



CLIMATE CHANGE PLEDGE

October 19, 2015

More than 20 years ago, Intel established public environmental goals to reduce its environmental footprint, including greenhouse gas emissions. Since 2000, we have reduced our absolute greenhouse gas emissions nearly 50% and our emission intensity by approximately 60%. That substantial progress has been accomplished in part due to aggressive efforts to reduce our emissions of fluorinated gases, a critical component in semiconductor manufacturing. Over 35 on-site renewable energy projects have been installed at our sites to date and we will purchase over 3 billion kilowatt-hours of green power this year, making Intel the largest voluntary purchaser in the US for the 8th consecutive year, according to EPA.

To further build on these efforts we pledge to accomplish the following by 2020:

- Continue 100% green power in our US operations and increase renewable energy use for our international operations
- Grow the installation and use of on-site renewable energy to three times our current levels
- Building upon our 60% reduction in emission intensity¹, further reduce our greenhouse gas emission intensity an additional 10% over a 2010 baseline
- Achieve an accumulated 4 billion kilowatt-hours of energy savings through implementation of energy efficiency projects at our global facilities, from a 2012 baseline
- Build all new buildings to high energy efficiency standards by meeting the US Green Building Council's LEED gold designation or better
- Increase the energy efficiency of our notebook and datacenter products 25 fold from a 2010 baseline²

In addition to the numerical goals above we will aggressively deploy new products and technologies that assist others in reducing their carbon emissions, and we will publically track our progress to reduce our carbon footprint and compare our results to a widely-accepted international benchmark, the IPCC's 2050 target.

¹ Based on the number of die produced and made available for sale.

² Data center energy efficiency is determined by server energy efficiency (as measured by SPECpower_ssj2008 or equivalent publications and using a 2010 baseline of an E56xx series processor-based server platform) as well as technology adoption that raises overall data center work output (such as virtualization technology). Notebook computer energy efficiency is determined by average battery life, battery capacity, and number of recharge cycles of volume notebook computers in that model year.