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 AND VERIFIED PETITION FOR (1) SUPPLEMENTAL RELIEF IN AID OF EXECUTION PURSUANT TO PENNSYLVANIA RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 3118 AND (2) EXPEDITED BRIEFING THEREON

Pursuant to Rule 69 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Rule 3118 of the Pennsylvania Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff Carnegie Mellon University ("CMU") files this Motion and Verified Petition For Supplemental Relief in Aid of Execution and Expedited Briefing Thereon. In this Motion, CMU seeks an order maintaining the status quo by enjoining Defendants Marvell Technology Group, Ltd. ("MTGL") and Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. ("MSI") (collectively, "Marvell") from transferring, assigning, conveying, encumbering or otherwise disposing of any real, personal or intangible property outside the "ordinary course of business," including, *e.g.*, in connection with (1) the declaration and payment of dividends to Marvell shareholders (including, but not limited to, the payment scheduled for December 23, 2013), (2) the repurchase of Marvell stock from shareholders and (3) any leveraged buyout or similar asset leveraging transaction.[1] CMU also moves for expedited briefing on its Motion and Verified Petition. In support hereof, CMU states:

<u>FACTUAL BACKGROUND</u>

1. On December 26, 2012, a 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.

3. On September 23, 2013, this Court denied Marvell's motions for post-trial relief. Dkt. 901-02. Accordingly, the only remaining motion that could reduce the size of the Judgment is Marvell's Motion for Judgment on Laches. Dkt. 802. The other pending motions may increase the amount of the Judgment.

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[1] CMU submits that the term "ordinary course of business" should be construed as it has been and would be under 11 U.S.C. § 363(b) and (c) and that the Court should find the examples recited above as falling outside the "ordinary course of business."

4. 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.[2]

5. Absent Marvell posting (and obtaining approval for) an appropriate bond to adequately secure the Judgment, CMU now intends to execute on the Judgment for at least the following reasons.[3]

6. ***First***, 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. The scheduled date of the next dividend payment (approximately $30 million) is December 23, 2013. As one consequence of this payment, Marvell's CEO, Dr. Sutardja, and his family will collect millions of dollars.

7. ***Second***, 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 Marvell's Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings.[4]

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[2] As 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.

[3] Contemporaneously with this Motion and Petition, CMU has moved to Permit Registration of the Judgment Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1963.

[4] 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.").

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

9. ***Fourth***, 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.

10. ***Fifth***, 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 a leveraged buy out ("LBO"). *See* Ex. E. An LBO (or any other financing transaction involving Marvell's assets) would 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.

11. ***Sixth***, in view of the foregoing, CMU demanded on November 8, 2013 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.

12. ***Seventh***, 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.

13. ***Eighth***, 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.

14. 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.

15. Marvell owns or controls real, personal and intangible property that presently are available to satisfy the Judgment, including at least the following:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents;

(b) Certificates of deposit;

(c) Corporate stock and other equity securities, including the stock of its subsidiaries;

(d) Corporate, auction rate, treasury and other debt securities;

(e) Owned and leased real estate;

(f) Accounts, including accounts receivable;

(g) Inventory, including raw materials and work in process;

(h) Furniture, fixtures and equipment; and

(i) Intellectual property including, but not limited to, patents, patent applications, trade secrets, copyrights and trademarks.

16. Marvell also owns or controls additional, unidentified assets that presently are available to satisfy the Judgment.

17. In light of Marvell's failure to post a bond despite publicly stating that it could do so and the recent events concerning Marvell described above, CMU seeks relief to preserve

Marvell's assets and to limit its ability to dissipate or encumber them. Specifically, CMU respectfully requests that the Court grant supplemental relief available to it under Pa. R. Civ. P. 3118 on the grounds set forth below.

ARGUMENT

A. The Court May Grant Injunctive Relief to Preserve the Status Quo in Summary Proceedings Under Pennsylvania Rule of Civil Procedure 3118.

18. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 69 permits courts to provide relief in aid of execution under state procedural rules and practice. Fed. R. Civ. P. 69(a)(1).

19. To that end, this Court may, *inter alia*:

- Enjoin "the negotiation, transfer, assignment or other disposition of any security, document of title… instrument…or document representing any property interest of the defendant subject to execution;"
- Enjoin "the transfer, removal, conveyance, assignment or other disposition of property of the defendant subject to execution"; or
- Grant "such other relief as may be deemed necessary and appropriate."

Pa. R. Civ. P. 3118(a); *see also Savitsky v. Mazzella*, 93 Fed. Appx. 439, 440-43 (3d Cir. 2004) (affirming order made under Rule 3118).

20. The primary purpose of the relief available in Rule 3118 proceedings is to "preserve the status quo as to the judgment-debtor's property." *Greater Valley Terminal Corp. v. Goodman*, 202 A.2d 89, 92 (Pa. 1964).

21. As such, Rule 3118 proceedings are "summary rather than plenary" in nature. *Gulf Mortgage & Realty Inv. v. Alten*, 422 A.2d 1090, 1094 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1980).

22. Under Rule 3118, CMU does not need to meet the preliminary injunction standard in order to obtain injunctive relief that maintains the status quo as to Marvell's assets. *See, e.g.*, *Kaplan v. I. Kaplan, Inc.*, 619 A.2d 322, 326 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1993) ("because the grant of relief" available under Rule 3118 "does nothing more than maintain the status quo," the petitioner is ***not*** "require[d to] show[]…the traditional requirements for an injunction").

23. Rather, the "***streamlined*** nature of a Rule 3118 proceeding" is intended to "provide a speedy means for the judgment creditor to obtain satisfaction of his judgment ***without resort to 'full dress equity proceedings***.'" *Chadwin v. Krouse*, 386 A.2d 33, 37 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1978) (emphasis added).

24. Under the Rule, the "court in which a judgment has been entered may order such injunctive relief" simply upon "petition of the plaintiff, after notice and hearing… before or after the issuance of a writ of execution." *Hearst/ABC-Viacom Entm't Servs. v. Goodway Marketing, Inc.*, 815 F. Supp. 145, 146-47 (E.D. Pa. 1992).

25. "The hearing envisioned by Rule 3118(a) is something less than a full hearing prior to the granting of relief." *Id.* at 147 (citing *Chadwin*, 386 A.2d at 37; *Greater Valley*, 202 A.2d at 93).

26. Any factual issues that may arise are properly resolved by the trial judge, and if there are no unresolved factual issues courts may grant relief based solely on the petition, the defendant's answer and oral argument. *See, e.g.*, *In re Messer v. Mickelson*, 175 A.2d 122, 123-24 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1961) (affirming order to turn over property under Rule 3118 where court had resolved credibility issue against defendant); *Gulf Mortgage*, 422 A.2d at 1094 (affirming grant of Rule 3118 relief where court ruled solely on the petition, answer and oral argument because there were no factual issues to resolve).

B. The Court May Enjoin Marvell from Further Depleting its Cash Reserves and from Transferring, Assigning, Encumbering or Otherwise Disposing of its Assets Outside of the Ordinary Course of Business, Regardless of Where the Assets are Found.

27. To obtain the requested relief, CMU need show only "the existence of an underlying judgment and property of the debtor subject to execution." *Kaplan*, 619 A.2d at 326; *Gulf Mortgage*, 422 A.2d at 1094 (affirming Rule 3118 order where "defendant's answer admitted every relevant factual allegation in the petition… specifically, the existence of the judgment and [defendant's] ownership and possession of the shares").

28. MTGL and MSI do own property that is available to satisfy at least part of the Judgment.

29. The location of that property, whether it be shares of stocks in subsidiaries, cash, real estate, intellectual property or other assets, is immaterial. When judgment has been entered against a defendant, the plaintiff may invoke Rule 3118 to prevent the defendant "from conveying, transferring, liquidating, encumbering, concealing or selling any… shares of stock, bonds or other securities in which he has an interest" whether located inside or outside the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. *Savitsky v. Mazzella*, 93 Fed. Appx. 439, 440-43 (3d Cir. 2004).

30. Courts may grant Rule 3118 relief that affects out-of-state or foreign property because "when, as here, ***a court… acts in personam, it is not restricted by geographical boundary lines*** and it may enter any appropriate decree acting directly on the person even though the subject matter affected is outside its jurisdiction." *Chadwin,* 386 A.2d at 36 (reasoning that when a court has personal jurisdiction over the parties, it need not have jurisdiction over the property in order to grant plaintiff's Rule 3118 petition because the court "may then be said to be exercising quasi in rem jurisdiction ***to compel an equitable result as between two parties which are before it***") (emphasis added); *see also Southeast Nat'l Bank of Pa. v. Spectrum Leasing Corp.*, No. 84-3034, 1986 WL 1240 at *2-3 (E.D. Pa. Jan. 27, 1986) (where out-of-state properties would have been "subject to execution" in their respective jurisdictions within the meaning of Rule 3118 if they had been solely owned by the defendant, the court instead invoked its "general equity powers" to grant the requested relief).[5]

[5] After finding that the defendant held the out-of-state properties as tenancies by the entirety with his wife and thus they were "not subject to execution by [his] creditor[s] in any of the jurisdictions in which [they] are located," the court nevertheless granted the requested relief, reasoning by analogy to the traditional preliminary injunction standard. *Southeast*, 1986 WL 1204 at *2-3 ("If the court has the power to grant an injunction upon a showing of a reasonable likelihood of success

31. These rulings reflect the well-established equitable principle that a court has the power to enjoin a party before it from doing certain acts with respect to the party's property regardless of where the property may be located. *See, e.g., United States v. First Nat'l City Bank*, 379 U.S. 378, 384 (1965) ("Once personal jurisdiction of a party is obtained, the District Court has authority to order it to 'freeze' property under its control, ***whether the property be within or without the United States***") (emphasis added) (reversing appeals court's reversal of District Court's injunction against American bank, which enjoined bank from transferring certain assets in Uruguay and which the Supreme Court found "eminently appropriate to prevent further dissipation of assets" and "a reasonable measure to preserve the status quo"); *Cohn v. Weiss*, 51 A.2d 740, 744-45 (Pa. 1947) ("Where the necessary parties are before a court… it is immaterial that the… real or personal property" in question "is beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the tribunal") (internal cites omitted).

32. To preserve the status quo, Marvell's conduct should be circumscribed at least until Marvell posts and Court approves an appropriate bond that adequately secures the Judgment ***and*** any amended Judgment. In particular, Marvell should not be permitted to engage in any transactions outside of the "ordinary course of business" as that term has been and would be interpreted under 11 U.S.C. § 363 (b) and (c) by the United States Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The use of this "ordinary course of business" standard will provide an objective guideline for Marvell's business conduct. In this regard, the Court should find that Marvell's payment of dividends, repurchase of stock and any material asset leveraging transaction fall outside the "ordinary course of business."

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on the merits, then certainly [it] has the power to grant an injunction upon the actual success on the merits" in the litigation whose judgment the petitioner sought to enforce).

C. The Court Should Order Expedited Briefing

33. In view of the Marvell dividend payment scheduled for December 23rd and the other recent developments described above, CMU also requests this Court order expedited briefing on this Motion and Verified Petition. CMU requests that Marvell's responsive brief be ordered due in seven (7) days on December 13th, that CMU's reply brief be ordered due five days later on December 18th.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should enter an order enjoining Marvell from transferring, assigning, conveying, encumbering or otherwise disposing of any security, document of title, instrument or property outside of the ordinary course of business at least until Marvell posts and the Court approves an appropriate bond that adequately secures the Judgment and any amended Judgment. The Court should also enter an order for expedited briefing on CMU's Motion and Verified Petition.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: December 6, 2013

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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

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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.	)	

[PROPOSED] ORDER SETTING BRIEFING SCHEDULE

AND NOW, on this _____ day of __________ 2013, upon consideration of Plaintiff Carnegie Mellon University's Motion and Verified Petition For Supplemental Relief in Aid of Execution and Expedited Briefing Thereon, it is hereby ORDERED that said Motion is GRANTED with regard to the briefing schedule. Marvell may file any response to CMU's Motion and Verified Position on or before December 13, 2013 at 5:00 p.m. and CMU may file any reply on or before December 18, 2013 at 5:00 p.m.

BY THE COURT:

____
The Honorable Nora Barry Fischer

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

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

[PROPOSED] ORDER

AND NOW, on this _____ day of _________ 2013, upon consideration of Plaintiff Carnegie Mellon University's Motion and Verified Petition For Supplemental Relief in Aid of Execution and Expedited Briefing Thereon and any responses thereto, it is hereby ORDERED that said Motion is GRANTED.

It is further ORDERED that unless and until the Court approves an appropriate bond (or other security) that adequately secures Plaintiff's Judgment (Dkt. 769) and any amendment to the Judgment, Defendants Marvell Technology Group, Ltd. and Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. and any of their agents, employees, officers and directors and any persons in active concert or participation with them are hereby ENJOINED, except in the ordinary course of business, from transferring, assigning, conveying, encumbering, pledging, hypothecating or otherwise disposing of any interest in real, personal or intangible property, including without limitation: (a) cash and cash equivalents; (b) certificates of deposit; (c) corporate stock and other equity securities, including the stock of subsidiaries; (d) corporate, auction rate, treasury and other debt securities; (e) owned and leased real estate; (f) accounts, including accounts receivable; (g) inventory, including raw materials and work in process; (h) furniture, fixtures and equipment; and (i) intellectual property, including but not limited to patents, patent applications, trade secrets, copyrights and trademarks.

It is further ORDERED that unless and until the Court approves an appropriate bond (or other security) that adequately secures Plaintiff's Judgment (Dkt. 769) and any amendment to the Judgment, Defendant Marvell Technology Group, Ltd is hereby ENJOINED from repurchasing shares of its stock, paying dividends or making any other transfer or payment of value of any kind for or on account of its preferred or common stock.

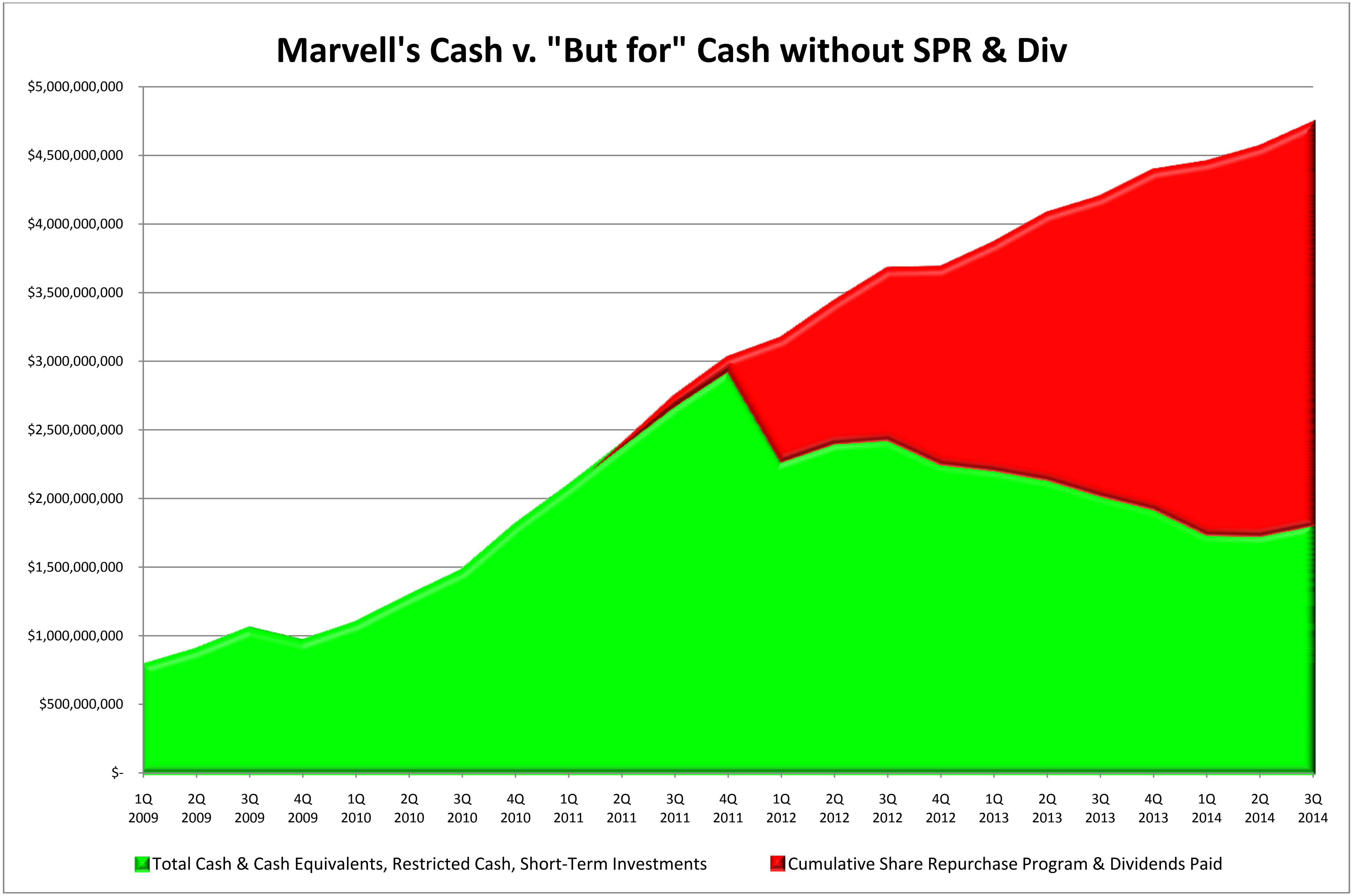
It is further ORDERED that Plaintiff is Carnegie Mellon University is hereby authorized to give such notice to any third person or entity, wherever located, by delivering a copy of this injunction to such person or entity by certified or registered mail or by electronic mail.

BY THE COURT:

____

The Honorable Nora Barry Fischer

Exhibit A


Marvell's Cash v. "But for" Cash without SPR & Div
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2Q 2012
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4Q 2012
1Q 2013
2Q 2013
3Q 2013
4Q 2013
1Q 2014
2Q 2014
3Q 2014
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents, Restricted Cash, Short-Term Investments
Cumulative Share Repurchase Program & Dividends Paid

Exhibit B

Carnegie Mellon University v. Marvell Technology Group, Ltd., Marvell Semiconductor, Inc.

Summary of Selected MTGL Quarterly and Annual Financial Information - FY2009 - 3QFY2014

Line	Source / Selected MTGL Financial Information	[A] 1Q 2009 5/3/2008	[B] 2Q 2009 8/2/2008	[C] 3Q 2009 11/1/2008	[D] 4Q 2009 1/31/2009	[E] 1Q 2010 5/2/2009	[F] 2Q 2010 8/1/2009	[G] 3Q 2010 10/31/2009	[H] 4Q 2010 1/30/2010
1	Net Revenue [1]	$ 804,075,000	$ 842,575,000	$ 791,046,000	$ 512,867,000	$ 521,434,000	$ 640,620,000	$ 803,098,000	$ 842,535,000
2	Operating Income [1]	$ 82,472,000	$ 79,137,000	$ 72,846,000	$ (69,279,000)	$ (109,279,000)	$ 67,549,000	$ 170,056,000	$ 205,789,000
3	Net Income [1]	$ 69,939,000	$ 71,367,000	$ 70,946,000	$ (65,010,000)	$ (111,457,000)	$ 58,493,000	$ 201,599,000	$ 204,821,000
4	Operating Income as % of Net Revenue	10.26%	9.39%	9.21%	-13.51%	-20.96%	10.54%	21.17%	24.42%
5	Net Cash from Operating Activities [1]	$ 130,193,000	$ 182,884,000	$ 258,465,000	$ 109,143,000	$ 144,529,000	$ 182,333,000	$ 203,534,000	$ 281,117,000
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents	$ 744,084,000	$ 859,309,000	$ 1,020,007,000	$ 927,409,000	$ 1,059,205,000	$ 1,254,807,000	$ 1,047,395,000	$ 1,105,428,000
7	Restricted Cash	$ 24,500,000	$ 24,500,000	$ 24,500,000	$ 24,500,000	$ 24,500,000	$ 24,500,000	$ -	$ -
8	Short-Term Investments	$ 5,058,000	$ 5,089,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 416,792,000	$ 691,289,000
9	Total Cash & Cash Equiv, Restricted Cash, S-T Inv.	$ 773,642,000	$ 888,898,000	$ 1,044,507,000	$ 951,909,000	$ 1,083,705,000	$ 1,279,307,000	$ 1,464,187,000	$ 1,796,717,000
10	Long-lived Assets in the U.S. [2]				$ 234,241,000				$ 200,957,000
11	Total Long-lived Assets [2]				$ 404,227,000				$ 342,497,000
12	% in the U.S.				57.95%				58.67%
13	Proceeds from issuance of common shares [1]	$ 17,054,000	$ 50,602,000	$ 12,797,000	$ 12,192,000	$ 385,000	$ 20,636,000	$ 13,728,000	$ 76,896,000
14	Proceeds from employee stock plans [1] [3]								
15	Share Repurchase Program [1]	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
16	Shares Repurchased	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Average SRP repurchase price - Reported	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
18	Average SRP repurchase price - Calculated								
19	Dividends Paid	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
20	Common Shares Outstanding as of date	31-May-08	31-Aug-08	30-Nov-08	15-Mar-09	31-May-09	31-Aug-09	30-Nov-09	15-Mar-10
21	Number of Common Shares Outstanding	604,121,515	610,937,198	613,308,520	618,229,230	619,141,670	622,706,833	624,839,852	640,025,848
22	Common Shares Outstanding as of date				31-Jan-09				30-Jan-10
23	Number of Common Shares Outstanding				616,388,000				638,341,000
24	Total SRP + Dividends Paid	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
25	As % of Operating Income	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
26	As % of Net Cash from Operating Activities	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Line	Source / Selected MTGL Financial Information	[I] 1Q 2011 5/1/2010	[J] 2Q 2011 7/31/2010	[K] 3Q 2011 10/30/2010	[L] 4Q 2011 1/29/2011	[M] 1Q 2012 4/30/2011	[N] 2Q 2012 7/30/2011	[O] 3Q 2012 10/29/2011	[P] 4Q 2012 1/28/2012
1	Net Revenue [1]	$ 855,579,000	$ 896,474,000	$ 959,327,000	$ 900,513,000	$ 802,402,000	$ 897,520,000	$ 950,417,000	$ 742,701,000
2	Operating Income [1]	$ 208,403,000	$ 218,064,000	$ 259,002,000	$ 215,723,000	$ 148,113,000	$ 194,640,000	$ 191,386,000	$ 70,007,000
3	Net Income [1]	$ 205,767,000	$ 219,777,000	$ 255,732,000	$ 222,853,000	$ 146,861,000	$ 192,392,000	$ 195,121,000	$ 80,717,000
4	Operating Income as % of Net Revenue	24.36%	24.32%	27.00%	23.96%	18.46%	21.69%	20.14%	9.43%
5	Net Cash from Operating Activities [1]	$ 255,591,000	$ 319,238,000	$ 367,886,000	$ 250,833,000	$ 177,149,000	$ 263,413,000	$ 261,587,000	$ 69,098,000
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents	$ 1,352,339,000	$ 1,330,152,000	$ 1,642,894,000	$ 1,847,074,000	$ 782,401,000	$ 862,965,000	$ 850,944,000	$ 784,902,000
7	Restricted Cash	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
8	Short-Term Investments	$ 726,864,000	$ 1,049,799,000	$ 1,032,379,000	$ 1,082,956,000	$ 1,485,438,000	$ 1,536,822,000	$ 1,573,754,000	$ 1,461,596,000
9	Total Cash & Cash Equiv, Restricted Cash, S-T Inv.	$ 2,079,203,000	$ 2,379,951,000	$ 2,675,273,000	$ 2,930,030,000	$ 2,267,839,000	$ 2,399,787,000	$ 2,424,698,000	$ 2,246,498,000
10	Long-lived Assets in the U.S. [2]				$ 202,049,000				$ 207,848,000
11	Total Long-lived Assets [2]				$ 358,440,000				$ 383,801,000
12	% in the U.S.				56.37%				54.16%
13	Proceeds from issuance of common shares [1]	$ 48,688,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
14	Proceeds from employee stock plans [1] [3]		$ 31,789,000	$ 17,196,000	$ 68,281,000	$ 5,207,000	$ 36,548,000	$ 8,638,000	$ 47,464,000
15	Share Repurchase Program [1]	$ -	$ -	$ 60,594,000	$ 26,892,000	$ 803,501,000	$ 135,740,000	$ 215,155,000	$ 186,480,000
16	Shares Repurchased	0	0	3,586,000	1,346,000	50,307,000	9,074,000	14,951,000	13,453,000
17	Average SRP repurchase price - Reported	$ -	$ -	$ 16.91	$ 19.94	$ 15.97	$ 14.96	$ 14.39	$ 13.86
18	Average SRP repurchase price - Calculated			$ 16.90	$ 19.98	$ 15.97	$ 14.96	$ 14.39	$ 13.86
19	Dividends Paid	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
20	Common Shares Outstanding as of date	31-May-10	20-Aug-10	12-Nov-10	18-Mar-11	27-May-11	26-Aug-11	25-Nov-11	16-Mar-12
21	Number of Common Shares Outstanding	644,536,712	650,600,000	650,500,000	633,400,000	611,400,000	605,700,000	583,500,000	580,600,000
22	Common Shares Outstanding as of date				29-Jan-11				28-Jan-12
23	Number of Common Shares Outstanding				659,372,000				583,671,000
24	Total SRP + Dividends Paid	$ -	$ -	$ 60,594,000	$ 26,892,000	$ 803,501,000	$ 135,740,000	$ 215,155,000	$ 186,480,000
25	As % of Operating Income	0.00%	0.00%	23.40%	12.47%	542.49%	69.74%	112.42%	266.37%
26	As % of Net Cash from Operating Activities	0.00%	0.00%	16.47%	10.72%	453.57%	51.53%	82.25%	269.88%

Line	Source / Selected MTGL Financial Information	[Q] 1Q 2013 4/28/2012	[R] 2Q 2013 7/28/2012	[S] 3Q 2013 10/27/2012	[T] 4Q 2013 2/2/2013	[U] 1Q 2014 5/4/2013	[V] 2Q 2014 8/3/2013	[W] 3Q 2014 11/2/2013	Total Period: Total 1Q/09 - 3Q/14	CMU v. MRVL Litigation Period: Total 1Q/10 - 3Q/14	SPR/Div Period: Total 3Q/11 - 3Q/14
1	Net Revenue [1]	$ 796,351,000	$ 816,104,000	$ 780,881,000	$ 775,294,000	$ 734,369,000	$ 807,056,000	$ 931,226,000	$ 18,404,464,000	$ 15,453,901,000	$ 10,894,161,000
2	Operating Income [1]	$ 93,933,000	$ 90,315,000	$ 66,797,000	$ 43,612,000	$ 42,881,000	$ 51,977,000	$ 95,224,000	$ 2,489,368,000	$ 2,324,192,000	$ 1,563,610,000
3	Net Income [1]	$ 94,543,000	$ 93,074,000	$ 68,816,000	$ 50,152,000	$ 53,209,000	$ 61,826,000	$ 103,156,000	$ 2,544,694,000	$ 2,397,452,000	$ 1,618,452,000
4	Operating Income as % of Net Revenue	11.80%	11.07%	8.55%	5.63%	5.84%	6.44%	10.23%	13.53%	15.04%	14.35%
5	Net Cash from Operating Activities [1]	$ 198,673,000	$ 189,192,000	$ 136,577,000	$ 204,595,000	$ 83,855,000	$ 86,496,000	$ 177,199,000	$ 4,533,580,000	$ 3,852,895,000	$ 2,466,553,000
6	Cash & Cash Equivalents	$ 880,559,000	$ 906,108,000	$ 668,184,000	$ 751,953,000	$ 594,420,000	$ 591,655,000	$ 796,330,000			
7	Restricted Cash	$ -									
8	Short-Term Investments	$ 1,322,122,000	$ 1,228,085,000	$ 1,348,615,000	$ 1,167,037,000	$ 1,138,223,000	$ 1,134,543,000	$ 1,007,738,000			
9	Total Cash & Cash Equiv, Restricted Cash, S-T Inv.	$ 2,202,681,000	$ 2,134,193,000	$ 2,016,799,000	$ 1,918,990,000	$ 1,732,643,000	$ 1,726,198,000	$ 1,804,068,000			
10	Long-lived Assets in the U.S. [2]				$ 208,459,000						
11	Total Long-lived Assets [2]				$ 387,027,000						
12	% in the U.S.				53.86%						
13	Proceeds from issuance of common shares [1]	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -		$ 252,978,000	$ 160,333,000	$ -
14	Proceeds from employee stock plans [1] [3]	$ 8,924,000	$ 38,928,000	$ 8,570,000	$ 38,415,000	$ 10,427,000	$ 52,806,000	$ 23,637,000	$ 396,830,000	$ 396,830,000	$ 365,041,000
15	Share Repurchase Program [1]	$ 223,157,000	$ 250,327,000	$ 202,987,000	$ 260,464,000	$ 216,694,000	$ 88,114,000	$ 71,477,000	$ 2,741,582,000	$ 2,741,582,000	$ 2,741,582,000
16	Shares Repurchased	14,563,000	19,847,000	22,917,000	33,675,000	19,853,000	7,162,000	6,098,000	216,832,000	216,832,000	216,832,000
17	Average SRP repurchase price - Reported	$ 15.32	$ 12.61	$ 8.86	$ 8.39	$ 10.08	$ 11.53	$ 11.70			
18	Average SRP repurchase price - Calculated	$ 15.32	$ 12.61	$ 8.86	**$ 7.73**	**$ 10.91**	**$ 12.30**	**$ 11.72**	**$ 12.64**	**$ 12.64**	**$ 12.64**
19	Dividends Paid	$ -	$ 33,537,000	$ 33,476,000	$ 31,748,000	$ 30,253,000	$ 29,791,000	$ 29,516,000	$ 188,321,000	$ 188,321,000	$ 188,321,000
20	Common Shares Outstanding as of date	25-May-12	24-Aug-12	21-Nov-12	21-Mar-13	30-May-13	29-Aug-13	2-Nov-13			
21	Number of Common Shares Outstanding	563,400,000	557,800,000	535,000,000	501,700,000	492,100,000	492,300,000	490,206,000			
22	Common Shares Outstanding as of date				2-Feb-13						
23	Number of Common Shares Outstanding				508,338,000						
24	Total SRP + Dividends Paid	$ 223,157,000	$ 283,864,000	$ 236,463,000	$ 292,212,000	$ 246,947,000	$ 117,905,000	$ 100,993,000	$ 2,929,903,000	$ 2,929,903,000	$ 2,929,903,000
25	As % of Operating Income	237.57%	314.30%	354.00%	670.03%	575.89%	226.84%	106.06%	117.70%	126.06%	187.38%
26	As % of Net Cash from Operating Activities	112.32%	150.04%	173.14%	142.82%	294.49%	136.31%	56.99%	64.63%	76.04%	118.79%

SOURCE:

Marvell SEC Filings, Form 10-Q, 10-K at http //investor.marvell.com/phoenix.zhtml?c 120802&p irol-sec&seccat01.1_rs 11&seccat01.1_rc 10

[A] MRVL 1Q 2009 10-Q dated 6/6/2008, PDF pp.1, 2, 3, 4.
[B] MRVL 2Q 2009 10-Q dated 9/10/2008, PDF pp. 1, 2, 3, 4.
[C] MRVL 3Q 2009 10-Q dated 12/10/2008, PDF pp. 1, 2, 3, 4.
[D] MRVL 2009 10-K dated 3/31/2009, PDF pp. 1, 71, 72, 73, 74, 117.
[E] MRVL 1Q 2010 10-Q dated 6/10/2009, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 5.
[F] MRVL 2Q 2010 10-Q dated 9/10/2009, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 5.
[G] MRVL 3Q 2010 10-Q dated 12/9/2009, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 5.
[H] MRVL 2010 10-K dated 3/30/2010, PDF pp. 1, 65, 66, 67, 68, 105.
[I] MRVL 1Q 2011 10-Q dated 6/8/2010, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 5.
[J] MRVL 2Q 2011 10-Q dated 9/3/2010, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 5.
[K] MRVL 3Q 2011 10-Q dated 11/23/2010, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 5, 44.
[L] MRVL 2011 10-K dated 3/25/2011, PDF pp. 1, 41, 62, 63, 64, 65, 99.
[M] MRVL 1Q 2012 10-Q dated 6/8/2011, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 5, 42.
[N] MRVL 2Q 2012 10-Q dated 9/6/2011, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 5, 44.
[O] MRVL 3Q 2012 10-Q dated 12/1/2011, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 5, 45.
[P] MRVL 2012 10-K dated 3/27/2012, PDF pp. 1, 39, 60, 61, 62, 63, 97-98.
[Q] MRVL 1Q 2013 10-Q dated 6/1/2012, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 6, 43.
[R] MRVL 2Q 2013 10-Q dated 9/4/2012, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 6, 45.
[S] MRVL 3Q 2013 10-Q dated 11/29/2012, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 6, 46.
.T. MRVL 2013 10-K dated 3. 29. 2013. pp 1, 59, 60, 62, 63, 97-98
[U] MRVL 1Q 2014 News Release dated 5/23/2013. MRVL 1Q 2014 10-Q dated 6/6/2013, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 6, 20, 45.
[V] MRVL 2Q 2014 10-Q dated 9/5/2013, PDF pp. 1, 3, 4, 6, 46.
[W] MRVL 3Q 2014 Additional Earnings Information dated November 21, 2013.

NOTES:

[1] 4Q calculated from 10-K as total reported for the year in 10-K less amounts reported in 10-Qs (1Q + 2Q + 3Q).
[2] Per MRVL's 10-K, "Long-lived assets consist of property and equipment and certain other assets, and exclude goodwill and intangible assets."
[3] Calculated as the sum of "Proceeds from employee stock plans" and "Minimum tax withholding paid on behalf of employees for net share settlement"

Exhibit C

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

DIVISION OF
CORPORATION FINANCE

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.

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 From 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

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.

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 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.

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 usl 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

- 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

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.

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]

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 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?

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 patent ably 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?

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

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 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

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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	0-30877	77-0481679
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)	(Commission File Number)	(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

Exhibit 99.1

MARVELL®

For Further Information Contact:

Investor Relations	Media Relations
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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.

Exhibit G

Marvell Technology Group Ltd. Announces Chief Financial Officer Transition

Contacts

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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 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:
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Trevor Allen
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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.

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

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

VERIFICATION

I am counsel for Carnegie Mellon University in the above-captioned matter. I hereby certify that I have reviewed the foregoing Motion and Verified Petition and the factual statements contained therein are true and correct to the best of my personal knowledge, information, and belief. I verify under penalty of perjury that the above is true and correct.

Executed this 6th day of December, 2013 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Patrick J. McElhinny
Partner, K&L Gates LLP