of Contents](#)

General and administrative expense decreased by \$4.2 million in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011. This included a decrease in legal expenses, primarily due to the conclusion of a significant legal case in the prior fiscal year, and a decrease in stock-based compensation, as a result of adjustments recorded on certain grants connected to performance targets that were not achieved. In addition, incentive compensation expenses were slightly lower due to lower profitability.

Amortization and Write-Off of Acquired Intangible Assets

	Year Ended		% Change in 2012
	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets	\$49,357	\$79,538	(37.9)%
% of net revenue	1.4%	2.2%	

The decrease in amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets of \$30.2 million in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 was primarily due to certain intangible assets becoming fully amortized during the year.

Interest and Other Income, net

	Year Ended		% Change in 2012
	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Interest and other income, net	\$ 14,913	\$ 9,270	60.9%
% of net revenue	0.4%	0.3%	

Interest and other income, net consists primarily of interest earned on cash, cash equivalents and short-term investment balances, gains and losses on the sale of marketable and equity securities and foreign currency impacts, net of interest paid. The increase in interest and other income, net in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 was primarily due to higher interest income on our investments due to a slightly higher rate of return and lower currency translation losses. These increases were partially offset by net gains in fiscal 2011 on sales of investments in privately held companies of \$5.9 million.

Provision for Income Taxes

	Year Ended		% Change in 2012
	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011	
	(in thousands, except percentage)		
Provision for income taxes	\$ 3,968	\$ 6,333	(37.3)%
% of net revenue	0.1%	0.2%	

During fiscal 2012, the provision for income taxes consisted of the current income tax liability of \$12.4 million, which was primarily offset by net reductions in unrecognized tax benefits of \$6.1 million due to the expiration of the statutes of limitations in multiple jurisdictions less increases in unrecognized tax benefits including interest and penalty. The fiscal 2012 provision for income taxes also included a benefit of \$2.3 million from a decrease in tax expense that mainly resulted from tax provision-to-tax return adjustments in various countries and from the settlements of audits in non-U.S. jurisdictions. This compares to the provision for income taxes in fiscal 2011 consisting of the current income tax liability of \$13.8 million, which was primarily offset by net reductions in unrecognized tax benefits of \$5.1 million due to the expiration of the statutes of limitations in multiple jurisdictions less increases in unrecognized tax benefits including interest and penalty. The fiscal 2011 provision for income taxes also included a net tax benefit of \$3.4 million due to the release of a valuation allowance from the completion of a non-U.S. audit.

[Table of Contents](#)**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

Our principal source of liquidity as of February 2, 2013 consisted of approximately \$1.9 billion of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments.

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$729.0 million for fiscal 2013 compared to \$771.2 million for fiscal 2012 and \$1.2 billion for fiscal 2011. The cash inflows from operations for fiscal 2013 were primarily due to \$592.0 million of net income adjusted for non-cash items and positive working capital changes of \$137.0 million. The positive change in working capital for fiscal 2013 was primarily driven by a decrease in inventories due to increased shipment towards the end of the current year and a decrease in accounts receivable due to improved collections in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012.

The cash inflows from operations for fiscal 2012 were primarily due to \$884.5 million of net income adjusted for non-cash items, as compared to \$1.2 billion during fiscal 2011. Within working capital during fiscal 2012, accounts receivable decreased due to lower levels of revenue in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012 compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011. Inventories increased due primarily to two factors: (1) the floods in Thailand which increased our inventories of hard drive products at the end of fiscal 2012, and (2) the increased use of "hubs" managed by third party logistics providers. When products are shipped to these third party managed locations, the inventory remains on our books until pulled by the customer. Accounts payable decreased due to lower levels of purchasing activities near the end of fiscal 2012.

The cash inflows from operations for fiscal 2011 were primarily due to \$1.2 billion of net income adjusted for non-cash items. Within working capital during fiscal 2011, accounts payable increased due to higher levels of purchasing to support our business. Deferred income increased as the inventory levels at our distributors were higher at the end of fiscal 2011. Accrued employee compensation increased due to higher accruals for incentive compensation programs due to the higher levels of revenue and operating income in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010. Accounts receivable increased due to higher levels of revenue. During fiscal 2011, other non-current assets and other long-term liabilities both decreased significantly compared to fiscal 2010, primarily as a result of the conversion of our severance plan for our employees in Israel.

Net Cash Provided by and (Used in) Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$178.8 million for fiscal 2013 compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$590.1 million for fiscal 2012 and \$529.3 million for fiscal 2011. For fiscal 2013, net cash provided by investing activities was primarily generated from net sale and maturities of available-for-sale securities of \$291.8 million. The net cash inflow from available-for-sale securities in fiscal 2013 was partially offset by the purchases of \$68.2 million of property and equipment, and \$35.0 million of IP licenses.

For fiscal 2012, net cash used in investing activities was primarily due to net purchases of available-for-sale securities of \$393.5 million. In addition, we paid \$93.9 million for acquisitions, purchased \$88.8 million of property and equipment mainly to support additional capacity, and purchased \$13.8 million of technology licenses in fiscal 2012.

For fiscal 2011, net cash used in investing activities was primarily due to net purchases of available-for-sale securities of \$395.8 million. In addition, we purchased \$90.2 million of property and equipment mainly to support additional capacity, paid \$29.4 million for acquisitions and purchased \$23.1 million of technology licenses in fiscal 2011.

Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$940.8 million for fiscal 2013 compared to \$1.2 billion for fiscal 2012 and net cash provided by financing activities of \$77.4 million for fiscal 2011. For fiscal 2013, net cash used

[Table of Contents](#)

in financing activities was primarily attributable to repurchases under our share repurchase program of 91.0 million of our common shares in the open market for \$959.1 million. Of this amount, \$22.2 million was unpaid and included in accrued liabilities as of February 2, 2013. We also paid cash dividends of \$98.8 million in fiscal 2013. The cash outflow was partially offset by net proceeds of \$94.8 million from the issuance of our common shares under our share-based plans less the minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for net share settlements.

For fiscal 2012, net cash used in financing activities was primarily attributable to repurchases under our share repurchase program of 87.8 million of its common shares in the open market for \$1.3 billion. The cash outflow was partially offset net by proceeds of \$97.9 million from the issuance of common shares under our share-based plans less the minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for net share settlements.

For fiscal 2011, net cash provided by financing activities was attributable to net proceeds of \$166.0 million from the issuance of common shares under our share-based plans less the minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for net share settlement, which was partially offset by share repurchases under our share repurchase program. We repurchased 4.9 million common shares for a total of \$87.5 million in fiscal 2011.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Under our manufacturing relationships with our foundry partners, cancellation of outstanding purchase orders is allowed but require repayment of all expenses incurred through the date of cancellation. As of February 2, 2013, these foundries had incurred approximately \$212.1 million of manufacturing costs and expenses relating to our outstanding purchase orders.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of February 2, 2013 and the effect that such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods (in thousands):

	Payment Obligations by Fiscal Year						Total
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter	
Contractual obligations:							
Facilities operating leases, net	\$ 22,462	\$ 19,430	\$ 14,289	\$ 4,698	\$ 375	\$ 599	\$ 61,853
CAD and other operating leases	26,074	24,202	12,518	1,933	1,078	2,337	68,142
Purchase commitments to foundries	212,069	—	—	—	—	—	212,069
Capital purchase obligations	32,394	—	—	—	—	—	32,394
Technology license obligations	9,351	9,579	9,807	7,869	9,180	—	45,786
Other non-current obligations (1)	—	10,165	4,830	419	—	2,972	18,386
Total contractual cash obligations	<u>\$ 302,350</u>	<u>\$ 63,376</u>	<u>\$ 41,444</u>	<u>\$ 14,919</u>	<u>\$ 10,633</u>	<u>\$ 5,908</u>	<u>\$ 438,630</u>

(1) Amounts represent anticipated future cash payments, including anticipated interest payments not recorded in the consolidated balance sheet.

In addition to the above commitments and contingencies, as of February 2, 2013, we have \$61.6 million of unrecognized tax benefits as liabilities. We also have a liability for potential interest and penalties of \$33.8 million as of February 2, 2013. During the next 12 months, it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits could decrease due to potential settlement with tax authorities and the expiration of applicable statutes of limitations. However, the amount cannot be reasonably estimated as we will have negotiations with various tax authorities throughout the year. At this time, we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the amount of payments in individual years beyond 12 months due to uncertainties in the timing of tax audit outcomes.

Off-balance sheet arrangements: 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 February 2, 2013, we were not involved in any unconsolidated SPE transactions.

[Table of Contents](#)

Prospective capital needs: We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, together with cash generated from operations, exercise of employee stock options and purchases under our employee stock purchase plan will be sufficient to cover our working capital needs, capital expenditures, investment requirements and commitments for at least the next 12 months. 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 and increases in operating expenses, which are all subject to uncertainty. However, we are named as defendants to several litigation actions and an unfavorable outcome in such actions could have a material adverse effect on our cash flows and results of operations.

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 of businesses, purchase assets or enter into other strategic arrangements in the future, which could also require us to seek debt or equity financing. Additional equity financing or convertible debt financing may be dilutive to our current shareholders. 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 shares.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Please see “Note 1 — The Company and its Significant Accounting Policies — Recent Accounting Pronouncements” for further details in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Related Party Transactions

Please see “Note 14 — Related Party Transactions” for further details in our Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk. Our interest rate risk relates primarily to our fixed income short-term investment portfolio as we did not have any outstanding debt as of February 2, 2013. We maintain an investment policy that requires minimum credit ratings, diversification of credit risk and limits the long-term interest rate risk by requiring maturities of less than five years. We invest our excess cash primarily in highly liquid debt instruments of the U.S. government and its agencies, time deposits, money market mutual funds and corporate debt securities. These investments are generally classified as available-for-sale and, consequently, are recorded on our balance sheets at fair market value with their related unrealized gain or loss reflected as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders’ equity. Investments in both fixed rate and floating rate interest earning securities carry a degree of interest rate risk. Fixed rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than predicted if interest rates fall.

To provide an assessment of the interest rate risk associated with our investment portfolio, we performed a sensitivity analysis to determine the impact that an adverse change in interest rates would have on the value of the investment portfolio. Based on investment positions as of February 2, 2013, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in interest rates across all maturities would result in a \$15.6 million incremental decline in the fair market value of the portfolio. Due to our positive cash flow from operations, the relatively short-term nature of our investment portfolio and our ability to hold investments to maturity, such change in fair market value would likely not have resulted in any cash flow impact.

[Table of Contents](#)

As of February 2, 2013, our investment portfolio included \$19.5 million in par value of auction rate securities. Beginning in February 2008, liquidity issues in the global credit markets resulted in a failure of auction rate securities, as the amount of securities submitted for sale in those auctions exceeded the amount of bids. To estimate the fair value of the auction rate securities since that time, we have used a discounted cash flow model based on estimated timing and amount of future interest and principal payments, credit quality of the underlying securities and liquidity considerations, the collateralization of underlying security investments, the credit worthiness of the issuer of the securities, the probability of full repayment and other considerations. As of February 2, 2013, the fair value of auction rate securities was \$2.7 million less than par value and recorded in long-term investments.

Based on our balance of approximately \$1.9 billion in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments as of February 2, 2013 and the fact that we continue to generate positive cash flow on a quarterly basis, we do not anticipate having to sell these securities below par value in order to operate our business. We do not have the intent to sell these auction rate securities until recovery and it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell the auction rate securities prior to recovery. Thus we consider the impairment to be temporary and record the unrealized loss to accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity.

Investment Risk. We invest in equity instruments of privately held companies for strategic purposes. We account for these investments under the cost method when we do not have the ability to exercise significant influence or control over the operations of these companies and under the equity method when we have the ability to exercise significant influence, but do not have control. Carrying value of these equity investments was \$14.5 million at February 2, 2013, and was included in other non-current assets in our balance sheets. We monitor these investments for impairment and make appropriate reductions in carrying value when an impairment is deemed to be other-than-temporary.

Commodity Price Risk. We are subject to risk from fluctuating market prices of certain commodity raw materials, particularly gold, that are incorporated into our end products. Supplies for such commodities may from time-to-time become restricted, or general market factors and conditions may affect the pricing of such commodities. Over the past few years, the price of gold has increased and certain of our supply chain partners assess surcharges to compensate for the rising commodity prices. We are currently restructuring certain manufacturing processes to use copper instead of gold in our products. In addition, the cost of assembling and testing our products is susceptible to changes in the price of oil, as our products are transported across locations throughout their lifecycle. While we continue to attempt to mitigate the risk of similar increases in commodities-related costs, there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully safeguard against potential short-term and long-term commodities price fluctuations. We do not enter into formal hedging arrangements to mitigate against commodity risk.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk. Substantially all of our sales and the majority of our expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Since we operate in many countries, we pay certain payroll and other operating expenses in local currencies and these expenses may be higher or lower in U.S. dollar terms. Furthermore, our operation in Israel represents a large portion of our total foreign currency exposure. We may also hold certain assets and liabilities, including potential tax liabilities in local currency on our balance sheet. These tax liabilities would be settled in local currency. Therefore, foreign exchange gains and losses from remeasuring the tax liabilities are recorded to other income and expense. The related effects of foreign exchange fluctuations on local currency expenses are recorded to operating expenses. Significant fluctuations in exchange rates in countries where we incur expenses or record assets or liabilities in local currency could affect our business and operating results in the future. There is also a risk that our customers may be negatively impacted in their ability to purchase our products priced in U.S. dollars when there has been significant volatility in foreign currency exchange rates.

We engage in hedging transactions to help mitigate some of the volatility to forecasted cash flows due to changes in foreign exchange rates, and in particular hedge a portion of the forecasted Israeli shekel expenses. We enter into certain short-term forward exchange contracts, typically less than 12 months in duration, to hedge

[Table of Contents](#)

exposures for expenses and purchases denominated in foreign currencies when the currency exposure is significant and there is a high certainty of the underlying cash flow. We do not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. We may choose not to hedge certain foreign exchange exposures due to immateriality, offsetting exposures, prohibitive economic cost of hedging a particular currency, and limited availability of appropriate hedging instruments. To the extent our foreign currency hedges are effective, the results of the hedge activities offset the underlying expense within the operating expense. Financial instruments not designated as hedges or hedges deemed ineffective are recorded in interest and other income, net. We do not hedge our tax liabilities denominated in local currency on our balance sheet as the timing of these tax liabilities becoming cash flows is not deemed to be certain.

To provide an assessment of the foreign currency exchange risk associated with our foreign currency exposures within operating expense, we performed a sensitivity analysis to determine the impact that an adverse change in exchange rates would have on our financial statements. If the U.S. dollar weakened by 10%, our operating expense could increase by 3%. We expect our hedges of foreign currency exposures to be highly effective and offset a significant portion of the short-term impact of changes in exchange rates.

[Table of Contents](#)

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	58
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 2, 2013, and January 28, 2012	59
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended February 2, 2013, January 28, 2012, and January 29, 2011	60
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended February 2, 2013, January 28, 2012, and January 29, 2011	61
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended February 2, 2013, January 28, 2012, and January 29, 2011	62
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended February 2, 2013, January 28, 2012, and January 29, 2011	63
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	64
Supplementary Data	100

[Table of Contents](#)**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(1) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Marvell Technology Group Ltd. and its subsidiaries at February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 2, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2013, 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 these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included 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. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide 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.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Jose, California
March 29, 2013

[Table of Contents](#)

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except par value per share)

	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 751,953	\$ 784,902
Short-term investments	1,167,037	1,461,596
Accounts receivable, net of provision for sales returns and allowances of \$7,921 and \$2,663 in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively	330,238	407,263
Inventories	250,420	354,119
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	77,282	60,412
Deferred income taxes	8,416	10,669
Total current assets	<u>2,585,346</u>	<u>3,078,961</u>
Property and equipment, net	387,027	383,801
Long-term investments	16,769	23,215
Goodwill	2,032,138	2,031,991
Acquired intangible assets, net	89,655	141,505
Other non-current assets	150,829	108,146
Total assets	<u>\$5,261,764</u>	<u>\$5,767,619</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 286,552	\$ 304,695
Accrued liabilities	143,991	87,655
Accrued employee compensation	117,195	137,245
Deferred income	60,150	59,959
Total current liabilities	<u>607,888</u>	<u>589,554</u>
Non-current income taxes payable	112,871	131,579
Other non-current liabilities	56,410	32,468
Total liabilities	<u>777,169</u>	<u>753,601</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
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; 508,338 and 583,671 shares issued and outstanding in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively	1,017	1,167
Additional paid-in capital	2,945,643	3,683,112
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,148	776
Retained earnings	<u>1,536,787</u>	<u>1,328,963</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>4,484,595</u>	<u>5,014,018</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$5,261,764</u>	<u>\$5,767,619</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

[Table of Contents](#)

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Net revenue	\$3,168,630	\$ 3,393,040	\$3,611,893
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	1,493,497	1,465,805	1,473,274
Research and development	1,057,445	1,013,678	897,578
Selling and marketing	161,817	159,434	155,481
General and administrative	108,514	100,620	104,830
Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets	52,700	49,357	79,538
Total operating costs and expenses	<u>2,873,973</u>	<u>2,788,894</u>	<u>2,710,701</u>
Operating income	294,657	604,146	901,192
Interest and other income, net	15,533	14,913	9,270
Income before income taxes, net	310,190	619,059	910,462
Provision for income taxes	3,605	3,968	6,333
Net income	<u>\$ 306,585</u>	<u>\$ 615,091</u>	<u>\$ 904,129</u>
Net income per share:			
Basic	<u>\$ 0.55</u>	<u>\$ 1.01</u>	<u>\$ 1.39</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.54</u>	<u>\$ 0.99</u>	<u>\$ 1.34</u>
Weighted average shares:			
Basic	<u>555,310</u>	<u>607,857</u>	<u>648,347</u>
Diluted	<u>563,123</u>	<u>623,268</u>	<u>676,878</u>
Cash dividends declared per share	<u>\$ 0.18</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

[Table of Contents](#)

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands)

	<u>Year Ended</u>		
	<u>February 2, 2013</u>	<u>January 28, 2012</u>	<u>January 29, 2011</u>
Net income	\$306,585	\$615,091	\$ 904,129
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Available-for-sale securities:			
Change in unrealized gain on marketable securities	2,141	2,087	3,007
Less: Reclassification adjustments for net realized gains on marketable securities included in net income	(3,101)	(1,889)	(590)
Change in unrealized loss on auction rate securities	(1,396)	339	695
Derivative financial instruments:			
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	233	757	(8)
Less: Reclassification adjustments for net realized loss (gain) on cash flow hedges included in net income	2,495	(1,605)	(1,126)
Other	—	(5)	(1)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net	<u>372</u>	<u>(316)</u>	<u>1,977</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$306,957</u>	<u>\$ 614,775</u>	<u>\$906,106</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

[Table of Contents](#)

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands except per share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Income (Deficit)	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at January 30, 2010	638,341	\$ 1,277	\$ 4,607,844	\$ (885)	\$ (190,257)	\$ 4,417,979
Shares issued pursuant to stock options and awards, net	15,077	30	108,585	—	—	108,615
Issuance of common stock under the employee stock purchase plan	10,885	22	57,316	—	—	57,338
Share-based compensation	—	—	118,857	—	—	118,857
Tax benefit from employee stock transactions	—	—	460	—	—	460
Repurchase of common stock	(4,931)	(10)	(87,476)	—	—	(87,486)
Net income	—	—	—	—	904,129	904,129
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1,977	—	1,977
Balance at January 29, 2011	659,372	1,319	4,805,586	1,092	713,872	5,521,869
Shares issued pursuant to stock options and awards, net	7,210	14	36,989	—	—	37,003
Issuance of common stock under the employee stock purchase plan	4,875	10	60,844	—	—	60,854
Share-based compensation	—	—	120,390	—	—	120,390
Tax benefit from employee stock transactions	—	—	3	—	—	3
Repurchase of common stock	(87,786)	(176)	(1,340,700)	—	—	(1,340,876)
Net income	—	—	—	—	615,091	615,091
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	(316)	—	(316)
Balance at January 28, 2012	583,671	1,167	3,683,112	776	1,328,963	5,014,018
Shares issued pursuant to stock options and awards, net	8,090	17	28,394	—	—	28,411
Issuance of common stock under the employee stock purchase plan	7,578	15	66,411	—	—	66,426
Share-based compensation	—	—	126,683	—	—	126,683
Tax deficiency from employee stock transactions	—	—	(52)	—	—	(52)
Repurchase of common stock	(91,001)	(182)	(958,905)	—	—	(959,087)
Cash dividends declared and paid (cumulatively \$0.18 per share)	—	—	—	—	(98,761)	(98,761)
Net income	—	—	—	—	306,585	306,585
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	372	—	372
Balance at February 2, 2013	<u>508,338</u>	<u>\$ 1,017</u>	<u>\$ 2,945,643</u>	<u>\$ 1,148</u>	<u>\$ 1,536,787</u>	<u>\$ 4,484,595</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

[Table of Contents](#)

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 306,585	\$ 615,091	\$ 904,129
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	91,028	88,454	93,190
Share-based compensation	127,280	119,863	118,405
Amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets	52,700	49,357	79,538
Facility impairment	—	—	1,140
Other expense, net	7,392	15,190	7,581
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(58)	(164)	(899)
Deferred income tax	7,026	(3,245)	4,113
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	77,025	54,550	(102,610)
Inventories	103,102	(101,109)	(3,655)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(6,894)	30,736	50,236
Accounts payable	(24,304)	(47,095)	42,464
Accrued liabilities and other non-current liabilities	8,014	(21,614)	(38,059)
Accrued employee compensation	(20,050)	(12,565)	21,210
Deferred income	191	(16,202)	16,765
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>729,037</u>	<u>771,247</u>	<u>1,193,548</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(1,543,902)	(1,851,696)	(1,262,767)
Purchases of strategic investments	(8,750)	(4,003)	(1,750)
Sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities	1,835,655	1,462,164	868,759
Cash paid for acquisitions, net	(1,000)	(93,916)	(29,446)
Proceeds from sale of equity investments	—	—	9,192
Purchases of technology licenses	(35,002)	(13,823)	(23,144)
Purchases of property and equipment	(68,186)	(88,779)	(90,173)
Net cash provided by (used) in investing activities	<u>178,815</u>	<u>(590,053)</u>	<u>(529,329)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repurchase of common stock	(936,935)	(1,340,876)	(87,486)
Proceeds from employee stock plans	104,936	106,039	175,359
Minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for net share settlement	(10,099)	(8,182)	(9,405)
Dividend payments to shareholders	(98,761)	—	—
Principal payments on capital lease	—	(511)	(1,940)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	58	164	899
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(940,801)</u>	<u>(1,243,366)</u>	<u>77,427</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(32,949)	(1,062,172)	741,646
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	784,902	1,847,074	1,105,428
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<u>\$ 751,953</u>	<u>\$ 784,902</u>	<u>\$ 1,847,074</u>
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	<u>\$ 563</u>	<u>\$ 722</u>	<u>\$ 144</u>
Cash paid for income taxes, net	<u>\$ 16,813</u>	<u>\$ 14,096</u>	<u>\$ 12,239</u>
Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities:			
Purchase of intellectual property under license obligations	<u>\$ 42,692</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

[Table of Contents](#)

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 — The Company and its Significant Accounting Policies:***The Company***

Marvell Technology Group Ltd., a Bermuda company (the “Company”), is a leading global semiconductor provider of high-performance application specific standard products. The Company’s core strength of expertise is the development of complex System-on-a-Chip devices leveraging its extensive technology portfolio of intellectual property in the areas of analog, mixed-signal, digital signal processing, and embedded and stand alone ARM-based microprocessor integrated circuits. The Company develops platforms that it defines as integrated hardware along with software that incorporates digital computing technologies designed and configured to provide an optimized computing solution compared to individual components. The Company’s broad product portfolio includes devices for data storage, enterprise-class Ethernet data switching, Ethernet physical-layer transceivers, mobile handsets and other consumer electronics, Ethernet-based wireless networking, personal area networking, Ethernet-based PC connectivity, control plane communications controllers, video-image processing and power management solutions.

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. Fiscal 2013 had a 53-week period. Fiscal 2012 and 2011 each had a 52-week period.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period balances in order to conform to the current period’s presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”) 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 performance-based compensation, revenue recognition, provisions for sales returns and allowances, inventory excess and obsolescence, investment fair values, goodwill and other intangible assets, income taxes, litigation and other contingencies. In addition, the Company uses assumptions when employing the Monte Carlo simulation and Black-Scholes valuation models to calculate the fair value of stock-based awards that are granted. Actual results could differ from these estimates, and such differences could affect the results of operations reported in future periods.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the U.S. 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 consist of cash on deposit with banks, time deposits, federal agency notes, commercial paper and money market funds.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Investments

The Company's marketable investments are classified as available-for-sale and are reported at fair value. The Company determines any realized gains or losses on the sale of available-for-sale securities on a specific identification method, and such gains and losses are recorded as a component of interest and other income, net. Unrealized gains and losses of the available-for-sale securities are excluded from earnings and reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company assesses whether an other-than-temporary impairment loss on its available-for-sale securities has occurred due to declines in fair value or other market conditions. Declines in fair value that are considered other-than-temporary are recorded as an impairment of investments in interest and other income, net within the consolidated statements of operations.

In general, investments with original maturities of greater than 90 days and remaining maturities of less than one year are classified as short-term investments. Investments with maturities beyond one year may also be classified as short-term based on their highly liquid nature and because such investments represent the investment of cash that is available for current operations.

The Company also has equity investments in privately-held companies. If the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over the investee, but not control, or if the investee is a partnership type investment, the Company accounts for the investments under the equity method. If the Company does not have the ability to exercise significant influence over the operations of the investee, the Company accounts for the investment under the cost method. Investments in privately-held companies are included in other non-current assets.

Impairment of Investments

If a debt security's market value is below amortized cost and the Company either intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before its anticipated recovery, the Company records an other-than-temporary impairment charge to interest and other income, net within the consolidated statements of operations.

Investments in privately-held companies are subject to a periodic impairment review. Investments are considered impaired when the fair value is below the investment's cost basis and the decline in value is judged to be other-than-temporary. This assessment is based on a qualitative and quantitative analysis, including, but not limited to, the investee's revenue and earnings trends, available cash and liquidity, and the status of the investee's products and the related market for such products.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for its derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities and carries them at fair value. For derivative instruments that hedge the exposure to variability in expected future cash flows and are designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is recognized in current earnings. To receive hedge accounting treatment, cash flow hedges must be highly effective in offsetting changes to expected future cash flows on hedged transactions. Derivatives that are not designated as hedges must be adjusted to fair value through earnings.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Concentration of Credit Risk and Significant Customers

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a significant concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash equivalents, short-term investments and accounts receivable. Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments 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, which consists of a customer base located primarily in the Asia Pacific Region, is 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 conditions and limits the amount of credit extended 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 allowance for doubtful accounts at February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012 was \$1.0 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. Please see "Note 1 — The Company and its Significant Accounting Policies – Revenue Recognition" 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:

<u>Customer</u>	<u>Year Ended</u>		
	<u>February 2, 2013</u>	<u>January 28, 2012</u>	<u>January 29, 2011</u>
Western Digital	24%	19%	21%
Toshiba	10%	*	*
Seagate	10%	*	*
Research in Motion	*	*	14%

* Less than 10% of net revenue

In fiscal 2013, Western Digital acquired Hitachi's HDD unit and in fiscal 2012, Seagate acquired the HDD operations of Samsung.

The Company's accounts receivable were concentrated with two customers at February 2, 2013, representing 19% and 15% of gross accounts receivable, respectively, and were concentrated with three customers at January 28, 2012, representing 15%, 12% and 11% of gross accounts receivable, respectively.

In each of fiscal 2013 and 2012, one distributor accounted for more than 10% of the Company's net revenue, and no distributor accounted for more than 10% of the Company's net revenue in fiscal 2011. The Company continuously monitors the creditworthiness of its distributors and believes these distributors' sales to diverse end customers and to diverse geographies further serve to mitigate the Company's exposure to credit risk.

Inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined under the first-in, first-out method. The Company records inventory excess and obsolescence provisions for estimated obsolete or unsellable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and estimated net realizable value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual future demand for the Company's products is

[Table of Contents](#)**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

less than currently forecasted, additional inventory provisions may be required. Once a provision is recorded, it is maintained until the product to which it relates to is sold or otherwise disposed of. Shipping and handling costs are classified as a component of cost of goods sold in the consolidated statements of operations. In fiscal 2012, the Company recorded \$4.4 million of step-up fair market value adjustments to inventory acquired in acquisitions, based on the estimated selling price less reasonable profit allowance for the selling effort.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which ranges from three to seven years for machinery and equipment, computer software, and furniture and fixtures. Buildings are depreciated over an estimated useful life of 30 years and building improvements are depreciated over estimated useful lives of 15 years.

Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded when the consideration paid for a business acquisition exceeds the fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill is measured and tested for impairment annually or more frequently if the Company believes indicators of impairment exist. First, the Company assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the company concludes that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then a two-step quantitative impairment test is performed. The first step requires comparing the fair value of the reporting unit to its net book value, including goodwill. As the Company has only one reporting unit, the fair value of the reporting unit is determined by taking the market capitalization of the Company as determined through quoted market prices and adjusted for control premiums and other relevant factors. 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 and the fair value of the reporting unit. If the difference is less than the net book value of goodwill, 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 because the fair value of the reporting unit has sufficiently exceeded its net book value at every measurement date.

Long-Lived Assets and Intangible Assets

Long-lived assets include property and equipment, technology licenses and intangible assets. Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets may not be recoverable, the Company estimates the future cash flows, undiscounted and without interest charges, expected to result from the use of those assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of those assets, the Company recognizes an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the assets. Please see "Note 7 — Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets" for further details regarding impairment of acquisition-related identified intangible assets.

Acquisition-related identified intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated economic lives of 4 to 7 years for purchased technology, 5 to 8 years for core technology, 5 to 7 years for customer intangibles, and 5 years for trade name. In-process research and development ("IPR&D") is not amortized until the completion of the related development.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional currency of all of the Company's non-U.S. operations is the U.S. dollar. Monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the U.S. 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.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue 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 rebates. However, some of the Company's sales are made through distributors under agreements allowing for price protection, shipped from stock pricing adjustment rights, and limited rights of stock rotation on products unsold by the distributors. Although title passes to the distributor upon shipment terms and payment by the Company's distributors is not contingent on resale of the product, product revenue on sales made through distributors with price protection, shipped from stock pricing adjustment rights and stock rotation rights are deferred until the distributors sell the product to end customers. Deferred revenue less the related cost of the inventories is reported as deferred income. The Company does not believe that there is any significant exposure related to impairment of deferred cost of sales, as its historical returns have been minimal and inventory turnover for its distributors generally ranges from 60 to 90 days. The Company's sales to direct customers are made primarily pursuant to standard purchase orders for delivery of products.

A portion of the Company's net revenue is derived from sales through third party logistics providers, who maintain warehouses in close proximity to the customer's facilities. Revenue from sales through these third party logistics providers is not recognized until the product is pulled from stock by the end customer.

The provision for estimated sales returns on product sales is recorded in the same period the related revenues are recorded. These estimates are based on historical returns, analysis of credit memo data and other known factors. Actual returns could differ from these estimates. The Company accounts for rebates by recording reductions to revenue for rebates in the same period that the related revenue is recorded. The amount of these reductions is based upon the terms agreed to with the customer.

Advertising Expense

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is measured at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. The Company amortizes stock-based compensation expense for time-based and market-based awards under the straight-line attribution method over the vesting period, which is generally four years for annual grants to employees and five years for new hire grants. Performance-based awards are amortized using the accelerated method.

The Company estimates the fair value of time-based stock option awards on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of market-based stock option awards is estimated on the date

[Table of Contents](#)**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation model. The value of the portion of the awards that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods. The Black Scholes and Monte Carlo models incorporate various highly subjective assumptions including expected term of awards, expected future stock price volatility and expected forfeiture rates.

In developing estimates used to calculate assumptions, the Company establishes the expected term for employee stock options, as well as expected forfeiture rates, based on the historical settlement experience and after giving consideration to vesting schedules. Assumptions for stock option exercises and pre-vesting terminations of stock options were stratified by employee groups with sufficiently distinct behavior patterns. Expected volatility was developed based on equally weighted combination of historical stock price volatility and implied volatility derived from traded options on the Company's stock in the marketplace. The expected dividend yield is calculated by dividing annualized dividend payments by the closing stock price on the grant date of the option.

Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from initial estimates. Stock-based compensation expense is recorded net of estimated forfeitures such that expense is recorded only for those stock-based awards that are expected to vest. Previously recognized expense is reversed for the portion of awards forfeited prior to vesting as and when forfeitures occurred.

The fair value of each restricted stock unit is estimated based on the market price of the Company's common shares on the date of grant less the expected dividend yield.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is comprised of net income and unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities and foreign exchange contracts. Accumulated other comprehensive income, as presented on the accompanying balance sheets, consists of net unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities and foreign exchange contracts, net of tax.

Accounting for Income Taxes

The Company recognizes income taxes using an asset and liability approach. This approach requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements or tax returns. The measurement of current and deferred taxes is based on provisions of the enacted tax law and the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated.

Evaluating the need for an amount of a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets often requires judgment and analysis of all the positive and negative evidence available to determine whether all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. A valuation allowance must be established for deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that they will not be realized. Based on the available evidence and judgment, the Company has determined that it is more likely than not that U.S. research credits and certain acquired net operating losses will not be realized and therefore the Company has provided a full valuation allowance against these credits. If there is a change in the Company's ability to realize its deferred tax assets, then the Company's tax provision may decrease in the period in which it determines that realization is more likely than not.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

As a multinational corporation, the Company conducts its business in many countries and is subject to taxation in many jurisdictions. The taxation of the Company's business is subject to the application of various and sometimes conflicting tax laws and regulations as well as multinational tax conventions. 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. 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 the Company that could materially impact its tax liability and/or its effective income tax rate.

The Company is subject to income tax audits by the respective tax authorities in all of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The Company recognizes the effect of income tax positions only if these positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. The Company records interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. The calculation of the Company's tax liabilities involves the inherent uncertainty associated with the application of GAAP and complex tax laws. The Company believes it has adequately provided for in its financial statements additional taxes that it estimates may be required to be paid as a result of such examinations. While the Company believes that it has adequately provided for all tax positions, amounts asserted by tax authorities could be greater or less than the Company's accrued position. These tax liabilities, including the interest and penalties, are released pursuant to a settlement with tax authorities, completion of audit or expiration of various statutes of limitation. The material jurisdictions in which the Company may be subject to potential examination by tax authorities throughout the world include China, Israel, Singapore, Switzerland and the United States.

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. The Company's products carry a standard 90 day warranty, with certain exceptions in which the warranty period can extend to more than one year based on contractual agreements. The warranty accrual is primarily estimated based on historical claims compared to historical revenues and assumes that the Company will have to replace products subject to a claim. From time to time, the Company becomes aware of specific warranty situations, and it records specific accruals to cover these exposures.

Accounting Pronouncements Recently Adopted

The Company adopted the new accounting standard that provides additional guidance on fair value measurements and related disclosures at the beginning of fiscal 2013. This guidance clarifies the application of existing guidance on fair value measurement for non-financial assets and requires the disclosure of quantitative information about the unobservable inputs used in a fair value measurement. The adoption of this guidance had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

The Company also adopted the new accounting standard that permits an entity the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements at the beginning of fiscal 2013. This amended guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other

[Table of Contents](#)

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

comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in shareholders' equity. The Company has separately presented the statements of comprehensive income as part of its audited consolidated financial statements.

The Company also adopted the new accounting standard that amends the previous guidance regarding the testing of goodwill for impairment at the beginning of fiscal 2013. This amended guidance allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. An entity no longer is required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. The adoption of this guidance had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Effective for Fiscal 2013

In July 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued an amendment to its guidance regarding the testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment. This amended guidance allows an entity first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test in accordance with the guidance on the impairment of intangible assets other than goodwill. This amended guidance is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued an amendment to its guidance regarding the reporting of amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments require an entity to provide information about the amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component. In addition, an entity is required to present, either in the financial statements or in the notes, significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by the respective line items of net income. This amended guidance is effective prospectively for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2012 and interim periods within those years. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

Note 2 — Business Combinations:

Acquisitions in fiscal 2013

There were no significant acquisitions individually or in aggregate during fiscal 2013.

Acquisitions in prior years

In December 2011, the Company acquired Xelerated AB ("Xelerated"), a company which specializes in network processing and programmable Ethernet switching solutions. The total purchase price was \$75.2 million in cash, net of cash acquired. In addition to leveraging the existing acquired business and customer base, the objective of the acquisition was to expand the Company's technology portfolio and enable more comprehensive integrated solutions for the networking market. The goodwill of \$22.3 million was attributed to synergies specific to the Company in delivering these integrated solutions with its product portfolio, as well as the assembled workforce.

The terms of the Xelerated acquisition included contingent consideration of up to \$5.0 million, based on specific revenue targets for the acquired business during calendar year 2011. Based on the actual results through the date of acquisition, the Company assessed there was no possibility of any of the earnout being paid, therefore the Company assigned no value to the contingent consideration. After the end of calendar year 2011, the Company concluded that the earnout requirements were not met.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

The purchase price of Xelerated was allocated as follows (in thousands):

Accounts receivable	\$ 2,407
Inventory	6,481
Prepaid and other current assets	111
Property and equipment	441
Tangible assets acquired	9,440
Goodwill	22,324
Intangible assets	51,800
Total assets acquired	83,564
Accounts payable	(256)
Accrued liabilities	(7,152)
Deferred tax liability	(1,000)
Net assets acquired	<u>\$75,156</u>

Costs that were recognized separately from the acquisition were not significant and were expensed in fiscal 2012. In addition to the consideration for the acquisition, the agreement included retention bonuses totaling \$4.3 million in cash over the two years following the close of the acquisition. These amounts are being expensed as compensation expense over the course of the retention period, as payment is contingent upon future employment.

The acquired intangible assets from Xelerated were recognized as follows based upon their fair value as of the acquisition date (in thousands):

	<u>Fair value</u>	<u>Estimated useful lives</u>
Intangible assets:		
Purchased technology	\$25,800	6 years
Customer intangible	24,700	5 years
Trade name	1,300	5 years
Total	<u>\$51,800</u>	

The value of the purchased technology and the trade name of \$25.8 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, were determined based on the relief from royalty method, and the value of the customer intangible was determined using discounted cash flows.

In April 2011, the Company acquired the physical-layer transceivers business of a company, which specializes in the design of networking devices. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the total purchase price was determined to be \$16.3 million and was allocated to tangible assets for \$1.1 million, intangible assets for \$13.6 million and goodwill for \$1.6 million.

In December 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of a mobile software consulting firm specializing in user interface application software. The purchase consideration was determined to be \$11.8 million and was allocated to intangible assets based on their fair values as of the date of the completion of the purchase under the acquisition method of accounting. The Company recorded the purchase price allocation to amortizable intangible assets of \$7.5 million and goodwill of \$4.3 million. Additional consideration of \$9.3 million, which will be paid to employees, is contingent on continuing employment and therefore is being expensed as compensation over the course of the retention period.

[Table of Contents](#)**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

In July 2010, the Company purchased the assets of a company engaged in the development of powerline communications for home networking and broadband over powerline applications. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the total purchase price of \$20.7 million was allocated to tangible and intangible assets based on their fair values as of the date of the completion of the purchase. The Company recorded the purchase price allocation to tangible assets of \$0.3 million, amortizable intangible assets of \$7.8 million, IPR&D of \$9.7 million and goodwill of \$2.9 million.

The completed acquisitions in fiscal 2012 and 2011 both individually and in the aggregate were not significant to the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The goodwill acquired is not deductible for tax purposes.

Note 3 — Investments:

The following tables summarize the Company's investments (in thousands):

	As of February 2, 2013			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Short-term investments:				
Available-for-sale:				
Corporate debt securities	\$ 577,120	\$2,886	\$ (382)	\$ 579,624
Asset backed securities	76,629	50	(64)	76,615
Foreign government	4,320	—	(1)	4,319
U.S. federal and state debt securities	318,226	258	(5)	318,479
Time deposits	188,000	—	—	188,000
Total short-term investments	1,164,295	3,194	(452)	1,167,037
Long-term investments:				
Available-for-sale:				
Auction rate securities	19,450	—	(2,681)	16,769
Total long-term investments	19,450	—	(2,681)	16,769
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,183,745</u>	<u>\$ 3,194</u>	<u>\$ (3,133)</u>	<u>\$ 1,183,806</u>

	As of January 28, 2012			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Short-term investments:				
Available-for-sale:				
Corporate debt securities	\$ 685,563	\$ 3,081	\$ (799)	\$ 687,845
Foreign government	2,033	3	—	2,036
U.S. federal and state debt securities	770,298	1,437	(20)	771,715
Total short-term investments	1,457,894	4,521	(819)	1,461,596
Long-term investments:				
Available-for-sale:				
Auction rate securities	24,500	—	(1,285)	23,215
Total long-term investments	24,500	—	(1,285)	23,215
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,482,394</u>	<u>\$ 4,521</u>	<u>\$ (2,104)</u>	<u>\$ 1,484,811</u>

[Table of Contents](#)**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

The investment in foreign government debt as of February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012 was in Canadian province debt. As of February 2, 2013, the Company's investment portfolio included auction rate securities with an aggregate par value of \$19.5 million. To estimate the fair value of the auction rate securities, the Company uses a discounted cash flow model based on estimated timing and amount of future interest and principal payments. In developing the cash flow model, the Company considers the credit quality and liquidity of the underlying securities and related issuer, the collateralization of underlying security investments and other considerations. The fair value of the auction rate securities as of February 2, 2013 was \$2.7 million less than the par value and was recorded in long-term investments. Based on the Company's balance of approximately \$1.9 billion in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, and the fact that the Company continues to generate positive cash flow from operations on a quarterly basis, the Company does not anticipate having to sell these securities below par value and does not have the intent to sell these auction rate securities until recovery. Since the Company considers the impairment to be temporary, the Company recorded the unrealized loss to accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity.

The gross realized gains on sales of available-for-sale securities for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$3.6 million, \$2.4 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. The gross realized losses on sales of available-for-sale securities for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$0.3 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

The contractual maturities of available-for-sale securities are presented in the following table (in thousands):

	February 2, 2013		January 28, 2012	
	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 519,006	\$ 519,537	\$ 641,433	\$ 642,317
Due between one and five years	627,769	629,991	816,461	819,279
Due over five years	36,970	34,278	24,500	23,215
	<u>\$1,183,745</u>	<u>\$1,183,806</u>	<u>\$1,482,394</u>	<u>\$1,484,811</u>

For individual securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, the fair value and gross unrealized loss for these securities aggregated by investment category and length of time in an unrealized position are presented in the following tables (in thousands):

	February 2, 2013					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Corporate debt securities	\$ 141,915	\$ (382)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 141,915	\$ (382)
U.S. federal and state debt securities	14,677	(5)	—	—	14,677	(5)
Auction rate securities	—	—	16,769	(2,681)	16,769	(2,681)
Asset backed securities	43,882	(64)	—	—	43,882	(64)
Foreign government	4,319	(1)	—	—	4,319	(1)
Total securities	<u>\$ 204,793</u>	<u>\$ (452)</u>	<u>\$ 16,769</u>	<u>\$ (2,681)</u>	<u>\$ 221,562</u>	<u>\$ (3,133)</u>

	January 28, 2012					
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Corporate debt securities	\$ 146,963	\$ (799)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 146,963	\$ (799)
U.S. federal and state debt securities	107,603	(20)	—	—	107,603	(20)
Auction rate securities	—	—	23,215	(1,285)	23,215	(1,285)
Total securities	<u>\$ 254,566</u>	<u>\$ (819)</u>	<u>\$ 23,215</u>	<u>\$ (1,285)</u>	<u>\$ 277,781</u>	<u>\$ (2,104)</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Note 4 — Supplemental Financial Information (in thousands):

	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash	\$ 583,527	\$ 503,095
Cash equivalents:		
Corporate debt securities	—	12,500
Time deposits	119,874	205,060
Money market mutual fund	21,523	64,247
U.S. federal and state debt securities	27,029	—
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 751,953</u>	<u>\$ 784,902</u>
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
Inventories:		
Work-in-process	\$ 140,805	\$ 190,779
Finished goods	109,615	163,340
Inventories	<u>\$ 250,420</u>	<u>\$ 354,119</u>
	February 3, 2013	January 28, 2012
Property and equipment, net:		
Machinery and equipment	\$ 532,420	\$ 489,481
Buildings	144,320	144,320
Computer software	89,548	81,852
Land	69,246	69,246
Building improvements	49,516	42,083
Leasehold improvements	46,205	37,237
Furniture and fixtures	25,301	24,726
Construction in progress	5,333	9,846
	961,889	898,791
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(574,862)</u>	<u>(514,990)</u>
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 387,027</u>	<u>\$ 383,801</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

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

The Company recorded depreciation expense of \$70.7 million, \$63.5 million and \$72.2 million for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
Other non-current assets:		
Technology and other licenses	\$ 81,523	\$ 50,212
Deferred tax assets	26,291	31,064
Deposits	10,451	11,532
Investments in privately held companies	14,486	6,309
Deferred compensation	3,220	5,419
Other	14,858	3,610
Other non-current assets	<u>\$150,829</u>	<u>\$108,146</u>

Amortization of technology and other licenses was \$20.3 million, \$24.9 million, and \$21.0 million in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
Accrued liabilities:		
Accrued rebates	\$ 51,712	\$ 24,420
Accrued share repurchases	22,152	—
Accrued legal expense	18,357	13,999
Accrued royalties	12,695	16,896
Technology license obligations	9,865	5,250
Other	29,210	27,090
Accrued liabilities	<u>\$143,991</u>	<u>\$87,655</u>

In connection with the Company's repurchases of its common shares during fiscal 2013, approximately \$22.2 million of the repurchases was made in the final 3 days of the fiscal year and is included in accrued share repurchases in the consolidated balance sheet. The repurchased shares were retired immediately after the repurchases were completed.

	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
Other non-current liabilities:		
Technology license obligations	\$ 34,270	\$ —
Long-term accrued employee compensation	6,205	10,059
Other	15,935	22,409
Other non-current liabilities	<u>\$ 56,410</u>	<u>\$ 32,468</u>

	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
Accumulated other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	\$ 2,742	\$ 3,702
Unrealized loss on auction rate securities	(2,681)	(1,285)
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	1,087	(1,641)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 1,148</u>	<u>\$ 776</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Net income per share

The Company reports both basic net income per share, which is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, and diluted net income per share, which is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially dilutive common shares. The computations of basic and diluted net income per share are presented in the following table (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Numerator:			
Net income:	\$306,585	\$615,091	\$ 904,129
Denominator:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding:	555,310	607,857	648,347
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Common share-based awards	7,813	15,411	28,531
Weighted average shares — diluted	563,123	623,268	676,878
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.55	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.39
Diluted	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.34
Anti-dilutive potential common shares:			
Weighted average shares outstanding from stock options	28,124	21,014	12,211
Weighted-average exercise price:	\$ 17.48	\$ 18.79	\$ 21.39

Anti-dilutive potential common shares for stock options are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the periods reported above because their exercise price exceeded the average market price during the period. The anti-dilutive shares reported above also include shares from stock options that contain market conditions for vesting since the market value of the Company's stock as of February 2, 2013, January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011 was lower than the required market condition. There were 3.0 million anti-dilutive shares in each of fiscal 2013 and 2012 and 3.1 million anti-dilutive shares in fiscal 2011, from stock options that contain market conditions. See "Note 12 — Shareholders' Equity" for additional details.

Note 5 — Derivative Financial Instruments:

The Company manages some of its foreign currency exchange rate risk through the purchase of foreign currency exchange contracts that hedge against the short-term effect of currency fluctuations. The Company's policy is to enter into foreign currency forward contracts with maturities generally less than 12 months that mitigate the effect of rate fluctuations on certain local currency denominated operating expenses. All derivative instruments are recorded at fair value in either prepaid expenses and other current assets or accrued liabilities. The Company reports cash flows from derivative instruments in cash flows from operating activities. The Company uses quoted prices to value its derivative instruments.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

The notional amounts of outstanding forward contracts were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Buy Contracts</u>	
	<u>February 2, 2013</u>	<u>January 28, 2012</u>
Israeli shekel	<u>\$ 38,249</u>	<u>\$ 42,637</u>

Cash Flow Hedges. The Company designates and documents its foreign currency forward exchange contracts as cash flow hedges for certain operating expenses denominated in Israeli shekels. The Company evaluates and calculates the effectiveness of each hedge at least quarterly. The effective change is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified to operating expense when the hedged expense is recognized. Ineffectiveness is recorded in interest and other income, net.

Other Foreign Currency Forward Contracts. The Company enters into foreign currency forward exchange contracts to hedge certain assets and liabilities denominated in various foreign currencies that it does not designate as hedges for accounting purposes. The maturities of these contracts are generally less than 12 months. Gains or losses arising from the remeasurement of these contracts to fair value each period are recorded in interest and other income, net.

The fair value of foreign currency exchange contracts was not significant as of any period presented.

Note 6 — Fair Value Measurements:

Fair value is an exit price representing the amount that would be received in the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, the accounting guidance establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value:

- Level 1 — Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 — Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

The Company's Level 1 assets include institutional money-market funds that are classified as cash equivalents and marketable investments in U.S. federal and state debt securities, which are valued primarily using quoted market prices. The Company's Level 2 assets and liabilities include its marketable investments in corporate debt securities, foreign government debt securities and asset back securities as the market inputs to value these instruments consist of market yields, reported trades and broker/dealer quotes, which are corroborated with observable market data. In addition, foreign currency exchange contracts are classified within Level 2 as the valuation inputs are based on quoted prices and market observable data of similar instruments. The Company's Level 3 assets include its investments in auction rate securities, which are classified within Level 3 because there are currently no active markets for the auction rate securities and consequently the Company is unable to obtain independent valuations from market sources. Therefore, the auction rate securities are valued using a discounted cash flow model. Some of the inputs to the cash flow model are unobservable in the market. The total amount of assets measured using Level 3 valuation methodologies represented 0.3% of total assets as of February 2, 2013.

[Table of Contents](#)**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

The tables below set forth, by level, the Company's financial assets that were accounted for at fair value as of February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012. The tables do not include assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost or any basis other than fair value (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Portion of Carrying Value Measured at Fair Value at February 2, 2013
Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis:				
Assets				
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 21,523	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 21,523
U.S. federal and state debt securities	27,029	—	—	27,029
Time deposits	—	119,874	—	119,874
Short-term investments:				
U.S. federal and state debt securities	318,479	—	—	318,479
Corporate debt securities	—	579,624	—	579,624
Foreign government	—	4,319	—	4,319
Asset backed securities	—	76,615	—	76,615
Time deposits	—	188,000	—	188,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets:				
Forward contracts	—	1,144	—	1,144
Long-term investments:				
Auction rate securities	—	—	16,769	16,769
Other non-current assets:				
Severance pay fund	—	1,977	—	1,977
Total assets	<u>\$ 367,031</u>	<u>\$ 971,553</u>	<u>\$ 16,769</u>	<u>\$ 1,355,353</u>
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Portion of Carrying Value Measured at Fair Value at January 28, 2012
Items measured at fair value on a recurring basis:				
Assets				
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$ 64,247	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 64,247
Corporate debt securities	—	12,500	—	12,500
Time deposits	—	205,060	—	205,060
Short-term investments:				
U.S. federal and state debt securities	771,715	—	—	771,715
Corporate debt securities	—	687,845	—	687,845
Foreign government	—	2,036	—	2,036
Long-term investments:				
Auction rate securities	—	—	23,215	23,215
Other non-current assets:				
Severance pay fund	—	1,734	—	1,734
Total assets	<u>\$ 835,962</u>	<u>\$ 909,175</u>	<u>\$ 23,215</u>	<u>\$ 1,768,352</u>
Liabilities				
Accrued liabilities:				
Forward contracts	\$ —	\$ 1,520	\$ —	\$ 1,520

[Table of Contents](#)

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

The following table summarizes the change in fair values for Level 3 assets for the year ended February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012 (in thousands):

	<u>Level 3</u>
Changes in fair value during the year (pre-tax):	
Beginning balance at January 29, 2011	\$ 26,226
Purchases	—
Sales, redemption and settlement	(3,350)
Realized loss on sale	—
Unrealized gain included in accumulated other comprehensive income	339
Ending balance at January 28, 2012	<u>23,215</u>
Purchases	—
Sales, redemption and settlement	(5,050)
Realized loss on sale	—
Unrealized loss included in accumulated other comprehensive income	(1,396)
Ending balance at February 2, 2013	<u>\$ 16,769</u>

Note 7 — Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets:***Goodwill***

During the second half of fiscal 2013, the Company experienced a decline in its stock price and a decrease in its outstanding shares from its share repurchase activity, resulting in a lower market capitalization. As a result, the Company performed an impairment assessment in each of its last two fiscal quarters. Since the Company has only one reporting unit, it determined the fair value of the reporting unit by taking the market capitalization of the Company as determined through quoted market prices and adjusted for control premiums and other relevant factors. As a result, the Company concluded there was no impairment of its goodwill in fiscal 2013. In fiscal 2012, the Company performed a similar annual assessment of goodwill impairment at the beginning of its fourth quarter of fiscal 2012 and as a result, concluded that there was no impairment.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the carrying value of goodwill (in thousands):

Balance at January 29, 2011	\$ 2,004,833
Additions due to business combinations	<u>27,158</u>
Balance at January 28, 2012	2,031,991
Additions due to business combinations	<u>147</u>
Balance at February 2, 2013	<u>\$ 2,032,138</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Acquired Intangible Assets

The carrying amounts of acquired intangible assets are as follows (in thousands):

	Range of Useful Lives	February 2, 2013			January 28, 2012		
		Gross Carrying Amounts	Accumulated Amortization and Write-Offs	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amounts	Accumulated Amortization and Write-Offs	Net Carrying Amount
Purchased technology	4 - 7 years	\$ 54,690	\$ (18,552)	\$ 36,138	\$103,490	\$ (50,906)	\$ 52,584
Core technology	5 - 8 years	138,650	(123,298)	15,352	178,000	(142,932)	35,068
Trade names	5 years	1,300	(308)	992	1,500	(232)	1,268
Customer intangibles	5 - 7 years	89,400	(61,927)	27,473	89,900	(47,856)	42,044
IPR&D	*	9,700	—	9,700	10,541	—	10,541
Total intangible assets, net		\$ 293,740	\$ (204,085)	\$ 89,655	\$ 383,431	\$ (241,926)	\$ 141,505

* Upon completion of the project, the related IPR&D assets will be amortized over its estimated useful life. If any of the projects are abandoned or the forecast of the project indicates that the fair value is less than the carrying amount, the Company will be required to impair the related IPR&D asset.

Intangible assets, along with the related accumulated amortization, are removed for purposes of the above table at the end of the fiscal year they become fully amortized. In fiscal 2013, the Company wrote-off \$0.8 million of IPR&D related to an abandoned project, which is included in amortization and write-off of acquired intangible assets in the consolidated statement of operations. There was no impairment of acquired intangible assets recorded in fiscal 2012 and 2011.

Based on the identified intangible assets recorded at February 2, 2013, the future amortization expense of identified intangibles excluding IPR&D for the next five fiscal years is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2014	\$ 35,778
2015	14,942
2016	12,203
2017	11,018
2018	5,590
Thereafter	424
	<u>\$79,955</u>

Note 8 — Restructuring:

In fiscal 2013, the Company recorded a restructuring charge when the sublease of one of its previously vacated facilities was terminated. The Company also continued to make payments and incur on-going operating expenses related to previously vacated facilities during fiscal 2013 and 2012.

In fiscal 2012, the Company decided to vacate a leased facility it assumed in connection with the Xelerated acquisition immediately after the close of the transaction. As a result, the Company recorded an insignificant restructuring charge for the lease obligation. In fiscal 2012, the Company also completed the sale of its building that was previously classified as held for sale in fiscal 2011. The building was sold to an unrelated third party for

[Table of Contents](#)

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

\$6.8 million, equal to its revised carrying value. In anticipation of the sale, the carrying value of this building was written down to its fair value and classified as held for sale within prepaid and other current assets in fiscal 2011. As a result, the Company recorded a charge of \$1.1 million to research and development expenses in fiscal 2011.

The following table presents details of restructuring charges by functional line item (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Research and development	\$ 47	\$ 728	\$ 1,966
Selling and marketing	(3)	8	—
General and administrative	1,213	1,120	1,217
	<u>\$ 1,257</u>	<u>\$ 1,856</u>	<u>\$ 3,183</u>

The following table sets forth a summary of the activity in the accrued liability for the years ended (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Restructuring liabilities, beginning of period	\$ 2,917	\$ 3,306	\$ 5,397
Facilities and related charges	553	1,619	3,420
Equipment and other related charges	—	237	94
Non-cash adjustment	10	(506)	(1,272)
Net cash payments	(1,329)	(1,739)	(4,002)
Adjustments to previous assumptions	704	—	(331)
Restructuring liabilities, end of period	<u>\$ 2,855</u>	<u>\$ 2,917</u>	<u>\$ 3,306</u>

The remaining restructuring liabilities will be paid out through fiscal 2018.

Note 9 — Income Taxes:

The U.S. and non-U.S. components of income before income taxes consist of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
U.S. operations	\$ 34,900	\$ 28,039	\$ 22,647
Non-U.S. operations	275,290	591,020	887,815
	<u>\$ 310,190</u>	<u>\$ 619,059</u>	<u>\$ 910,462</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

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

The provision for income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Current income tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	\$ 4,461	\$ 8,183	\$ 1,111
State	407	99	49
Foreign	(8,289)	(1,069)	3,282
Total current income tax expense (benefit)	(3,421)	7,213	4,442
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	6,306	(1,361)	7,025
State	90	1,078	3,037
Foreign	630	(2,962)	(8,171)
Total deferred income tax expense (benefit)	7,026	(3,245)	1,891
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 3,605	\$ 3,968	\$ 6,333

Deferred tax assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
Deferred tax assets:		
Federal and California research and other tax credits	\$ 299,475	\$ 259,635
Reserves and accruals	27,830	32,328
Stock compensation	3,523	2,678
Net operating losses	20,553	21,813
Gross deferred tax assets	351,381	316,454
Valuation allowance	(299,449)	(259,316)
Total deferred tax assets	51,932	57,138
Total deferred tax liabilities	(17,225)	(15,405)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 34,707	\$ 41,733

The non-current portion of the deferred tax assets as of February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012 was \$26.3 million and \$31.1 million, respectively, and is included in other non-current assets. During fiscal 2013, deferred tax assets, net of a corresponding valuation allowance decreased \$7.0 million from the end of fiscal 2012, mostly due to electing bonus depreciation for assets placed in service in the United States which created a deferred tax liability of \$4.6 million. Bonus depreciation was recently extended for assets placed in service before January 1, 2014 under the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012.

As of February 2, 2013, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards available to offset future taxable income of approximately \$80.5 million, \$2.2 million and \$7.5 million for foreign, U.S. federal and state of California purposes, respectively. The federal carryforwards will expire in various fiscal years between 2021 and 2027, and the California carryforwards will expire at various fiscal years between 2016 and 2033, if not utilized before these years. The losses in non-U.S. companies can be carried forward indefinitely. For U.S. federal income tax return purposes, the Company had research tax credit and solar credit carryforwards of approximately \$194.4 million that expire through fiscal 2033. As of February 2, 2013, the Company had unused California research and tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$193.7 million, which can be carryforward indefinitely. Included in the U.S. federal and California carryforward amounts are \$51.7 million and \$53.5 million, respectively, that are

[Table of Contents](#)**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

attributable to excess tax benefits from stock options. Upon realization, the benefit associated with these credits will increase additional paid-in capital. The Company also has research and investment tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$16.7 million in other U.S. states that expire through fiscal 2028 due to the statute of limitation.

At the end of fiscal 2013, the Company has provided a full valuation allowance against its federal and various state research credits which it earns in excess of its current year tax liabilities, as well as its net operating loss carryforwards. Based on the available objective positive and negative evidence, the Company has determined that it is more likely than not that these research credits and acquired net operating losses will not be realized. Therefore, the Company has recorded a valuation allowance of \$299.5 million, an increase of \$40.1 million from fiscal 2012.

Reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax to the Company's effective tax:

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Provision at U.S. notional statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Non-deductible stock-based compensation	15.4	6.9	5.6
Difference in U.S. and non-U.S. tax rates	(48.8)	(40.7)	(40.0)
Benefits from utilization of general business credits	(13.8)	(6.8)	(3.7)
Change in valuation allowance	12.9	5.6	3.4
Other	0.5	0.6	0.4
Effective tax rate	<u>1.2%</u>	<u>0.6%</u>	<u>0.7%</u>

The following table reflects changes in the unrecognized tax benefits (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Unrecognized tax benefits as the beginning of the period	\$ 96,294	\$ 102,612	\$ 103,334
Increases related to prior year tax positions	1,106	987	494
Decreases related to prior year tax positions	—	(307)	(149)
Increases related to current year tax positions	1,139	1,229	1,317
Settlements	(3,956)	(243)	—
Lapse in the statute of limitations	(15,543)	(9,529)	(10,293)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(9)	1,545	7,909
Gross amounts of unrecognized tax benefits as of the end of the period	<u>\$ 79,031</u>	<u>\$ 96,294</u>	<u>\$ 102,612</u>

Included in the balances as of February 2, 2013 is \$61.6 million of unrecognized tax benefit that would affect the effective income tax rate if recognized.

The amounts in the table above do not include the related interest and penalties. The amount of interest and penalties accrued as of February 2, 2013 was approximately \$33.8 million, as of January 28, 2012 was approximately \$35.3 million, and as of January 29, 2011 was approximately \$33.4 million. The consolidated statements of operations for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 included \$5.8 million, \$5.9 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, of interest and penalties related to the unrecognized tax benefits.

[Table of Contents](#)**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

The Company is subject to income tax audits by the respective tax authorities in all of the jurisdictions in which it operates. The examination of tax liabilities in each of these jurisdictions requires the interpretation and application of complex and sometimes uncertain tax laws and regulations. As of February 2, 2013, the material jurisdictions that are subject to examination include China, Israel, Singapore, Switzerland and the United States for the Company's fiscal years 2003 through 2013. As of February 2, 2013, three of the Company's non-U.S. entities are under examination for fiscal years encompassing 2006 through 2010, and two of the Company's U.S. entities are under exam for fiscal 2010 through fiscal 2012.

During fiscal 2013, the Company will continue to review its tax positions and provide for or reverse unrecognized tax benefits as issues arise. During the next 12 months, it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits could decrease due to potential settlement with tax authorities and the expiration of applicable statutes of limitations. However, the amount cannot be reasonably estimated as the Company will have negotiations with various tax authorities throughout the year.

The Economic Development Board of Singapore (the "EDB") initially granted a 10 year Pioneer Status in July 1999 to the Company's subsidiary in Singapore if the Company meets several requirements as to investments, headcount and activities. In June 2006, the EDB agreed to extend the Pioneer Status to 15 years to June 2014 rather than 10 years. Fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 tax savings associated with this tax holiday were approximately \$13.6 million, \$3.1 million and \$7.9 million, respectively, which if paid would impact the Company's earnings per share results by \$0.02 per share for fiscal 2013 and \$0.01 per share for fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011. As a result, the Company anticipates that a significant portion of the income it earns in Singapore during this period will be exempt from the Singapore income tax.

Under the Israeli Encouragement law of "approved or benefited enterprise," two branches of Marvell Israel (M.I.S.L) Ltd. ("MISL"), the GTL branch and the cellular branch (formerly Marvell DSPC), are entitled to approved and benefited tax programs that include reduced tax rates and exemption of certain income. The first program was approved for MISL in fiscal 1996 and the most recent was started in fiscal 2013. The cellular branch has five approved programs and three benefited programs with the first approved in fiscal 1991 and the most recent benefited enterprise started in fiscal 2011. The benefit period is generally 10 to 15 years and begins in the first year in which the Company's Israeli divisions earn taxable income from the approved or benefited enterprises, provided the maximum period has not elapsed. Income from the approved or benefited enterprises is subject to reduced tax rates ranging between 0% and 10% or tax exemptions for fiscal years 2008 through fiscal 2027. A new amendment to the Encouragement law, which was approved by the Israeli government in December 2011, came into effect January 1, 2012. For fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, the benefit associated with these approved or benefited enterprise programs was \$13.8 million and \$13.6 million and \$18.4 million, respectively, which provided earnings per share benefit of \$0.02 per share for fiscal 2013 and 2012 and \$0.03 for fiscal 2011.

During fiscal 2007, each of the Swiss Federal Department of Economy and the Vaud Cantonal Tax Administration granted the Company's subsidiary in Switzerland a 10 year tax holiday on revenues from research and design wafer supply trading activities commencing with its fiscal 2007. The fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 tax savings associated with this tax holiday is approximately \$4.6 million, \$4.7 million and \$4.5 million, respectively, which provided an earnings per share benefit of less than \$0.01 for all three years.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Note 10 — Commitments and Contingencies:***Warranty Obligations***

The Company's products carry a standard 90 day warranty with certain exceptions in which the warranty period can extend to more than one year based on contractual agreements. The following table presents changes in the warranty accrual included in accrued liabilities in the Company's consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Beginning balance	\$ 2,354	\$ 2,439	\$ 1,965
Warranty expense	679	1,126	2,291
Acquisitions	—	408	—
Payments and other charges	(1,097)	(1,619)	(1,817)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,936</u>	<u>\$ 2,354</u>	<u>\$ 2,439</u>

Lease Commitments

The Company leases some of its facilities, equipment and computer aided design software under non-cancelable operating leases. Rent expense, net of sublease income for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 was approximately \$23.7 million, \$20.5 million and \$17.1 million, respectively. The Company also purchases certain intellectual property under technology license obligations. Future minimum lease payments, net of estimated sublease, and payments under technology license obligations as of February 2, 2013, are presented in the following tables (in thousands):

Fiscal Year:	Minimum Lease Payments	Sublease Income	Net Operating Leases
2014	\$ 48,751	\$ (215)	\$ 48,536
2015	43,704	(72)	43,632
2016	26,882	(75)	26,807
2017	6,677	(46)	6,631
2018	1,453	—	1,453
Thereafter	2,936	—	2,936
Total future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 130,403</u>	<u>\$ (408)</u>	<u>\$ 129,995</u>

Fiscal Year:	Technology License Obligations
2014	\$ 9,351
2015	9,579
2016	9,807
2017	7,869
2018	9,180
Thereafter	—
Total future minimum lease payments	<u>\$45,786</u>
Less: amount representing interest	(3,094)
Present value of future minimum payments	42,692
Less: current portion	(8,422)
Non-current portion	<u>\$ 34,270</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Technology license obligations include the liabilities under the subscription agreements for technology licenses between the Company and various vendors.

Purchase Commitments

Under the Company's manufacturing relationships with its foundry partners, cancellation of all outstanding purchase orders are allowed but require payment of all costs and expenses incurred through the date of cancellation. As of February 2, 2013, these foundries had incurred approximately \$212.1 million of manufacturing costs and expenses relating to the Company's outstanding purchase orders.

Intellectual Property Indemnification

The Company has agreed to indemnify certain customers for claims made against the Company's products, where such claims allege infringement of third party intellectual property rights, including, but not limited to, patents, registered trademarks, and/or copyrights. Under the aforementioned indemnification clauses, the Company may be obligated to defend the customer and pay for the damages awarded against the customer under an infringement claim as well as the customer's attorneys' fees and costs. The Company's indemnification obligations generally do not expire after termination or expiration of the agreement containing the indemnification obligation. Generally, there are limits on and exceptions to the Company's potential liability for indemnification. Although historically the Company has not made significant payments under these indemnification obligations, the Company cannot estimate the amount of potential future payments, if any, that it might be required to make as a result of these agreements. The maximum potential amount of any future payments that the Company could be required to make under these indemnification obligations could be significant.

Contingencies

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries are currently a party to various legal proceedings, including those noted in this section. The legal proceedings and claims described below could result in substantial costs and could divert the attention and resources of the Company's management. Litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings could occur. An unfavorable ruling in litigation could require the Company to pay damages, one-time license fees, or ongoing royalty payments and could prevent the Company from manufacturing or selling some of its products or limit or restrict the type of work that employees involved in such litigation may perform for the Company, any of which could adversely affect financial results in future periods. The Company believes that its products do not infringe valid and enforceable claims and it will continue to conduct a vigorous defense in these proceedings. However, there can be no assurance that these matters will be resolved in a manner that is not adverse to the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company has recorded an accrual of \$5.7 million in fiscal 2013 related to an ongoing litigation matter. The amount recorded does not relate to the litigation with Carnegie Mellon University ("CMU"). Other than the matter for which the Company has recorded an accrual of \$5.7 million, the Company has not recorded an accrual for contingent losses associated with these matters based on its belief that losses, while reasonably possible, are not probable. The Company is currently unable to predict the final outcome of these lawsuits and therefore cannot determine the likelihood of loss nor estimate a range of possible loss.

Carnegie Mellon Litigation. On March 6, 2009, CMU filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania naming Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. ("MSI") and the Company as defendants and alleging patent infringement. CMU has asserted U.S. Patent Nos. 6,201,839 and 6,438,180 (collectively, the

[Table of Contents](#)**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

“CMU patents in suit”), which relate to read-channel integrated circuit devices and the HDD products incorporating such devices. A jury trial began on November 26, 2012. On December 26, 2012, a jury delivered a verdict that found the CMU patents in suit were literally and willfully infringed and valid, and awarded past damages in the amount of \$1.17 billion. Due to the finding of willfulness, the judge could enhance by some amount up to treble the damages during post trial proceedings. In addition, CMU has disclosed in its post trial motions that it is seeking pre-judgment interest of \$322 million, post-judgment interest, attorneys’ fees, and an injunction or ongoing royalties. Post trial motions are scheduled to be heard on May 1 and 2, 2013, and the Company expects the District Court to issue its final judgment some time thereafter.

The Company and MSI believe that the evidence and the law do not support the jury’s findings of infringement, validity and the award of damages and do not believe a material loss is probable. The Company believes that there are strong grounds for appeal and the Company and MSI will seek to overturn the verdict in post trial motions before the District Court and, if necessary, to appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Washington, D.C. The Company and MSI intend to vigorously challenge the judgment through all appropriate post trial motions and appeal processes. In addition, the District Court in Pittsburgh has yet to rule on certain of the Company’s defenses and motions, including laches and the Company’s renewed request for a mistrial.

Jasmine Networks Litigation. On September 12, 2001, Jasmine Networks, Inc. (“Jasmine”) filed a lawsuit in the Santa Clara County Superior Court alleging claims against MSI and three of its officers for allegedly improperly obtaining and using information and technologies during the course of the negotiations with its personnel regarding the potential acquisition of certain Jasmine assets by MSI.

The case proceeded to trial on September 20, 2010. On November 24, 2010, a Santa Clara County jury returned a verdict in favor of MSI on all claims. On January 7, 2011, the court entered judgment in MSI’s favor. Pursuant to California Civil Procedure provisions, Jasmine filed motions for a new trial and for a judgment notwithstanding the verdict. These motions were heard by the court on February 25, 2011 and denied in written orders. Jasmine has appealed and MSI is contesting the appeal vigorously.

USEI Litigation. On October 9, 2009, U.S. Ethernet Innovations, LLC (“USEI”) filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, in which USEI has accused a number of system manufacturers, including the Company’s customers, of patent infringement (the “USEI litigation”). Specifically, USEI has asserted that these customers infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 5,307,459, 5,434,872, 5,732,094 and 5,299,313 (collectively, the “USEI patents in suit”), which relate to Ethernet technologies. The complaint seeks unspecified damages and an injunction.

On May 4, 2010, MSI filed a motion to intervene in the USEI litigation, which was granted on May 19, 2010. On July 13, 2010, the district court issued an order granting the defendants’ motion to transfer the action to the Northern District of California; the case was formally transferred on August 23, 2010. On September 14, 2011, USEI withdrew its allegations against MSI for the ‘459 patent. On October 21, 2011, the court conducted a claim construction hearing, and a ruling was issued on January 31, 2012. A supplemental claim construction hearing was held on May 3, 2012, and the claim construction was issued on August 29, 2012. Trial is scheduled for January 5, 2015.

Lake Cherokee Patent Litigation. On June 30, 2010, Lake Cherokee Hard Drive Technologies, L.L.C. filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The complaint alleges infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,844,738 and 5,978,162 (collectively, the “Lake Cherokee patents in suit”). The Lake Cherokee patents in suit relate to read-channel integrated circuit devices, and to certain HDD products incorporating such devices. MSI filed its answer and counterclaims to the complaint on September 13, 2010. Defendants filed a motion to transfer on April 1, 2011, which was denied on February 13, 2012. Lake Cherokee

[Table of Contents](#)

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

filed an amended complaint on April 21, 2011. MSI filed its answer and counterclaims to the amended complaint on May 9, 2011. A claim construction hearing was held on May 14, 2012, and the claim construction was issued on August 6, 2012. Trial is set for August 5, 2013.

APT Patent Litigations. On January 18, 2011, Advanced Processor Technologies, LLC (“APT”), a subsidiary of Acacia Research Corp., filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The complaint names MSI and eight other defendants and alleges infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,047,354 (“354 patent”) and 5,796,978 (“978 patent”). The asserted patents relate to microprocessor technologies. The complaint seeks unspecified damages and a permanent injunction. A first amended complaint was filed on January 26, 2011. The first amended complaint continues to assert the ‘354 patent against MSI, but appears to no longer assert the ‘978 patent against MSI. MSI filed its answer and counterclaims on April 15, 2011. A claim construction hearing was held on January 29, 2013. On March 23, 2012, APT filed a separate complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. The complaint alleges that MSI infringes U.S. Patent Nos. 6,092,172 and 6,629,207. The asserted patents relate to microprocessor technologies. The complaint seeks unspecified damages and a permanent injunction. MSI filed its answer and counterclaims on May 25, 2012. In both cases, ARM filed a motion to intervene on July 23, 2012, which was granted on January 7, 2013, and a motion to transfer on July 27, 2012, which was denied on March 20, 2013. On January 30, 2013, the Court consolidated these two cases, as well as several other cases that APT had filed against various defendants, into a single case. A claim construction hearing in the consolidated case is scheduled for May 14, 2013 and jury selection is set for January 6, 2014.

MOSAID Litigation. On March 16, 2011, MOSAID Technologies Inc. filed suit in the U.S. District for the Eastern District of Texas against MSI and 16 other companies. The complaint alleges that defendants’ products, which operate in compliance with the IEEE 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, and 802.11n standards, infringe the six asserted patents (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,131,006; 5,151,920; 5,422,887; 5,706,428; 6,563,768; 6,992,972). MSI filed its answer and counterclaims on June 9, 2011. On March 28, 2012, MSI and other defendants filed a motion to transfer, which was denied. A claim construction hearing is scheduled for April 16, 2013 and jury selection is set for January 8, 2014.

Azure Networks Litigation. On March 22, 2011, Azure Networks, LLC and Tri-County Excelsior Foundation filed suit in the Eastern District of Texas against MSI and eight other companies. The Complaint asserts U.S. Patent No. 7,756,129 against MSI’s Bluetooth products. MSI filed its answer and counterclaims on July 20, 2011. On December 9, 2011, defendants filed a motion to dismiss or transfer venue to S.D.N.Y. or, alternatively, to N.D. Cal., which was denied on June 25, 2012. On November 2, 2012, defendants filed a motion for summary judgment of invalidity, which was denied. A claim construction hearing was held on December 20, 2012. On January 15, 2013, the magistrate judge issued a Markman ruling. Currently, a trial is set for November 12, 2013. MSI believes that it does not infringe any valid and enforceable claim of the Azure Networks patents in suit, and intends to litigate this action vigorously.

Power Management Systems Litigation. On August 22, 2011, Power Management Systems LLC (“PMS”), a subsidiary of Acacia Research Corp., filed a complaint against the Company’s subsidiary Marvell Semiconductor, Ltd. (“MSL”) and other defendants, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. The complaint asserts U.S. Patent No. 5,504,909, which relates to a power management apparatus, against various products. The complaint seeks unspecified damages. On October 17, 2011, PMS amended its complaint by substituting MSL with MSI. MSI filed its answer and counterclaims on November 4, 2011. A claim construction hearing was held on January 18, 2013 and trial is set for March 3, 2014.

HSM/TPL Litigation. On September 1, 2011, HSM Portfolio, LLC and Technology Properties Limited, LLC filed a complaint against the Company and MSL in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware. The

[Table of Contents](#)**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**

complaint also named numerous other defendants. The complaint asserts U.S. Patent No. 5,030,853, relating to high speed logic and memory circuitry, against various products. The complaint seeks unspecified damages. On January 9, 2012, HSM/TPL filed an amended complaint adding MSI to the case. On February 15, 2012, the Company and MSL were dismissed from the case. On July 18, 2012, HSM filed a second amended complaint against MSI, and MSI filed its answer and counterclaims on August 13, 2012. A claim construction hearing is scheduled for November 25, 2013, and trial is scheduled to commence on January 25, 2015.

France Telecom Litigation. On June 26, 2012, France Telecom S.A. (“France Telecom”) filed a complaint against MSI in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaint asserts U.S. Patent No 5,446,747 (the “’747 patent”) against MSI’s communications processors and thin modems. The complaint seeks unspecified damages as well as injunctive relief. MSI answered the complaint on July 18, 2012 and August 1, 2012. On July 30, 2012, MSI filed a motion to transfer the lawsuit to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. On September 17, 2012, the Court granted MSI’s motion and transferred the case to the Northern District of California. A claim construction hearing is scheduled for July 24, 2013, and a trial is scheduled for May 12, 2014.

Freescale Litigation. On July 6, 2012, Freescale Semiconductor, Inc. (“Freescale”) filed a complaint against MSI in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas. The complaint asserts U.S. Patent Nos. 6,920,316, 5,825,640, 5,943,274, 5,467,455 and 7,927,927 (collectively, the “Freescale patents in suit”) against certain of the Company’s integrated circuits and/or chipsets. The complaint seeks unspecified damages and a permanent injunction. On September 17, 2012, MSI filed a motion to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim pursuant to FRCP 12(b)(6) as to direct infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,927,927, indirect infringement of the Freescale patents in suit, and willful infringement of the Freescale patents in suit. Freescale filed an amended complaint on January 14, 2013, and withdrew its assertion of U.S. Patent No. 5,825,640; MSI filed its answer to the amended complaint on February 4, 2013. This case has been consolidated for pre-trial purposes with nine other pending cases. A claim construction hearing is scheduled for September 9, 2013.

On January 4, 2013, three of the Company’s subsidiaries, MSI, Marvell International Ltd. and Marvell World Trade Ltd., filed a complaint against Freescale in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas, and filed an amended complaint on January 14, 2013. The amended complaint alleges that Freescale infringes U.S. Patents Nos. 6,903,448 and 7,379,718.

Indemnities, Commitments and Guarantees

During its normal course of business, the Company has made certain indemnities, commitments and guarantees under which it may be required to make payments in relation to certain transactions. These indemnities may include intellectual property indemnities to the Company’s customers in connection with the sales of its products, indemnities for liabilities associated with the infringement of other parties’ technology based upon the Company’s products, indemnities for general commercial obligations, indemnities to various lessors in connection with facility leases for certain claims arising from such facility or lease, and indemnities to directors and officers of the Company to the maximum extent permitted under the laws of Bermuda. In addition, the Company has contractual commitments to various customers, which could require the Company to incur costs to repair an epidemic defect with respect to its products outside of the normal warranty period if such defect were to occur. The duration of these indemnities, commitments and guarantees varies, and in certain cases, is indefinite. Some of these indemnities, commitments and guarantees do not provide for any limitation of the maximum potential future payments that the Company could be obligated to make. In general, the Company does not record any liability for these indemnities, commitments and guarantees in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as the amounts cannot be reasonably estimated and are not considered probable. The Company does, however, accrue for losses for any known contingent liability, including those that may arise from indemnification provisions, when future payment is probable.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Note 11 — Benefit Plans:

The Company sponsors a 401(k) savings and investment plan that allows eligible U.S. employees to participate by making pre-tax contributions to the 401(k) plan ranging from 1% to 50% of eligible earnings subject to a required annual limit. The Company matches 100% of the employee contribution up to \$500 per eligible employee on a quarterly basis. The participant must be employed by the Company on the last day of the calendar quarter to qualify for the match. At the end of the calendar year, the eligible employees receive a true-up match equal to the accumulated employee contribution for the calendar year up to \$2,000. The Company made matching contributions to employees of \$5.0 million, \$4.8 million and \$4.5 million during fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As of February 2, 2013, the 401(k) plan offers a variety of investment alternatives, representing different asset classes. Employees may not invest in the Company's common shares through the 401(k) plan.

The Company also has voluntary defined contribution plans in various non-U.S. locations. The Company made contributions on behalf of employees totaling \$17.2 million, \$16.2 million and \$16.0 million during fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The Company also maintains a limited number of defined benefit plans for certain non-U.S. locations. Total costs under these plans were not significant.

Note 12 — Shareholders' Equity:***Common and Preferred Stock***

As of February 2, 2013, the Company is authorized to issue 992.0 million shares of \$0.002 par value common stock and 8.0 million shares of \$0.002 par value preferred stock. As of February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012, no shares of preferred stock were outstanding.

1995 Stock Option Plan

In April 1995, the Company adopted the 1995 Stock Option Plan (the "Option Plan"). The Option Plan, as amended from time to time, had 383.4 million common shares reserved for issuance thereunder as of February 2, 2013. Options granted under the Option Plan generally have a term of 10 years and generally must be issued at prices equal to the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. Incentive stock options granted to shareholders who own greater than 10% of the outstanding stock at the time of the grant may not have a term exceeding five years and these options must be issued at prices of at least 110% of the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant.

In addition, the Company can also grant stock awards, which may be subject to vesting. Further, the Company can grant restricted stock unit awards. Restricted stock unit awards are denominated in shares of stock, but may be settled in cash or shares upon vesting, as determined by the Company at the time of grant.

Equity awards to new hires under the Option Plan generally vest 20% one year after the vesting commencement date, and the remaining shares vest one-sixtieth per month over the remaining 48 months. Other equity awards generally vest annually in four equal installments.

As of February 2, 2013, approximately 111.5 million shares remained available for future issuance under the Option Plan.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

1997 Directors' Stock Option Plan

In August 1997, the Company adopted the 1997 Directors' Stock Option Plan (the "1997 Directors' Plan"). Under the 1997 Directors' Plan, an outside director was granted an option to purchase 30,000 common shares upon appointment to the Company's Board of Directors. These options vested 20% one year after the vesting commencement date and remaining shares vest one-sixtieth per month over the remaining 48 months. An outside director was also granted an option to purchase 6,000 common shares on the date of each annual meeting of the shareholders. These options vested one-twelfth per month over 12 months after the fourth anniversary of the vesting commencement date. Options granted under the 1997 Directors' Plan could be exercised prior to vesting and had a term of 10 years. The 1997 Directors' Plan was terminated in October 2007. There are two outstanding grants remaining under the 1997 Directors' Plan.

2007 Directors' Stock Incentive Plan

In October 2007, the Company adopted the 2007 Directors' Stock Incentive Plan (the "2007 Directors' Plan"). Shareholders have approved 750,000 common shares for issuance, which is the total amount authorized under the 2007 Directors' Plan. On March 15, 2012, the Board approved an amendment and restatement to revise the size of automatic annual awards under the 2007 Directors' Plan. Prior to the amendment and restatement, each outside director was granted an option to purchase 50,000 common shares upon his or her initial appointment to the Company's Board of Directors. These options vested one-third on the one year anniversary of the date of grant and one-third of the shares on each one-year anniversary thereafter.

In fiscal 2012, an outside director who had been serving on the Company's Board of Directors for the prior six months was granted — upon re-election by the shareholders at the annual general meeting — an option to purchase 9,000 common shares immediately following each annual general meeting of shareholders. These options vest 100% on the earlier of the date of the next annual general meeting of shareholders or the one year anniversary of the date of grant. In addition, an outside director who had been serving on the Company's Board of Directors for the prior six months was also granted a restricted stock unit award (the "Annual RSU Award") that covered a number of shares with an aggregate fair market value as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market equal to \$70,000 immediately following the annual general meeting of shareholders. These Annual RSU Awards vest 100% on the earlier of the date of the next annual general meeting of shareholders or the one year anniversary of the date of grant.

Beginning in fiscal 2013, each outside director who was appointed at the annual general meeting of shareholders was granted a stock option award that covers a number of shares with an aggregate grant date fair value equal to \$110,000 immediately following each annual general meeting of shareholders. In addition, each outside director was granted an Annual RSU Award that will cover a number of shares with an aggregate fair market value equal to \$110,000 immediately following each annual general meeting of shareholders. The annual stock option award and the Annual RSU Award vest 100% on the earlier of the date of the next annual general meeting of shareholders or the one year anniversary of the date of grant. An outside director who is elected or appointed after an annual general meeting of shareholders will receive a pro rata stock option award and restricted stock unit award based on the number of quarters completed since such annual general meeting of shares.

As of February 2, 2013, approximately 343,000 shares remained available for future issuance under the 2007 Directors' Plan.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Under the 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended and restated on October 31, 2011 (the “ESPP”), participants purchase the Company’s stock using payroll deductions, which may not exceed 15% of their total cash compensation. Pursuant to the terms of the current ESPP, the “look-back” period for the stock purchase price was changed from six months to 24 months. This change was effective for the offering that began in December 2011 and is applicable for each successive offering period thereafter. Offering and purchase periods will continue to begin on December 8 and June 8 of each year. Participants enrolled in a 24-month offering period will continue in that offering period until the earlier of the end of the offering period or the reset of the offering period. A reset occurs if the fair market value of the Company’s common shares on any purchase date is less than it was on the first day of the offering period. Participants in a 24-month offering period will be granted the right to purchase common shares at a price per share that is 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of the shares at (i) the participant’s entry date into the two-year offering period or (ii) the end of each six-month purchase period within the offering period.

During fiscal 2013, a total of 7.6 million shares were issued under the ESPP at a weighted-average price of \$8.77. During fiscal 2012, a total of 4.9 million shares were issued under the ESPP at a weighted-average price of \$12.48. During fiscal 2011, a total of 10.9 million shares were issued under the ESPP at a weighted-average price of \$5.27.

As of February 2, 2013, approximately 26.6 million shares remained available for future issuance under the ESPP.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Option Plan and Stock Award Activity

During the first quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company issued 3.1 million stock options with a market-based condition for a group of senior employees. If the market price condition is not met within five years from the date of grant, the options automatically expire.

The following table summarizes the activity under all of the option plans and other stock based arrangements (in thousands, except for per share amounts):

	Time-Based Options		Market-Based Options		Total	
	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at January 30, 2010	70,966	\$ 11.28	—	—	70,966	\$ 11.28
Granted	2,018	\$ 20.17	—	—	2,018	\$ 20.17
Exercised	(13,959)	\$ 8.45	—	—	(13,959)	\$ 8.45
Canceled/Forfeited	(2,700)	\$ 18.47	—	—	(2,700)	\$ 18.47
Expired	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at January 29, 2011	56,325	\$ 11.96	—	—	56,325	\$ 11.96
Granted	3,477	\$ 15.31	3,149	\$ 15.43	6,626	\$ 15.37
Exercised	(5,681)	\$ 7.95	—	—	(5,681)	\$ 7.95
Canceled/Forfeited	(1,654)	\$ 14.57	(25)	\$ 15.43	(1,679)	\$ 14.58
Expired	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at January 28, 2012	52,467	\$ 12.53	3,124	\$ 15.43	55,591	\$ 12.70
Granted	7,041	\$ 14.59	—	—	7,041	\$ 14.59
Exercised	(5,977)	\$ 6.44	—	—	(5,977)	\$ 6.44
Canceled/Forfeited	(3,894)	\$ 16.10	(365)	\$ 15.43	(4,259)	\$ 16.04
Expired	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at February 2, 2013	49,637	\$ 13.28	2,759	\$ 15.43	52,396	\$ 13.39
Vested or expected to vest at February 2, 2013	48,584	\$ 13.25	—	—	48,584	\$ 13.25
Exercisable at February 2, 2013	39,789	\$ 12.91	—	—	39,789	\$ 12.91

For time-based stock options vested and expected to vest at February 2, 2013, the aggregate intrinsic value was \$29.6 million and the weighted average remaining contractual term was 4.4 years. For time-based stock options exercisable at February 2, 2013, the aggregate intrinsic value was \$28.3 million and the weighted average remaining contractual term was 3.5 years. The aggregate intrinsic value of stock options exercised during fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$33.6 million, \$41.8 million and \$162.9 million, respectively. There was no aggregate intrinsic value for market-based stock options at February 2, 2013 and the weighted average remaining contractual term of market-based stock options vested and expected to reach the end of the vesting period at February 2, 2013 was 8.2 years. The Company's closing stock price of \$9.51 as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market for all in-the-money options as of February 1, 2013 was used to calculate the aggregate intrinsic value.

As of February 2, 2013, the unamortized compensation expense for time-based stock options was \$41.3 million and market-based stock options was \$4.6 million. The unamortized compensation expense for time-based and market-based stock options will be amortized on a straight-line basis and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.7 years and 0.9 years, respectively.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Included in the following table is activity related to the non-vested portion of the restricted stock units as follows (in thousands, except for share prices):

	Restricted Stock Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance at January 30, 2010	2,746	\$ 8.99
Granted	4,718	\$ 20.76
Vested	(1,619)	\$ 9.13
Canceled/Forfeited	(359)	\$ 13.87
Balance at January 29, 2011	5,486	\$ 18.75
Granted	6,877	\$ 15.80
Vested	(2,014)	\$ 15.90
Canceled/Forfeited	(703)	\$ 16.81
Balance at January 28, 2012	9,646	\$ 17.38
Granted	7,370	\$ 14.64
Vested	(2,796)	\$ 17.78
Canceled/Forfeited	(1,481)	\$ 17.16
Balance at February 2, 2013	12,739	\$ 15.78

The aggregate intrinsic value of restricted stock units expected to vest as of February 2, 2013 was \$108.7 million. The number of restricted stock units that are expected to vest is 11.4 million shares.

As of February 2, 2013, compensation costs related to restricted stock units not yet recognized amounted to \$134.0 million. The unamortized compensation expense for restricted stock units will be amortized on a straight-line basis and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.7 years.

Share-Based Compensation

The following table presents details of share-based compensation expenses by functional line item (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Cost of goods sold	\$ 8,142	\$ 6,995	\$ 7,522
Research and development	87,149	85,924	82,524
Selling and marketing	13,278	12,920	11,769
General and administrative	18,711	14,024	16,590
	<u>\$ 127,280</u>	<u>\$ 119,863</u>	<u>\$ 118,405</u>

Share-based compensation capitalized in inventory was \$1.5 million at February 2, 2013, \$2.1 million at January 28, 2012 and \$1.5 million at January 29, 2011.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Valuation Assumptions

The expected volatility for awards granted during fiscal 2013 and 2012 was based on an equally weighted combination of historical stock price volatility and implied volatility derived from traded options on the Company's stock in the marketplace. The expected volatility for awards granted during fiscal 2011 was based solely on historical stock price volatility. The Company believes that the combination of historical volatility and implied volatility provides a better estimate of future stock price volatility.

The expected dividend yield is calculated by dividing annualized dividend payments by the closing stock price on the date of grant of the option.

The following weighted average assumptions were used for each respective period to calculate the fair value of each time-based equity award on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and of each market-based equity award using a Monte Carlo simulation model:

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Time-based Stock Options:			
Weighted average fair value	\$ 5.52	\$ 6.05	\$ 9.33
Expected volatility	44%	44%	53%
Expected term (in years)	4.8	4.8	4.7
Risk-free interest rate	0.9%	2.0%	2.2%
Expected dividend yield	0.3%	—	—

The expected dividend yield for options granted during fiscal year 2013 used to calculate the weighted average in the above table ranged from 0% to 3.1%.

	Year Ended	
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
Market-based Stock Options:		
Weighted average fair value	\$ —	\$ 5.08
Expected volatility	— %	42%
Risk-free interest rate	— %	0.9 - 3.6%

There were no market-based stock options granted during fiscal 2013. The above table includes market-based stock options granted during the three months ended April 30, 2011. The fair value of each market-based stock option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation model that uses the assumptions noted in the above table, including the same volatility applied to the Company's time-based options. Because a Monte Carlo simulation model incorporates ranges of assumptions for inputs, those ranges are disclosed where applicable. The Company uses historical data to estimate employee termination within the valuation model. The expected term was 2.66 years for market-based stock options granted during the three months ended April 30, 2011 and was derived from the output of the valuation model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Employee Stock Purchase Plan:			
Estimated fair value	\$ 3.13	\$ 4.63	\$ 5.91
Volatility	40%	44%	53%
Expected term (in years)	1.2	1.1	0.5
Risk-free interest rate	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Dividend yield	2.4%	—	—

Share Repurchase Program

In August 2010, the Company announced that its board of directors had authorized a share repurchase program of up to \$500 million of the Company's common shares in open market, privately negotiated or block transactions.

In March, July and December 2011, and May and December 2012, the Company announced that its board of directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to an additional \$500 million, respectively, for a total of \$3.0 billion, of its outstanding common shares. The repurchase program is subject to market conditions and other factors and does not obligate the Company to repurchase any dollar amount or number of its common shares. The program may be extended, modified, suspended or discontinued at any time. The future repurchases, which are expected to be funded from the Company's current cash and short-term investments position of over \$1.9 billion, may occur in open market, privately negotiated or block transactions.

The Company repurchased 91.0 million of its common shares for \$959.1 million in cash during fiscal 2013, 87.8 million of its common shares for \$1.3 billion in cash during fiscal 2012 and 4.9 million of its common shares for \$87.5 million in cash during fiscal 2011. All of the repurchased shares were retired immediately after the repurchases were completed. The Company records all repurchases, as well as investment purchases and sales, based on trade date. Approximately \$22.2 million of the repurchases was made in the final 3 days of the fiscal year and was not included in the consolidated statement of cash flow due to the standard 3-day settlement period. As of February 2, 2013, a total of 183.7 million cumulative shares have been repurchased under the Company's share repurchase program for a total \$2.4 billion in cash and there was \$612.6 million remaining available for future share repurchases.

Subsequent to the end of fiscal 2013 through March 21, 2013, the Company repurchased an additional 8.7 million of its common shares for \$85.5 million at an average price per share of \$9.80.

Dividends

In May 2012, the Company announced the initiation of paying its first quarterly dividend of \$0.06 per share. Future payment of a regular quarterly cash dividend on the Company's common shares will be subject to, among other things, the best interests of its shareholders, the Company's results of operations, cash balances and future cash requirements, financial condition, statutory requirements of Bermuda law and other factors that the Company's board of directors may deem relevant. As a result, cash dividends of \$0.18 per share were paid for a total of \$98.8 million during fiscal 2013.

On February 21, 2013, the Company announced that its board of directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.06 per share to be paid on April 4, 2013 to shareholders of record as of March 14, 2013.

[Table of Contents](#)

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

Note 13 — Segment and Geographic Information:

The Company operates in one reportable segment — the design, development and sale of integrated circuits. The chief executive officer has been identified as the chief operating decision maker (“CODM”). The Company’s CODM is ultimately responsible and actively involved in the allocation of resources and the assessment of the Company’s operational and financial performance. The fact that the Company operates in only one reportable segment is based on the following:

- The Company uses a highly integrated approach in developing its products in that discrete technologies developed by the Company are frequently integrated across many of its products. Substantially all of the Company’s integrated circuits are manufactured under similar manufacturing processes.
- The Company’s organizational structure is based along functional lines. Each of the functional department heads reports directly to the CODM. Shared resources in the Company also report directly to the CODM or to a direct report of the CODM.
- The assessments of performance across the Company, including assessment of the Company’s incentive compensation plan, are based largely on operational performance and consolidated financial performance.
- The decisions on allocation of resources and other operational decisions are made by the CODM based on his hands-on involvement with the Company’s operations and product development.

The following tables present net revenue and long-lived asset information based on geographic region. Net revenue is based on the destination of the shipments and long-lived assets are based on the physical location of the assets (in thousands):

<u>Net Revenue:</u>	<u>Year Ended</u>		
	<u>February 2, 2013</u>	<u>January 28, 2012</u>	<u>January 29, 2011</u>
United States	\$ 176,581	\$ 194,638	\$ 157,259
China	1,599,681	1,496,864	1,209,982
Thailand	369,855	531,073	602,639
Malaysia	351,401	420,382	348,271
Philippines	246,269	207,450	187,156
Others	424,843	542,633	1,106,586
	<u>\$ 3,168,630</u>	<u>\$ 3,393,040</u>	<u>\$ 3,611,893</u>

<u>Property and equipment, net:</u>	<u>February 2, 2013</u>	<u>January 28, 2012</u>
	Bermuda	\$ 5,691
China	37,469	32,205
Israel	36,671	26,061
Singapore	82,358	92,563
United States	208,459	207,848
Others	16,379	16,868
	<u>\$ 387,027</u>	<u>\$ 383,801</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

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

The following table presents net revenue by end market (in thousands):

Net Revenue by End Market	Year Ended		
	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012	January 29, 2011
Storage products	\$ 1,494,959	\$ 1,560,772	\$ 1,650,465
Mobile and Wireless	822,533	968,706	1,124,442
Networking	708,821	697,865	683,103
Other	142,317	165,697	153,883
	<u>\$ 3,168,630</u>	<u>\$ 3,393,040</u>	<u>\$ 3,611,893</u>

Note 14 — Related Party Transactions:

MIL is party to a technology license agreement with VeriSilicon Holdings Co., Ltd. (“VeriSilicon”). MIL assumed this technology license agreement between VeriSilicon and UTStarcom, Inc. after the Company’s acquisition of the semiconductor business of UTStarcom in December 2005. MIL has subsequently entered into various addenda to this agreement for additional technology beyond the scope of the original agreement. During fiscal 2013, MIL entered into two new addenda with VeriSilicon related to the technology license agreement. In addition, in September 2010, MIL entered into a services agreement with VeriSilicon, pursuant to which VeriSilicon has agreed to provide design support services to MIL. Under the services agreement, VeriSilicon helped on three projects for MIL during fiscal 2013. In connection with all of its transactions with VeriSilicon, MIL paid \$2.8 million and \$1.2 million to VeriSilicon during fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively. As of February 2, 2013, the Company had \$0.5 million of liability to VeriSilicon. Weili Dai’s brother (and Dr. Sehat Sutardja’s brother-in-law) is the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of VeriSilicon. Ms. Dai is also a shareholder of VeriSilicon. Ms. Dai is a greater than ten percent shareholder of the Company and Dr. Sehat Sutardja is the Company’s President and Chief Executive Officer. Dr. Sehat Sutardja and Ms. Dai are husband and wife.

In December 2009, MIL entered into a technology license agreement with Vivante Corporation (“Vivante”) that provides for the license of graphics technology and associated services. This agreement restates, expands and succeeds previous agreements between the parties for the same technology. In December 2012, the parties renewed this technology license agreement for another three years. The total amount of the license fee was approximately \$13.0 million (to be paid over three years) and ten percent for support fees (to be paid over three years). In February 2012, the parties entered into a services agreement, pursuant to which Vivante agreed to provide support services to MIL. In connection with all of its transactions with Vivante, MIL paid \$8.6 million and \$5.8 million to Vivante during fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively. As of February 2, 2013, the Company had \$13.8 million of liability to Vivante. Dr. Sehat Sutardja and Ms. Dai, through their ownership and control of Estopia LLC, are indirect shareholders of Vivante. In addition, Dr. Sehat Sutardja is also a direct shareholder and Chairman of the board of directors of Vivante. Ms. Dai’s brother (and Dr. Sehat Sutardja’s brother-in-law) is the Chief Executive Officer of Vivante.

[Table of Contents](#)

MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
(Unaudited)

The following table presents the unaudited consolidated statements of operations data for each of the eight quarters in the period ended February 2, 2013. In management's opinion, this information has been presented on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements included in a separate section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, have been included in the amounts below to fairly state the unaudited quarterly results when read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes. The operating results for any period should not be considered indicative of results to be expected in any future period. The Company expects the quarterly operating results to fluctuate in future periods due to a variety of reasons, including those discussed in Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors."

	Fiscal 2013			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net revenue	\$796,351	\$ 816,104	\$ 780,881	\$ 775,294
Gross profit	\$ 430,029	\$ 434,265	\$ 406,378	\$ 404,461
Net income	\$ 94,543	\$ 93,074	\$ 68,816	\$ 50,152
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.10
Diluted	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.09
	Fiscal 2012			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Net revenue	\$ 802,402	\$ 897,520	\$ 950,417	\$ 742,701
Gross profit	\$ 467,927	\$ 519,403	\$ 538,317	\$ 401,588
Net income	\$ 146,861	\$ 192,392	\$ 195,121	\$ 80,717
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.14
Diluted	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.13

[Table of Contents](#)**Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure**

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures**Management's Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of February 2, 2013. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the SEC and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of February 2, 2013, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is 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. 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.

Management has evaluated the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2013 using the criteria set forth in the *Internal Control — Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on our evaluation, management has concluded that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2013 based on the COSO criteria.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2013 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the three months ended February 2, 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect 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. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute

[Table of Contents](#)

assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

Item 9B. Other Information

None

[Table of Contents](#)**PART III****Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**

The information required by Items 401 and 407(c)(3) of Regulation S-K with respect to our directors, director nominees and corporate governance is incorporated by reference herein to the information set forth under the captions “Board of Directors and Committees of the Board — Directors and Nominees” and “Board of Directors and Committees of the Board — Nominations for Election of Directors” in our definitive proxy statement in connection with our 2013 annual general meeting of shareholders (the “2013 Proxy Statement”), which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after February 2, 2013. The information regarding our current executive officers required by this item is also included in Part I, Item 1 hereof under the caption “Executive Officers of the Registrant” and incorporated by reference herein.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

The information required by Item 405 of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference herein to the information set forth under the caption “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for Employees, Officers and Directors that applies to all of our directors, officers (including our Chief Executive Officer (our principal executive officer), Interim Chief Financial Officer (our principal financial and accounting officer), Corporate Controller and any person performing similar functions) and employees. This Code of Ethics was most recently amended as of December 11, 2008. We will disclose future amendments to or waivers from our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for Employees, Officers and Directors on our website or in a report on Form 8-K within four business days following the date of such amendment or waiver. Our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct for Employees, Officers and Directors is available on our website www.marvell.com. None of the material on this website is part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or is incorporated by reference herein.

Committees of the Board of Directors

The information required by Items 407(d)(4) and (d)(5) of Regulation S-K concerning our Audit Committee and audit committee financial expert is incorporated by reference herein to the information set forth under the caption “Board of Directors and Committees of the Board — Committees of our Board of Directors” in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by Items 402, 407(e)(4) and 407(e)(5) of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference herein to the information set forth under the caption “Board of Directors and Committees of the Board — Director Compensation Table,” “Executive Compensation” and “Executive Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by Item 403 of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference herein to the information set forth under the caption “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

[Table of Contents](#)**Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans****Equity Compensation Plan Information**

The following table provides certain information with respect to all of our equity compensation plans in effect as of February 2, 2013:

<u>Plan Category</u>	(a) Number of Securities to Be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (1)	(b) Weighted- Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights (2)	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (3)(4)	65,223,122	\$ 13.57	138,445,319
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (5)	45,024	\$ 0.27	—
Total	65,268,146	\$ 13.57	138,445,319

- (1) Includes only options and restricted stock units (outstanding under our equity compensation plans, as no stock warrants or other rights were outstanding as of February 2, 2013).
- (2) The weighted average exercise price calculation does not take into account any restricted stock units as those units vest, without any cash consideration or other payment required for such shares.
- (3) Includes our Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, our 1997 Directors' Stock Option Plan, our Amended 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "2000 ESPP") and our 2007 Directors' Stock Option Plan.
- (4) The number of shares reserved for issuance under our 2000 ESPP includes an annual increase in shares reserved for issuance equal to the lesser of (i) 8,000,000 shares of Common Stock, or (ii) 1.5% of the outstanding shares of capital stock on such date, or (iii) an amount determined by the Board (provided that the amount approved by the Board shall not be greater than (i) or (ii)).
- (5) Consists of outstanding options to purchase 37,892 common shares to former option holders of RADLAN Computer Communications Ltd. in connection with our acquisition of RADLAN Computer Communications Ltd., and 7,132 common shares to former option holders of Asica, Inc. in connection with our acquisition of Asica, Inc.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by Item 404 of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference herein to the information set forth under the caption "Related Party Transactions" in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

The information required by Item 407(a) of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference herein to the information set forth under the caption "Board of Directors and Committees of the Board" in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by Item 9(e) of Schedule 14A is incorporated by reference to the information set forth under the caption "Information Concerning Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in our 2013 Proxy Statement.

[Table of Contents](#)

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. *Financial Statements:*

	<u>Page Reference</u>
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012	59
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended February 2, 2013, January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011	60
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended February 2, 2013, January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011	61
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the years ended February 2, 2013, January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011	62
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended February 2, 2013, January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011	63
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	64

2. *Financial Statement Schedule:*

The following financial statement schedule is filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

	<u>Page Reference</u>
Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Account	110

All other schedules not listed above have been omitted because they are not applicable or required, or the information required to be set forth therein is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.

3. *Exhibits.*

See Item 15(b) below.

(b) *Index to Exhibits*

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Memorandum of Association of Marvell Technology Group Ltd., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-33086) as filed on March 23, 2000
3.2	Third Amended and Restated Bye-Laws of Marvell Technology Group Ltd., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on July 13, 2010
3.3	Memorandum of Increase of Share Capital of Marvell Technology Group Ltd., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on July 6, 2006
10.1#	1997 Directors' Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-33086) as filed on March 23, 2000
10.2#	Form of Notice of Stock Option Grants, Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement, Exercise Notice and Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement for use under the 1997 Directors' Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (file no. 333-148621) as filed on January 11, 2008

[Table of Contents](#)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.3#	2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (as amended and restated as of October 31, 2011), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended October 29, 2011 as filed on December 2, 2011
10.4#	2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan Form of Subscription Agreement
10.5#	Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 of the registrant's Quarterly Report on 10-Q for the period ended July 30, 2005 as filed on September 8, 2005
10.6#	2010 Amendment to the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on July 13, 2010
10.7#	Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan Restricted Stock Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 28, 2006 as filed on April 13, 2006
10.8#	Form of Option Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 28, 2006 as filed on April 13, 2006 (for options granted prior to December 4, 2008)
10.8.1#	Form of Stock Option Agreement and Notice of Grant of Stock Options and Option Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on December 17, 2008 (for options granted on or after December 4, 2008)
10.8.2#	Form of Stock Option Agreement and Notice of Grant of Stock Options and Option Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the registrant's quarterly report on 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2010 as filed on September 3, 2010 (for options granted on or after August 2, 2010)
10.9#	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 of the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 27, 2007 as filed on July 2, 2007 (for RSUs granted prior to December 4, 2008)
10.9.1#	Form of Stock Unit Agreement and Notice of Grant of Award and Award Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on December 17, 2008 (for RSUs granted on or after December 4, 2008)
10.9.2#	Form of Stock Unit Agreement and Notice of Grant of Award and Award Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the registrant's quarterly report on 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2010 as filed on September 3, 2010 (for RSUs granted on or after August 2, 2010)
10.10#	Form of Notice of Grant of Stock Options — Performance-Based, for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on December 19, 2008
10.11#	Reformation of Stock Option Agreement dated December 27, 2006 by and between Sehat Sutardja and Marvell Technology Group Ltd., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on January 4, 2007

[Table of Contents](#)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.12#	Reformation of Stock Option Agreement dated December 28, 2006 by and between Pantas Sutardja and Marvell Technology Group Ltd., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on January 4, 2007
10.13#	Reformation of Stock Option Agreement dated May 6, 2007 between Marvell Technology Group Ltd. and Dr. Sehat Sutardja, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on May 8, 2007
10.14#	Marvell Technology Group Ltd. Executive Performance Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on July 13, 2010
10.15#	2007 Director Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated on March 15, 2012, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as filed on June 1, 2012
10.15.1#	Form of Stock Option Agreement for use with the 2007 Director Stock Incentive Plan — Initial Award, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on October 25, 2007
10.15.2#	Form of Stock Option Agreement for use with the 2007 Director Stock Incentive Plan — Annual Award, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on October 25, 2007
10.15.3#	Form of Stock Unit Agreement and Notice of Grant of Award and Award Agreement for use with the 2007 Director Stock Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of our Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on July 1, 2011
10.16#	Policy for Non-Business Use of Corporate Aircraft, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on May 23, 2008
10.17#	Description of Indemnification Rights for certain current and former directors, officers and employees, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 of the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended July 28, 2007 as filed on September 6, 2007
10.18#	Form of Indemnification Agreement with Directors and Executive Officers, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on October 10, 2008
10.19#	Indemnification Arrangement with Dr. Sehat Sutardja, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on March 7, 2011
21.1	Subsidiaries of the registrant
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
24.1	Power of Attorney (contained in the signature page to this Annual Report)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer as required pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer as required pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
32.1~	Certification of Chief Executive Officer as required pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
32.2~	Certification of Chief Financial Officer as required pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act

[Table of Contents](#)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
99.1	Notice of Proposed Settlement of Derivative Action, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on May 28, 2009
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document

- # Management contracts or compensation plans or arrangements in which directors or executive officers are eligible to participate.
- ~ In accordance with Item 601(b)(32)(ii) of Regulation S-K and SEC Release No. 33-8238 and 34-47986, Final Rule: Management's Reports on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Certification of Disclosure in Exchange Act Periodic Reports, the certifications furnished in Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 hereto are deemed to accompany this Form 10-K and will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act. Such certifications will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

[Table of Contents](#)

Schedule II
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Additions	Deductions	Balance at End of Year
(in thousands)				
Fiscal year ended February 2, 2013				
Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales return reserve	\$ 2,663	\$ 9,024	\$ (3,766)	\$ 7,921
Deferred tax valuation	\$259,316	\$ 40,133	\$ —	\$299,449
Fiscal year ended January 28, 2012				
Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales return reserve	\$ 7,366	\$ 4,393	\$ (9,096)	\$ 2,663
Deferred tax valuation	\$ 224,853	\$ 34,694	\$ (231)	\$259,316
Fiscal year ended January 29, 2011				
Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales return reserve	\$ 5,912	\$12,217	\$ (10,763)	\$ 7,366
Deferred tax valuation	\$ 197,710	\$ 30,621	\$ (3,478)	\$ 224,853

[Table of Contents](#)**INDEX TO EXHIBITS**

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Memorandum of Association of Marvell Technology Group Ltd., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-33086) as filed on March 23, 2000
3.2	Third Amended and Restated Bye-Laws of Marvell Technology Group Ltd., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on July 13, 2010
3.3	Memorandum of Increase of Share Capital of Marvell Technology Group Ltd., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on July 6, 2006
10.1#	1997 Directors' Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-33086) as filed on March 23, 2000
10.2#	Form of Notice of Stock Option Grants, Nonstatutory Stock Option Agreement, Exercise Notice and Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement for use under the 1997 Directors' Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (file no. 333-148621) as filed on January 11, 2008
10.3#	2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (as amended and restated as of October 31, 2011), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended October 29, 2011 as filed on December 2, 2011
10.4#	2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan Form of Subscription Agreement
10.5#	Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 of the registrant's Quarterly Report on 10-Q for the period ended July 30, 2005 as filed on September 8, 2005
10.6#	2010 Amendment to the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on July 13, 2010
10.7#	Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan Restricted Stock Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 of the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 28, 2006 as filed on April 13, 2006
10.8#	Form of Option Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 of the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 28, 2006 as filed on April 13, 2006 (for options granted prior to December 4, 2008)
10.8.1#	Form of Stock Option Agreement and Notice of Grant of Stock Options and Option Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on December 17, 2008 (for options granted on or after December 4, 2008)
10.8.2#	Form of Stock Option Agreement and Notice of Grant of Stock Options and Option Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the registrant's quarterly report on 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2010 as filed on September 3, 2010 (for options granted on or after August 2, 2010)
10.9#	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 of the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 27, 2007 as filed on July 2, 2007 (for RSUs granted prior to December 4, 2008)

[Table of Contents](#)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.9.1#	Form of Stock Unit Agreement and Notice of Grant of Award and Award Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on December 17, 2008 (for RSUs granted on or after December 4, 2008)
10.9.2#	Form of Stock Unit Agreement and Notice of Grant of Award and Award Agreement for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the registrant's quarterly report on 10-Q for the period ended July 31, 2010 as filed on September 3, 2010 (for RSUs granted on or after August 2, 2010)
10.10#	Form of Notice of Grant of Stock Options — Performance-Based, for use with the Amended and Restated 1995 Stock Option Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on December 19, 2008
10.11#	Reformation of Stock Option Agreement dated December 27, 2006 by and between Sehat Sutardja and Marvell Technology Group Ltd., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on January 4, 2007
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10.18#	Form of Indemnification Agreement with Directors and Executive Officers, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on October 10, 2008
10.19#	Indemnification Arrangement with Dr. Sehat Sutardja, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of our Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on March 7, 2011

[Table of Contents](#)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
21.1	Subsidiaries of the registrant
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
24.1	Power of Attorney (contained in the signature page to this Annual Report)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer as required pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer as required pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
32.1~	Certification of Chief Executive Officer as required pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
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99.1	Notice of Proposed Settlement of Derivative Action, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on May 28, 2009
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document
#	Management contracts or compensation plans or arrangements in which directors or executive officers are eligible to participate.
~	In accordance with Item 601(b)(32)(ii) of Regulation S-K and SEC Release No. 33-8238 and 34-47986, Final Rule: Management's Reports on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Certification of Disclosure in Exchange Act Periodic Reports, the certifications furnished in Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 hereto are deemed to accompany this Form 10-K and will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act. Such certifications will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

**MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
2000 EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE PLAN
SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT**

ENROLLMENT DATE: I UNDERSTAND THAT THIS SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT SHALL REMAIN IN EFFECT THROUGHOUT SUCCESSIVE OFFERING PERIODS UNLESS TERMINATED BY ME.

1. I hereby elect to participate in the Marvell Technology Group Ltd. 2000 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as Amended and Restated as of October 31, 2011 (the "Stock Purchase Plan" or the "Plan") and subscribe to purchase common shares of the Company ("Common Stock") in accordance with the Stock Purchase Plan, this Subscription Agreement, and the terms set forth in the Addendum hereto. Terms not otherwise defined herein have the same meaning attributed to them in the Stock Purchase Plan.
2. I hereby authorize payroll deductions from each paycheck in the amount of _____ % (maximum 15%, in whole percentages only) of my gross pay on each payday during the Offering Period in accordance with the Stock Purchase Plan. (No fractional percentages are permitted.) Such deductions are to continue for succeeding Offering Periods until I give written instructions for a change in or termination of such deductions or my participation is otherwise terminated in accordance with the Stock Purchase Plan.
3. I understand that said payroll deductions should be accumulated for the purchase of shares of Common Stock at the applicable purchase price determined in accordance with the Stock Purchase Plan. I further understand that, except as otherwise set forth in the Stock Purchase Plan, shares will be purchased for me automatically on each Purchase Date of the Offering Period unless I otherwise withdraw from the Stock Purchase Plan by giving written notice to the Company for such purpose at least 15 days before the Purchase Date. I understand that I may withdraw from the Stock Purchase Plan and have payroll deductions refunded (without interest) promptly at any time during the Offering Period as long as written notice of my withdrawal is provided to the Administrator, in required form, at least 15 days before the Purchase Date. I understand that the duration of Offering Periods (including the commencement dates thereof) shall be subject to change by the Administrator in accordance with Sections 4 and 18 of the Stock Purchase Plan.
4. I have received a copy of the complete Stock Purchase Plan. I have also received a copy of the complete Stock Purchase Plan Prospectus. I understand that my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan is in all respects subject to the terms of the Stock Purchase Plan.
5. Regardless of any action the Company or my employer, if different (the "Employer") takes with respect to any or all income tax, social insurance, payroll tax, payment on account or other tax-related items related to my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan and legally applicable to me ("Tax-Related Items"), I acknowledge that the ultimate liability for all Tax-Related Items is and remains my responsibility and may exceed the amount actually withheld by the Company or the Employer. I further acknowledge that the Company and/or the Employer (1) make no representations or undertakings regarding the treatment of any Tax-Related Items in connection with any aspect of my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan, including, but not limited to, the grant of the Purchase Right, the purchase of shares of Common Stock under the Stock Purchase Plan, the subsequent sale of shares of Common Stock acquired under the Stock Purchase Plan and the receipt of any dividends; and (2) do not commit to and are under no obligation to structure the terms of the grant or any aspect of the Purchase Right to reduce or eliminate my liability for Tax-Related Items or achieve any particular tax result. Further, if I have become subject to tax in more than one jurisdiction between the date my participation began and the date of any relevant taxable event, I acknowledge that the Company and/or the Employer (or former employer, as applicable) may be required to withhold or account for Tax-Related Items in more than one jurisdiction.

Prior to any relevant taxable or tax withholding event, as applicable, I will pay or make adequate arrangements satisfactory to the Company and/or the Employer to satisfy all Tax-Related Items. In this regard, I authorize the Company and/or the Employer, or their respective agents, at their discretion, to satisfy the obligations with regard to all Tax-Related Items by one or a combination of the following: (a) withholding from my wages or other cash compensation paid to me by the Company and/or the Employer; or (b) withholding from proceeds of the sale of shares of Common Stock acquired upon

exercise of the Purchase Right either through a voluntary sale or through a mandatory sale arranged by the Company (on my behalf pursuant to this authorization); or (c) withholding in shares of Common Stock to be issued upon exercise of the Purchase Right.

To avoid negative accounting treatment, the Company may withhold or account for Tax-Related Items by considering applicable minimum statutory withholding amounts or other applicable withholding rates. If the obligation for Tax-Related Items is satisfied by withholding in shares of Common Stock, for tax purposes, I will be deemed to have been issued the full number of shares of Common Stock subject to the exercised Purchase Right, notwithstanding that a number of shares of Common Stock are held back solely for the purpose of paying the Tax-Related Items due as a result of my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan.

Finally, I shall pay to the Company or the Employer any amount of Tax-Related Items that the Company or the Employer may be required to withhold or account for as a result of my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan that cannot be satisfied by the means previously described. The Company may refuse to purchase shares of Common Stock on my behalf under the Stock Purchase Plan and refuse to deliver the shares of Common Stock if I fail to comply with my obligations in connection with the Tax-Related Items.

6. By enrolling in the Stock Purchase Plan and by authorizing payroll deductions, I acknowledge that: (a) the Stock Purchase Plan is established voluntarily by the Company, it is discretionary in nature, and it may be modified, amended, suspended, or terminated by the Company at any time; (b) the grant of the Purchase Right is voluntary and occasional and does not create any contractual or other right to receive future Purchase Rights, or benefits in lieu of Purchase Rights, even if Purchase Rights have been granted repeatedly in the past; (c) all decisions with respect to future grants of Purchase Rights, if any, will be at the sole discretion of the Company; (d) my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan shall not create a right to further employment with the Company or the Employer and shall not interfere with the ability of the Company or the Employer to terminate my employment relationship at any time; (e) I am voluntarily participating in the Stock Purchase Plan; (f) the Purchase Right and the shares of Common Stock subject to the Purchase Right are extraordinary items that do not constitute compensation of any kind for services of any kind rendered to the Company or the Employer, and are outside the scope of my employment contract, if any; (g) the Purchase Right and the shares of Common Stock subject to the Purchase Right are not intended to replace any pension rights or compensation; (h) the Purchase Right and the shares of Common Stock subject to the Purchase Right are not part of normal or expected compensation or salary for any purposes, including, but not limited to, calculating any severance, resignation, termination, redundancy, end of service payments, bonuses, long-service awards, pension or retirement or welfare benefits or similar payments, and in no event should be considered as compensation for, or relating in any way to, past services for the Company, the Employer, or any Parent or Subsidiary; (i) the grant of the Purchase Right and my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan will not be interpreted to form an employment contract or relationship with the Company, the Employer, or any Parent or Subsidiary; (j) the future value of the underlying shares of Common Stock purchased or to be purchased under the Stock Purchase Plan is unknown and cannot be predicted with certainty; (k) if shares of Common Stock are purchased for me on a Purchase Date, the value of those shares of Common Stock acquired under the Stock Purchase Plan may increase or decrease in value, even below the purchase price; (l) in consideration of the grant of the Purchase Right, no claim or entitlement to compensation or damages shall arise from forfeiture of the Purchase Right resulting from termination of my Continuous Employment by the Company or the Employer (for any reason whatsoever and whether or not in breach of local labor laws), and I irrevocably release the Company and the Employer from any such claim that may arise; if, notwithstanding the foregoing, any such claim is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to have arisen, then, by enrolling in the Stock Purchase Plan and authorizing payroll deductions, I shall be deemed irrevocably to have waived my entitlement to pursue such claim; (m) in the event of termination of my Continuous Employment (whether or not in breach of local labor laws), my right to participate in and to purchase shares of Common Stock under the Stock Purchase Plan, if any, will terminate effective as of the date that I am no longer actively employed and will not be extended by any notice period mandated under local law (*e.g.*, active employment would not include a period of "garden leave" or similar period pursuant to local law); the Administrator shall have the exclusive discretion to determine when I am no longer actively employed for purposes of my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan; and (n) the Purchase Right and the benefits under the Stock Purchase Plan, if any, will not automatically transfer to another company in the case of a merger, take-over, or transfer of liability.
7. The Company is not providing any tax, legal, or financial advice, nor is the Company making any recommendations regarding my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan, or my acquisition or sale of the underlying shares of Common Stock. I am hereby advised to consult with my own personal tax, legal, and financial advisors regarding my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan before taking any action related to the Stock Purchase Plan.

8. ***By enrolling in the Stock Purchase Plan and authorizing payroll deductions, I explicitly and unambiguously consent to the collection, use and transfer, in electronic or other form, of my personal data as described in this Subscription Agreement by and among, as applicable, the Employer, the Company and its Parent and Subsidiary for the exclusive purpose of implementing, administering and managing my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan. I understand that the Company and the Employer may hold certain personal information about me, including, but not limited to, my name, home address and telephone number, date of birth, social insurance number or other identification number, salary, nationality, job title, any shares of Common Stock or directorships held in the Company, details of all Purchase Rights or any other entitlement to shares of Common Stock awarded, canceled, exercised, vested, unvested or outstanding in my favor, for the exclusive purpose of implementing, administering and managing the Stock Purchase Plan ("Data"). I understand that Data will be transferred to the Stock Purchase Plan broker or such other stock plan service provider as may be selected by the Company, which is assisting the Company with the implementation, administration and management of the Stock Purchase Plan. I understand that the recipients of Data may be located in my country or elsewhere, and that the recipients' country may have different data privacy laws and protections than my country. I authorize the Company, the broker, and any other possible recipients that may assist the Company (presently or in the future) with implementing, administering, and managing the Stock Purchase Plan to receive, possess, use, retain, and transfer Data, in electronic or other form, for the sole purpose of implementing, administering, and managing my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan.***
If I am employed outside of the U.S., I understand that I may request a list with the names and addresses of any potential recipients of the Data by contacting my local human resources representative. I understand that Data will be held only as long as is necessary to implement, administer, and manage my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan. I understand that I may, at any time, view Data, request additional information about the storage and processing of Data, require any necessary amendments to Data or refuse or withdraw the consents herein, in any case without cost, by contacting in writing the Company's human resources department. I understand, however, that refusing or withdrawing my consent may affect my ability to participate in the Stock Purchase Plan. For more information on the consequences of my refusal to consent or withdrawal of consent, I understand that I may contact the Company's human resources department.
9. The Purchase Right and the provisions of this Subscription Agreement will be governed by, and subject to, the laws of the State of California, without giving effect to the conflict of law principles thereof. For purposes of litigating any dispute that arises under the grant or this Subscription Agreement, the parties hereby submit to and consent to the exclusive jurisdiction of the State of California and agree that such litigation will be conducted in the courts of Santa Clara County, California, or the federal courts for the United States for the Northern District of California, and no other courts, where this grant is made and/or to be performed.
10. If I have received this Subscription Agreement or any other document related to the Stock Purchase Plan translated into a language other than English, and if the meaning of the translated version is different from the English version, the English version will control.
11. The Company may, in its sole discretion, decide to deliver any documents related to current or future participation in the Stock Purchase Plan by electronic means. I hereby consent to receive such documents by electronic delivery and agree to participate in the Stock Purchase Plan through an on-line or electronic system established and maintained by the Company or a third party designated by the Company.
12. The provisions of this Subscription Agreement are severable and if any one or more provisions are determined to be illegal or otherwise unenforceable, in whole or in part, the remaining provisions shall nevertheless be binding and enforceable.
13. Notwithstanding any provisions in this Subscription Agreement, the Purchase Right shall be subject to any special terms and conditions set forth in the Addendum to this Subscription Agreement. Moreover, if I relocate to one of the countries included in the Addendum, the special terms and conditions for such country will apply to me, to the extent the Company determines that the application of such terms and conditions is necessary or advisable in order to comply with local law or facilitate the administration of the Stock Purchase Plan. The Addendum constitutes part of this Subscription Agreement.

14. The Company reserves the right to impose other requirements on my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan, on the Purchase Right, and on any shares of Common Stock acquired under the Stock Purchase Plan, to the extent the Company determines it is necessary or advisable in order to comply with local law or facilitate the administration of the Stock Purchase Plan, and to require me to sign any additional agreements or undertakings that may be necessary to accomplish the foregoing.
15. I hereby agree to be bound by, and understand that my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan is in all respects subject to, the terms of the Stock Purchase Plan and this Subscription Agreement, including the Addendum. The effectiveness of this Subscription Agreement and my participation in the Stock Purchase Plan is dependent upon my eligibility to participate in the Stock Purchase Plan.

EMPLOYEE SIGNATURE

EMPLOYEE NAME (PLEASE PRINT FULL LEGAL NAME)

EMPLOYEE ID # (PAYROLL FILE NUMBER)

SUBSIDIARIES OF MARVELL

<u>Subsidiary</u>	<u>Jurisdiction of Organization</u>
Marvell International Ltd.	Bermuda
Marvell International Technology Ltd.	Bermuda
Utopia Capital Holdings, Ltd.	Bermuda
MV Acquisition, Ltd.	Bermuda
Marvell UK Limited	United Kingdom
Marvell World Trade Ltd.	Barbados
Marvell Semiconductor Germany GmbH	Germany
Avago Technologies Imaging Hungary Kft.	Hungary
Marvell Italia S.r.l.	Italy
Marvell Netherlands B.V.	Netherlands
Marvell Hispania, S.L.	Spain
Marvell Sweden AB	Sweden
Marvell Technology Sweden AB	Sweden
Marvell Switzerland Sarl	Switzerland
Marvell Micromos Sarl	Switzerland
Marvell Technology (Switzerland) Ltd.	Switzerland
Marvell Israel (M.I.S.L.) Ltd.	Israel
Marvell India Private Limited	India
Marvell Japan K.K.	Japan
Marvell Technology Japan Y.K.	Japan
Marvell Accel Japan K.K.	Japan
Marvell Semiconductor Korea, Ltd.	Korea
Marvell Semiconductor Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
Marvell Asia Pte Ltd	Singapore
Avago Technologies Imaging IP (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Marvell Taiwan Ltd.	Taiwan
Marvell Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong
Marvell Technology (Beijing), Ltd.	China
Marvell Technology (Chengdu), Ltd.	China
Marvell Technology (Shanghai), Ltd.	China
Marvell Technology (Nanjing), Ltd.	China
Marvell Canada Corporation	Canada
Kinoma, Inc.	California, United States
Marvell Semiconductor, Inc.	California, United States
Zenographics, Inc.	California, United States
PicoMobile Networks, Inc.	California, United States
Marvell Technology, Inc.	Delaware, United States
Marvell Semiconductor, Ltd.	Delaware, United States

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-40152, 333-40154, 333-54188, 333-55974, 333-56322, 333-87322, 333-91124, 333-104925, 333-106683, 333-108334, 333-111133, 333-114434, 333-124072, 333-133281, 333-148621, 333-151816, 333-163644, 333-180412) and the Registration Statement on Form S-8/S-3 (No. 333-151826) of Marvell Technology Group Ltd. of our report dated March 29, 2013 relating to the consolidated financial statements, financial statement schedule and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
San Jose, California
March 29, 2013

**CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a),
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Brad D. Feller, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Marvell Technology Group Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 29, 2013

By: /s/ BRAD D. FELLER

Brad D. Feller
Interim Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. § 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Dr. Sehat Sutardja, the chief executive officer of Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company"), certify for the purposes of 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge,

- (i) the Annual Report of the Company on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 2, 2013 (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 29, 2013

By: _____ /s/ SEHAT SUTARDJA
Dr. Sehat Sutardja
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. § 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Brad D. Feller, the interim chief financial officer of Marvell Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company"), certify for the purposes of 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge,

- (i) the Annual Report of the Company on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 2, 2013 (the "Report"), fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 29, 2013

By: _____ /s/ BRAD D. FELLER
Brad D. Feller
Interim Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit J



Search bar with magnifying glass icon

COMPANY

GLOBAL SEMICONDUCTOR LEADERSHIP

News and events, investor relations, careers and Marvell corporate resources.



Home > Company > Corporate Offices

CORPORATE OFFICES

United States

Arizona

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Chandler
1750 East Northrop Boulevard, Suite 100
Chandler, AZ 85286
Phone: (480) 612-8700

California

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Santa Clara
United States Headquarters
5488 Marvell Lane
Santa Clara, CA 95054
Phone: (408) 222-2500
Fax: (408) 988-8279
E-mail: info@marvell.com
[Map and Directions](#)

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Aliso Viejo
30 Enterprise, Suite 200
Aliso Viejo, CA 92656
Phone: (949) 614-7700

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Folsom
890 Glenn Drive
Folsom, CA 95630
Phone: (916) 605-3700

Colorado

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Longmont
1921 Corporate Center Circle
Suite 3-A
Longmont, Colorado 80501
Phone: (303) 651-5800
Fax: (303) 684-9248

Marvell Semiconductor Inc. - Colorado Springs
1365 Garden of the Gods Road
Suite #105
Colorado Springs, CO 80907
Phone : (719) 244-9200
FAX: (719) 244-9222

Idaho

Marvell Semiconductor Inc - Boise
6074 N Discovery Way
Boise, ID 83713

Massachusetts

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Marlborough
293 Boston Post Road West, Suite 400
Marlborough, MA 01752
Phone: (508) 573-3274

Minnesota

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Bloomington
7825 Washington Ave South, Suite 720
Bloomington, MN 55439
Phone: (952) 852-4000

Oregon

Marvell Semiconductor Inc - Corvallis
4238 SW Research Way
Corvallis, OR 97333
Phone: (541) 768-3800
Fax: (541) 768-3855

Texas

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Austin
807 Las Cimas Parkway
Suite 200
Austin, TX 78746
Phone: (512) 651-6800

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Houston
20333 State Highway 249, Suite 200
Houston, TX 77070
Phone: (281) 378-1536

Washington

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Redmond
10545 Willows Road NE, Suite 100
Redmond, WA 98052

RECENT NEWS

2013.11.13

[Marvell President and Co-Founder Weili Dai Honored with the Gold Stevie® Award for Woman of the Year - Technology](#)

The American Business Awards for Women in Business recognized Ms. Dai for her vision and contributions in advancing technology innovation and her exemplary role for women in... [More...](#)

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2013.10.29

[Marvell President and Co-Founder, Weili Dai, Honored with New Silk Road Award by the California-Asia Business Council](#)

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MEDIA CONTACT

Holly Zheng

Corporate Communications
Phone: 408-222-9202
E-mail: hollyz@marvell.com

Illinois

Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. - Oak Brook
700 Commerce Drive - 5th Floor
Oak Brook, IL 60523
Phone: (630) 341-4023

Bermuda

Marvell Technology Group Ltd.
Canon's Court
22 Victoria Street
Hamilton HM 12
Bermuda
Phone: (441) 296-6395
FAX: (441)-295-3328

Marvell International Ltd.
Canon's Court
22 Victoria Street
Hamilton HM 12
Bermuda
Phone: (441) 296-6395
FAX: (441)-295-3328

Canada

Marvell Canada Corporation
145 Columbia Street West, Unit #8
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3L2
Canada

China

Marvell Technology (Beijing) Ltd
Unit 407, Vision International Centre
Tsinghua Science Park Building 9
No.1, Zhongguancun East Road
Haidian District, Beijing, China 100084
Phone: 86-10-8215-1511
Fax: 86-10-8215-1121
Email: sunw@marvell.com

Marvell Technology (Shanghai) Ltd
4F, Building #2,399 Keyuan Rd
Pudong District
Shanghai, China, 201203
Tel: 86-21-6109-2800
Fax: 86-21-5080-9769

Marvell Technology (Beijing) Ltd Hefei Branch
26F, Building C, Tianhui Mansion,
No.569 Huizhou Avenue,
Hefei 230001,
P.R. China

Marvell Technology (Beijing) Ltd Shenzhen Branch
2nd Floor, FuCheng Science & Technology Mansion
1st Lane, Southern Region
High & New Technology Science Park
NanShan District, Shenzhen
GuangDong Province, China, 518057
Phone: 86-755-8636-9711
Fax: 86-755-8636-9733

Marvell Technology (Beijing) Ltd Shanghai Branch
Bldg 4, 399 Keyuan Road
Pudong District
Shanghai, China, 201203

Europe

Marvell Italia S.R.L.
Viale Della Repubblica 38
27100, Pavia
Italy
Phone: +39 0382 3755300
Fax: + 39 0382 20502

France - (Marvell UK)
15, Avenue de Norvege - BP 116
91 140 Villebon-sur-Yvette
Phone: +33 1 60 92 41 41
Fax: +33 1 69 29 09 19

Marvell Semiconductor Germany GmbH
Siemenstrasse 23
D-76275, Ettlingen
Germany
Phone: +49 7243 502 100
Fax: +49 7243 502 593

Marvell Hispania S.L.
Europark Building C / Narcis Monturiol I Estarriol 11D
Parque Tecnológico
Paterna 46980
Spain
Tel +34 961 366 004

Marvell Netherlands B.V.
Laan van Diepenvoorde 4
5582 LA Waalre
The Netherlands
Phone: +31 40 2366690

Marvell Technology Sweden AB
Olof Palmes gata 29
P.O. Box 203
SE-101 24 Stockholm
Sweden
Phone: +46 8 50625700

Marvell Switzerland
S.a.r.l Route de Pallatex 17
CH-1163 Etoy
Switzerland

Marvell Technology Denmark
Bøge Allé 5, 1.th
DK-2970 Hørsholm
Denmark

Hong Kong

Marvell Hong Kong Limited.
Units 45, 47, 49 & 49A, 13th Floor
Hong Kong International Trade & Exhibition Centre
1 Trademart Drive
Kowloon Bay
Hong Kong
Phone: +852-2628-3216
Fax: +852-2628-3215

India

Marvell India Pvt. Ltd.
23, Airport Road
II Floor, Leela Galleria
Bangalore, 560008
India
Phone: +91-80-2502-6000

Marvell India Pvt Ltd, Hyderabad
6th Floor Pioneer Towers
Software Units Layout No. 16
Madhapur, Hyderabad 500 081, India
Tel: +91-40-66126900
Fax: +91-40-66126901

Marvell India Pvt. Ltd.
1st Floor Muttha Towers,
Don Bosco Marg (Off Airport Road),
Pune, 411006
India
Phone: +91-20-4013-0000
Fax: +91-20-4013-0101

Israel

Marvell Israel (MISL) Ltd. - Yokneam
6 Hamada Street
Mordot HaCarmel Industrial Park
Yokneam
Israel 20692
Phone: +972-4-909-1500
Fax: +972-4-909-1501

Marvell Israel (MISL) Ltd. - Petah Tikva
94 Em Hamoshavot way, Azorim Park
PO Box 10097
Petah Tikva
Israel 49527
Phone: +972-4-909-1500
Fax: +972-3-970-4999

Japan

Marvell Japan K.K.
Shinjuku Center Bldg. 44F
1-25-1, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo, 163-0644
Japan
Phone: 81-3-5324-0355
Fax: 81-3-5324-0354

Marvell Accel Japan K.K.L - Main Office
Nankai-nomura Building,1-10-4,
Nanba-naka,Naniwa-ku,
Osaka,556-0011
Japan
Phone: 81-6-6633-0078
Fax: -81-6-6633-0087

Marvell Technology Japan Y.K
Shinjuku Center Bldg. 44F
1-25-1, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo, 163-0644
Japan
Phone: 81-3-5324-0355
Fax: 81-3-5324-0354

Marvell Accel Japan K.K. - Tokyo Branch
25th chuo bldg,2-8-3,
Kanda-tsukasamachi,
Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo,101-0048
Japan
Phone: 81-3-5298-1455
Fax: 81-3-5298-1456

Marvell Japan K.K. / Marvell Technology Japan Y.K
Hiratsuka Office Hiratsuka MN Bldg 9F,
3-1 Takara-cho, Hiratsuka-city,
Kanagawa-ken, 254-0034
Japan
Phone: 81-463-25-5826
Fax: 81-463-25-5838

Marvell Accel Japan K.K. - Tottori Branch
7-5-1,Wakabadai-minami,
Tottori-city,689-1112,
Japan
Phone: 81-857-37-8078
Fax: 81-857-37-8077

Korea

Marvell Semiconductor Korea Ltd.
15F Prudential Tower
838 Youksam-Dong, Kangnam-Ku,
Seoul, Korea (zip Code: 135-982)

Phone: +82-2-560-6700
Fax: +82-2-560-6788

Malaysia

Marvell Semiconductor SDN BHD
Plot 98 Hala Kampung Jawa Satu
Non Free Industrial Zone
Bayan Lepas, Penang 11900
Malaysia
Tel: +60 4 615 9335
Fax: +60 4 615 9304

Singapore

Marvell Asia Pte, Ltd.
Singapore Headquarters
No. 8 Tai Seng Link
Singapore 534158
Phone: (65) 6756-1600
Fax: (65) 6756-7600

Taiwan

Marvell Taiwan Ltd. - Taipei
2Fl., No.1, Alley 20, Lane 407, Sec. 2
Ti-Ding Blvd., Nei Hu District
Taipei, Taiwan 114, R. O. C.
Phone: 886-2-8177-7071
Fax: 886-2-8752-5707

Marvell Taiwan Ltd. - Hsinchu
5F-3, No.120, Section 2
Gongdaowu Road
Hsinchu City, Taiwan 300, R.O.C.
Phone: (886-3) 516-5098
Fax: (886-3) 573-9907



Exhibit K

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
v.)	Civil Action No. 2:09-cv-00290-NBF
)	
MARVELL TECHNOLOGY GROUP, LTD.,)	
and MARVELL SEMICONDUCTOR, INC.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

**DECLARATION OF PATRICK J. MCELHINNY
IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFF CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY'S MOTION
TO PERMIT REGISTRATION OF JUDGMENT PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1963**

I, Patrick J. McElhinny, hereby declare:

1. I am a member of the Bar of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and a partner of the firm of K&L Gates LLP, counsel for Plaintiff, Carnegie Mellon University (“CMU”), in this litigation. The matters stated in this declaration are true to the best of my knowledge.

2. To determine what assets, if any, Marvell Technology Group, Ltd. (“MTGL”) and Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. (“MSI”) own within the Western District of Pennsylvania, I directed and oversaw a search of (1) documents produced in this case; (2) deposition and trial testimony given in this case; and (3) publicly available sources of information, including LexisNexis news databases, Pennsylvania property records and Pennsylvania corporate records.

3. This investigation failed to identify any assets owned by MTGL or MSI currently located in the Western District of Pennsylvania, except to the extent that its bank accounts are amenable to garnishment in Pennsylvania.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on December 6, 2013.

/s/ Patrick J. McElhinny