

MICRON TECHNOLOGY INC

FORM 10-K (Annual Report)

Filed 10/25/11 for the Period Ending 09/01/11

Address	8000 S FEDERAL WAY PO BOX 6 BOISE, ID 83716-9632
Telephone	2083684000
CIK	0000723125
Symbol	MU
SIC Code	3674 - Semiconductors and Related Devices
Industry	Semiconductors
Sector	Technology
Fiscal Year	08/30

**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 September 1, 2011

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 1-10658

Micron Technology, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

8000 S. Federal Way, Boise, Idaho

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

75-1618004

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

83716-9632

(Zip Code)

(208) 368-4000

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock, par value \$.10 per share

NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

None

(Title of Class)

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 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 Website, 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 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 definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act:

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 voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing price of such stock on March 3, 2011, as reported by the NASDAQ Global Select Market, was approximately \$9.1 billion. Shares of common stock held by each executive officer and director and by each person who owns 5% or more of the outstanding common stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock as of October 18, 2011, was 987,573,286.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: Portions of the Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on January 24, 2012, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

The following discussion contains trend information and other forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements such as those made in "Products" regarding growth in demand for NAND Flash products and solid-state drives and the growth in the markets for phase change memory products; in "Manufacturing" regarding the transition to smaller line-width process technologies and increases in output from IM Flash's wafer fabrication facility in Singapore; and in "Research and Develop" regarding tool installation at our new research and development facility in Boise, Idaho. Our actual results could differ materially from our historical results and those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, those identified in "Item 1A. Risk Factors." All period references are to our fiscal periods unless otherwise indicated.

Corporate Information

Micron Technology, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was incorporated in 1978. As used herein, "we," "our," "us" and similar terms include Micron Technology, Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise. Our executive offices are located at 8000 South Federal Way, Boise, Idaho 83716-9632 and our telephone number is (208) 368-4000. Information about us is available on the internet at www.micron.com. Copies of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, as well as any amendments to these reports, are available through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Materials filed by us with the SEC are also available at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room is available by calling (800) SEC-0330. Also available on our website are our: Corporate Governance Guidelines, Governance Committee Charter, Compensation Committee Charter, Audit Committee Charter and Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. Any amendments or waivers of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics will also be posted on our website at www.micron.com within four business days of the amendment or waiver. Copies of these documents are available to shareholders upon request. Information contained or referenced on our website is not incorporated by reference and does not form a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

We are a global manufacturer and marketer of semiconductor devices, principally DRAM, NAND Flash and NOR Flash memory, as well as other innovative memory technologies, packaging solutions and semiconductor systems for use in leading-edge computing, consumer, networking, automotive, industrial and mobile products. In addition, we manufacture semiconductor components for CMOS image sensors and other semiconductor products. We market our products through our internal sales force, independent sales representatives and distributors primarily to original equipment manufacturers and retailers located around the world. Our success is largely dependent on the market acceptance of our diversified portfolio of semiconductor products, efficient utilization of our manufacturing infrastructure, successful ongoing development of advanced process technologies and the return on research and development investments.

We obtain products from three primary sources: (1) production from our wholly-owned manufacturing facilities, (2) production from our joint venture manufacturing facilities and (3) to a lesser degree from third party manufacturers. In recent years, we have increased our manufacturing scale and product diversity through strategic acquisitions and various partnering arrangements, including joint ventures, which have helped us to attain lower costs than we could otherwise achieve through internal investments alone.

We have made significant investments to develop the proprietary product and process technology that is implemented in our worldwide manufacturing facilities and through our joint ventures to enable the production of semiconductor products with increasing functionality and performance at lower costs. We generally reduce the manufacturing cost of each generation of product through advancements in product and process technology such as our leading-edge line-width process technology and innovative array architecture. We continue to introduce new generations of products that offer improved performance characteristics, such as higher data transfer rates, reduced package size, lower power consumption and increased memory density. To leverage our significant investments in research and development, we have formed various strategic joint ventures that have allowed us to share the costs of developing memory product and process technologies with our joint venture partners. In addition, from time to time, we have also sold and/or licensed technology to other parties. We continue to pursue additional opportunities to monetize our investment in intellectual property through partnering and other arrangements.

In the second quarter of 2011, we reorganized our business to better align with the markets we serve. All prior period amounts have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect this reorganization. After the reorganization, we have the following four reportable segments:

DRAM Solutions Group ("DSG"): Includes high-volume DRAM products sold to the PC, consumer electronics, networking and server markets.

NAND Solutions Group ("NSG"): Includes high-volume NAND Flash products sold into data storage, personal music players, and portions of computing markets, as well as NAND Flash products sold to Intel Corporation ("Intel") through our consolidated IM Flash joint ventures.

Wireless Solutions Group ("WSG"): Includes DRAM, NAND Flash and NOR Flash products, including multi-chip packages, sold to the mobile device market.

Embedded Solutions Group ("ESG"): Includes DRAM, NAND Flash and NOR Flash products sold into automotive and industrial applications, as well as NOR and NAND Flash sold to consumer electronics, networking, PC and server markets.

Our other operations do not meet the quantitative thresholds of a reportable segment and are reported under All Other. All Other includes our CMOS image sensor, LED, microdisplay and solar operations.

Products

Over the past several years we have been focused on diversifying our product portfolio beyond DRAM products, which historically had constituted a substantial majority of our sales. In 2011, sales of DRAM products were less than half our total sales and in the fourth quarter of 2011 sales of NAND Flash products exceeded sales of DRAM products for the first time in our history.

Dynamic Random Access Memory ("DRAM")

DRAM products are high-density, low-cost-per-bit, random access memory devices that provide high-speed data storage and retrieval. DRAM products were 41%, 60% and 50% of our total net sales in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. DRAM products are sold by the DSG, WSG and ESG segments. We offer DRAM products with a variety of performance, pricing and other characteristics including high-volume DDR3 and DDR2 products as well as specialty DRAM memory products including Mobile Low Power DRAM ("LPDRAM"), DDR, SDRAM, Reduced Latency DRAM ("RLDRAM") and Pseudo-static DRAM ("PSRAM").

DDR3 and DDR2 : DDR3 and DDR2 are standardized, high-density, high-volume DRAM products that are sold primarily for use as main system memory in computers and servers. DDR3 and DDR2 products offer high speed and high bandwidth at a relatively low cost compared to other DRAM products. DDR3 products were 21%, 22% and 7% of our total net sales in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. DDR2 products were 10%, 24% and 22% of our total net sales in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

We offer DDR3 products in 1 gigabit ("Gb"), 2Gb and 4 Gb densities and DDR2 products in 256 megabit ("Mb"), 512 Mb, 1 gigabit and 2 Gb densities. We expect these densities will be necessary to meet future customer demands for a broad array of products and offer these products in multiple configurations, speeds and package types.

Specialty DRAM products : We also offer DRAM memory products including DDR and DDR2 Mobile LPDRAM, DDR, SDRAM, RLDRAM and PSRAM in densities ranging from 64 Mb to 2 Gb. LPDRAM products are used primarily in laptop computers, tablets, and other consumer devices that require low power consumption. Our other specialty DRAM products are used primarily in networking devices, servers, consumer electronics, communications equipment and computer peripherals as well as computer memory upgrades. Aggregate sales of LPDRAM and our other DRAM products were 10%, 14% and 21% of our total net sales in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

NAND Flash Memory ("NAND")

NAND products are electrically re-writable, non-volatile semiconductor memory devices that retain content when power is turned off. NAND sales were 36%, 28% and 39% of our total net sales in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. NAND products are sold by the NSG, WSG and ESG segments. NAND is ideal for mass-storage devices due to its fast erase and write times, high density, and low cost per bit relative to other solid-state memory. Removable storage devices, such as USB and Flash memory cards, are used with applications such as personal computers, digital still cameras, MP3/4 players and mobile phones. Embedded NAND-based storage devices are utilized in mobile phones, MP3/4 players, computers, solid-state drives ("SSDs"), tablets and other personal and consumer applications. The market for NAND products has grown rapidly and we expect it to continue to grow due to demand for these and other removable and embedded storage devices.

Our NAND products feature a small cell structure that enables higher densities for demanding applications. We offer Single-Level Cell ("SLC") NAND products and Multi-Level Cell ("MLC") NAND products, which have two or more times the bit density of SLC NAND products. In 2011, we offered SLC NAND products in 1 Gb, 2 Gb, 4 Gb and 8 Gb densities. In addition, we offered 8 Gb, 16 Gb, 32 Gb and 64 Gb 2-bit-per-cell MLC NAND products and 32 Gb and 64 Gb 3-bit-per-cell MLC NAND products. We offer high-speed NAND products that are compatible with advanced interfaces. We offer NAND Flash in multichip packages ("MCPs") that incorporate NAND Flash with other memory products to create a single package that simplifies design while improving performance and functionality.

We offer next-generation RealSSD™ solid-state drives for enterprise server and notebook applications which feature higher performance, reduced power consumption and enhanced reliability as compared to typical hard disk drives. Using our SLC and MLC NAND process technology, these SSDs are offered in 2.5-inch and 1.8-inch form factors, with densities up to 512 gigabytes. We also offer embedded USB devices with densities up to 16 gigabytes. We are sampling enterprise PCIe SSDs with capacities up to 700 gigabytes. We expect that demand for SSDs will continue to increase significantly over the next several years.

Through our Lexar™ brand, we sell high-performance digital media products and other flash-based storage products through retail and original equipment manufacturing ("OEM") channels. Our digital media products include a variety of flash memory cards and JumpDrive™ products with a range of speeds, capacities and value-added features. We offer flash memory cards in a variety of speeds and capacities and in all major media formats, including: CompactFlash, Memory Stick and Secure Digital ("SD"). CompactFlash and Memory Stick products sold by us incorporate our patented controller technology. Other products, including SD memory cards and some JumpDrive™ products, incorporate third party controllers. We sell products under our Lexar™ brand and manufacture products that are sold under other brand names. We also resell flash memory products that are purchased from other NAND Flash suppliers.

NOR Flash Memory ("NOR")

NOR products are electrically re-writable, non-volatile semiconductor memory devices that retain content when power is turned off, offer fast read times due to random access capability and have execute-in-place ("XiP") capability that enables processors to read NOR without first accessing RAM. These capabilities make NOR ideal for storing program code in wireless and embedded applications. Our NOR sales originated from the May 7, 2010 acquisition of Numonyx and were 18% and 5% of our total net sales for 2011 and 2010, respectively. NOR products are sold by the WSG and ESG segments.

We offer both parallel and serial interface NOR products in a broad range of densities, packages, and features. Our parallel NOR products are constructed to meet the needs of the consumer electronics, industrial, wired and wireless communications, computing and automotive applications. These products offer high densities, XiP performance, architectural flexibility and proven reliability in rigorous industrial settings. Our serial NOR products are designed to meet the needs of consumer electronics, industrial, wired communications, and computing applications. These products offer industry-standard packaging, pinouts, command sets and chipset compatibility.

Phase Change Memory ("PCM")

PCM is a new memory technology that combines the attributes of NOR, NAND and RAM, simplifying memory and producing more capabilities within a single chip. PCM is bit-alterable, non-volatile memory featuring fast read/write/erase speeds that is highly scalable to lower line-width technologies. We currently offer both parallel and serial interface PCM products and expect that the market for these products will increase significantly in the next several years.

Partnering Arrangements

The following is a summary of our partnering arrangements as of September 1, 2011:

		Partner(s)	Approximate Micron Ownership Interest	Formed/ Acquired	Product Market
Consolidated Entities:					
IMFT	(1)	Intel Corporation	51%		2006 NAND Flash
IMFS	(1)	Intel Corporation	86%		2007 NAND Flash
MP Mask	(2)	Photronics, Inc.	50%		2006 Photomasks
Equity Method Investments:					
Inotera	(3)	Nanya Technology Corporation	30%		2009 DRAM
MeiYa	(3)	Nanya Technology Corporation	50%		2008 DRAM
Transform	(4)	Origin Energy Limited	50%		2010 Solar Panels
Aptina	(5)	Riverwood Capital LLC and TPG Partners VI, L.P.	35%		CMOS Image 2009 Sensors

- IM Flash:** We partner with Intel Corporation ("Intel") for the design, development and manufacture of NAND Flash products. In connection therewith, we have formed two joint ventures with Intel to manufacture NAND Flash memory products for the exclusive benefit of the partners: IM Flash Technologies, LLC ("IMFT") and IM Flash Singapore LLP ("IMFS") (collectively, "IM Flash"). As of September 1, 2011, we owned an approximate 51% interest in IMFT and an approximate 86% interest in IMFS with the remaining interests held by Intel. Our ownership interest in IMFS increased from 51% prior to the second quarter of 2010 to 86% on September 1, 2011 as Intel did not match our capital contributions. On September 26, 2011, Intel participated in a capital call of IMFS by contributing \$131 million. After that capital call, our ownership interest in IMFS was reduced to 82%. The partners share the output of IM Flash generally in proportion to their investment in IM Flash. We sell NAND Flash products to Intel through IM Flash at long-term negotiated prices approximating cost. We generally share product design and other research and development costs equally with Intel. In 2011, IM Flash began ramping production at a new Singapore wafer fabrication facility and we expect that output from this facility will significantly increase our overall NAND Flash production in 2012. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Consolidated Variable Interest Entities – NAND Flash joint ventures with Intel" note.)
- MP Mask:** We produce photomasks for leading-edge and advanced next generation semiconductors through MP Mask Technology Center, LLC ("MP Mask"), a joint venture with Photronics, Inc. ("Photronics"). We and Photronics also have supply arrangements wherein we purchase a substantial majority of the reticles produced by MP Mask. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Consolidated Variable Interest Entities – MP Mask Technology Center, LLC." note.)

- (3) ***Inotera and MeiYa:*** We partner with Nanya Technology Corporation ("Nanya") for the design, development and manufacture of stack DRAM products, including the joint development of DRAM process technology. In connection therewith, we have partnered with Nanya in two Taiwan DRAM memory companies, Inotera Memories, Inc. ("Inotera") and MeiYa Technology Corporation ("MeiYa"). We have a supply agreement with Inotera and Nanya which gives us the right and obligation to purchase 50% of Inotera's semiconductor memory capacity subject to specific terms and conditions. Under the formula for this supply agreement, all parties' manufacturing costs related to wafers supplied by Inotera, as well as our and Nanya's revenue for the resale of products from wafers supplied by Inotera, are considered in determining costs for wafers from Inotera. Inotera accounted for 37% of our DRAM gigabit production in the fourth quarter of 2011. We also partner with Nanya to jointly develop process technology and designs to manufacture stack DRAM products. In connection with the partnering agreement, we have also deployed and licensed certain intellectual property related to the manufacture of stack DRAM products to Nanya and licensed certain intellectual property from Nanya. Under a cost-sharing arrangement effective beginning in April 2010, we generally share DRAM development costs equally with Nanya. In addition, in 2010 we began receiving royalties from Nanya for sales of stack DRAM products manufactured by or for Nanya with technology developed prior to April 2010. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Equity Method Investments – Inotera and MeiYa DRAM Joint Ventures with Nanya" note.)
- (4) ***Transform:*** On December 18, 2009, we acquired a 50% interest in Transform Solar Pty Limited ("Transform"), a subsidiary of Origin Energy Limited ("Origin") in exchange for nonmonetary assets with a fair value of \$65 million, consisting of manufacturing facilities, equipment, intellectual property and a fully-paid lease to a portion of our Boise, Idaho manufacturing facilities. Transform develops and manufactures photovoltaic solar panels. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Equity Method Investments – Transform" note.)
- (5) ***Aptina:*** We manufacture CMOS image sensor products for Aptina under a wafer supply agreement. We own 64% of Aptina's common stock and none of their preferred stock resulting in a total ownership interest in Aptina of 35%. Our investment in Aptina is accounted for as an equity method investment, in which we recognize our share of Aptina's results of operations based on our 64% share of Aptina's common stock. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Equity Method Investments – Aptina" note.)

Manufacturing

Our manufacturing facilities are located in the United States, China, Israel, Italy, Malaysia, Puerto Rico and Singapore. Our Inotera joint venture also has a wafer fabrication facility in Taiwan. In 2011, we sold our wafer fabrication facility in Japan to Tower Semiconductor Ltd. ("Tower") and entered into a supply agreement for Tower to manufacture products for us in the facility through approximately May 2014. Our manufacturing facilities generally operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Semiconductor manufacturing is extremely capital intensive, requiring large investments in sophisticated facilities and equipment. A significant portion of our semiconductor equipment is replaced every three to five years with increasingly advanced equipment. DRAM, NAND and NOR share common manufacturing processes, enabling us to leverage our product and process technologies and manufacturing infrastructure across these product lines.

Our process for manufacturing semiconductor products is complex, involving a number of precise steps, including wafer fabrication, assembly and test. Efficient production of semiconductor products requires utilization of advanced semiconductor manufacturing techniques and effective deployment of these techniques across multiple facilities. The primary determinants of manufacturing cost are die size, number of mask layers, number of fabrication steps and number of good die produced on each wafer. Other factors that contribute to manufacturing costs are wafer size, cost and sophistication of manufacturing equipment, equipment utilization, process complexity, cost of raw materials, labor productivity, package type and cleanliness of the manufacturing environment. We continuously enhance our production processes, reducing die sizes and transitioning to higher density products. In 2011, we transitioned the majority of our DRAM production to 42nm line-width process technology and began transitioning to 30nm line-width process technology. In 2011 most of our NAND Flash memory products were manufactured on our 25nm line-width process technology and we expect to continue transitioning to 20nm line-width process technology in 2012. In 2011, we manufactured all of our NAND Flash and our high-volume DRAM products on 300mm wafers. We manufactured NOR Flash, some specialty DRAM and CMOS image sensor products on 200mm wafers. In 2011, the majority of our NOR Flash memory products were manufactured on our 65nm line-width process technology and we expect to continue transitioning to 45nm line-width technology in 2012.

Wafer fabrication occurs in a highly controlled, clean environment to minimize dust and other yield- and quality-limiting contaminants. Despite stringent manufacturing controls, equipment errors, minute impurities in materials, defects in photomasks, circuit design marginalities or defects and dust particles can lead to wafers being scrapped and individual circuits being nonfunctional. Success of our manufacturing operations depends largely on minimizing defects to maximize yield of high-quality circuits. In this regard, we employ rigorous quality controls throughout the manufacturing, screening and testing processes. We are able to recover many nonstandard devices by testing and grading them to their highest level of functionality.

After fabrication, most silicon wafers are separated into individual die. We sell semiconductor products in both packaged and unpackaged (i.e. "bare die") forms. For packaged products, functional die are sorted, connected to external leads and encapsulated in plastic packages. We assemble products in a variety of packages, including TSOP (thin small outline package), TQFP (thin quad flat package) and FBGA (fine pitch ball grid array). Bare die products address customer requirements for smaller form factors and higher memory densities and provide superior flexibility for use in packaging technologies such as systems-in-a-package (SIPs) and multi-chip packages (MCPs), which reduce the board area required.

We test our products at various stages in the manufacturing process, perform high temperature burn-in on finished products and conduct numerous quality control inspections throughout the entire production flow. In addition, we use our proprietary AMBYX™ line of intelligent test and burn-in systems to perform simultaneous circuit tests of DRAM die during the burn-in process, capturing quality and reliability data and reducing testing time and cost.

We assemble a significant portion of our memory products into memory modules. Memory modules consist of an array of memory components attached to printed circuit boards ("PCBs") that insert directly into computer systems or other electronic devices. We also contract with independent foundries and assembly and testing organizations to manufacture Lexar-brand flash media products such as memory cards and USB devices.

We utilize subcontractors to perform a significant portion of our assembly and module assembly services. Outsourcing these services enables us to reduce costs and minimize our capital investment.

In recent years, we have produced an increasingly broad portfolio of products, which enhances our ability to allocate resources to our most profitable products but also increases the complexity of our manufacturing process. Although our product lines generally use similar manufacturing processes, our overall cost efficiency can be affected by frequent conversions to new products, the allocation of manufacturing capacity to more complex, smaller-volume parts and the reallocation of manufacturing capacity across various product lines.

NAND Flash Joint Ventures with Intel Corporation

Our IM Flash joint ventures with Intel manufacture NAND Flash memory products for the exclusive benefit of the partners. We share the output of IM Flash with Intel generally in proportion to our and Intel's investment in IM Flash. In 2011, IM Flash began ramping production at a new Singapore wafer fabrication facility and we expect that output from this facility will significantly increase our overall NAND Flash production in 2012.

Inotera

Under a supply agreement with Inotera, we have the right and obligation to obtain 50% of Inotera's total capacity of approximately 130,000 300mm DRAM wafer starts per month as of September 1, 2011. Inotera accounted for 33% of our DRAM gigabit production in 2011.

MP Mask

We produce photomasks for leading-edge and advanced next generation semiconductors through MP Mask. We and Photronics also have supply arrangements wherein we have agreed to purchase a substantial majority of the reticles produced by MP Mask.

Aptina Supply Agreement

We manufacture CMOS image sensor products for Aptina under a wafer supply agreement.

(See "Partnering Arrangements")

Availability of Raw Materials

Our production processes require raw materials that meet exacting standards, including several that are customized for, or are unique to, us. We generally have multiple sources and sufficient availability of supply. However, only a limited number of suppliers are capable of delivering certain raw materials that meet our standards. In some cases, materials are provided by a single supplier. Various factors could reduce the availability of raw materials such as silicon wafers, photomasks, chemicals, gases, photoresist, lead frames, molding compound and other materials. Shortages may occur from time to time in the future. In addition, transportation problems could delay our receipt of raw materials. Lead times for the supply of raw materials have been extended in the past. If our supply of raw materials is interrupted or our lead times extended, our results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected.

Marketing and Customers

Our products are sold into computing, consumer, networking, telecommunications, automotive, industrial and imaging markets. Market concentrations from 2011 net sales were approximately as follows: computing (including desktop PCs, servers, notebooks and workstations), 30% ; mobile, 25% ; consumer electronics, 15% ; and networking and storage, 15% . Sales to Intel, primarily of NAND Flash from our IM Flash joint ventures, were 10% of our net sales in 2011, 9% of our net sales in 2010, and 20% of our net sales in 2009. Sales to Hewlett-Packard Company, primarily of DRAM, were 9% of our net sales in 2011 and 13% of our net sales in 2010.

Our semiconductor memory products are offered under the Micron, Lexar®, Crucial™, SpecTek® and Numonyx® brand names and private labels. We market our semiconductor memory products primarily through our own direct sales force and maintain sales offices in our primary markets around the world. We sell Lexar-branded NAND Flash memory products primarily through retail channels and our Crucial™-branded products through a web-based customer direct sales channel as well as channel and distribution partners. Our products are also offered through independent sales representatives and distributors. Independent sales representatives obtain orders subject to final acceptance by us and are compensated on a commission basis. We make shipments against these orders directly to the customer. Distributors carry our products in inventory and typically sell a variety of other semiconductor products, including competitors' products. We maintain inventory at locations in close proximity to certain key customers to facilitate rapid delivery of products.

We offer products designed to meet the diverse needs of computing, server, automotive, networking, commercial/industrial, consumer electronics, mobile, embedded, security and medical applications. Many of our customers require a thorough review or qualification of semiconductor products, which may take several months.

Backlog

Because of volatile industry conditions, customers are reluctant to enter into long-term, fixed-price contracts. Accordingly, new order volumes for our semiconductor products fluctuate significantly. We typically accept orders with acknowledgment that the terms may be adjusted to reflect market conditions at the date of shipment. For these reasons, we do not believe that our order backlog as of any particular date is a reliable indicator of actual sales for any succeeding period.

Product Warranty

Because the design and manufacturing process for semiconductor products is highly complex, it is possible that we may produce products that do not comply with customer specifications, contain defects or are otherwise incompatible with end uses. In accordance with industry practice, we generally provide a limited warranty that our products are in compliance with our specifications existing at the time of delivery. Under our general terms and conditions of sale, liability for certain failures of product during a stated warranty period is usually limited to repair or replacement of defective items or return of, or a credit with respect to, amounts paid for such items. Under certain circumstances, we provide more extensive limited warranty coverage than that provided under our general terms and conditions.

Competition

We face intense competition in the semiconductor memory markets from a number of companies, including Elpida Memory, Inc.; Hynix Semiconductor Inc.; Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd; SanDisk Corporation; Spansion Inc. and Toshiba Corporation. Some of our competitors are large corporations or conglomerates that may have greater resources to withstand downturns in the semiconductor markets in which we compete, invest in technology and capitalize on growth opportunities. Our competitors seek to increase silicon capacity, improve yields, reduce die size and minimize mask levels in their product designs resulting in significantly increased worldwide supply and downward pressure on prices. Many of our high-volume memory products are manufactured to industry standard specifications, and as such, have similar performance characteristics to our competitors. For these high-volume memory products, the principal competitive factors are generally price and performance characteristics including: operating speed, power consumption, reliability, compatibility, size and form factors. For our other memory products, the aforementioned performance characteristics generally take precedent to pricing.

Research and Development

Our process technology research and development ("R&D") efforts are focused primarily on development of successively smaller line-width process technologies, which are designed to facilitate our transition to next generation memory products. Additional process technology R&D efforts focus on advanced computing and mobile memory architectures, the investigation of new opportunities that leverage our core semiconductor expertise and the development of new manufacturing materials. Product design and development efforts are concentrated on our high density DDR3 DRAM and LP-DDR2 mobile LPDRAM products as well as high density and mobile NAND Flash memory (including multi-level cell technology), NOR Flash memory, specialty memory, PCM and other next-generation memories and memory systems.

Our R&D expenses were \$791 million, \$624 million and \$647 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We generally share R&D process and design costs for NAND Flash equally with Intel and for DRAM equally with Nanya. As a result of reimbursements under our NAND Flash and DRAM cost sharing arrangements with our joint venture partners, our overall R&D expenses were reduced by \$236 million, \$155 million and \$107 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

To compete in the semiconductor memory industry, we must continue to develop technologically advanced products and processes. We believe that expansion of our semiconductor product offerings is necessary to meet expected market demand for specific memory solutions. Our process development center and largest design center are located at our corporate headquarters in Boise, Idaho. In 2011, we began construction of a new 450mm-wafer capable R&D facility in Boise which we expect will be ready for tool installations in the beginning of calendar year 2012. We have several additional product design centers in other strategic locations around the world. In addition, we develop leading edge photolithography mask technology at our MP Mask joint venture facility in Boise.

R&D expenses vary primarily with the number of development wafers processed, the cost of advanced equipment dedicated to new product and process development, and personnel costs. Because of the lead times necessary to manufacture our products, we typically begin to process wafers before completion of performance and reliability testing. We deem development of a product complete once the product has been thoroughly reviewed and tested for performance and reliability. R&D expenses can vary significantly depending on the timing of product qualification.

Geographic Information

Sales to customers outside the United States totaled \$7.4 billion for 2011 and included \$3.0 billion in sales to China, \$924 million in sales to Europe, \$744 million in sales to Taiwan, \$737 million in sales to Malaysia and \$1.5 billion in sales to the rest of the Asia Pacific region (excluding China, Malaysia and Taiwan). Sales to customers outside the United States totaled \$7.1 billion for 2010 and \$3.9 billion for 2009. As of September 1, 2011, we had net property, plant and equipment of \$3.6 billion in Singapore, \$3.5 billion in the United States, \$190 million in Italy, \$179 million in China, \$94 million in Israel, and \$36 million in other countries. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Geographic Information" note and "Item 1A. Risk Factors.")

Patents and Licenses

In recent years, we have been recognized as a leader in per capita and quality of patents issued. As of September 1, 2011, we owned approximately 17,100 U.S. patents and 3,200 foreign patents. In addition, we have numerous U.S. and foreign patent applications pending. Our patents have various terms expiring through 2030.

We have a number of patent and intellectual property license agreements. Some of these license agreements require us to make one-time or periodic payments. We may need to obtain additional patent licenses or renew existing license agreements in the future. We are unable to predict whether these license agreements can be obtained or renewed on acceptable terms.

In recent years, we have recovered some of our investment in technology through sales or licenses of intellectual property rights to joint venture partners and other third parties. We are pursuing additional opportunities to recover our investment in intellectual property through additional sales or licenses of intellectual property and potential partnering arrangements.

Employees

As of September 1, 2011, we had approximately 26,100 employees, of which approximately 15,500 were outside the United States, including approximately 7,600 in Singapore, 3,300 in Italy, 1,700 in China, 1,300 in Israel and 1,000 in Malaysia. Our employees include approximately 2,800 in our IM Flash joint ventures, primarily located in the United States and Singapore. Our employment levels can vary depending on market conditions and the level of our production, research and product and process development. Many of our employees are highly skilled and our continued success depends in part upon our ability to attract and retain such employees. The loss of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Environmental Compliance

Government regulations impose various environmental controls on raw materials and discharges, emissions and solid wastes from our manufacturing processes. In 2011, our wholly-owned wafer fabrication facilities continued to conform to the requirements of ISO 14001 certification. To continue certification, we met annual requirements in environmental policy, compliance, planning, management, structure and responsibility, training, communication, document control, operational control, emergency preparedness and response, record keeping and management review. While we have not experienced any materially adverse effects to our operations from environmental regulations, changes in the regulations could necessitate additional capital expenditures, modification of our operations or other compliance actions.

Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

Our officers are appointed annually by the Board of Directors and our directors are elected annually by our shareholders. Any directors appointed by the Board of Directors to fill vacancies on the Board serve until the next election by the shareholders. All officers and directors serve until their successors are duly chosen or elected and qualified, except in the case of earlier death, resignation or removal.

As of September 1, 2011, the following executive officers and directors were subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Name	Age	Position
Mark W. Adams	47	Vice President of Worldwide Sales
Steven R. Appleton	51	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
D. Mark Durcan	50	President and Chief Operating Officer
Thomas T. Eby	50	Vice President of Embedded Solutions
Ronald C. Foster	61	Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer
Glen W. Hawk	49	Vice President of NAND Solutions
Roderic W. Lewis	56	Vice President of Legal Affairs, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Mario Licciardello	69	Vice President of Wireless Solutions
Patrick T. Otte	49	Vice President of Human Resources
Brian J. Shields	49	Vice President of Worldwide Operations
Brian M. Shirley	42	Vice President of DRAM Solutions
Teruaki Aoki	69	Director
James W. Bagley	72	Director
Robert L. Bailey	54	Director
Patrick J. Byrne	50	Director
Mercedes Johnson	57	Director
Lawrence N. Mondry	51	Director
Robert E. Switz	65	Director

Mark W. Adams joined us in June 2006. From January 2006, until he joined us, Mr. Adams was the Chief Operating Officer of Lexar Media, Inc. Mr. Adams served as the Vice President of Sales and Marketing for Creative Labs, Inc. from December 2002 to January 2006. From March 2000 to September 2002, Mr. Adams was the Chief Executive Officer of Coresma, Inc. Mr. Adams holds a BA in Economics from Boston College and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

Steven R. Appleton joined us in February 1983 and has served in various capacities since that time. Mr. Appleton first became an officer in August 1989 and has served in various officer positions since that time. From April 1991 until July 1992 and since May 1994, Mr. Appleton has served on our Board of Directors. From September 1994 to June 2007, Mr. Appleton served as our Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors. From June 2007, Mr. Appleton served as our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board. Mr. Appleton holds a BA in Business Management from Boise State University.

D. Mark Durcan joined us in June 1984 and has served in various positions since that time. Mr. Durcan was appointed our Chief Operating Officer in February 2006 and President in June 2007. Mr. Durcan has been an officer since 1996. Mr. Durcan holds a BS and MChE in Chemical Engineering from Rice University.

Thomas T. Eby joined us in September 2010 and serves as our Vice President of Embedded Solutions. Mr. Eby was with Spansion Inc from October 2005 to September 2010 where he held leading roles in strategy and communications, sales and marketing, and integration. He was also the General Manager of and Executive Vice President of Spansion's embedded group. Mr. Eby previously held a variety of positions in sales and marketing and strategy with AMD. Mr. Eby holds a BS degree in Electrical Engineering and Computer Science from Princeton University.

Ronald C. Foster joined us in April 2008 and is the Chief Financial Officer and Vice President of Finance. In this position, Mr. Foster has oversight responsibilities of the financial aspects of Micron's worldwide operations. He was appointed to his current position in 2008 after serving as a member of the Board of Directors from June 2004 to April 2005. Before joining Micron, Mr. Foster was the chief financial officer of FormFactor, Inc. He previously served as the Chief Financial Officer for JDS Uniphase, Inc., and Novell, Inc., and has held senior financial management positions at Hewlett-Packard and Applied Materials. He is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Luxim, Inc. Mr. Foster holds an MBA from the University of Chicago and a BA in Economics from Whitman College.

Glen W. Hawk joined us in May 2010 and serves as our Vice President of NAND Solutions. Mr. Hawk served as the Vice President and General Manager of the Embedded Business Group for Numonyx from 2008 to May 2010. Prior to Numonyx, Mr. Hawk served as General Manager of the Flash Product Group for Intel Corporation. Mr. Hawk holds a BS in Chemical Engineering from the University of California, Berkeley.

Roderic W. Lewis joined us in August 1991 and has served in various capacities since that time. Mr. Lewis has served as our Vice President of Legal Affairs, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since July 1996. Mr. Lewis holds a BA in Economics and Asian Studies from Brigham Young University and a JD from Columbia University School of Law.

Mario Licciardello joined us in May 2010 and serves as our Vice President of Wireless Solutions. Mr. Licciardello served as the Chief Operating Officer for Numonyx since its inception in 2008 through May 2010. Prior to Numonyx, Mr. Licciardello served as Corporate Vice President and General Manager of the Flash Memories Group at STMicroelectronics N.V. Mr. Licciardello holds a BS in Physics from the University of Catania, Italy.

Patrick T. Otte joined us in 1987 and has served in various positions of increasing responsibility, including production and operations manager in several of our fabrication facilities and site director for our facility in Manassas, Virginia. Mr. Otte has served as our Vice President of Human Resources since March 2007. Mr. Otte holds a BS degree from St. Paul Bible College in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Brian J. Shields joined us in November 1986 and has served in various operational positions with us. Mr. Shields first became an officer in March 2003 and was Vice President of Wafer Fabrication starting December 2005 and has served as Vice President of Worldwide Operations from June 2010.

Brian M. Shirley joined us in August 1992 and has served in various positions since that time. Mr. Shirley became Vice President of Memory in February 2006 and has served as Vice President of DRAM Solutions from June 2010. Mr. Shirley holds a BS in Electrical Engineering from Stanford University.

Teruaki Aoki has served as President of Sony University since April 2005. Dr. Aoki has been associated with Sony since 1970 and has held various executive positions, including Senior Executive Vice President and Executive Officer of Sony Corporation as well as President and Chief Operating Officer of Sony Electronics, a U.S. subsidiary. Dr. Aoki holds a Ph.D. in Material Sciences from Northwestern University as well as a BS in Applied Physics from the University of Tokyo. He was elected as an IEEE Fellow in 2003 and serves as Advisory Board Member of Kellogg School of Management of Northwestern University. Dr. Aoki also serves on the board of Citizen Holdings Co., Ltd. Dr. Aoki is the Chairman of the Board's Compensation Committee. He has served on our Board of Directors since 2006.

James W. Bagley became the Executive Chairman of Lam Research Corporation ("Lam"), a supplier of semiconductor manufacturing equipment, in June 2005. From August 1997 through June 2005, Mr. Bagley served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Lam. Mr. Bagley is a member of the Board of Directors of Teradyne, Inc. He has served on our Board of Directors since June 1997. Mr. Bagley holds MS and BS degrees in Electrical Engineering from Mississippi State University.

Robert L. Bailey was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of PMC-Sierra ("PMC") from 2005 until May 2011 and also served as PMC's Chairman from February 2000 until February 2003. Mr. Bailey served as a director of PMC since October 1996. He also served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of PMC from July 1997 until May 2008. PMC is a leading provider of broadband communication and semiconductor storage solutions for the next-generation Internet. Mr. Bailey currently serves on the Board of Directors of Entropic Communications. Mr. Bailey holds a BS degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Bridgeport and an MBA from the University of Dallas. He has served on our Board of Directors since 2007.

Patrick J. Byrne has served as Director, President and Chief Executive Officer of Intermec, Inc. ("Intermec") since July 2007. Intermec develops and integrates products, services and technologies that identify, track and manage supply chain assets and information. Prior to joining Intermec, Mr. Byrne served as a Senior Vice President and President of the Electronic Measurement Group of Agilent Technologies Inc., a bio-analytical and electronic measurement company, from February 2005 to March 2007. Prior to assuming that position, Mr. Byrne served as Vice President and General Manager for Agilent's Electronic Products and Solutions Group's Wireless Business Unit from September 2001 to February 2005. He served as Vice President for Agilent's Electronic Products and Solutions Group's Product Generation Units from 1999 to 2001. Mr. Byrne is also a member of the Board of Directors of Flow International, a manufacturer of ultrahigh-pressure waterjet technology, and a leading provider of robotics and assembly equipment. Mr. Byrne received his BS degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of California, Berkeley, and his MS degree in Electrical Engineering from Stanford University. Mr. Byrne joined our Board of Directors in April 2011.

Mercedes Johnson was the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Avago Technologies Limited, a supplier of analog interface components for communications, industrial and consumer applications, from December 2005 to August 2008. She also served as the Senior Vice President, Finance, of Lam from June 2004 to January 2005 and as Lam's Chief Financial Officer from May 1997 to May 2004. Ms. Johnson holds a degree in Accounting from the University of Buenos Aires and currently serves on the Board of Directors for Intersil Corporation and Juniper Networks, Inc. Ms. Johnson is the Chairman of the Board's Audit Committee and has served on our Board of Directors since 2005.

Lawrence N. Mondry was the President and Chief Executive Officer of CSK Auto Corporation ("CSK"), a specialty retailer of automotive aftermarket parts, from August 2007 to July 2008. Prior to his appointment at CSK, Mr. Mondry served as the Chief Executive Officer of CompUSA Inc. from November 2003 to May 2006. Mr. Mondry joined CompUSA in 1990. Mr. Mondry is the Chairman of the Board's Governance Committee and Presiding Director. He has served on our Board of Directors since 2005.

Robert E. Switz was the Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of ADC Telecommunications, Inc., ("ADC"), a supplier of network infrastructure products and services from August 2003 until December 2010, when Tyco Electronics Ltd. acquired ADC. Mr. Switz joined ADC in 1994 and throughout his career there held numerous leadership positions. Mr. Switz holds an MBA from the University of Bridgeport as well as a degree in Marketing/Economics from Quinnipiac University. Mr. Switz also serves on the Board of Directors for Broadcom Corporation, GT Advanced Technologies and Leap Wireless International, Inc. He has served on our Board of Directors since 2006.

There are no family relationships between any of our directors or executive officers.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the factors discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-K, the following are important factors which could cause actual results or events to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of us.

We have experienced dramatic declines in average selling prices for our semiconductor memory products which have adversely affected our business.

If average selling prices for our memory products decrease faster than we can decrease per gigabit costs, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially adversely affected. We have experienced significant decreases in our average selling prices in recent years as noted in the table below. In some prior periods, average selling prices for our memory products have been below our manufacturing costs.

	DRAM	NAND Flash
	(percentage change in average selling prices)	
2011 from 2010	(39)%	(17)%
2010 from 2009	28 % *	(18)%
2009 from 2008	(52)%	(56)%
2008 from 2007	(51)%	(67)%
2007 from 2006	(23)%	(56)%

* Only increase in DRAM pricing since 2004.

We may be unable to reduce our per gigabit manufacturing costs at the rate average selling prices decline.

Our gross margins are dependent upon continuing decreases in per gigabit manufacturing costs achieved through improvements in our manufacturing processes, including reducing the die size of our existing products. In future periods, we may be unable to reduce our per gigabit manufacturing costs at sufficient levels to improve or maintain gross margins. Factors that may limit our ability to reduce costs include, but are not limited to, strategic product diversification decisions affecting product mix, the increasing complexity of manufacturing processes, technological barriers and changes in process technologies or products that may require relatively larger die sizes. Per gigabit manufacturing costs may also be affected by the relatively smaller production quantities and shorter product lifecycles of certain specialty memory products.

An adverse outcome relating to allegations of anticompetitive conduct could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

On May 5, 2004, Rambus, Inc. ("Rambus") filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California (San Francisco County) against us and other DRAM suppliers alleging that the defendants harmed Rambus by engaging in concerted and unlawful efforts affecting Rambus DRAM ("RDRAM") by eliminating competition and stifling innovation in the market for computer memory technology and computer memory chips. Rambus' complaint alleges various causes of action under California state law including, among other things, a conspiracy to restrict output and fix prices, a conspiracy to monopolize, intentional interference with prospective economic advantage, and unfair competition. Rambus is seeking a judgment for damages of approximately \$3.9 billion, joint and several liability, trebling of damages awarded, punitive damages, a permanent injunction enjoining the defendants from the conduct alleged in the complaint, interest, and attorneys' fees and costs. Trial began on June 20, 2011, and the case went to the jury on September 21, 2011. At the time of this filing, a jury verdict is pending. We cannot predict when a verdict will be reached or when a formal judgment would be entered by the Court subsequent to a verdict. In the event of an adverse judgment, we would anticipate filing appropriate post-judgment motions and appeals. We may be required to post a bond or other security to stay enforcement of an adverse judgment pending appeal. Depending on the amount required, we cannot assure you we would be able to obtain sufficient security to pursue an appeal. We are unable to predict the outcome of this lawsuit and therefore cannot determine the likelihood of loss nor estimate a range of possible loss. Accordingly, we have not provided an accrual for an adverse judgment in the September 1, 2011, financial statements. However, we have accrued a liability and charged operations for estimated costs to successfully defend the matter. An adverse judgment may have a material impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition, including liquidity.

On September 24, 2010, Oracle America Inc. ("Oracle"), successor to Sun Microsystems, a DRAM purchaser that opted-out of a direct purchaser class action suit that was settled, filed suit against us in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint alleges DRAM price-fixing and other violations of federal and state antitrust and unfair competition laws based on purported conduct for the period from August 1, 1998 through at least June 15, 2002. Oracle is seeking joint and several damages, trebled, as well as restitution, disgorgement, attorneys' fees, costs and injunctive relief.

We are unable to predict the outcome of these lawsuits. An adverse court determination in any of these lawsuits alleging violations of antitrust laws could result in significant liability and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The semiconductor memory industry is highly competitive.

We face intense competition in the semiconductor memory market from a number of companies, including Elpida Memory, Inc.; Hynix Semiconductor Inc.; Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.; SanDisk Corporation; Spansion Inc. and Toshiba Corporation. Some of our competitors are large corporations or conglomerates that may have greater resources to withstand downturns in the semiconductor markets in which we compete, invest in technology and capitalize on growth opportunities. Our competitors seek to increase silicon capacity, improve yields, reduce die size and minimize mask levels in their product designs. The transitions to smaller line-width process technologies and 300mm wafers in the industry have resulted in significant increases in the worldwide supply of semiconductor memory. Increases in worldwide supply of semiconductor memory also result from semiconductor memory fab capacity expansions, either by way of new facilities, increased capacity utilization or reallocation of other semiconductor production to semiconductor memory production. Our competitors may increase capital expenditures resulting in future increases in worldwide supply. Increases in worldwide supply of semiconductor memory, if not accompanied with commensurate increases in demand, would lead to further declines in average selling prices for our products and would materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The downturn in the worldwide economy may harm our business.

The downturn in the worldwide economy had an adverse effect on our business. A continuation or further deterioration of depressed economic conditions could have an even greater adverse effect on our business. Adverse economic conditions affect demand for devices that incorporate our products, such as personal computers and other computing and networking products, mobile devices, Flash memory cards and USB devices. Reduced demand for our products could result in continued market oversupply and significant decreases in our average selling prices. A continuation of current negative conditions in worldwide credit markets would limit our ability to obtain external financing to fund our operations and capital expenditures. In addition, we may experience losses on our holdings of cash and investments due to failures of financial institutions and other parties. Difficult economic conditions may also result in a higher rate of losses on our accounts receivables due to credit defaults. As a result, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Inotera's liquidity risk may adversely impact our ownership interest and supply agreement.

Because of significant market declines in the selling price of DRAM, Inotera incurred net losses of \$278 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2011. Also, Inotera's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$2.3 billion as of June 30, 2011, which exposes Inotera to liquidity risk. Further, under generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China, Inotera reported a loss for its quarter ended September 30, 2011 of an additional New Taiwan dollars 7,022 million (approximately \$241 million U.S. dollars). Inotera's management has developed plans to improve its liquidity. If Inotera is unable to adequately improve its liquidity, we may have to impair our \$323 million investment in Inotera. In connection with our ownership equity interest in Inotera, we have rights and obligations to purchase 50% of the wafer production capacity of Inotera. In 2011, we purchased \$ 641 million of DRAM products from Inotera, and our supply from Inotera accounted for 37% of our DRAM gigabit production in the fourth quarter of 2011. As a result, if our supply of DRAM from Inotera is impacted, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our supply agreement with Inotera involves numerous risks.

Our supply agreement with Inotera involves numerous risks including the following:

- we have experienced difficulties and delays in ramping production at Inotera on our technology and may continue to experience difficulties and delays in the future;
- we may experience continued difficulties in transferring technology to Inotera;
- costs associated with manufacturing inefficiencies resulting from underutilized capacity;

- difficulties in obtaining high yield and throughput due to differences in Inotera's manufacturing processes from our other fabrication facilities;
- uncertainties around the timing and amount of wafer supply we will receive under the supply agreement; and
- the cost of our product obtained from Inotera is impacted by Nanya's revenue and back-end manufacturing costs for product obtained from Inotera.

The acquisition of our ownership interest in Inotera from Qimonda has been legally challenged by the administrator of the insolvency proceedings for Qimonda.

On January 20, 2011, Dr. Michael Jaffé, administrator for Qimonda AG ("Qimonda") insolvency proceedings, filed suit against us and Micron Semiconductor B.V., our Netherlands subsidiary, in the District Court of Munich, Civil Chamber. The complaint seeks to void under Section 133 of the German Insolvency Act a share purchase agreement between us and Qimonda in fall 2008 pursuant to which we purchased all of Qimonda's shares of Inotera Memories, Inc. and seeks an order requiring us to retransfer the Inotera shares to the Qimonda estate. The complaint also seeks to terminate under Sections 103 or 133 of the German Insolvency Code a patent cross license between us and Qimonda entered into at the same time as the share purchase agreement. A hearing is scheduled to begin on November 9, 2011. We are unable to predict the outcome of this lawsuit. The final resolution of this lawsuit could result in the loss of the Inotera shares or equivalent monetary damages and the termination of the patent cross license, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation or financial condition.

Our future success may depend on our ability to develop and produce competitive new memory technologies.

Our key semiconductor memory technologies of DRAM, NAND Flash and NOR Flash face technological barriers to continue to meet long-term customer needs. These barriers include potential limitations on the ability to shrink products in order to reduce costs, meet higher density requirements, and improve power consumption and reliability. To meet these requirements, we expect that new memory technologies will be developed by the semiconductor memory industry. Our competitors are working to develop new memory technologies that may offer performance and/or cost advantages to our existing memory technologies and render existing technologies obsolete. Accordingly, our future success may depend on our ability to develop and produce viable and competitive new memory technologies. There can be no assurance of the following:

- that we will be successful in developing competitive new semiconductor memory technologies;
- that we will be able to cost-effectively manufacture new products;
- that we will be able to successfully market these technologies; and
- that margins generated from sales of these products will allow us to recover costs of development efforts.

If our efforts to develop new semiconductor memory technologies are unsuccessful, our business results of operations or financial condition may be adversely affected.

We may be unable to generate sufficient cash flows or obtain access to external financing necessary to fund our operations and make adequate capital investments.

Our cash flows from operations depend primarily on the volume of semiconductor memory sold, average selling prices and per unit manufacturing costs. To develop new product and process technologies, support future growth, achieve operating efficiencies and maintain product quality, we must make significant capital investments in manufacturing technology, capital equipment, facilities, research and development, and product and process technology. We estimate that capital spending for 2012 will be approximately \$2 billion. The actual amounts for 2012 will vary depending on funding participation by joint venture partners and market conditions. As of September 1, 2011, we had cash and equivalents of \$2,160 million, of which \$ 327 million consisted of cash and investments of IM Flash that is generally not available to finance our other operations. In the past we have utilized external sources of financing when needed. As a result of the downturn in general economic conditions and the adverse conditions in the credit markets, it may be difficult for us to obtain financing on terms acceptable to us. We cannot assure you that we will be able to generate sufficient cash flows or find other sources of financing to fund our operations, make adequate capital investments to remain competitive in terms of technology development and cost efficiency, or access capital markets. Our inability to do the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Our joint ventures and strategic partnerships involve numerous risks.

We have entered into partnering arrangements to manufacture products and develop new manufacturing process technologies and products. These arrangements include our IM Flash NAND Flash joint ventures with Intel, our Inotera DRAM joint venture with Nanya, our MP Mask joint venture with Photronics, our Transform joint venture with Origin Energy and our CMOS image sensor wafer supply agreement with Aptina . These joint ventures and strategic partnerships are subject to various risks that could adversely affect the value of our investments and our results of operations. These risks include the following:

- our interests could diverge from our partners or we may not be able to agree with partners on ongoing manufacturing and operational activities, or on the amount, timing or nature of further investments in our joint venture;
- we may experience difficulties in transferring technology to joint ventures;
- we may experience difficulties and delays in ramping production at joint ventures;
- our control over the operations of our joint ventures is limited;
- we may need to recognize our share of losses from Inotera, Aptina or Transform in our future results of operations;
- due to financial constraints, our joint venture partners may be unable to meet their commitments to us or our joint ventures and may pose credit risks for our transactions with them;
- due to differing business models or long-term business goals, our partners may decide not to join us in capital contributions to our joint ventures, which may result in us increasing our capital contributions to such ventures, resulting in additional cash expenditures by us; for example, our contributions to IM Flash Singapore in 2011 and 2010 totaled \$ 1,580 million and \$128 million, respectively, while Intel's contributions totaled \$ 0 and \$38 million, respectively;
- the terms of our partnering arrangements may turn out to be unfavorable;
- cash flows may be inadequate to fund increased capital requirements; and
- changes in tax, legal or regulatory requirements may necessitate changes in the agreements with our partners.

If our joint ventures and strategic partnerships are unsuccessful, our business, results of operations or financial condition may be adversely affected.

An adverse determination that our products or manufacturing processes infringe the intellectual property rights of others could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

On January 13, 2006, Rambus filed a lawsuit against us in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. Rambus alleges that certain of our DDR2, DDR3, RLDRAM, and RLDRAM II products infringe as many as fourteen Rambus patents and seeks monetary damages, treble damages, and injunctive relief. The accused products account for a significant portion of our net sales. On June 2, 2006, we filed an answer and counterclaim against Rambus alleging, among other things, antitrust and fraud claims. On January 9, 2009, in another lawsuit involving us and Rambus and involving allegations by Rambus of patent infringement against us in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware, Judge Robinson entered an opinion in favor of us holding that Rambus had engaged in spoliation and that the twelve Rambus patents in the suit were unenforceable against us. Rambus subsequently appealed the Delaware Court's decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On May 13, 2011, the Federal Circuit affirmed Judge Robinson's finding of spoliation, but vacated the dismissal sanction and remanded the case to the Delaware District Court for analysis of the remedy based on the Federal Circuit's decision. The Northern District of California Court stayed a trial of the patent phase of the Northern District of California case upon appeal of the spoliation issue to the Federal Circuit. (See "Item 1. Legal Proceedings" for additional details on this lawsuit and other Rambus matters pending in the U.S. and Europe.)

We are unable to predict the outcome of assertions of infringement made against us. A court determination that our products or manufacturing processes infringe the intellectual property rights of others could result in significant liability and/or require us to make material changes to our products and/or manufacturing processes. Any of the foregoing results could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We have a number of patent and intellectual property license agreements. Some of these license agreements require us to make one time or periodic payments. We may need to obtain additional patent licenses or renew existing license agreements in the future. We are unable to predict whether these license agreements can be obtained or renewed on acceptable terms.

Products that fail to meet specifications, are defective or that are otherwise incompatible with end uses could impose significant costs on us.

Products that do not meet specifications or that contain, or are perceived by our customers to contain, defects or that are otherwise incompatible with end uses could impose significant costs on us or otherwise materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. In recent periods we have further diversified and expanded our product offerings which could potentially increase the chance that one of our products could fail to meet specifications in a particular application. If problems with nonconforming, defective or incompatible products occur after we have shipped such products, we could be adversely affected in several ways, including the following:

- we may be required to replace product or otherwise compensate customers for costs incurred or damages caused by defective or incompatible product, and
- we may encounter adverse publicity, which could cause a decrease in sales of our products.

We may make future acquisitions and alliances, which involve numerous risks.

Acquisitions and the formation of alliances, such as joint ventures and other partnering arrangements, involve numerous risks including the following:

- integrating the operations, technologies and products of acquired or newly formed entities into our operations;
- increasing capital expenditures to upgrade and maintain facilities;
- increasing debt to finance an acquisition or formation of a new business;
- diverting management's attention from normal daily operations;
- managing larger or more complex operations and facilities and employees in separate and diverse geographic areas; and
- hiring and retaining key employees.

Acquisitions of, or alliances with, high-technology companies are inherently risky, and future transactions may not be successful and may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The limited availability of raw materials, supplies or capital equipment could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our operations require raw materials that meet exacting standards. We generally have multiple sources of supply for our raw materials. However, only a limited number of suppliers are capable of delivering certain raw materials that meet our standards. In some cases, materials are provided by a single supplier. Various factors could reduce the availability of raw materials such as silicon wafers, photomasks, chemicals, gases, photoresist, lead frames and molding compound. Shortages may occur from time to time in the future. In addition, disruptions in transportation lines could delay our receipt of raw materials. Lead times for the supply of raw materials have been extended in the past. If our supply of raw materials is disrupted or our lead times extended, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our operations are dependent on our ability to procure advanced semiconductor equipment that enables the transition to lower cost manufacturing processes. For certain key types of equipment, including photolithography tools, we are sometimes dependent on a single supplier. In recent periods we have experienced difficulties in obtaining some equipment on a timely basis due to the supplier's limited capacity. Our inability to obtain this equipment timely could adversely affect our ability to transition to next generation manufacturing processes and reduce costs. Delays in obtaining equipment could also impede our ability to ramp production at new facilities and increase our overall costs of the ramp. If we are unable to obtain advanced semiconductor equipment timely, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

New product development may be unsuccessful.

We are developing new products that complement our traditional memory products or leverage their underlying design or process technology. We have made significant investments in product and process technologies and anticipate expending significant resources for new semiconductor product development over the next several years. The process to develop DRAM, NAND Flash, NOR Flash and certain specialty memory products requires us to demonstrate advanced functionality and performance, many times well in advance of a planned ramp of production, in order to secure design wins with our customers. We cannot assure you that our product development efforts will be successful, that we will be able to cost-effectively manufacture new products, that we will be able to successfully market these products or that margins generated from sales of these products will allow us to recover costs of development efforts.

Our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards may be limited.

We have a valuation allowance against substantially all U.S. net deferred tax assets. As of September 1, 2011, our federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards were \$2.9 billion, \$2.0 billion and \$529 million, respectively. If not utilized, substantially all of our federal and state net operating loss carryforwards will expire in 2022 to 2031 and the foreign net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2015. As of September 1, 2011, our federal and state tax credit carryforwards were \$206 million and \$215 million respectively. If not utilized, substantially all of our federal and state tax credit carryforwards will expire in 2013 to 2031. As a consequence of prior business acquisitions, utilization of the tax benefits for some of the tax carryforwards is subject to limitations imposed by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and some portion or all of these carryforwards may not be available to offset any future taxable income. The determination of these tax limitations is complex and requires a significant amount of judgment by us with respect to analysis of past transactions.

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Across our multi-national operations, there are transactions and balances denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar (our reporting currency), primarily the Singapore dollar, euro and yen. We recorded net losses from changes in currency exchange rates of \$ 6 million for 2011 and \$23 million for 2010. To the extent our assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar as of September 1, 2011 are not hedged, we estimate that a 1% change in the exchange rate versus the U.S. dollar would expose us to foreign currency gains or losses of approximately U.S. \$ 2 million for the euro and U.S. \$ 1 million for the yen and Singapore dollar. In the event that the U.S. dollar weakens significantly compared to the Singapore dollar, euro or yen, our results of operations or financial condition may be adversely affected.

We face risks associated with our international sales and operations that could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Sales to customers outside the United States approximated 84% of our consolidated net sales for 2011. In addition, a substantial portion of our manufacturing operations are located outside the United States. In particular, a significant portion of our manufacturing operations are concentrated in Singapore. Our international sales and operations are subject to a variety of risks, including:

- export and import duties, changes to import and export regulations, and restrictions on the transfer of funds;
- compliance with U.S. and international laws involving international operations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, export control laws and similar rules and regulations;
- political and economic instability;
- problems with the transportation or delivery of our products;
- issues arising from cultural or language differences and labor unrest;
- longer payment cycles and greater difficulty in collecting accounts receivable;
- compliance with trade, technical standards and other laws in a variety of jurisdictions;
- contractual and regulatory limitations on our ability to maintain flexibility with our staffing levels;
- disruptions to our manufacturing operations as a result of actions imposed by foreign governments;
- changes in economic policies of foreign governments; and
- difficulties in staffing and managing international operations.

These factors may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

If our manufacturing process is disrupted, our business, results of operations or financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

We manufacture products using highly complex processes that require technologically advanced equipment and continuous modification to improve yields and performance. Difficulties in the manufacturing process or the effects from a shift in product mix can reduce yields or disrupt production and may increase our per gigabit manufacturing costs. Additionally, our control over operations at our IM Flash, Inotera, MP Mask and Transform joint ventures is limited by our agreements with our partners. From time to time, we have experienced disruptions in our manufacturing process as a result of power outages, improperly functioning equipment and equipment failures. If production at a fabrication facility is disrupted for any reason, manufacturing yields may be adversely affected or we may be unable to meet our customers' requirements and they may purchase products from other suppliers. This could result in a significant increase in manufacturing costs or loss of revenues or damage to customer relationships, which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We may incur additional material restructure charges in future periods.

In response to a severe downturn in the semiconductor memory industry and global economic conditions, we implemented restructure initiatives that resulted in net charges of \$70 million in 2009 and \$33 million in 2008. We may need to implement further restructure initiatives in future periods. As a result of these initiatives, we could incur restructure charges, lose production output, lose key personnel and experience disruptions in our operations and difficulties in delivering products timely.

Consolidation of industry participants and governmental assistance to some of our competitors may contribute to uncertainty in the semiconductor memory industry and negatively impact our ability to compete.

In recent years, supply of memory products has significantly exceeded customer demand resulting in significant declines in average selling prices of DRAM, NAND Flash and NOR Flash products and substantial operating losses by us and our competitors. The operating losses as well as limited access to sources of financing have led to the deterioration in the financial condition of a number of industry participants. Some of our competitors may try to enhance their capacity and lower their cost structure through consolidation. In addition, some governments have provided, or are considering providing, significant financial assistance to some of our competitors. Consolidation of industry competitors could put us at a competitive disadvantage.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters are located in Boise, Idaho. The following is a summary of our principal facilities as of September 1, 2011:

Location	Principal Operations
Boise, Idaho	R&D including wafer fabrication and reticle manufacturing
Lehi, Utah	Wafer fabrication
Manassas, Virginia	Wafer fabrication
Singapore	Three wafer fabrication facilities and a test, assembly and module assembly facility
Avezzano, Italy	Wafer fabrication
Nampa, Idaho	Test
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	Module assembly and test
Xi'an, China	Test
Qiryat Gat, Israel	Wafer fabrication
Muar, Malaysia	Module assembly and test
Agrate, Italy	R&D including wafer fabrication

We also own and lease a number of other facilities in locations throughout the world that are used for design, research and development, and sales and marketing activities.

Our facility in Lehi and one of our facilities in Singapore are owned and operated by our IM Flash joint venture with Intel. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Consolidated Variable Interest Entities – NAND Flash Joint Ventures with Intel" note.)

We believe that our existing facilities are suitable and adequate for our present purposes. We do not identify or allocate assets by operating segment. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Geographic Information" note.)

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Antitrust Matters

On May 5, 2004, Rambus, Inc. ("Rambus") filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California (San Francisco County) against us and other DRAM suppliers alleging that the defendants harmed Rambus by engaging in concerted and unlawful efforts affecting Rambus DRAM ("RDRAM") by eliminating competition and stifling innovation in the market for computer memory technology and computer memory chips. Rambus' complaint alleges various causes of action under California state law including, among other things, a conspiracy to restrict output and fix prices, a conspiracy to monopolize, intentional interference with prospective economic advantage, and unfair competition. Rambus is seeking a judgment for damages of approximately \$3.9 billion, joint and several liability, trebling of damages awarded, punitive damages, a permanent injunction enjoining the defendants from the conduct alleged in the complaint, interest, and attorneys' fees and costs. Trial began on June 20, 2011, and the case went to the jury on September 21, 2011. At the time of this filing, a jury verdict is pending. We cannot predict when a verdict will be reached or when a formal judgment would be entered by the Court subsequent to a verdict. In the event of an adverse judgment, we would anticipate filing appropriate post-judgment motions and appeals. We may be required to post a bond or other security to stay enforcement of an adverse judgment pending appeal. Depending on the amount required, we cannot assure you we would be able to obtain sufficient security to pursue an appeal. We are unable to predict the outcome of this lawsuit and therefore cannot determine the likelihood of loss nor estimate a range of possible loss. Accordingly, we have not provided an accrual for an adverse judgment in the September 1, 2011, financial statements. However, we have accrued a liability and charged operations for estimated costs to successfully defend the matter. An adverse judgment may have a material impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition, including liquidity.

A number of purported class action price-fixing lawsuits have been filed against us and other DRAM suppliers. Four cases have been filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California asserting claims on behalf of a purported class of individuals and entities that indirectly purchased DRAM and/or products containing DRAM from various DRAM suppliers during the time period from April 1, 1999 through at least June 30, 2002. The complaints allege price fixing in violation of federal antitrust laws and various state antitrust and unfair competition laws and seek treble monetary damages, restitution, costs, interest and attorneys' fees. In addition, at least sixty-four cases have been filed in various state courts asserting claims on behalf of a purported class of indirect purchasers of DRAM. In July 2006, the Attorneys General for approximately forty U.S. states and territories filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaints allege, among other things, violations of the Sherman Act, Cartwright Act, and certain other states' consumer protection and antitrust laws and seek joint and several damages, trebled, as well as injunctive and other relief. On October 3, 2008, the California Attorney General filed a similar lawsuit in California Superior Court, purportedly on behalf of local California government entities, alleging, among other things, violations of the Cartwright Act and state unfair competition law. On June 23, 2010, we executed a settlement agreement resolving these purported class-action indirect purchaser cases and the pending cases of the Attorneys General relating to alleged DRAM price-fixing in the United States. Subject to certain conditions, including final court approval of the class settlements, we agreed to pay a total of approximately \$67 million in three equal installments over a two-year period.

Three purported class action cases alleging price-fixing of DRAM products have been filed against us in the following Canadian courts: Superior Court, District of Montreal, Province of Quebec; Ontario Superior Court of Justice, Ontario; and Supreme Court of British Columbia, Vancouver Registry, British Columbia. The substantive allegations in these cases are similar to those asserted in the DRAM antitrust cases filed in the United States. Plaintiffs' motion for class certification was denied in the British Columbia and Quebec cases in May and June 2008, respectively. Plaintiffs have filed an appeal of each of those decisions. On November 12, 2009, the British Columbia Court of Appeal reversed the denial of class certification and remanded the case for further proceedings. The appeal of the Quebec case is still pending.

On February 28, 2007, February 28, 2007 and March 8, 2007, cases were filed against us and other manufacturers of DRAM in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California by All American Semiconductor, Inc., Jaco Electronics, Inc. and DRAM Claims Liquidation Trust, respectively, that opted-out of a direct purchaser class action suit that was settled. The complaints allege, among other things, violations of federal and state antitrust and competition laws in the DRAM industry, and seek joint and several damages, trebled, as well as restitution, attorneys' fees, costs, and injunctive relief. On July 11, 2011, we made a collective payment to the three plaintiffs to settle all claims of an amount that was not significant to our business, results of operations or financial condition.

On June 21, 2010, the Brazil Secretariat of Economic Law of the Ministry of Justice ("SDE") announced that it had initiated an investigation relating to alleged anticompetitive activities within the DRAM industry. The SDE's Notice of Investigation names various DRAM manufacturers and certain executives, including ours, and focuses on the period from July 1998 to June 2002.

On September 24, 2010, Oracle America Inc. ("Oracle"), successor to Sun Microsystems, a DRAM purchaser that opted-out of a direct purchaser class action suit that was settled, filed suit against us in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint alleges DRAM price-fixing and other violations of federal and state antitrust and unfair competition laws based on purported conduct for the period from August 1, 1998 through at least June 15, 2002. Oracle is seeking joint and several damages, trebled, as well as restitution, disgorgement, attorneys' fees, costs and injunctive relief.

We are unable to predict the outcome of these lawsuits, except as noted in the U.S. indirect purchasers cases above. The final resolution of these alleged violations of antitrust laws could result in significant liability and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Patent Matters

On August 28, 2000, we filed a complaint against Rambus in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware seeking declaratory and injunctive relief. Among other things, our complaint (as amended) alleges violation of federal antitrust laws, breach of contract, fraud, deceptive trade practices, and negligent misrepresentation. The complaint also seeks a declaratory judgment (1) that we did not infringe on certain of Rambus' patents or that such patents are invalid and/or are unenforceable, (2) that we have an implied license to those patents, and (3) that Rambus is estopped from enforcing those patents against us. On February 15, 2001, Rambus filed an answer and counterclaim in Delaware denying that we are entitled to relief, alleging infringement of the eight Rambus patents (later amended to add four additional patents) named in our declaratory judgment claim, and seeking monetary damages and injunctive relief. In the Delaware action, we subsequently added claims and defenses based on Rambus' alleged spoliation of evidence and litigation misconduct. The spoliation and litigation misconduct claims and defenses were heard in a bench trial before Judge Robinson in October 2007. On January 9, 2009, Judge Robinson entered an opinion in favor of us holding that Rambus had engaged in spoliation and that the twelve Rambus patents in the suit were unenforceable against us. Rambus subsequently appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On May 13, 2011, the Federal Circuit affirmed Judge Robinson's finding of spoliation, but vacated the dismissal sanction and remanded the case to the Delaware District Court for further analysis of the appropriate remedy.

A number of other suits involving Rambus are currently pending in Europe alleging that certain of our SDRAM and DDR SDRAM products infringe various of Rambus' country counterparts to its European patent 525 068, including: on September 1, 2000, Rambus filed suit against Micron Semiconductor (Deutschland) GmbH in the District Court of Mannheim, Germany; on September 22, 2000, Rambus filed a complaint against us and Repronic (a distributor of our products) in the Court of First Instance of Paris, France; on September 29, 2000, we filed suit against Rambus in the Civil Court of Milan, Italy, alleging invalidity and non-infringement. In addition, on December 29, 2000, we filed suit against Rambus in the Civil Court of Avezzano, Italy, alleging invalidity and non-infringement of the Italian counterpart to European patent 1 004 956. Additionally, on August 14, 2001, Rambus filed suit against Micron Semiconductor (Deutschland) GmbH in the District Court of Mannheim, Germany alleging that certain of our DDR SDRAM products infringe Rambus' country counterparts to its European patent 1 022 642. In the European suits against us, Rambus is seeking monetary damages and injunctive relief. Subsequent to the filing of the various European suits, the European Patent Office (the "EPO") declared Rambus' 525 068, 1 022 642, and 1 004 956 European patents invalid and revoked the patents. The declaration of invalidity with respect to the '068 and '642 patents was upheld on appeal. The original claims of the '956 patent also were declared invalid on appeal, but the EPO ultimately granted a Rambus request to amend the claims by adding a number of limitations.

On January 13, 2006, Rambus filed a lawsuit against us in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. Rambus alleges that certain of our DDR2, DDR3, RDRAM, and RDRAM II products infringe as many as fourteen Rambus patents and seeks monetary damages, treble damages, and injunctive relief. The accused products account for a significant portion of our net sales. On June 2, 2006, we filed an answer and counterclaim against Rambus alleging, among other things, antitrust and fraud claims. On January 9, 2009, in another lawsuit involving us and Rambus and involving allegations by Rambus of patent infringement against us in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware, Judge Robinson entered an opinion in favor of us holding that Rambus had engaged in spoliation and that the twelve Rambus patents in the suit were unenforceable against us. Rambus subsequently appealed the Delaware Court's decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On May 13, 2011, the Federal Circuit affirmed Judge Robinson's finding of spoliation, but vacated the dismissal sanction and remanded the case to the Delaware District Court for analysis of the remedy based on the Federal Circuit's decision. The Northern District of California Court stayed a trial of the patent phase of the Northern District of California case upon appeal of the spoliation issue to the Federal Circuit.

On March 6, 2009, Panavision Imaging, LLC filed suit against us and Aptina Imaging Corporation, then a wholly-owned subsidiary ("Aptina"), in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. The complaint alleged that certain of our and Aptina's image sensor products infringed four Panavision Imaging U.S. patents and sought injunctive relief, damages, attorneys' fees, and costs. On February 7, 2011, the Court ruled that one of the four patents in suit was invalid for indefiniteness. On March 10, 2011, claims relating to the remaining three patents in suit were dismissed with prejudice. Panavision subsequently filed a motion for reconsideration of the Court's decision regarding invalidity of the first patent, and we filed a motion for summary judgment of non-infringement of such patent. On July 8, 2011, the Court issued an order that rescinded its prior indefiniteness decision, and held that the disputed term does not render the claims in suit indefinite. A hearing on motions for summary judgment regarding infringement and validity is scheduled for April 2, 2012.

On September 1, 2011, HSM Portfolio LLC and Technology Properties Limited LLC filed a patent infringement action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware against us and seventeen other defendants. The complaint alleges that certain Company DRAM and image sensor products infringe two U.S. patents.

On September 9, 2011, Advanced Data Access LLC filed a patent infringement action in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against the Company and seven other defendants. The complaint alleges that certain Company DRAM products infringe a single U.S. patent.

On September 14, 2011, Smart Memory Solutions LLC filed a patent infringement action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware against the Company and Winbond Electronics Corporation of America. The complaint alleges that certain NOR Flash products infringe a single U.S. patent.

We are unable to predict the outcome of these suits. A court determination that our products or manufacturing processes infringe the product or process intellectual property rights of others could result in significant liability and/or require us to make material changes to our products and/or manufacturing processes. Any of the foregoing results could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Securities Matters

On February 24, 2006, a putative class action complaint was filed against us and certain of our officers in the U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho alleging claims under Section 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. Four substantially similar complaints subsequently were filed in the same Court. The cases purport to be brought on behalf of a class of purchasers of our stock during the period February 24, 2001 to February 13, 2003. The five lawsuits have been consolidated and a consolidated amended class action complaint was filed on July 24, 2006. The complaint generally alleges violations of federal securities laws based on, among other things, claimed misstatements or omissions regarding alleged illegal price-fixing conduct or our operations and financial results. The complaint seeks unspecified damages, interest, attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses. On December 19, 2007, the Court issued an order certifying the class but reducing the class period to purchasers of our stock during the period from February 24, 2001 to September 18, 2002. On August 24, 2010, we executed a settlement agreement resolving these purported class-action cases. Subject to certain conditions, including final court approval of the class settlement, we agreed to pay \$6 million as our contribution to the settlement. On April 28, 2011, the Court entered final approval of the class settlement.

Commercial Matters

On January 20, 2011, Dr. Michael Jaffé, administrator for Qimonda AG ("Qimonda") insolvency proceedings, filed suit against us and Micron Semiconductor B.V., our Netherlands subsidiary, in the District Court of Munich, Civil Chamber. The complaint seeks to void under Section 133 of the German Insolvency Act a share purchase agreement between us and Qimonda in fall 2008 pursuant to which we purchased all of Qimonda's shares of Inotera Memories, Inc. and seeks an order requiring us to retransfer the Inotera shares to the Qimonda estate. The complaint also seeks to terminate under Sections 103 or 133 of the German Insolvency Code a patent cross license between us and Qimonda entered into at the same time as the share purchase agreement. A hearing is scheduled to begin on November 9, 2011. We are unable to predict the outcome of this lawsuit. The final resolution of this lawsuit could result in the loss of the Inotera shares or equivalent monetary damages and the termination of the patent cross license, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation or financial condition.

(See "Item 1A. Risk Factors.")

ITEM 4. (REMOVED AND RESERVED)

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market for Common Stock

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and trades under the symbol "MU" and traded under the same symbol on the New York Stock Exchange through December 29, 2009. The following table represents the high and low closing sales prices for our common stock for each quarter of 2011 and 2010, as reported by Bloomberg L.P.:

	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>First Quarter</u>
2011				
High	\$ 9.16	\$ 11.80	\$ 11.80	\$ 8.66
Low	5.25	9.41	7.75	6.51
2010				
High	\$ 10.02	\$ 11.30	\$ 11.22	\$ 8.91
Low	6.46	8.57	8.44	6.58

Holder of Record

As of October 18, 2011, there were 2,909 shareholders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We have not declared or paid cash dividends since 1996 and do not intend to pay cash dividends for the foreseeable future.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the information set forth in Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Issuer Sales of Unregistered Securities

On May 7, 2010, we issued an aggregate of 137.7 million unregistered shares of common stock (with a fair value of \$1,091 million on the issuance date) to Intel Corporation, Intel Technology Asia Pte Ltd, STMicroelectronics N.V., Redwood Blocker S.a.r.l. and PK Flash, LLC as consideration for all the outstanding shares of Numonyx Holdings, B.V. The shares we issued were exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

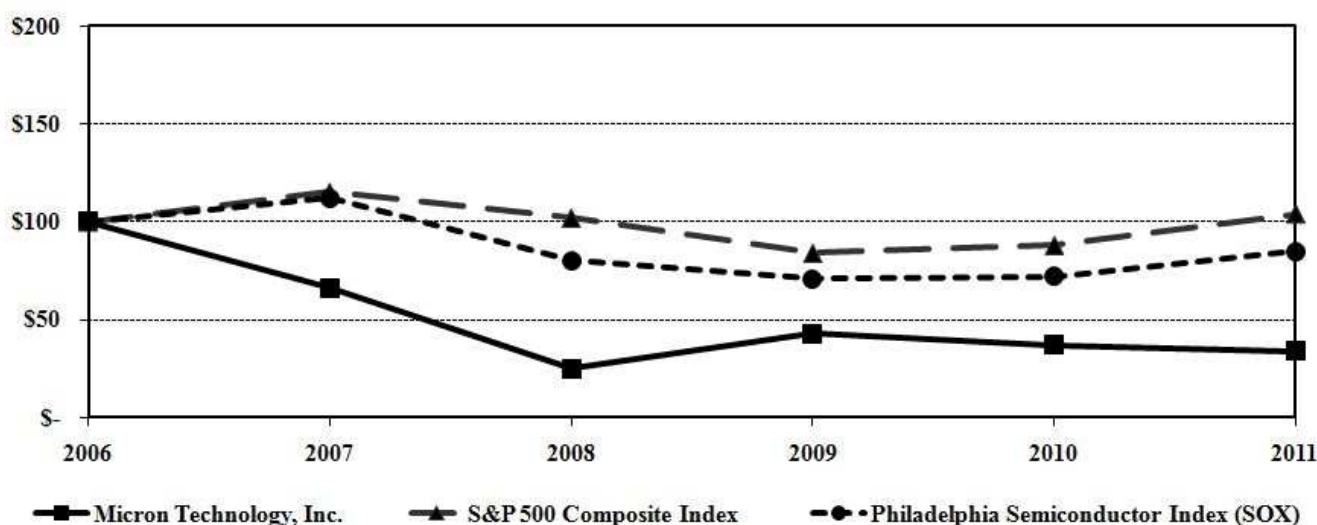
On July 26, 2011, we repurchased 19.7 million shares of common stock at \$7.60 per share. During the fourth quarter of 2011, we acquired, as payment of withholding taxes in connection with the vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards, 9,692 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$6.40 per share. We retired the 9,692 shares in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid Per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
June 3, 2011 - July 7, 2011	1,008	\$ 7.92	N/A	N/A
July 8, 2011 - August 4, 2011	19,739,445	7.60	N/A	N/A
August 5, 2011 - September 1, 2011	6,081	5.66	N/A	N/A
	<u>19,746,534</u>	7.60		

Performance Graph

The following graph illustrates a five-year comparison of cumulative total returns for our common stock, the S&P 500 Composite Index and the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index (SOX) from August 31, 2006, through August 31, 2011.

Note: Management cautions that the stock price performance information shown in the graph below is provided as of fiscal year-end and may not be indicative of current stock price levels or future stock price performance.



We operate on a 52 or 53 week fiscal year which ends on the Thursday closest to August 31. Accordingly, the last day of our fiscal year varies. For consistent presentation and comparison to the industry indices shown herein, we have calculated our stock performance graph assuming an August 31 year end. The performance graph assumes \$100 was invested on August 31, 2006 in common stock of Micron Technology, Inc., the S&P 500 Composite Index and the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index (SOX). Any dividends paid during the period presented were assumed to be reinvested. The performance was plotted using the following data:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Micron Technology, Inc.	\$ 100	\$ 66	\$ 25	\$ 43	\$ 37	\$ 34
S&P 500 Composite Index	100	115	102	84	88	104
Philadelphia Semiconductor Index (SOX)	100	112	80	71	72	85

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Amounts and balances in the table below have been adjusted for the retrospective application of new accounting standards for noncontrolling interests and certain convertible debt instruments.

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(in millions)				
Net sales	\$ 8,788	\$ 8,482	\$ 4,803	\$ 5,841	\$ 5,688
Gross margin	1,758	2,714	(440)	(55)	1,078
Operating income (loss)	755	1,589	(1,676)	(1,595)	(280)
Net income (loss)	190	1,900	(1,993)	(1,665)	(209)
Net income (loss) attributable to Micron	167	1,850	(1,882)	(1,655)	(331)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.17	1.85	(2.35)	(2.14)	(0.43)
Cash and short-term investments	2,160	2,913	1,485	1,362	2,616
Total current assets	5,832	6,333	3,344	3,779	5,234
Property, plant and equipment, net	7,555	6,601	7,089	8,819	8,279
Total assets	14,752	14,693	11,459	13,432	14,810
Total current liabilities	2,480	2,702	1,892	1,598	2,026
Long-term debt	1,861	1,648	2,379	2,106	1,597
Total Micron shareholders' equity	8,470	8,020	4,953	6,525	8,135
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	1,382	1,796	1,986	2,865	2,607
Total equity	9,852	9,816	6,939	9,390	10,742

On May 7, 2010, we acquired Numonyx Holdings B.V. ("Numonyx"), which manufactured and sold primarily NOR Flash and NAND Flash memory products. The total fair value of the consideration paid for Numonyx was \$1,112 million and consisted of 137.7 million shares of our common stock issued to the Numonyx shareholders and 4.8 million restricted stock units issued to employees of Numonyx. In connection with the acquisition, we recorded net assets of \$1,549 million. Because the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the purchase price, we recognized a gain on the acquisition of \$437 million in the third quarter of 2010. In addition, we recognized a \$51 million income tax benefit in connection with the acquisition. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Numonyx" note.)

In the first quarter of 2009, we acquired a noncontrolling interest in Inotera Memories, Inc. ("Inotera"), a publicly-traded DRAM manufacturer in Taiwan. In connection therewith, we entered into a supply agreement with Inotera to purchase 50% of Inotera's wafer production capacity and substantially began purchasing product in the fourth quarter of 2009. As of September 1, 2011, our ownership interest was 29.7%. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Equity Method Investments – Inotera and MeiYa DRAM joint ventures with Nanya" note.)

We have two joint ventures with Intel Corporation: IM Flash Technologies, LLC ("IMFT"), formed in January, 2006, and IM Flash Singapore LLP ("IMFS"), formed in February, 2007 (collectively "IM Flash"), to manufacture NAND Flash memory products for the exclusive benefit of the partners. As of September 1, 2011, we owned an approximate 51% interest in IMFT and an approximate 86% interest in IMFS with the remaining interests held by Intel. Our ownership interest in IMFS has increased from 51% prior to the second quarter of 2010 to 86% on September 1, 2011 as Intel did not match our capital contributions. On September 26, 2011, Intel participated in a capital call of IMFS by contributing \$131 million. After that capital call, our ownership interest in IMFS was reduced to 82%. We consolidate IM Flash and report Intel's ownership interests as noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Consolidated Variable Interest Entities – NAND Flash joint venture with Intel" note.)

In the third quarter of 2007 through the second quarter of 2011, we acquired in a series of transactions the noncontrolling interests in TECH Semiconductor Singapore Pte. Ltd. ("TECH"). (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – TECH Semiconductor Singapore Pte. Ltd" note.)

(See "Item 1A. Risk Factors" and "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.")

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As used herein, "we," "our," "us" and similar terms include Micron Technology, Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise. The following discussion contains trend information and other forward-looking statements that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements such as those made in "Operating Results by Business Segment" regarding future royalty and other payments from Nanya; future increases in NAND Flash production resulting from the continued ramp of production at IM Flash's new fabrication facility and lower underutilized capacity costs at the new IM flash fabrication facility in future periods; in "Selling, General and Administrative" regarding SG&A costs for the first quarter of 2012; in "Research and Development" regarding R&D costs for the first quarter of 2012; in "Liquidity and Capital Resources" regarding capital spending in 2012, future distributions from IM Flash to Intel, future contribution by us to IM Flash and the timing of payments for certain contractual obligations; and in "Recently Issued Accounting Standards" regarding the impact from the adoption of new accounting standards. Our actual results could differ materially from our historical results and those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, those identified in "Item 1A. Risk Factors." This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes for the year ended September 1, 2011. All period references are to our fiscal periods unless otherwise indicated. Our fiscal year is the 52 or 53-week period ending on the Thursday closest to August 31. Our fiscal 2011, which ended on September 1, 2011, contained 52 weeks, our fiscal 2010 contained 52 weeks and our fiscal 2009 contained 53 weeks. All production data includes the production of our consolidated joint ventures and our other partnering arrangements. All tabular dollar amounts are in millions.

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is provided in addition to the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes to assist readers in understanding our results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. MD&A is organized as follows:

- **Overview:** Highlights of key transactions and events that impacted our 2011 results of operations.
- **Results of Operation:** An analysis of our financial results comparing 2011 to 2010 and comparing 2010 to 2009.
 - Consolidated results
 - Operating results by business segment
 - Operating results by product
 - Operating expenses and other
- **Liquidity and Capital Resources:** An analysis of changes in our balance sheets and cash flows and discussion of our financial condition and potential sources of liquidity. Also includes our contractual obligations.
- **Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements:** Contingent liabilities, commitments and off-balance-sheet arrangements outstanding as of September 1, 2011, including expected payment schedule.
- **Critical Accounting Estimates:** Accounting estimates that we believe are most important to understanding the assumptions and judgments incorporated in our reported financial results and forecasts. Also includes changes in accounting standards.

Overview

Our results of operations for 2011 were impacted by the following key transactions and events:

Rambus Antitrust Litigation

On May 5, 2004, Rambus, Inc. ("Rambus") filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California (San Francisco County) against us and other DRAM suppliers alleging that the defendants harmed Rambus by engaging in concerted and unlawful efforts affecting Rambus DRAM ("RDRAM") by eliminating competition and stifling innovation in the market for computer memory technology and computer memory chips. Rambus' complaint alleges various causes of action under California state law including, among other things, a conspiracy to restrict output and fix prices, a conspiracy to monopolize, intentional interference with prospective economic advantage, and unfair competition. Rambus is seeking a judgment for damages of approximately \$3.9 billion, joint and several liability, trebling of damages awarded, punitive damages, a permanent injunction enjoining the defendants from the conduct alleged in the complaint, interest, and attorneys' fees and costs. Trial began on June 20, 2011, and the case went to the jury on September 21, 2011. At the time of this filing, a jury verdict is pending. We cannot predict when a verdict will be reached or when a formal judgment would be entered by the Court subsequent to a verdict. On September 29, 2011, we entered into a judgment sharing agreement with Hynix Semiconductor, Inc., a co-defendant in the case, pursuant to which each party agreed, if found liable, to share equally any joint and several

damages. In the event of an adverse judgment, we would anticipate filing appropriate post-judgment motions and appeals. We may be required to post a bond or other security to stay enforcement of an adverse judgment pending appeal. Depending on the amount required, there can be no assurance we would be able to obtain sufficient security to pursue an appeal. We are unable to predict the outcome of this lawsuit and therefore cannot determine the likelihood of loss nor estimate a range of possible loss. Accordingly, we have not provided an accrual for an adverse judgment in the September 1, 2011, financial statements. However, we have accrued a liability and charged operations for estimated costs to successfully defend the matter. An adverse judgment may have a material impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition, including liquidity.

Numonyx Holdings B.V. ("Numonyx")

On May 7, 2010, we acquired Numonyx, which manufactured and sold primarily NOR Flash and NAND Flash memory products. The total fair value of the consideration paid for Numonyx was \$1,112 million and consisted of 137.7 million shares of our common stock issued to the Numonyx shareholders and 4.8 million restricted stock units issued to employees of Numonyx. In connection with the acquisition, we recorded net assets of \$1,549 million. Because the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the purchase price, we recognized a gain on the acquisition of \$437 million in the third quarter of 2010. In addition, we recognized a \$51 million income tax benefit in connection with the acquisition. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Numonyx" note.)

Japan Fabrication Facility

On June 2, 2011, we sold our wafer fabrication facility in Japan (the "Japan Fab") to Tower Semiconductor Ltd. ("Tower"). Under the arrangement, Tower paid \$ 40 million in cash and approximately 20 million of Tower ordinary shares. In addition, we will receive an aggregate amount of \$ 20 million in twelve equal monthly installments beginning in the second quarter of 2012. We recorded a gain of \$ 54 million (net of transaction costs of \$ 3 million) in connection with the sale of the Japan Fab. We also recorded a tax provision of \$ 74 million related to the gain on the sale and to write down certain deferred tax assets associated with the Japan Fab. In connection with the sale of the Japan Fab, we entered into a supply agreement for Tower to manufacture products for us in the facility through approximately May 2014.

Business Segments

In the second quarter of 2011, we reorganized our business to better align with the markets we serve. All prior period amounts have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect this reorganization. After the reorganization, we have the following four reportable segments:

DRAM Solutions Group ("DSG"): Includes DRAM products sold to the PC, consumer electronics, networking and server markets.

NAND Solutions Group ("NSG"): Includes high-volume NAND Flash products sold into data storage, personal music players, and the high-density computing markets, as well as NAND Flash products sold to Intel through our consolidated IM Flash joint ventures.

Wireless Solutions Group ("WSG"): Includes DRAM, NAND Flash and NOR Flash products, including multi-chip packages, sold to the mobile device market.

Embedded Solutions Group ("ESG"): Includes DRAM, NAND Flash and NOR Flash products sold into automotive and industrial applications, as well as NOR and NAND flash sold to consumer electronics, networking, PC and server markets.

Our other operations do not meet the quantitative thresholds of a reportable segment and are reported under All Other. All Other includes our CMOS image sensor, LED, microdisplay and solar operations.

Results of Operations

Consolidated Results

	2011		2010		2009	
	(amounts in millions and as a percent of net sales)					
Net sales	\$ 8,788	100 %	\$ 8,482	100 %	\$ 4,803	100 %
Cost of goods sold	7,030	80 %	5,768	68 %	5,243	109 %
Gross margin	1,758	20 %	2,714	32 %	(440)	(9)%
Selling, general and administrative	592	7 %	528	6 %	354	7 %
Research and development	791	9 %	624	7 %	647	13 %
Other operating (income) expense, net	(380)	(4)%	(27)	— %	235	5 %
Operating income (loss)	755	9 %	1,589	19 %	(1,676)	(35)%
Gain on acquisition of Numonyx	—	— %	437	5 %	—	— %
Interest income (expense), net	(101)	(1)%	(160)	(2)%	(160)	(3)%
Other non-operating income (expense), net	(103)	(1)%	54	1 %	(16)	— %
Income tax (provision) benefit	(203)	(2)%	19	— %	(1)	— %
Equity in net income (loss) of equity method investees	(158)	(2)%	(39)	— %	(140)	(3)%
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(23)	— %	(50)	(1)%	111	2 %
Net income (loss) attributable to Micron	\$ 167	2 %	\$ 1,850	22 %	\$ (1,882)	(39)%

Net Sales

	2011		2010		2009	
DSG	\$ 3,203	36%	\$ 4,638	55%	\$ 2,100	44%
NSG	2,196	25%	2,113	25%	1,747	36%
WSG	1,959	22%	778	9%	247	5%
ESG	1,002	11%	521	6%	178	4%
All Other	428	6%	432	5%	531	11%
	\$ 8,788	100%	\$ 8,482	100%	\$ 4,803	100%

Total net sales for 2011 increased 4%, as compared to 2010 primarily due to increases in WSG and ESG sales as a result of the acquisition of Numonyx in May 2010. DSG sales for 2011 decreased 31% as compared to 2010 primarily due to declines in average selling prices mitigated by increases in gigabit sales. NSG sales for 2011 increased 4% as compared to 2010 primarily due to increases in gigabit sales partially offset by declines in average selling prices.

Total net sales for 2010 increased 77% as compared to 2009 as a result of improved sales across all reportable segments. Increases in DSG and NSG sales for 2010 primarily reflect significant increases in gigabits sold for both segments and improved average selling prices for DSG products. Increases in ESG and WSG sales for 2010 were primarily the result of the acquisition of Numonyx.

Gross Margin

Our overall gross margin percentage declined from 32% for 2010 to 20% for 2011 primarily due to a significant decline in the gross margin for DSG as a result of the dramatic decreases in average selling prices mitigated by a reduction in costs per gigabit. Declines in the gross margins of NSG, WSG and ESG, primarily due to declines in average selling prices, also contributed to the overall decrease in gross margin for 2011 as compared to 2010. The impact of declines in average selling prices for 2011 was partially offset by cost reductions.

Our overall gross margin percentage improved to 32% for 2010 from negative 9% for 2009 primarily due to improvements in the gross margin for all reportable segments as a result of cost reductions and improved DRAM pricing. Our gross margin percentage was also impacted by our acquisition of Numonyx in May of 2010 as gross margins for Numonyx activities were 19% for the 2010 period after the acquisition.

Our gross margins in prior years were impacted by charges to write down inventories to their estimated market values as a result of the significant decreases in average selling prices for both DRAM and NAND Flash products. As charges to write down inventories are recorded in advance of when inventories are sold, gross margins in subsequent reporting periods are higher than they otherwise would be. Our gross margins for 2010 and 2009 were \$40 million and \$164 million higher as a result of the net impact of sales of products that had been written down to their estimated market values in prior periods. In future periods, we will be required to record additional inventory write-downs if estimated average selling prices of products held in finished goods and work in process inventories at a quarter-end date are below the manufacturing cost of those products.

Operating Results by Business Segments

DRAM Solutions Group ("DSG")

	2011	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 3,203	\$ 4,638	\$ 2,100
Operating income (loss)	290	1,269	(902)

DSG sales and operating results track closely with our average selling prices, gigabit sales volumes and cost per gigabit for our consolidated sales of DRAM products. (See "Operating Results by Product Groups - DRAM" for further detail.) DSG sales for 2011 decreased 31% from 2010 primarily due to significant declines in average selling prices partially offset by an increase in sales volume. DSG operating income decreased from 2010 to 2011 primarily as a result of the significant declines in average selling prices, mitigated by reductions in manufacturing costs per gigabit as a result of improved production efficiencies.

The significant declines in DSG sales and margins for 2011 compared to 2010 was primarily attributable to a severe decrease in demand for PC DRAM, particularly for DDR3 DRAM, due to overall weakness in the PC market. Decreases in PC DRAM margins for 2011 were mitigated by the relatively higher margins in our server and other premium markets.

DSG operating income for 2011 benefited from the following items as compared to the corresponding periods of 2010:

- Lower SG&A costs primarily due to costs recognized in the third quarter of 2010 from the settlement of litigation in DRAM antitrust matters;
- Lower R&D costs primarily due to the DRAM R&D cost-sharing agreement with Nanya that commenced in the third quarter of 2010; and
- A \$75 million gain in 2011 from a license arrangement with Samsung.

We have formed partnering arrangements and have sold or licensed technology to other parties. DSG recognized royalty and license revenue of \$25 million in 2011, \$83 million in 2010 and \$120 million in 2009. We have a partnering arrangement with Nanya pursuant to which we and Nanya jointly develop process technology and designs to manufacture stack DRAM products. In addition, we have deployed and licensed certain intellectual property related to the manufacture of stack DRAM products to Nanya and licensed certain intellectual property from Nanya. We recognized \$65 million and \$105 million of license revenue in net sales from this arrangement during 2010 and 2009, respectively. In April 2010 the license agreement was completed and we began to share DRAM development costs with Nanya on an approximately equal basis. This cost-sharing arrangement reduced our overall research and development costs by \$141 million and \$51 million for 2011 and 2010, respectively, of which \$109 million and \$51 million was attributed to DSG. DSG received royalties of \$25 million and \$6 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively, from Nanya for sales of stack DRAM products manufactured by or for Nanya on process nodes of 50nm or larger and we expect to continue to receive royalties from Nanya associated with technology developed prior to the cost-sharing arrangement.

DSG sales for 2010 increased 121% from 2009 primarily due to increases in gigabits sold and average selling prices per gigabit. The increase in gigabits sold for 2010 was largely due to additional supply obtained from Inotera, which accounted for 23% of our DRAM gigabit production in 2010 as compared to 4% for 2009. The increase in average selling prices in 2010 for DSG products from improved market conditions was partially offset by a shift in product mix resulting from increases in sales of Inotera trench DRAM products that had significantly lower average selling prices per gigabit than our other DSG products.

NAND Solutions Group ("NSG")

	2011	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 2,196	\$ 2,113	\$ 1,747
Operating income (loss)	269	240	(573)

NSG sales and operating results track closely with our average selling prices, gigabit sales volumes and cost per gigabit for our consolidated sales of NAND Flash products. NSG sales for 2011 increased 4% from 2010 primarily due to increases in gigabits sold partially offset by declines in average selling prices. We sell NSG products in three principal channels: (1) to Intel Corporation ("Intel") through our IM Flash consolidated joint ventures at long-term negotiated prices approximating cost, (2) to original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") and other resellers and (3) to retailers.

NSG sales through IM Flash to Intel were \$884 million for 2011, \$764 million for 2010 and \$886 million for 2009. The ramp of production at IM Flash's new wafer fabrication facility in Singapore began to increase our NAND Flash production in the second half of 2011 and we expect that it will significantly increase our NAND Flash production in 2012. Our share of the operating costs and supply of NAND Flash from IMFS adjusts in proportion to changes in our ownership share either 12 months or 8 months (depending on the status of IMFS' production ramp) from the date of the applicable ownership change. Accordingly, we anticipate that our share of IMFS costs and supply will increase from 57% as of September 1, 2011 to our current ownership interest in IMFS during the course of 2012. In September 2011, subsequent to the end of our 2011, we contributed \$103 million and Intel contributed \$131 million to IMFS, decreasing our ownership interest in IMFS to 82%. The following table presents the contributions and ownership percentages of IMFS:

	Contributions		Ownership Percentage	
	Micron	Intel	Micron	Intel
Prior to the second quarter of 2010			51%	49%
Second quarter of 2010	\$ 25	\$ —	53%	47%
Third quarter of 2010	26	24	53%	47%
Fourth quarter of 2010	77	14	57%	43%
First quarter of 2011	392	—	71%	29%
Second quarter of 2011	343	—	78%	22%
Third quarter of 2011	409	—	83%	17%
Fourth quarter of 2011	421	—	86%	14%
Subsequent to fourth quarter of 2011 through October 2011	103	131	82%	18%

NSG sales of NAND Flash products to our OEM, reseller and retail customers decreased 2% for 2011 as compared to 2010 primarily due to declines in average selling prices partially offset by an increase in gigabits sold. NSG operating income increased for 2011 as compared to 2010 despite declines in average selling prices due to (1) reductions in manufacturing costs per gigabit as a result of improved production efficiencies and higher NAND Flash production and (2) other operating gains including a \$57 million gain from the Samsung license arrangement. NSG's costs of goods sold for 2011, 2010 and 2009 included \$81 million, \$60 million and \$60 million, respectively of underutilized capacity costs from the IMFS's wafer fabrication facility in Singapore. We expect that the underutilized capacity costs will decrease significantly in 2012 due to the qualification of IMFS products for sale in the third quarter of 2011.

NSG sales for 2010 increased 21% from 2009 primarily due to an increase in gigabits produced partially offset by a decline in average selling prices per gigabit. The decline in average selling prices was primarily due to declines in prices on sales of NAND Flash to Intel as a result of cost reductions and were partially offset by increases in average selling prices to trade customers. NSG's operating income improved for 2010 from 2009 primarily due to reductions in costs per gigabit. The reductions in manufacturing costs per gigabit for 2010 were partially offset by the declines in overall average selling prices per gigabit. NSG's operating income for 2009 included a \$144 million gain from termination of a supply agreement with Intel.

Wireless Solutions Group ("WSG")

	2011	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 1,959	\$ 778	\$ 247
Operating income (loss)	20	(23)	(63)

In 2011, WSG sales were composed of NOR Flash, NAND Flash and DRAM in decreasing order of revenue. The 152% increase in WSG sales for 2011 as compared to 2010 was primarily due to the acquisition of Numonyx in May of 2010. WSG experienced pricing pressure in 2011 due to weakness in demand from certain customers. In addition, during 2011 and 2010, a portion of the NAND Flash sold by WSG was obtained from Hynix at market prices and by the end of 2011, substantially all of this supply was obtained from lower-cost Micron production. The improvement in WSG's operating income for 2011 is primarily due to a \$95 million gain from the Samsung license arrangement recognized by WSG in 2011.

The significant increase in WSG sales for 2010 as compared to 2009 was primarily due to the acquisition of Numonyx. Operating loss for WSG improved for 2010 from 2009 primarily due to cost reductions and improvements in average selling prices, partially offset by higher R&D expenses.

Embedded Solutions Group ("ESG")

	2011	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 1,002	\$ 521	\$ 178
Operating income (loss)	237	152	37

In 2011, ESG sales were composed of NOR Flash, DRAM and NAND Flash in decreasing order of revenue. The 92% increase in ESG sales for 2011 as compared to 2010 was primarily due to the acquisition of Numonyx in May of 2010. Absent impacts from the Numonyx acquisition, ESG's performance in the automotive, industrial and networking markets was relatively stable from 2010 to 2011. In addition, during 2011 and 2010, a portion of the NAND Flash sold by ESG was obtained from Hynix at market prices and by the end of 2011, the majority of this supply was obtained from lower-cost Micron production. The improvement in ESG's operating income for 2011 is primarily due to the acquisition of Numonyx. In addition, ESG recognized a \$33 million gain from the Samsung license arrangement in 2011.

The significant increase in ESG sales for 2010 as compared to 2009 was primarily due to the acquisition of Numonyx. Operating income for ESG improved for 2010 from 2009 primarily due to cost reductions and improvements in average selling prices, partially offset by higher R&D expenses.

Operating Results by Product

Net Sales by Product

	2011		2010		2009	
DRAM	\$ 3,620	41%	\$ 5,052	60%	\$ 2,422	50%
NAND Flash	3,193	36%	2,555	30%	1,857	39%
NOR Flash	1,547	18%	451	5%	—	—%
Other	428	5%	424	5%	524	11%
	<u>\$ 8,788</u>	100%	<u>\$ 8,482</u>	100%	<u>\$ 4,803</u>	100%

Partially as a result of a decrease in DRAM product sales in 2011 and an increase in NAND Flash product sales during the same period, in the fourth quarter of 2011, sales of NAND Flash products were higher than sales of DRAM products. This marks the first time in our history that the primary product by revenue was not DRAM.

DRAM

	2011	2010
	(percentage change from prior year)	
Net sales	(28)%	109 %
Average selling prices per gigabit	(39)%	28 %
Gigabits sold	19 %	69 %
Cost reduction per gigabit	(23)%	(35)%

The increase in gigabit sales of DRAM products for 2011 as compared to 2010 was primarily due to increased output obtained from our Inotera joint venture and improved production efficiencies. Sales of DDR3 and DDR2 DRAM, were 51% and 25%, respectively, of total DRAM sales for 2011 and 37% and 40%, respectively, of total DRAM sales for 2010.

The gross margin percentage on sales of DRAM products for 2011 declined significantly as compared to 2010 primarily due to the declines in average selling prices particularly for DDR3 DRAM sold into the PC market, partially offset by cost reductions resulting from improvements in manufacturing efficiencies. The gross margin percentage for 2011 was also adversely affected by an increasing percentage of products obtained from Inotera. The gross margin percentage on sales of DRAM products for 2010 improved significantly as compared to 2009 primarily due to cost reductions and increases in average selling prices.

We have rights and obligations to purchase 50% of Inotera's wafer production capacity under a supply agreement with Inotera (the "Inotera Supply Agreement"). DRAM products acquired from Inotera accounted for 33% of our DRAM gigabit production in 2011 as compared to 23% for 2010 and 4% for 2009. Products obtained from Inotera in 2011 were primarily DDR3 for the PC market. Our cost of wafers purchased under the Inotera Supply Agreement is based on a margin-sharing formula among Nanya, Inotera, and ourselves. Under such formula, all parties' manufacturing costs related to wafers supplied by Inotera, as well as our and Nanya's revenue for the resale of products from wafers supplied by Inotera, are considered in determining costs for wafers acquired from Inotera. In 2011, the cost of wafers purchased from Inotera was significantly higher than our cost of wafers manufactured in our facilities. Because of significant market declines in the selling price of DRAM, Inotera incurred net losses of \$278 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2011. Also, Inotera's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$2.3 billion as of June 30, 2011, which exposes Inotera to liquidity risk. Further, under generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China, Inotera reported a loss for its quarter ended September 30, 2011 of an additional New Taiwan dollars 7,022 million (approximately \$241 million U.S. dollars). Inotera's management has developed plans to improve its liquidity. We cannot assure you that Inotera's plan to improve its liquidity will be successful.

NAND Flash

	2011	2010
	(percentage change from prior year)	
NAND Flash sales to trade customers:		
Net sales	31 %	81 %
Average selling prices per gigabit	(12)%	26 %
Gigabits sold	50 %	44 %
Cost (reduction) increase per gigabit	2 %	(31)%
NAND Flash sales to Intel:		
Net sales	16 %	(14)%
Average selling prices per gigabit	(24)%	(49)%
Gigabits sold	53 %	71 %
Cost reduction per gigabit	(25)%	(50)%

Approximately half of our output of NAND Flash products has been sold to Intel through our IM Flash consolidated joint ventures at long-term negotiated prices approximating cost. Sales of NAND Flash products to Intel were \$884 million for 2011, \$764 million for 2010 and \$886 million for 2009. (See "Segment Operating Results - NAND Solutions Group" for further detail.) The remainder of our sales of NAND Flash products is to "trade" customers (i.e., customers other than Intel).

We sell NAND Flash products in various forms, including discrete standalone devices as well as in multi-chip packages ("MCPs") and other NAND Flash systems solution products. MCPs and system solutions products, which combine NAND Flash devices with a controller and/or other semiconductor devices, generally have significantly higher average selling prices and costs per gigabit than discrete NAND Flash devices. Our sales of MCPs and other system solution NAND Flash products increased in 2011 from 2010 due primarily to our acquisition of Numonyx and to targeted efforts at increasing sales of these products. Our mix of single-level cell ("SLC") and multi-level cell ("MLC") NAND Flash products also impacted our average selling prices and sales volumes. SLC products have fewer bits per wafer but higher average selling prices per gigabit as compared to MLC products. These shifts in the mix of our products increased our average selling prices and cost per gigabit in 2011 as compared to 2010.

Increases in gigabits sold for both 2011 and 2010 were primarily due to increased production efficiencies. The ramp of the IMFS wafer fabrication facility in Singapore also contributed to the increase in production for 2011. Our acquisition of Numonyx in May 2010 also contributed to increases in sales volumes to trade customers in 2011 and 2010.

The gross margin percentage on sales of NAND Flash products to trade customers for 2011 declined as compared to 2010 primarily due to the declines in average selling prices. The gross margin percentage on sales of NAND Flash products to trade customers for 2010 improved as compared to 2009 primarily due to cost reductions and by the increases in average selling prices.

NOR Flash

The increases in our sales of NOR Flash products for 2011 and 2010 were primarily due to our acquisition of Numonyx in May 2010 as all of our sales of NOR Flash originated from this acquisition. Our gross margin percentage on sales of NOR products for 2011 improved slightly as compared to 2010 primarily due to cost reductions.

Operating Expenses and Other

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expenses for 2011 increased 12% as compared to 2010 primarily due to increased costs associated with Numonyx operations and higher payroll costs, partially offset by a reduction in legal costs. The reduction in legal costs from 2010 to 2011 was primarily due to \$64 million of costs in 2010 for estimated settlements in an indirect purchasers antitrust case and other matters.

SG&A expenses for 2010 increased 49% from 2009 primarily due to the costs associated with the indirect purchasers settlements, increased costs associated with Numonyx operations, higher payroll costs and Numonyx acquisition costs. The increase in SG&A expenses for 2010 was partially offset by a reduction in expenses for imaging operations as a result of the sale of a 65% interest in Aptina Imaging Corporation ("Aptina") in the fourth quarter of 2009. We expect that SG&A expenses will approximate \$155 million to \$165 million for the first quarter of 2012.

Research and Development

R&D expenses for 2011 increased 27% from 2010 primarily due to the following:

- increased costs associated with R&D activities for acquired Numonyx operations;
- higher payroll costs; and
- a higher volume of pre-qualification wafers processed.

Increases in R&D costs for 2011 from the above factors was partially offset by amounts received under a DRAM cost-sharing arrangement with Nanya that commenced in the third quarter of 2010. As a result of amounts reimbursable from Nanya under the DRAM R&D cost-sharing arrangement, R&D expenses were reduced by \$141 million for 2011 and \$51 million for 2010.

R&D expenses for 2010 decreased 4% from 2009 primarily due to the following:

- a DRAM cost-sharing arrangement with Nanya that commenced in 2010; and
- a reduction in R&D costs for imaging products as a result of the sale of a 65% interest in Aptina in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Decreases in R&D costs for 2010 from the above factors was partially offset by higher payroll expenses resulting from the accrual of incentive-based compensation costs and additional \$79 million of R&D expenses in connection with the May 7, 2010 acquisition of Numonyx.

As a result of amounts reimbursable from Intel under a NAND Flash R&D cost-sharing arrangement, R&D expenses were reduced by \$95 million, \$104 million and \$107 million for 2011, 2010 and 2009 respectively. We expect that R&D expenses, net of amounts reimbursable from our R&D partners, will be approximately \$200 million to \$230 million for the first quarter of 2012.

Our process technology R&D efforts are focused primarily on development of successively smaller line-width process technologies which are designed to facilitate our transition to next generation memory products. Additional process technology R&D efforts focus on the enablement of advanced computing and mobile memory architectures, the investigation of new opportunities that leverage our core semiconductor expertise and the development of new manufacturing materials. Product design and development efforts are concentrated on our high density DDR3 DRAM and LP-DDR2 Mobile Low Power DRAM products as well as high density and mobile NAND Flash memory (including multi-level cell technology), NOR Flash memory, specialty memory, phase change and memory systems.

Interest Income (Expense)

Interest expense for 2011, 2010 and 2009, included aggregate amounts of non-cash amortization of debt discount and issuance costs of \$60 million, \$76 million and \$71 million, respectively. Net proceeds received at inception from some of our convertible notes were allocated between a liability component (issued at a discount) and an equity component. The debt discount is being amortized from issuance through the expected maturity dates of such convertible notes, with the amortization recorded as additional non-cash interest expense. Included in the aggregate noncash interest expense is amortization on the convertible notes of \$54 million for 2011, \$56 million for 2010 and \$52 million for 2009. (See "Item 1. Financial Statements – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Debt" note.)

Other Non-Operating Income (Expense), Net

Other non-operating expense for 2011 included a \$111 million loss recognized in the first quarter of 2011 in connection with a series of debt restructure transactions with certain holders of our convertible notes. (See "Item 1. Financial Statements – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Debt" note.)

Other non-operating income for 2011 also included \$15 million in connection with the release of our guarantee of debt in a joint venture in which we previously participated. (See "Item 1. Financial Statements – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Debt" note.)

Other non-operating income for 2010 included a gain of \$56 million recognized in the first quarter of 2010 in connection with an issuance of common shares in a public offering by Inotera Memories, Inc. ("Inotera"). As a result of the issuance, our interest in Inotera decreased from 35.5% to 29.8%. (See "Item 1. Financial Statements – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Equity Method Investments – Inotera and MeiYa DRAM joint ventures with Nanya" note.)

Other Operating and Non-operating Income and Expenses

Further discussion of operating and non-operating income and expenses can be found in the following notes contained in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements":

- Other Operating (Income) Expense, Net
- TECH Semiconductor Singapore Pte. Ltd.
- Income Taxes
- Equity Method Investments
- Equity Plans

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010, we had the following cash and equivalents:

As of	2011	2010
Bank deposit accounts	\$ 543	\$ 372
Money market accounts	1,462	2,170
Certificates of deposit	155	371
Aggregate cash and equivalents (includes \$327 million and \$246 million held by IM Flash)	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,913

To mitigate credit risk, we invest through high-credit-quality financial institutions and, by policy, generally limit the concentration of credit exposure by restricting investments with any single obligor. Our ability to access funds held by IM Flash to finance our other operations is subject to agreement by the joint venture partners and contractual limitations. Amounts held by IM Flash are not anticipated to be available to finance our other operations.

Cash generated by operations is our primary source of liquidity. Our liquidity is highly dependent on average selling prices for our products and the timing and level of our capital expenditures, both of which can vary significantly from period to period. Depending on conditions in the semiconductor memory market, our cash flows from operations and current holdings of cash and investments may not be adequate to meet our needs for capital expenditures and operations. We may pursue additional financing alternatives in the future as cost effective and strategic opportunities arise.

Operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$2,484 million for 2011, which reflected approximately \$2,423 million generated from the production and sales of our products, \$230 million (net of tax) from a patent cross-license agreement with Samsung offset by a net \$169 million effect from an increase in the amount invested in working capital, primarily due to a \$357 million increase in inventories.

Investing activities

Net cash used for investing activities was \$2,201 million for 2011, which consisted primarily of cash expenditures of \$2,550 million for property, plant and equipment and \$159 million for the acquisition of noncontrolling interests in TECH, partially offset by \$330 million released from restricted cash. We believe that to develop new product and process technologies, support future growth, achieve operating efficiencies and maintain product quality, we must continue to invest in manufacturing technologies, facilities and capital equipment and research and development. We estimate that capital spending for 2012 will be approximately \$2 billion, the majority of which is expected to be incurred in the first half of 2012. The actual amounts for 2012 will vary depending on market conditions. As of September 1, 2011, we had commitments of approximately \$600 million for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, substantially all of which is expected to be paid within one year.

Amounts released to us from restricted cash in 2011 included the following:

- \$250 million of restricted cash collateral released to us in connection with the termination of our guarantee of a loan for a former joint venture as a result of the underlying loan being repaid, and
- \$60 million of previously restricted cash that was released to us as a result of our prepayment of the TECH credit facility in 2011.

Financing activities

Net cash used for financing activities was \$1,036 million for 2011, which included \$1,215 million of payments on debt, \$322 million of payments on equipment purchase contracts, \$225 million of distributions to joint venture partners partially offset by \$690 million of proceeds from convertible debt offerings and \$268 million of proceeds from equipment sale-leaseback financing transactions.

On July 26, 2011, we issued \$ 345 million of 1.5% Convertible Senior Notes due August 1, 2031 (the "2031A Notes") and \$ 345 million of 1.875% Convertible Senior Notes due August 1, 2031 (the "2031B Notes" and together with the 2031A Notes the "2031 Notes") at face value. Issuance costs for the 2031 Notes totaled \$18 million.

On July 26, 2011, concurrent with the offering of the 2031 Notes, we entered into capped call transactions (the "2011 Capped Calls") that have an initial strike price of approximately \$9.50 per share, subject to certain adjustments, which was set to equal initial conversion price of the 2031 Notes.

On July 26, 2011, we paid \$150 million to repurchase 19.7 million shares of common stock at \$7.60 per share.

In the third quarter of 2011, we prepaid the remaining \$250 million outstanding under our TECH subsidiary's credit facility.

On November 3, 2010, we completed the following series of debt restructure transactions in connection with separate privately negotiated agreements entered into on October 28, 2010 with certain holders of our convertible notes:

- Repurchased \$176 million in aggregate principal amount of our 1.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2014 (the "2014 Notes") for \$171 million in cash.
- Repurchased \$91 million in aggregate principal amount of our 4.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 for \$166 million in cash.
- Exchanged \$175 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2014 Notes for \$175 million in aggregate principal amount of the 1.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2027 (the "2027 Notes"). Holders of the 2027 Notes have an option to require us to purchase the 2027 Notes on June 1, 2017, and in certain other circumstances, at a price equal to 100 percent of the principal amount of the 2027 Notes plus accrued and unpaid interest.

(See "Item 1. Financial Statements - Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Debt" and "Item 1. Financial Statements - Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Shareholders' Equity" notes.)

Joint ventures

In 2011, IM Flash distributed \$225 million to Intel. Timing of future distributions to Intel is subject to market conditions and availability of cash. In 2011, IM Flash began installing tools at its new 300mm wafer fabrication facility in Singapore. We made contributions to IM Flash of \$1,580 million in 2011 and \$103 million in September 2011, subsequent to 2011. Intel did not make any contributions to IM Flash in 2011 but contributed \$131 million in September 2011. We expect to make additional significant contributions to IM Flash in future periods in connection with tool installations and the further ramp of production at the Singapore facility. The level of our future capital contributions to IM Flash will depend on market conditions and the extent to which Intel participates with us in future IM Flash capital calls.

In the second quarter of 2011, we acquired HP's and Canon's interests in our TECH subsidiary for an aggregate of \$159 million and we became a 100% owner of TECH as a result of these transactions.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations as of September 1, 2011:

	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Notes payable ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,136	\$ 39	\$ 1,163	\$ 30	\$ 904
Capital lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	497	151	158	118	70
Operating leases	116	32	42	17	25
Purchase obligations	1,781	1,277	486	9	9
Other long-term liabilities	559	—	282	152	125
Total	\$ 5,089	\$ 1,499	\$ 2,131	\$ 326	\$ 1,133

⁽¹⁾ Includes interest

The obligations disclosed above do not include contractual obligations recorded on our balance sheet as current liabilities except for the current portion of long-term debt. The expected timing of payment amounts of the obligations discussed above is estimated based on current information. Timing and actual amounts paid may differ depending on the timing of receipt of goods or services, market prices, changes to agreed-upon amounts or timing of certain events for some obligations.

Purchase obligations include all commitments to purchase goods or services of either a fixed or minimum quantity that meet any of the following criteria: (1) they are noncancellable, (2) we would incur a penalty if the agreement was canceled, or (3) we must make specified minimum payments even if it does not take delivery of the contracted products or services ("take-or-pay"). If the obligation to purchase goods or services is noncancellable, the entire value of the contract was included in the above table. If the obligation is cancellable, but we would incur a penalty if canceled, the dollar amount of the penalty was included as a purchase obligation. Contracted minimum amounts specified in take-or-pay contracts are also included in the above table as they represent the portion of each contract that is a firm commitment.

Pursuant to the Inotera Supply Agreement, we have an obligation to purchase 50% of Inotera's semiconductor memory capacity subject to specific terms and conditions. As purchase quantities are based on qualified production output, the Inotera Supply Agreement does not contain a fixed or minimum purchase quantity and therefore we did not include our obligations under the Inotera Supply Agreement in the contractual obligations table above. Our obligation under the Inotera Supply Agreement also fluctuates due to pricing which is based on manufacturing costs and revenues associated with the resale of DRAM products. We purchased \$641 million of DRAM products from Inotera in 2011 under the Inotera Supply Agreement.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Concurrent with the offering of the 2031 Notes on July 26, 2011, we entered into capped call transactions (the "2011 Capped Calls") that have an initial strike price of approximately \$9.50 per share, subject to certain adjustments, which was set to the initial conversion price of the 2031 Notes. The 2011 Capped Calls are in four equal tranches, have cap prices of \$11.40, \$12.16, \$12.67 and \$13.17 per share, and cover, subject to anti-dilution adjustments similar to those contained in the 2031 Notes, an approximate combined total of 72.6 million shares of common stock. The 2011 Capped Calls expire on various dates between July 2014 and February 2016. The 2011 Capped Calls are intended to reduce the potential dilution upon conversion of the 2031 Notes.

Concurrent with the offering of the 4.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 (the "2013 Notes") in April 2009, we paid approximately \$25 million for three capped call instruments that have an initial strike price of approximately \$5.08 per share (the "2009 Capped Calls"). The 2009 Capped Calls have a cap price of \$6.64 per share and cover an aggregate of approximately 45.2 million shares of common stock. The 2009 Capped Calls expire in October and November of 2012. The 2009 Capped Calls are intended to reduce potential dilution upon conversion of the 2013 Notes.

Concurrent with the offering of the 2014 Notes in May 2007, we paid approximately \$151 million for three Capped Call transactions (the "2007 Capped Calls"). The 2007 Capped Calls cover an aggregate of approximately 91.3 million shares of common stock. The 2007 Capped Calls are in three equal tranches with cap prices of \$17.25, \$20.13 and \$23.00 per share, respectively, each with an initial strike price of approximately \$14.23 per share, subject to certain adjustments. The 2007 Capped Calls expire on various dates between November 2011 and December 2012. The 2007 Capped Calls are intended to reduce potential dilution upon conversion of the 2014 Notes.

(See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data - Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements - Supplemental Balance Sheet Information - Shareholders' Equity - Capped Call Transactions" note.)

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures. Estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, forecasted events and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and judgments may vary under different assumptions or conditions. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis. Our management believes the accounting policies below are critical in the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and requires management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments.

Business Acquisitions : Accounting for acquisitions requires us to estimate the fair value of consideration paid and the individual assets and liabilities acquired, which involves a number of judgments, assumptions and estimates that could materially affect the amount and timing of costs recognized. We typically obtain independent third party valuation studies to assist in determining fair values, including assistance in determining future cash flows, appropriate discount rates and comparable market values.

Consolidations : We have interests in joint venture entities that are Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs"). Determining whether to consolidate a VIE may require judgment in assessing (1) whether an entity is a VIE and (2) if we are the entity's primary beneficiary. To determine if we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE, we evaluate whether we have (1) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (2) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Our evaluation includes identification of significant activities and an assessment of our ability to direct those activities based on governance provisions and arrangements to provide or receive product and process technology, product supply, operations services, equity funding and financing and other applicable agreements and circumstances. Our assessment of whether we are the primary beneficiary of our VIEs requires significant assumptions and judgment.

Contingencies : We are subject to the possibility of losses from various contingencies. Considerable judgment is necessary to estimate the probability and amount of any loss from such contingencies. An accrual is made when it is probable that a liability has been incurred or an asset has been impaired and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We accrue a liability and charge operations for the estimated costs of adjudication or settlement of asserted and unasserted claims existing as of the balance sheet date.

Income Taxes : We are required to estimate our provision for income taxes and amounts ultimately payable or recoverable in numerous tax jurisdictions around the world. These estimates involve judgment and interpretations of regulations and are inherently complex. Resolution of income tax treatments in individual jurisdictions may not be known for many years after completion of any fiscal year. We are also required to evaluate the realizability of our deferred tax assets on an ongoing basis in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which requires the assessment of our performance and other relevant factors. Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on our ability to generate future taxable income.

Inventories : Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost or market value and we recorded charges of \$603 million in aggregate for 2009 and \$282 million in aggregate for 2008 to write down the carrying value of inventories of memory products to their estimated market values. Cost includes labor, material and overhead costs, including product and process technology costs. Determining market value of inventories involves numerous judgments, including projecting average selling prices and sales volumes for future periods and costs to complete products in work in process inventories. To project average selling prices and sales volumes, we review recent sales volumes, existing customer orders, current contract prices, industry analysis of supply and demand, seasonal factors, general economic trends and other information. When these analyses reflect estimated market values below our manufacturing costs, we record a charge to cost of goods sold in advance of when the inventory is actually sold. Differences in forecasted average selling prices used in calculating lower of cost or market adjustments can result in significant changes in the estimated net realizable value of product inventories and accordingly the amount of write-down recorded. For example, a 5% variance in the estimated selling prices would have changed the estimated market value of our memory inventory by approximately \$143 million at September 1, 2011. Due to the volatile nature of the semiconductor memory industry, actual selling prices and volumes often vary significantly from projected prices and volumes and, as a result, the timing of when product costs are charged to operations can vary significantly.

U.S. GAAP provides for products to be grouped into categories in order to compare costs to market values. The amount of any inventory write-down can vary significantly depending on the determination of inventory categories. Our inventories have been categorized as memory, imaging and microdisplay products. The major characteristics we consider in determining inventory categories are product type and markets.

Property, Plant and Equipment : We review the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for impairment when events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and/or disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the assets. The estimation of future cash flows involves numerous assumptions which require judgment by us, include, but are not limited to, future use of the assets for our operations versus sale or disposal of the assets, future selling prices for our products and future production and sales volumes. In addition, judgment is required by us in determining the groups of assets for which impairment tests are separately performed.

Research and Development : Costs related to the conceptual formulation and design of products and processes are expensed as research and development as incurred. Determining when product development is complete requires judgment by us. We deem development of a product complete once the product has been thoroughly reviewed and tested for performance and reliability. Subsequent to product qualification, product costs are valued in inventory.

Stock-based Compensation : Compensation cost for stock-based compensation is estimated at the grant date based on the fair-value of the award and is recognized as expense ratably over the requisite service period of the award. For stock-based compensation awards with graded vesting that were granted after 2005, we recognize compensation expense using the straight-line amortization method. For performance-based stock awards, the expense recognized is dependent on the probability of the performance measure being achieved. We utilize forecasts of future performance to assess these probabilities and this assessment requires considerable judgment.

Determining the appropriate fair-value model and calculating the fair value of stock-based awards at the grant date requires considerable judgment, including estimating stock price volatility, expected option life and forfeiture rates. We develop these estimates based on historical data and market information which can change significantly over time. A small change in the estimates used can result in a relatively large change in the estimated valuation. We use the Black-Scholes option valuation model to value employee stock awards. We estimate stock price volatility based on an average of its historical volatility and the implied volatility derived from traded options on our stock.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued a new accounting standard on variable interest entities ("VIEs") which (1) replaces the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary in a VIE with an approach that is primarily qualitative, (2) requires ongoing assessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE and (3) requires additional disclosures about an enterprise's involvement in VIE. We adopted this standard as of the beginning of 2011. The initial adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on our financial statements as of the adoption date. The impact on future periods will depend on changes in the nature and composition of our VIEs.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2011, the FASB issued a new accounting standard on fair value measurements that clarifies the application of existing guidance and disclosure requirements, changes certain fair value measurement principles and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. We are required to adopt this standard in the third quarter of 2012. We do not expect this adoption to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued a new accounting standard on the presentation of comprehensive income. The new standard requires the presentation 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. The new standard also requires presentation of adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statement where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. We are required to adopt this standard as of the beginning of 2013. The adoption of this standard will only impact the presentation of our financial statements.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

As of September 1, 2011, \$ 1,950 million of our \$ 2,001 million of debt was at fixed interest rates. As a result, the fair value fluctuates based on changes in market interest rates. The estimated fair value of our debt was \$ 2,281 million as of September 1, 2011 and \$ 2,565 million as of September 2, 2010. We estimate that, as of September 1, 2011, a 1% decrease in market interest rates would change the fair value of our fixed-rate debt instruments by approximately \$ 59 million. As of September 1, 2011, \$ 51 million of the debt had variable interest rates and a 1% increase in the rates would increase annual interest expense by approximately \$ 1 million.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The information in this section should be read in conjunction with the information related to changes in the exchange rates of foreign currency in "Item 1A. Risk Factors." Changes in foreign currency exchange rates could materially adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

The functional currency for substantially all of our operations is the U.S. dollar. We held cash and other assets in foreign currencies valued at an aggregate of U.S. \$ 512 million as of September 1, 2011 and U.S. \$ 504 million as of September 2, 2010. We also had foreign currency liabilities valued at an aggregate of U.S. \$ 944 million as of September 1, 2011, and U.S. \$ 901 million as of September 2, 2010. Because the substantial majority of our sales are denominated in U.S. dollar, we do not have significant natural hedges to offset our expenditures denominated in other currencies. Significant components of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar (our reporting currency) were as follows (in U.S. dollar equivalents):

	2011				2010			
	Singapore Dollars	Yen	Euro	Other	Singapore Dollars	Yen	Euro	Other
	(amounts in millions)							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 22	\$ 4	\$ 33	\$ 21	\$ 27	\$ 27	\$ 53	\$ 19
Receivables	92	25	72	18	52	15	77	23
Deferred tax assets	—	39	7	1	—	115	6	1
Other assets	12	16	88	62	9	13	66	1
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(124)	(194)	(240)	(44)	(158)	(186)	(168)	(45)
Debt	(81)	—	(3)	(3)	(78)	(9)	(61)	—
Other liabilities	(15)	(8)	(128)	(104)	(14)	(75)	(100)	(7)
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ (94)	\$ (118)	\$ (171)	\$ (49)	\$ (162)	\$ (100)	\$ (127)	\$ (8)

We estimate that, based on the assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar as of September 1, 2011, a 1% change in the exchange rate versus the U.S. dollar, resulting in currency gains or losses of approximately U.S. \$ 2 million for the euro and \$ 1 million for the yen and Singapore dollar. During 2010, we began using derivative instruments to hedge our foreign currency exchange rate risk. (See "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data – Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements – Derivative Financial Instruments" note.)

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in millions except per share amounts)

For the year ended	September 1, 2011	September 2, 2010	September 3, 2009
Net sales	\$ 8,788	\$ 8,482	\$ 4,803
Cost of goods sold	7,030	5,768	5,243
Gross margin	1,758	2,714	(440)
Selling, general and administrative	592	528	354
Research and development	791	624	647
Other operating (income) expense, net	(380)	(27)	235
Operating income (loss)	755	1,589	(1,676)
Gain on acquisition of Numonyx	—	437	—
Interest income	23	18	22
Interest expense	(124)	(178)	(182)
Other non-operating income (expense), net	(103)	54	(16)
	551	1,920	(1,852)
Income tax (provision) benefit	(203)	19	(1)
Equity in net income (loss) of equity method investees, net of tax	(158)	(39)	(140)
Net income (loss)	190	1,900	(1,993)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(23)	(50)	111
Net income (loss) attributable to Micron	\$ 167	\$ 1,850	\$ (1,882)
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.17	\$ 2.09	\$ (2.35)
Diluted	0.17	1.85	(2.35)
Number of shares used in per share calculations:			
Basic	988.0	887.5	800.7
Diluted	1,007.5	1,050.7	800.7

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in millions except par value amounts)

As of	September 1, 2011	September 2, 2010
Assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 2,160	\$ 2,913
Receivables	1,497	1,531
Inventories	2,080	1,770
Other current assets	95	119
Total current assets	5,832	6,333
Intangible assets, net	414	323
Property, plant and equipment, net	7,555	6,601
Equity method investments	483	582
Restricted cash	8	335
Other noncurrent assets	460	519
Total assets	\$ 14,752	\$ 14,693
Liabilities and equity		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,830	\$ 1,509
Deferred income	443	298
Equipment purchase contracts	67	183
Current portion of long-term debt	140	712
Total current liabilities	2,480	2,702
Long-term debt	1,861	1,648
Other noncurrent liabilities	559	527
Total liabilities	4,900	4,877
Commitments and contingencies		
Micron shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.10 par value, 3,000 shares authorized, 984.3 shares issued and outstanding (994.5 as of September 2, 2010)	98	99
Additional capital	8,610	8,446
Accumulated deficit	(370)	(536)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	132	11
Total Micron shareholders' equity	8,470	8,020
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	1,382	1,796
Total equity	9,852	9,816
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 14,752	\$ 14,693

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(in millions)

	Micron Shareholders							Noncontrolling Interests in Subsidiaries	Total Equity
	Common Stock		Additional Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Micron Shareholders' Equity			
	Number of Shares	Amount							
Balance at August 28, 2008	761.1	\$ 76	\$ 6,960	\$ (503)	\$ (8)	\$ 6,525	\$ 2,865	\$ 9,390	
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net loss				(1,882)		(1,882)	(111)	(1,993)	
Other comprehensive income (loss):									
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of tax					12	12		12	
Pension liability adjustment, net of tax					1	1		1	
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax					(9)	(9)		(9)	
Total comprehensive income (loss)						(1,878)	(111)	(1,989)	
Issuance of common stock	69.3	7	269			276		276	
Stock-based compensation expense			44			44		44	
Stock issued for business acquisition	1.8		12			12		12	
Stock issued under stock plans	4.0	1				1		1	
Distributions to noncontrolling interests, net							(681)	(681)	
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests in TECH							(87)	(87)	
Purchase of capped calls			(25)			(25)		(25)	
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(0.5)		(2)			(2)		(2)	
Exercise of stock rights held by Intel	13.0	1	(1)					—	
Balance at September 3, 2009	<u>848.7</u>	<u>\$ 85</u>	<u>\$ 7,257</u>	<u>\$ (2,385)</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>	<u>\$ 4,953</u>	<u>\$ 1,986</u>	<u>\$ 6,939</u>	
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income				1,850		1,850	50	1,900	
Other comprehensive income (loss):									
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax					11	11		11	
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of tax					5	5		5	
Net gain (loss) on derivatives, net of tax					1	1	(1)	—	
Pension liability adjustment, net of tax					(2)	(2)		(2)	
Total comprehensive income (loss):						1,865	49	1,914	
Stock issued in acquisition of Numonyx	137.7	14	1,098			1,112		1,112	
Stock-based compensation expense			93			93		93	
Stock issued under stock plans	6.6		8			8		8	
Distributions to noncontrolling interests, net							(229)	(229)	
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(2.4)		(20)	(1)		(21)		(21)	
Exercise of stock rights held by Intel	3.9							—	
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests in TECH			10			10	(10)	—	
Balance at September 2, 2010	<u>994.5</u>	<u>\$ 99</u>	<u>\$ 8,446</u>	<u>\$ (536)</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>	<u>\$ 8,020</u>	<u>\$ 1,796</u>	<u>\$ 9,816</u>	
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income				167		167	23	190	
Other comprehensive income (loss):									
Net gain (loss) on foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax					63	63		63	
Net gain (loss) on derivatives, net of tax					42	42	6	48	
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments, net of tax					11	11		11	
Pension liability adjustment, net of tax					5	5		5	
Total comprehensive income (loss):						288	29	317	
Issuance and repurchase of convertible debts			211			211		211	
Stock-based compensation expense			76			76		76	
Stock issued under stock plans	11.1	1	27			28		28	

Distributions to noncontrolling interests, net						—	(217)	(217)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(21.3)	(2)	(160)	(1)		(163)		(163)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests in TECH			67			67	(226)	(159)
Purchase of capped calls			(57)			(57)		(57)
Balance at September 1, 2011	<u>984.3</u>	<u>\$ 98</u>	<u>\$ 8,610</u>	<u>\$ (370)</u>	<u>\$ 132</u>	<u>\$ 8,470</u>	<u>\$ 1,382</u>	<u>\$ 9,852</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)

For the year ended	September 1, 2011	September 2, 2010	September 3, 2009
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ 190	\$ 1,900	\$ (1,993)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense and amortization of intangible assets	2,105	1,922	2,114
Amortization of debt discount and other costs	57	83	72
Equity in net losses of equity method investees, net of tax	158	39	140
Loss on extinguishment of debt	113	—	—
Stock-based compensation	76	93	44
Provision to write-down inventories to estimated market values	9	27	603
Gain from disposition of Japan Fab	(54)	—	—
Restructure charges (credits)	(32)	(17)	156
(Gain) loss from disposition of property, plant and equipment	(17)	(1)	54
Gain from acquisition of Numonyx	—	(437)	—
Gain from Inotera and Hynix JV stock issuances, net	—	(52)	—
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	54	(516)	126
Inventories	(357)	(121)	(356)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(84)	54	44
Deferred income	146	84	81
Deferred income taxes, net	103	(45)	(15)
Other	17	83	136
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>2,484</u>	<u>3,096</u>	<u>1,206</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(2,550)	(616)	(488)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests in TECH	(159)	—	—
Additions to equity method investments	(31)	(165)	(408)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	330	(240)	(56)
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	127	94	26
Return of equity method investment	48	—	41
Proceeds from sale of interest in Hynix JV	—	423	—
Cash acquired from acquisition of Numonyx	—	95	—
Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities	—	—	130
Other	34	(39)	81
Net cash used for investing activities	<u>(2,201)</u>	<u>(448)</u>	<u>(674)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of debt	(1,215)	(840)	(429)
Payments on equipment purchase contracts	(322)	(330)	(144)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(225)	(267)	(705)
Cash paid to purchase common stock	(163)	(21)	(2)
Cash paid to purchase capped calls	(57)	—	(25)
Proceeds from debt	690	200	716
Proceeds from equipment sale-leaseback transactions	268	—	4
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	28	8	277
Cash received from noncontrolling interests	8	38	24
Other	(48)	(8)	(6)
Net cash used for financing activities	<u>(1,036)</u>	<u>(1,220)</u>	<u>(290)</u>

Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(753)	1,428	242
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	2,913	1,485	1,243
Cash and equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 2,160</u>	<u>\$ 2,913</u>	<u>\$ 1,485</u>

Supplemental disclosures

Income taxes refunded (paid), net	\$ (99)	\$ 2	\$ (43)
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	(59)	(95)	(107)
Noncash investing and financing activities:			
Equipment acquisitions on contracts payable and capital leases	469	420	331
Exchange of convertible notes	175	—	—
Stock and restricted stock units issued in acquisition of Numonyx	—	1,112	—
Acquisition of interest in Transform	—	65	—

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(All tabular amounts in millions except per share amounts)**Significant Accounting Policies**

Basis of presentation : We are a global manufacturer and marketer of semiconductor devices, principally DRAM, NAND Flash and NOR Flash memory, as well as other innovative memory technologies, packaging solutions and semiconductor systems for use in leading-edge computing, consumer, networking, embedded and mobile products. In addition, we manufacture CMOS image sensors and other semiconductor products. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Micron Technology, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to current period presentation.

Our fiscal year is the 52 or 53-week period ending on the Thursday closest to August 31. Our fiscal 2011 and 2010 contained 52 weeks and our fiscal 2009 contained 53 weeks. All period references are to our fiscal periods unless otherwise indicated.

Use of estimates : The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires our management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosures. Estimates and judgments are based on historical experience, forecasted events and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and judgments may differ under different assumptions or conditions. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis. Actual results could differ from estimates.

Product warranty : We generally provide a limited warranty that our products are in compliance with our specifications existing at the time of delivery. Under our general terms and conditions of sale, liability for certain failures of product during a stated warranty period is usually limited to repair or replacement of defective items or return of, or a credit with respect to, amounts paid for such items. Under certain circumstances, we provide more extensive limited warranty coverage than that provided under our general terms and conditions. Our warranty obligations are not material.

Revenue recognition : We recognize product or license revenue when persuasive evidence that a sales arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. Since we are unable to estimate returns and changes in market price, and therefore the price is not fixed or determinable, sales made under agreements allowing pricing protection or rights of return (other than for product warranty) are deferred until customers have resold the product.

Research and development : Costs related to the conceptual formulation and design of products and processes are expensed as research and development as incurred. Determining when product development is complete requires judgment. Development of a product is deemed complete once the product has been thoroughly reviewed and tested for performance and reliability. Subsequent to product qualification, product costs are valued in inventory. Product design and other research and development costs for NAND Flash and DRAM are shared with our joint venture partners. Amounts receivable from these cost-sharing arrangements are reflected as a reduction of research and development expense. (See "Equity Method Investments" and "Consolidated Variable Interest Entities – NAND Flash joint ventures with Intel" notes.)

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 under the straight-line attribution method over the requisite service period. We issue new shares upon the exercise of stock options or conversion of share units. (See "Equity Plans" note.)

Stock repurchases : When we repurchase and retire our common stock, any excess of the repurchase price paid over par value is allocated between paid-in capital and retained earnings.

Functional currency : The U.S. dollar is the functional currency for all of our consolidated operations.

Financial instruments : Cash equivalents include highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities to us of three months or less, readily convertible to known amounts of cash. Investments with original maturities greater than three months and remaining maturities less than one year are included in short-term investments. Investments with remaining maturities greater than one year are included in other noncurrent assets. Securities classified as available-for-sale are stated at market value. The carrying value of investment securities sold is determined using the specific identification method.

Derivative and hedging instruments : We use derivative financial instruments, primarily forward contracts, to manage exposures to fluctuating currency exchange rates. We do not use financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. Derivative instruments are measured at their fair values and recognized as either assets or liabilities.

We use forward contracts not designated as hedging instruments to hedge our balance sheet exposures to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The gain or loss associated with these contracts is recognized in other income (expense).

We use forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges to hedge certain forecasted capital expenditures. The effective portion of the gain or loss on these derivatives is included as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity. The amount in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for these cash flow hedges are reclassified into earnings in the same line items of the consolidated statements of operation and in the same periods in which the underlying transactions affect earnings. Effectiveness is measured by comparing the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedge contract with the cumulative change in the forecasted cash flows of the hedged item. Forward points are excluded in measuring effectiveness and spot rates are used to value both the hedge contract and the hedged item. Any ineffective or excluded portion of the gain or loss is included in other operating income (expense).

Inventories : Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost or market value. Cost includes labor, material and overhead costs, including product and process technology costs. Determining market values of inventories involves numerous judgments, including projecting average selling prices and sales volumes for future periods and costs to complete products in work in process inventories. When market values are below costs, we record a charge to cost of goods sold to write down inventories to their estimated market value in advance of when the inventories are actually sold. Inventories are categorized as memory (primarily DRAM and NAND Flash and NOR Flash), imaging and microdisplay products for purposes of determining average cost and market value. The major characteristics considered in determining inventory categories are product type and markets.

Product and process technology : Costs incurred to acquire product and process technology or to patent technology are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging up to 10 years. We capitalize a portion of costs incurred based on the historical and projected patents issued as a percent of patents we file. Capitalized product and process technology costs are amortized over the shorter of (i) the estimated useful life of the technology, (ii) the patent term or (iii) the term of the technology agreement. Fully-amortized assets are removed from product and process technology and accumulated amortization.

Property, plant and equipment : Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of 5 to 30 years for buildings, 2 to 20 years for equipment and 3 to 5 years for software. Assets held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or estimated fair value and are included in other noncurrent assets. When property or equipment is retired or otherwise disposed of, the net book value of the asset is removed and we recognize any gain or loss in our results of operations.

We capitalize interest on borrowings during the active construction period of major capital projects. Capitalized interest is added to the cost of the underlying assets and is amortized over the useful lives of the assets. We capitalized interest costs of \$12 million, \$5 million and \$5 million in 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued a new accounting standard on Variable Interest Entities ("VIEs") which (1) replaces the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary in a VIE with an approach that is primarily qualitative, (2) requires ongoing assessments of whether an enterprise is the primary beneficiary of a VIE and (3) requires additional disclosures about an enterprise's involvement in a VIE. We adopted this standard as of the beginning of 2011. The initial adoption of this standard did not have a significant impact on our financial statements as of the adoption date. The impact on future periods will depend on changes in the nature and composition of our VIEs.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2011, the FASB issued a new accounting standard on fair value measurements that clarifies the application of existing guidance and disclosure requirements, changes certain fair value measurement principles and requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements. We are required to adopt this standard in the third quarter of 2012. We do not expect this adoption to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued a new accounting standard on the presentation of comprehensive income. The new standard requires the presentation 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. The new standard also requires presentation of adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statement where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. We are required to adopt this standard as of the beginning of 2013. The adoption of this standard will only impact the presentation of our financial statements.

Variable Interest Entities

We have interests in joint venture entities that are VIEs. If we are the primary beneficiary of the VIE, we are required to consolidate it. To determine if we are the primary beneficiary, we evaluate whether we have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Our evaluation includes identification of significant activities and an assessment of our ability to direct those activities based on governance provisions and arrangements to provide or receive product and process technology, product supply, operations services, equity funding, financing and other applicable agreements and circumstances. Our assessments of whether we are the primary beneficiary of our VIEs require significant assumptions and judgment. For further information regarding our VIEs that we account for under the equity method, see "Equity Method Investments" note. For further information regarding our consolidated VIEs, see "Consolidated Variable Interest Entities" note.

Unconsolidated Variable Interest Entities

Inotera and MeiYa – Inotera Memories, Inc. ("Inotera") and MeiYa Technology Corporation ("MeiYa") are VIEs because of the terms of their supply agreements with us and our partner, Nanya Technology Corporation ("Nanya"). We have determined that we do not have power to direct the activities of Inotera and MeiYa that most significantly impact their economic performance, primarily due to (1) limitations on our governance rights that require the consent of other parties for key operating decisions and (2) our dependence on our joint venture partner for financing and the ability to operate in Taiwan. Therefore, we account for our interests in these entities under the equity method.

Transform – Transform Solar Pty Ltd. ("Transform") is a VIE because its equity is not sufficient to permit Transform to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from us and our partner, Origin Energy Limited ("Origin"). We have determined that we do not have power to direct the activities of Transform that most significantly impacts its economic performance, primarily due to limitations on our governance rights that require the consent of Origin for key operating decisions. Therefore, we account for our interest in Transform under the equity method.

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

IMFT and IMFS – IM Flash Technologies, LLC ("IMFT") and IM Flash Singapore LLP ("IMFS") are both VIEs because all of their costs are passed to us and our partner, Intel Corporation ("Intel"), through product purchase agreements and they are dependent upon us and Intel for any additional cash requirements. For both IM Flash entities (i.e., IMFT and IMFS), we determined that we have the power to direct the activities of the entities that most significantly impact their economic performance. The primary activities of the IM Flash entities are driven by the constant introduction of product and process technology. Because we perform a significant majority of the technology development, we have the power to direct key activities of the entities. In addition, IMFT manufactures certain products exclusively for us using our technology. As a result of our 86% ownership interest in IMFS as of September 1, 2011, we have significantly greater economic exposure than Intel. We also determined that we have the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive benefits from the IM Flash entities that could potentially be significant to these entities. Therefore, we consolidate the IM Flash entities.

MP Mask – MP Mask Technology Center, LLC ("MP Mask") is a VIE because all of its costs are passed to us and our partner, Photronics, Inc. ("Photronics"), through product purchase agreements and it is dependent upon us and Photronics for any additional cash requirements. We determined that we have the power to direct the activities of MP Mask that most significantly impact its economic performance, primarily due to (1) our tie-breaking voting rights over key operating decisions and (2) that nearly all key MP Mask activities are driven by our supply needs. We also determined that we have the obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive benefits from MP Mask that could potentially be significant to MP Mask. Therefore, we consolidate MP Mask.

Japan Fabrication Facility

On June 2, 2011, we sold our wafer fabrication facility in Japan (the "Japan Fab") to Tower Semiconductor Ltd. ("Tower"). Under the arrangement, Tower paid \$ 40 million in cash and approximately 20 million of ordinary shares of Tower. In addition, we will receive an aggregate of \$ 20 million in twelve equal monthly installments beginning in the second quarter of 2012. The net carrying value of assets sold and liabilities transferred to Tower on the transaction date prior to the effects of the transaction was \$23 million and we recorded a gain of \$54 million (net of transaction costs of \$ 3 million) in connection with the sale of the Japan Fab. We also recorded a tax provision of \$ 74 million related to the gain on the sale and to write down certain deferred tax assets associated with the Japan Fab. In connection with the sale of the Japan Fab, we entered into a supply agreement for Tower to manufacture products for us in the facility through approximately May 2014.

Numonyx

On May 7, 2010 , we acquired Numonyx Holdings B.V. ("Numonyx"), which manufactured and sold primarily NOR Flash and NAND Flash memory products. We acquired Numonyx to further strengthen our portfolio of memory products, increase manufacturing and revenue scale, access Numonyx's customer base and provide opportunities to increase multi-chip offerings in the embedded and mobile markets. The total fair value of the consideration paid for Numonyx was \$1,112 million and consisted of 137.7 million shares of our common stock issued to the Numonyx shareholders and 4.8 million restricted stock units issued to employees of Numonyx.

We determined the fair value of the assets and liabilities of Numonyx as of May 7, 2010 using an in-exchange model. Because the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeded the purchase price, we recognized a gain on the acquisition of \$437 million in the third quarter of 2010. We believe the gain realized in acquisition accounting was the result of a number of factors, including the following: significant losses recognized by Numonyx during the recent downturn in the semiconductor memory industry; substantial volatility in Numonyx's primary markets; market perceptions that future opportunities for Numonyx products in certain markets were limited; the liquidity afforded to the sellers as a result of the limited opportunities to realize the value of their investment in Numonyx; and potential gains to the sellers through their investment in our equity from synergies we realize with Numonyx. In addition, we recognized a \$51 million income tax benefit in connection with the acquisition. The results of operations for 2010 include \$635 million of net sales and \$14 million of operating losses from the Numonyx operations after the May 7, 2010 acquisition date. The consideration and valuation of assets acquired and liabilities assumed were as follows:

Consideration:

Fair value of common stock issued	\$	1,091
Fair value of restricted stock units issued		21
	\$	<u>1,112</u>

Recognized amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed:

Cash and equivalents	\$	95
Receivables		256
Inventories		689
Other current assets		28
Intangible assets		29
Property, plant and equipment		344
Equity method investment		414
Other noncurrent assets		307
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		(310)
Other current liabilities		(5)
Other noncurrent liabilities		(298)
Total net assets acquired		<u>1,549</u>
Gain on acquisition		(437)
	\$	<u>1,112</u>

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations as if Numonyx had been combined with us as of the beginning of 2009. The pro forma financial information includes the accounting effects of the business combination, including adjustments to the amortization of intangible assets, depreciation of property, plant and equipment, interest expense and elimination of intercompany activities. The unaudited pro forma financial information below is not necessarily indicative of either future results of operations or results that might have been achieved had Numonyx been combined with us as of the beginning of 2009.

	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 9,895	\$ 6,464
Net income (loss)	1,923	(2,230)
Net income (loss) attributable to Micron	1,873	(2,119)
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	\$ 1.90	\$ (2.31)
Diluted	1.72	(2.31)

The unaudited pro forma financial information for 2010 includes the results for the year ended September 2, 2010 and the results of Numonyx, including the adjustments described above, for the approximate fiscal year ended September 2, 2010. The pro forma information for 2009 includes our results for the year ended September 3, 2009 and the results of Numonyx, including the adjustments described above, for the year ended September 27, 2009.

Receivables

As of	2011	2010
Trade receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$3 and \$4, respectively)	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,238
Income and other taxes	137	115
Related party receivables	72	64
Other	183	114
	\$ 1,497	\$ 1,531

As of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010, related party receivables included \$ 67 million and \$ 57 million, respectively, due from Aptina Imaging Corporation ("Aptina") primarily for sales of image sensor products under a wafer supply agreement. (See "Equity Method Investments" note.)

As of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010, other receivables included \$ 34 million and \$ 30 million, respectively, due from Intel for amounts related to NAND Flash product design and process development activities under cost-sharing agreements. As of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010, other receivables also included \$ 25 million and \$ 17 million, respectively, due from Nanya for amounts related to DRAM product design and process development activities under a cost-sharing agreement. (See "Equity Method Investments" note and "Consolidated Variable Interest Entities" note.)

Inventories

As of	2011	2010
Finished goods	\$ 596	\$ 623
Work in process	1,342	1,031
Raw materials and supplies	142	116
	\$ 2,080	\$ 1,770

Intangible Assets

As of	2011		2010	
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Product and process technology	\$ 571	\$ (203)	\$ 439	\$ (181)
Customer relationships	127	(82)	127	(66)
Other	1	—	23	(19)
	\$ 699	\$ (285)	\$ 589	\$ (266)

During 2011 and 2010, we capitalized \$ 170 million and \$ 48 million, respectively, for product and process technology with weighted-average useful lives of 7 years.

Amortization expense was \$ 79 million, \$ 96 million and \$ 75 million for 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Annual amortization expense for intangible assets is estimated to be \$ 86 million for 2012, \$ 80 million for 2013, \$ 71 million for 2014, \$ 53 million for 2015 and \$ 46 million for 2016.

Property, Plant and Equipment

As of	2011	2010
Land	\$ 92	\$ 95
Buildings (includes \$163 and \$184, respectively, for capital leases)	4,481	4,394
Equipment (includes \$712 and \$745, respectively, for capital leases)	14,735	12,970
Construction in progress	155	73
Software	293	281
	19,756	17,813
Accumulated depreciation (includes \$430 and \$478, respectively, for capital leases)	(12,201)	(11,212)
	\$ 7,555	\$ 6,601

Depreciation expense was \$ 2,026 million , \$ 1,826 million and \$ 2,039 million for 2011 , 2010 and 2009 , respectively.

Other noncurrent assets included buildings, equipment and other assets classified as held for sale of \$ 35 million as of September 1, 2011 and \$ 56 million as of September 2, 2010 .

Equity Method Investments

As of	2011		2010	
	Investment Balance	Ownership Percentage	Investment Balance	Ownership Percentage
Inotera	\$ 388	29.7%	\$ 434	29.9%
MeiYa	1	50.0%	44	50.0%
Transform	87	50.0%	82	50.0%
Aptina	7	35.0%	22	35.0%
	\$ 483		\$ 582	

We recognize our share of earnings or losses from all investments under the equity method on a two-month lag. Equity in net income (loss) of equity method investees, net of tax, included the following:

For the year ended	2011	2010	2009
Inotera:			
Equity method loss	\$ (154)	\$ (56)	\$ (166)
Inotera Amortization	48	55	38
Other	(6)	(5)	(2)
	(112)	(6)	(130)
Transform	(31)	(12)	—
Aptina	(15)	(24)	—
Hynix JV	—	2	—
MeiYa	—	1	(10)
	\$ (158)	\$ (39)	\$ (140)

The summarized financial information in the tables below include the aggregate of all of our equity method investees on a stand-alone basis. The tables below include the respective years and periods through which we recorded our proportionate share of each of their results of operations, generally on a two-month lag. The summarized results of operations in the table below include the operating results of Inotera, Transform and Aptina only for the periods subsequent to our acquisition of our ownership interests.

As of	2011	2010
Current assets	\$ 942	\$ 898
Noncurrent assets (primarily property, plant and equipment)	4,189	3,537
Current liabilities	3,201	1,479
Noncurrent liabilities	173	900

For the years ended	2011	2010	2009
Net sales	\$ 1,839	\$ 1,927	\$ 670
Gross margin	(268)	73	(370)
Operating loss	(559)	(181)	(473)
Net loss	(594)	(237)	(553)

Our maximum exposure to loss from our ownership in our equity method investments that are VIEs was as follows:

As of	2011
Inotera	\$ 325
MeiYa	1
Transform	90

The maximum exposure to loss primarily included our investment balance as well as the related translation adjustments in accumulated other comprehensive income and receivables, if any. We may also incur losses in connection with our obligations under a supply agreement with Inotera (the "Inotera Supply Agreement") for rights and obligations to purchase 50% of Inotera's wafer production capacity of DRAM products.

Inotera and MeiYa DRAM joint ventures with Nanya

We have partnered with Nanya in two Taiwanese DRAM memory companies, Inotera and MeiYa. Under a licensing arrangement with Nanya, we recognized \$65 million and \$105 million of license revenue in net sales during 2010 and 2009, respectively, and had recognized a total of \$207 million through the completion of the arrangement in April 2010. Under a cost-sharing arrangement beginning in April 2010, we share equally in DRAM development costs with Nanya and, as a result, our research and development costs were reduced by \$141 million and \$51 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively. In addition, we received \$25 million and \$6 million of royalty revenue in 2011 and 2010, respectively, from Nanya for sales of stack DRAM products manufactured by or for Nanya on process nodes of 50nm or higher and will continue to receive royalties from Nanya associated with technology developed prior to the cost-sharing arrangement.

Inotera : In the first quarter of 2009, we acquired a 35.5% ownership interest in Inotera. As a result of Inotera's sale of common shares in a public offering, our equity ownership interest decreased from 35.5% to 29.8% and we recognized a gain of \$56 million in the first quarter of 2010. In the second quarter of 2010, as part of another Inotera offering of common shares, we and Nanya each paid \$138 million to purchase additional shares, slightly increasing our equity ownership interest from 29.8% to 29.9%. In 2011, our ownership interest was reduced by shares issued under Inotera's employee stock plans and as of September 1, 2011, we held a 29.7% ownership interest in Inotera, Nanya held a 29.8% ownership interest, and the balance was publicly held.

The carrying value of our initial investment was less than our proportionate share of Inotera's equity. This difference is being amortized as a credit to earnings through equity in net income (loss) of equity method investees (the "Inotera Amortization"). As of September 1, 2011, \$74 million of Inotera Amortization remained to be recognized of which \$49 million is scheduled to be amortized in 2012 with the remaining amount to be amortized through 2034. The \$56 million gain recognized in the first quarter of 2010 on Inotera's issuance of shares included \$33 million of accelerated Inotera Amortization.

Because of significant market declines in the selling price of DRAM, Inotera incurred net losses of \$278 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2011. Also, Inotera's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by \$2.3 billion as of June 30, 2011, which exposes Inotera to liquidity risk. Inotera's management has developed plans to improve its liquidity. There can be no assurance that Inotera's plan to improve its liquidity will be successful.

In connection with the initial acquisition of our shares in Inotera, we and Nanya entered into the Inotera Supply Agreement. Our cost of wafers purchased under the Inotera Supply Agreement is based on a margin-sharing formula among Nanya, Inotera, and ourselves. Under such formula, all parties' manufacturing costs related to wafers supplied by Inotera, as well as our and Nanya's revenue for the resale of products from wafers supplied by Inotera, are considered in determining costs for wafers acquired from Inotera. Under the Inotera Supply Agreement, we purchased \$641 million and \$693 million of DRAM products in 2011 and 2010, respectively. In 2011, we recognized a loss on our purchase commitment under the Inotera Supply Agreement of \$28 million .

In the second quarter of 2009, Qimonda filed for bankruptcy and defaulted on its obligations to purchase trench DRAM products from Inotera under a separate supply agreement between Inotera and Qimonda ("the Qimonda Supply Agreement"). Pursuant to our obligation under the Inotera Supply Agreement to purchase up to 50% of Inotera's trench DRAM capacity, less any trench DRAM products sold to Qimonda pursuant to the Qimonda Supply Agreement, we recorded \$95 million in cost of goods sold in 2009 for underutilized capacity as a result of Qimonda's default.

In the third quarter of 2009, we received \$50 million from Inotera pursuant to the terms of a technology transfer agreement and, in connection therewith, recognized \$13 million and \$15 million of revenue in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

As of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010 , there were gains of \$65 million and \$7 million , respectively, in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for cumulative translation adjustments from our investment in Inotera.

As of September 1, 2011 , based on the closing trading price of Inotera's shares in an active market, the market value of our equity interest in Inotera was \$296 million which was below our net carrying value of \$323 million . The net carrying value is our investment balance of \$388 million less the cumulative translation adjustments in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) of \$65 million . We evaluated our investment in Inotera and concluded that the decline in the market value below carrying value was not an other-than-temporary-impairment primarily for the following reasons: (1) the deficit in market value to carrying value existed for less than one month, (2) the deficit as a percentage of the carrying was relatively minor, (3) the market value subsequently appreciated to exceed the carrying value shortly after the end of our fiscal 2011, and (4) the market value is very volatile based on changes in pricing for Inotera's sole product, DRAM, which fluctuates significantly based on market cycles and other factors.

MeiYa : In 2008, we acquired a 50% interest in MeiYa. In connection with our acquisition of an equity interest in Inotera, we entered into agreements with Nanya pursuant to which both parties ceased future funding of, and resource commitments to, MeiYa. Additionally, MeiYa sold substantially all of its assets to Inotera. In the second quarter of 2011, we and Nanya each received a distribution from MeiYa of \$48 million as a return of capital, representing substantially all of MeiYa's assets.

Pursuant to a technology transfer agreement, we received \$50 million from MeiYa in the first quarter of 2009. Our technology transfer agreement with MeiYa was supplanted by our technology transfer agreement with Inotera and we returned the \$50 million with accrued interest to MeiYa in the fourth quarter of 2009.

Transform

In 2010, we acquired a 50% interest in Transform. In exchange for the equity interest in Transform, we contributed nonmonetary assets, which consisted of manufacturing facilities, equipment, intellectual property and a fully-paid lease to a portion of our Boise, Idaho manufacturing facilities. As of September 1, 2011 , we and Origin each held a 50% ownership interest in Transform. During 2011 and 2010, we and Origin each contributed \$30 million and \$26 million , respectively, of cash to Transform. Our results of operations for 2011 and 2010 included \$20 million and \$ 15 million , respectively, of net sales which approximates our cost for transition services provided to Transform.

As of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010, other noncurrent assets included \$29 million and \$33 million , respectively, for the manufacturing facilities leased to Transform and other noncurrent liabilities included \$29 million and \$33 million for deferred rent revenue on the fully-paid lease. Additionally, as of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010, other noncurrent assets and liabilities included \$4 million and \$5 million , respectively, for the value of certain equipment and intangible assets, which we were obligated to contribute to Transform.

Aptina

In 2009, we sold a 65% interest in Aptina, previously a wholly-owned subsidiary. A portion of the 65% interest we sold is in the form of convertible preferred shares that have a liquidation preference over Aptina's common shares. As a result, we recognize our share of Aptina's earnings or losses based on our common stock ownership percentage, which was 64% as of September 1, 2011 .

We manufacture components for CMOS image sensors for Aptina under a wafer supply agreement. For 2011, 2010 and 2009, we recognized net sales of \$349 million , \$372 million and \$70 million , respectively, and cost of goods sold of \$358 million , \$385 million and \$60 million , respectively, from products sold to Aptina.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

As of	2011	2010
Accounts payable	\$ 1,187	\$ 799
Salaries, wages and benefits	304	346
Related party payables	141	194
Income and other taxes	30	51
Other	168	119
	<u>\$ 1,830</u>	<u>\$ 1,509</u>

Related party payables included amounts primarily due to Inotera under the Inotera Supply Agreement of \$ 139 million and \$ 105 million as of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010, respectively, for the purchase of DRAM products. Related party payables as of September 2, 2010 also included \$ 86 million for amounts due for the purchase of memory products under a supply agreement with the Hynix JV, a subsidiary of Hynix Semiconductor Inc. in which we previously held an equity interest in connection with our acquisition of Numonyx.

As of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010, other accounts payable and accrued expenses included \$ 17 million and \$ 16 million , respectively, for amounts due to Intel for NAND Flash product design and process development and licensing fees pursuant to cost-sharing agreements. (See "Consolidated Variable Interest Entities" note.)

Debt

As of	2011	2010
2014 convertible senior notes, due 2014 at stated rate of 1.875%	\$ 815	\$ 1,058
Capital lease obligations, due 2023 at 6.1% and 7.2%, respectively	423	527
2031A convertible senior notes, due 2031 at stated rate of 1.5%	255	—
2031B convertible senior notes, due 2031 at stated rate of 1.875%	234	—
2013 convertible senior notes, due 2013 at stated rate of 4.25%	139	230
2027 convertible senior notes, due 2027 at stated rate of 1.875%	135	—
TECH credit facility at effective interest rate of 3.9%	—	348
Mai-Liao Power note at effective interest rate of 12.1%	—	196
Other notes	—	1
	<u>2,001</u>	<u>2,360</u>
Less current portion	<u>(140)</u>	<u>(712)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,861</u>	<u>\$ 1,648</u>

Convertible Notes With Debt And Equity Components

The accounting standards for convertible debt instruments that may be fully or partially settled in cash upon conversion require the debt and equity components to be stated separately. The amount recorded as debt is based on the fair value of the debt component as a standalone instrument, determined using an average interest rate for similar nonconvertible debt issued by entities with credit ratings comparable to ours at the time of issuance. The difference between the debt recorded at inception and its principal amount is to be accreted to principal through interest expense through the estimated life of the note. Accordingly, the debt and equity components are required to be stated separately for the following notes:

- 1.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2014 (the "2014 Notes")
- 1.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2031 (the "2031A Notes")
- 1.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2031 (the "2031B Notes" and together with the 2031A Notes, the "2031 Notes")
- 1.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2027 (the "2027 Notes")

The debt and equity components of our 4.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2013 (the "2013 Notes") are not required to be stated separately as they must be settled in shares of our common stock upon conversion. Information related to our convertible notes with debt and equity components is as follows:

As of 2011	2014 Notes	2031A Notes	2031B Notes	2027 Notes
Outstanding principal	\$ 949	\$ 345	\$ 345	\$ 175
Unamortized discount	(134)	(90)	(111)	(40)
Net carrying amount of debt	815	255	234	135
Carrying amount of equity component	368	89	109	40
Remaining discount amortization period (in years)	2.8	6.9	8.9	5.8

As of September 2, 2010, the 2014 Notes had \$ 1,300 million of outstanding principal and \$ 1,058 million of net carrying value (net of unamortized discount of \$ 242 million).

Information related to interest rates and expense of our convertible notes with debt and equity components is as follows:

For the year ended 2011	2014 Notes	2031A Notes	2031B Notes	2027 Notes
Effective interest rate	7.9%	6.5%	7.0%	6.9%
Interest cost related to contractual interest rate	\$ 19	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 3
Interest costs related to amortization of discount and issuance costs	46	1	1	5

Interest expense for 2010 included \$ 24 million for the contractual interest rate and \$ 56 million from the amortization of discount and issuance costs from the 2014 Notes and interest expense for 2009 included \$ 25 million for the contractual interest rate and \$ 52 million from the amortization of discount and issuance costs from the 2014 Notes.

Debt Restructure

On November 3, 2010, we completed the following series of debt restructure transactions in connection with separate privately negotiated agreements entered into on October 28, 2010 with certain holders of our convertible notes:

- Exchanged \$ 175 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2014 Notes for \$ 175 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2027 Notes (the "Exchange Transaction").
- Repurchased \$ 176 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2014 Notes for \$ 171 million in cash (the "Partial Repurchase of 2014 Notes").
- Repurchased \$ 91 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2013 Notes for \$ 166 million in cash (the "Partial Repurchase of 2013 Notes").

Exchange Transaction : In the Exchange Transaction, \$ 175 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2014 Notes was extinguished. The extinguishment resulted in the derecognition of \$ 144 million in debt for the principal of the 2014 Notes (net of \$ 31 million of debt discount) and \$ 13 million of additional capital. We recognized a loss of \$ 15 million on the exchange based on the estimated \$ 157 million fair value of the debt component of the 2014 Notes exchanged and their \$ 142 million carrying value (net of unamortized issuance costs).

Partial Repurchase of the 2014 Notes: Because the liability and equity components of the 2014 Notes were stated separately, the repurchase of \$ 176 million aggregate principal amount resulted in the derecognition of \$ 144 million in debt (net of \$ 32 million of debt discount) and \$ 13 million of additional capital. We recognized a loss of \$ 17 million (including transaction fees) on the repurchase based on the estimated \$ 158 million fair value of the debt components of the 2014 Notes repurchased. The fair value of the debt component of the 2014 Notes was estimated using an interest rate for nonconvertible debt, with terms similar to the debt component of the 2014 Notes on a standalone basis, issued by entities with credit ratings comparable to ours at the exchange date (Level 2).

Partial Repurchase of the 2013 Notes : We recognized a loss of \$ 79 million (including transaction fees) in the repurchase of the 2013 Notes.

2014 Notes

In May 2007, we issued \$ 1.3 billion of the 2014 Notes, of which \$ 351 million was extinguished on November 3, 2010 in connection with the Exchange Transaction and Partial Repurchase of the 2014 Notes. The initial conversion rate of the 2014 Notes is 70.2679 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount, or approximately \$ 14.23 per share.

Conversion Rights : Holders may convert their 2014 Notes under the following circumstances: (1) during any calendar quarter if the closing price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is more than 130% of the conversion price of the 2014 Notes (approximately \$ 18.50 per share); (2) if the 2014 Notes have been called for redemption; (3) if specified distributions or corporate events occur, as set forth in the indenture for the 2014 Notes; (4) if the trading price of the 2014 Notes is less than 98% of the product of the closing price of our common stock and the conversion rate of the 2014 Notes during the periods specified in the indenture; or (5) at any time on or after March 1, 2014 .

Upon conversion, we will have the right to deliver shares of our common stock, cash or a combination of cash and shares of common stock.

Cash Redemption at Our Option : We may redeem for cash the 2014 Notes if the last reported sale price of our common stock has been at least 130% of the conversion price (approximately \$ 18.50 per share) for at least 20 trading days during any 30 consecutive trading-day period. The redemption price is 100% of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Cash Repurchase at the Option of the Holder : Upon a change in control or a termination of trading, as defined in the indenture, holders may require us to repurchase for cash all or a portion of their 2014 Notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

Capital Lease Obligations

We have various capital lease obligations due in periodic installments through February 2023 at weighted-average effective interest rates of 6.1% as of 2011 and 7.2% as of 2010.

In 2011, we received \$ 268 million in proceeds from sales-leaseback transactions and as a result recorded capital lease obligations aggregating \$ 246 million at a weighted-average effective interest rate of 5.4% , payable in periodic installments through May 2016 .

In 2010, we recorded \$ 121 million in capital lease obligations with a weighted-average effective interest rate of 9.5% , payable in periodic installments through December 2020 .

2031A and 2031B Notes

On July 26, 2011, we issued \$ 345 million of the 2031A Notes and \$ 345 million of 2031B Notes, each due August 1, 2031. Issuance costs for the 2031 Notes totaled \$ 18 million. The initial conversion rate for the 2031 Notes is 105.2632 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount, equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$ 9.50 per share of common stock. Interest is payable in February and August of each year.

Upon the issuance of the 2031 Notes, we recorded \$ 487 million of debt, \$ 198 million of additional capital and \$ 13 million of deferred debt issuance costs (included in other noncurrent assets). The amount recorded as debt is based on the fair value of the debt component as a standalone instrument, and was determined using an average interest rate for similar nonconvertible debt issued by entities with credit ratings comparable to ours at the time of issuance (Level 2). The difference between the debt recorded at inception and the principal amount (\$ 91 million for the 2031A Notes and \$ 112 million for the 2031B Notes) is being accreted to principal through interest expense through August 2018 for the 2031A Notes and August 2020 for the 2031B Notes, the expected life of the notes.

Conversion Rights : Holders may convert their 2031 Notes under the following circumstances: (1) during any calendar quarter if the closing price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the preceding calendar quarter is more than 130% of the conversion price of the 2031 Notes (approximately \$ 12.35 per share); (2) if the 2031 Notes are called for redemption; (3) if specified distributions or corporate events occur, as set forth in the indenture for the 2031 Notes; (4) if the trading price of the 2031 Notes is less than 98% of the product of the closing price of our common stock and the conversion rate of the 2031 Notes during the periods specified in the indenture; or (5) at any time after May 1, 2031.

Upon conversion, we will pay cash up to the aggregate principal amount and cash, shares of common stock or a combination of cash and shares of common stock, at our option, for any remaining conversion obligations. As a result of the settlement terms upon conversion of the 2031 Notes, the 2031 Notes are considered in diluted earnings per share under the treasury stock method.

Cash Redemption at Our Option : We may redeem for cash the 2031A Notes on or after August 5, 2013 and the 2031B Notes on or after August 5, 2014 if the last reported sale price of our common stock has been at least 130% of the conversion price (approximately \$ 12.35 per share) for at least 20 trading days during any 30 consecutive trading day period. The redemption price will equal the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. If we redeem the 2031A Notes prior to August 5, 2015, or the 2031B Notes prior to August 5, 2016, we will also make a "make-whole premium" payment in cash equal to the present value of all remaining scheduled payments of interest on the 2031 Notes, using a discount rate equal to 150 basis points.

Cash Repurchase at the Option of the Holder : We may be required by the holders of the 2031 Notes to repurchase for cash all or a portion of the 2031A Notes on August 1, 2018 and all or a portion of the 2031B Notes on August 1, 2020. The repurchase price is equal to the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Upon a change in control or a termination of trading, as defined in the indenture, we may be required by the holders of the 2031 Notes to repurchase for cash all or a portion of their 2031 Notes at a repurchase price equal to the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest.

2013 Notes

In April 2009, we issued \$230 million of the 2013 Notes and in connection with Partial Repurchase of 2013 Notes, repurchased \$ 91 million of aggregate principal balance on November 3, 2010. The initial conversion rate is 196.7052 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount or approximately \$ 5.08 per share, and is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events specified in the indenture.

Conversion Rights : The 2013 Notes may be converted by their holders at any time prior to October 15, 2013.

Cash Redemption at Our Option : We may redeem for cash the 2013 Notes on or after April 20, 2012 if the closing price of our common stock has been at least 135% of the conversion price (approximately \$ 6.86 per share) for at least 20 trading days during a 30 consecutive trading-day period. The redemption price will equal the principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest plus a make-whole premium equal to the present value of the remaining interest payments from the redemption date to the date of maturity.

Cash Repurchase at the Option of the Holder : Upon a change in control or a termination of trading, as defined in the indenture, we may be required to repurchase for cash all or a portion of the 2013 Notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the repurchase date.

2027 Notes

In connection with the Exchange Transaction on November 3, 2010, we issued \$175 million of 2027 Notes. The initial conversion rate is 91.7431 shares of common stock per \$ 1,000 principal amount or approximately \$10.90 per share, and is subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of certain events specified in the indenture.

Upon the issuance of the 2027 Notes, we recorded \$ 130 million of debt, \$ 40 million of additional capital and \$ 2 million of deferred debt issuance costs (included in other noncurrent assets). The amount recorded as debt is based on the fair value of the debt component as a standalone instrument, and was determined using an average interest rate for similar nonconvertible debt issued by entities with credit ratings comparable to ours at the time of issuance (Level 2). The \$ 45 million difference between the debt recorded at inception and its principal amount will be accreted to principal through interest expense to June 2017, the expected life of the 2027 Notes. The fair value of the 2027 Notes was based on the trading price on the exchange date (Level 1).

Conversion Rights : Holders may convert their 2027 Notes under the following circumstances: (1) during any calendar quarter if the closing price of our common stock for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter is more than 130% of the conversion price (approximately \$ 14.17 per share); (2) if the 2027 Notes have been called for redemption; (3) if specified distributions or corporate events occur; (4) if the trading price of the 2027 Notes is less than 98% of the product of the closing price of our common stock and the conversion rate of the 2027 Notes during the period specified in the indenture; (5) upon our election to terminate the conversion right of the 2027 Notes; or (6) after March 1, 2027 .

Upon conversion, we will pay cash up to the aggregate principal amount and shares of common stock or cash, at our option, for any remaining conversion obligation. As a result of the conversion provisions in the indenture, upon conversion of the 2027 Notes only the amounts payable in excess of the principal amounts of the 2027 Notes are considered in diluted earnings per share under the treasury stock method.

Cash Redemption at Our Option : We may redeem for cash the 2027 Notes on or after June 1, 2014 at a price equal to the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Cash Repurchase at the Option of the Holder : We may be required by the holders of the 2027 Notes to repurchase for cash the 2027 Notes on June 1, 2017. The repurchase price is equal to the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. Upon a change in control or a termination of trading, as defined in the indenture, we may be required by the holders of the 2027 Notes to repurchase for cash all or a portion of their 2027 Notes at a repurchase price equal to the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Termination of Conversion Rights : We may elect to terminate the conversion right of the 2027 Notes if the daily volume weighted average price of our common stock is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price (approximately \$ 14.17 per share) for at least 20 trading days during any 30 consecutive trading day period. If we terminate the conversion right prior to June 1, 2014 and any 2027 Notes are converted in connection with the termination, we will pay a make-whole premium equal to the accrued interest as of the conversion date plus the present value of remaining interest that would have been paid through May 31, 2014 , discounted using a U.S. Treasury bond with an equivalent term. Subject to the terms of the indenture, we may, at our election, deliver shares of common stock in lieu of cash with respect to this make-whole payment.

TECH Credit Facility

In the third quarter of 2011, we repaid the remaining \$ 250 million outstanding principal balance of the TECH credit facility, plus accrued interest, that was due in periodic payments through May 2012. In connection therewith, \$ 60 million of cash that was previously restricted was released to us. (See "TECH Semiconductor Singapore Pte. Ltd." note.)

Maturities of Notes Payable and Future Minimum Lease Payments

As of September 1, 2011, maturities of notes payable and future minimum lease payments under capital lease obligations were as follows:

	Notes Payable	Capital Lease Obligations
2012	\$ —	\$ 151
2013	—	80
2014	1,088	78
2015	—	73
2016	—	45
2017 and thereafter	865	71
Discounts and interest, respectively	(375)	(75)
	<u>\$ 1,578</u>	<u>\$ 423</u>

Debt Guarantee

Concurrent with the Numonyx acquisition, we entered into agreements with STMicroelectronics N.V. and DBS Bank Ltd. ("DBS") that required us to guarantee a then outstanding loan, made by DBS to Hynix-Numonyx Semiconductor Ltd. (the "Hynix JV"). The outstanding balance of the Hynix JV loan was \$ 250 million as of the acquisition date and was due in periodic installments from calendar 2014 through 2016. Under the agreements, we deposited \$ 250 million, accounted for as restricted cash, into a pledged account at DBS to collateralize the guarantee of the loan. In the third quarter of 2011, the Hynix JV repaid the \$ 250 million outstanding principal balance of the loan before the scheduled due dates, and accordingly, our obligation to guarantee the debt ceased and the \$ 250 million restricted cash collateral was released to us. We recognized a gain of \$ 15 million in the third quarter of 2011 in other non-operating income (expense) for the termination of our debt guarantee obligation.

Commitments

As of September 1, 2011, we had commitments of approximately \$600 million for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment. We lease certain facilities and equipment under operating leases. Total rental expense was \$69 million, \$41 million and \$28 million for 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. We also subleased certain facilities and buildings under operating leases to Aptina and recognized \$7 million of rental income in 2011. As of September 1, 2011, minimum future rental commitments are as follows:

	Operating Lease Commitments
2012	\$ 32
2013	26
2014	16
2015	9
2016	8
2017 and thereafter	25
	<u>\$ 116</u>

Contingencies

We have accrued a liability and charged operations for the estimated costs of adjudication or settlement of various asserted and unasserted claims existing as of the balance sheet date, including those described below. We are currently a party to other legal actions arising from the normal course of business, none of which is expected to have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

In the normal course of business, we are a party to a variety of agreements pursuant to which we may be obligated to indemnify the other party. It is not possible to predict the maximum potential amount of future payments under these types of agreements due to the conditional nature of our obligations and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Historically, our payments under these types of agreements have not had a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We are involved in the following antitrust, patent and securities matters.

Antitrust Matters

On May 5, 2004, Rambus, Inc. ("Rambus") filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California (San Francisco County) against us and other DRAM suppliers alleging that the defendants harmed Rambus by engaging in concerted and unlawful efforts affecting Rambus DRAM ("RDRAM") by eliminating competition and stifling innovation in the market for computer memory technology and computer memory chips. Rambus' complaint alleges various causes of action under California state law including, among other things, a conspiracy to restrict output and fix prices, a conspiracy to monopolize, intentional interference with prospective economic advantage, and unfair competition. Rambus is seeking a judgment for damages of approximately \$3.9 billion, joint and several liability, trebling of damages awarded, punitive damages, a permanent injunction enjoining the defendants from the conduct alleged in the complaint, interest, and attorneys' fees and costs. Trial began on June 20, 2011, and the case went to the jury on September 21, 2011. At the time of this filing, a jury verdict is pending. We cannot predict when a verdict will be reached or when a formal judgment would be entered by the Court subsequent to a verdict. In the event of an adverse judgment, we would anticipate filing appropriate post-judgment motions and appeals. We may be required to post a bond or other security to stay enforcement of an adverse judgment pending appeal. Depending on the amount required, we cannot assure you we would be able to obtain sufficient security to pursue an appeal. We are unable to predict the outcome of this lawsuit and therefore cannot determine the likelihood of loss nor estimate a range of possible loss. Accordingly, we have not provided an accrual for an adverse judgment in the September 1, 2011, financial statements. However, we have accrued a liability and charged operations for estimated costs to successfully defend the matter. An adverse judgment may have a material impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition, including liquidity.

At least sixty-eight purported class action price-fixing lawsuits have been filed against us and other DRAM suppliers in various federal and state courts in the United States and in Puerto Rico on behalf of indirect purchasers alleging price-fixing in violation of federal and state antitrust laws, violations of state unfair competition law, and/or unjust enrichment relating to the sale and pricing of DRAM products during the period from April 1999 through at least June 2002. The complaints seek joint and several damages, trebled, in addition to restitution, costs and attorneys' fees. A number of these cases have been removed to federal court and transferred to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California for consolidated pre-trial proceedings. In July, 2006, the Attorneys General for approximately forty U.S. states and territories filed suit in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaints allege, among other things, violations of the Sherman Act, Cartwright Act, and certain other states' consumer protection and antitrust laws and seek joint and several damages, trebled, as well as injunctive and other relief. On October 3, 2008, the California Attorney General filed a similar lawsuit in California Superior Court, purportedly on behalf of local California government entities, alleging, among other things, violations of the Cartwright Act and state unfair competition law. On June 23, 2010, we executed a settlement agreement resolving these purported class-action indirect purchaser cases and the pending cases of the Attorneys General relating to alleged DRAM price-fixing in the United States. Subject to certain conditions, including final court approval of the class settlements, we agreed to pay a total of approximately \$67 million in three equal installments over a two-year period.

Three putative class action lawsuits alleging price-fixing of DRAM products also have been filed against us in Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, Canada, on behalf of direct and indirect purchasers, asserting violations of the Canadian Competition Act and other common law claims. The claims were initiated between December 2004 (British Columbia) and June 2006 (Quebec). The plaintiffs seek monetary damages, restitution, costs, and attorneys' fees. The substantive allegations in these cases are similar to those asserted in the DRAM antitrust cases filed in the United States. Plaintiffs' motion for class certification was denied in the British Columbia and Quebec cases in May and June 2008, respectively. Plaintiffs subsequently filed an appeal of each of those decisions. On November 12, 2009, the British Columbia Court of Appeal reversed the denial of class certification and remanded the case for further proceedings. The appeal of the Quebec case is still pending.

In February and March 2007, All American Semiconductor, Inc., Jaco Electronics, Inc., and the DRAM Claims Liquidation Trust each filed suit against us and other DRAM suppliers in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California after opting-out of a direct purchaser class action suit that was settled. The complaints allege, among other things, violations of federal and state antitrust and competition laws in the DRAM industry, and seek joint and several damages, trebled, as well as restitution, attorneys' fees, costs and injunctive relief. On July 11, 2011, we made a collective payment to the three plaintiffs to settle all claims of an amount that was not significant to our business, results of operations or financial condition.

On June 21, 2010, the Brazil Secretariat of Economic Law of the Ministry of Justice ("SDE") announced that it had initiated an investigation relating to alleged anticompetitive activities within the DRAM industry. The SDE's Notice of Investigation names various DRAM manufacturers and certain executives, including us, and focuses on the period from July 1998 to June 2002.

On September 24, 2010, Oracle America Inc. ("Oracle"), successor to Sun Microsystems, a DRAM purchaser that opted-out of a direct purchaser class action suit that was settled, filed suit against us in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint alleges DRAM price-fixing and other violations of federal and state antitrust and unfair competition laws based on purported conduct for the period from August 1, 1998 through at least June 15, 2002. Oracle is seeking joint and several damages, trebled, as well as restitution, disgorgement, attorneys' fees, costs and injunctive relief.

We are unable to predict the outcome of these lawsuits and therefore cannot estimate the range of possible loss, except as noted in the U.S. indirect purchasers cases above. The final resolution of these alleged violations of antitrust laws could result in significant liability and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Patent Matters

As is typical in the semiconductor and other high technology industries, from time to time, others have asserted, and may in the future assert, that our products or manufacturing processes infringe their intellectual property rights. In this regard, we are engaged in litigation with Rambus relating to certain of Rambus' patents and certain of our claims and defenses. Our lawsuits with Rambus are pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware, U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, Germany, France, and Italy.

On August 28, 2000, we filed a complaint against Rambus in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware seeking declaratory and injunctive relief. The complaint alleges, among other things, various anticompetitive activities and also seeks a declaratory judgment that certain Rambus patents or that such patents are invalid and/or unenforceable. Rambus subsequently filed an answer and counterclaim in Delaware alleging, among other things, infringement of twelve Rambus patents and seeking monetary damages and injunctive relief. We subsequently added claims and defenses based on Rambus' alleged spoliation of evidence and litigation misconduct. The spoliation and litigation misconduct claims and defenses were heard in a bench trial before Judge Robinson in October 2007. On January 9, 2009, Judge Robinson entered an opinion in our favor holding that Rambus had engaged in spoliation and that the twelve Rambus patents in the suit were unenforceable against us. Rambus subsequently appealed the decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On May 13, 2011, the Federal Circuit affirmed Judge Robinson's finding of spoliation, but vacated the dismissal sanction and remanded the case to the Delaware District Court for analysis of the remedy based on the Federal Circuit's decision. The Northern District of California Court stayed a trial of the patent phase of the Northern District of California case upon appeal of the spoliation issue to the Federal Circuit.

On March 6, 2009, Panavision Imaging, LLC filed suit against us and Aptina Imaging Corporation, then a wholly-owned subsidiary ("Aptina"), in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. The complaint alleged that certain of our and Aptina's image sensor products infringed four Panavision Imaging U.S. patents and sought injunctive relief, damages, attorneys' fees, and costs. On February 7, 2011, the Court ruled that one of the four patents in suit was invalid for indefiniteness. On March 10, 2011, claims relating to the remaining three patents in suit were dismissed with prejudice. Panavision subsequently filed a motion for reconsideration of the Court's decision regarding invalidity of the first patent, and we filed a motion for summary judgment of non-infringement of such patent. On July 8, 2011, the Court issued an order that rescinded its prior indefiniteness decision, and held that the disputed term does not render the claims in suit indefinite. A hearing on motions for summary judgment regarding infringement and validity is scheduled for April 2, 2012.

On September 1, 2011, HSM Portfolio LLC and Technology Properties Limited LLC filed a patent infringement action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware against us and seventeen other defendants. The complaint alleges that certain Company DRAM and image sensor products infringe two U.S. patents.

On September 9, 2011, Advanced Data Access LLC filed a patent infringement action in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against the Company and seven other defendants. The complaint alleges that certain Company DRAM products infringe a single U.S. patent.

On September 14, 2011, Smart Memory Solutions LLC filed a patent infringement action in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware against the Company and Winbond Electronics Corporation of America. The complaint alleges that certain NOR Flash products infringe a single U.S. patent.

Among other things, the above lawsuits pertain to certain of our SDRAM, DDR SDRAM, DDR2 SDRAM, DDR3 SDRAM, RLDRAM, NOR Flash and image sensor products, which account for a significant portion of our net sales.

We are unable to predict the outcome of assertions of infringement made against us and therefore cannot estimate the range of possible loss. A court determination that our products or manufacturing processes infringe the intellectual property rights of others could result in significant liability and/or require us to make material changes to our products and/or manufacturing processes. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Securities Matters

On February 24, 2006, a putative class action complaint was filed against us and certain of our officers in the U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho alleging claims under Section 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. Four substantially similar complaints subsequently were filed in the same Court. The cases purport to be brought on behalf of a class of purchasers of our stock during the period February 24, 2001 to February 13, 2003. The five lawsuits have been consolidated and a consolidated amended class action complaint was filed on July 24, 2006. The complaint generally alleges violations of federal securities laws based on, among other things, claimed misstatements or omissions regarding alleged illegal price-fixing conduct. The complaint seeks unspecified damages, interest, attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses. On December 19, 2007, the Court issued an order certifying the class but reducing the class period to purchasers of our stock during the period from February 24, 2001 to September 18, 2002. On August 24, 2010, we executed a settlement agreement resolving these purported class-action cases. Subject to certain conditions, including final court approval of the class settlement, we agreed to pay \$6 million as our contribution to the settlement. On April 28, 2011, the Court entered final approval of the class settlement.

Commercial Matters

On January 20, 2011, Dr. Michael Jaffé, administrator for Qimonda AG ("Qimonda") insolvency proceedings, filed suit against us and Micron Semiconductor B.V., our Netherlands subsidiary, in the District Court of Munich, Civil Chamber. The complaint seeks to void under Section 133 of the German Insolvency Act a share purchase agreement between us and Qimonda in fall 2008 pursuant to which we purchased all of Qimonda's shares of Inotera Memories, Inc. and seeks an order requiring us to retransfer the Inotera shares to the Qimonda estate. The complaint also seeks to terminate under Sections 103 or 133 of the German Insolvency Code a patent cross license between us and Qimonda entered into at the same time as the share purchase agreement. A hearing is scheduled to begin on November 9, 2011.

We are unable to predict the outcome of this lawsuit and therefore cannot estimate the range of possible loss. The final resolution of this lawsuit could result in the loss of the Inotera shares or equivalent monetary damages and the termination of the patent cross license, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation or financial condition.

Shareholders' Equity

Repurchase of Common Stock

On July 26, 2011, we paid \$150 million to repurchase 19.7 million shares of common stock at \$7.60 per share.

Issuance of Restricted Shares For Acquisition of Numonyx

On May 7, 2010 in connection with the acquisition of Numonyx, we issued 137.7 million shares of our common stock to Intel, STMicroelectronics N.V. and Redwood Blocker S.a.r.l. and issued 4.8 million restricted stock units. The shares of common stock issued were restricted from sale until November 6, 2010. In addition, 21.0 million of the shares of stock issued were placed in escrow as partial security for Numonyx shareholders' indemnity obligations. During 2011, the Numonyx shareholders sold all of the 21.0 million shares in escrow. Of the restricted stock units issued, 1.6 million were vested as of the time of issuance. (See "Numonyx" note.)

Issuance of Common Stock

On April 15, 2009, we issued 69.3 million shares of common stock for \$4.15 per share in a public offering. We received net proceeds of \$276 million, net of underwriting fees and other offering costs of \$12 million.

Capped Call Transactions

Concurrent with the offering of the 2031 Notes, in July 2011, we entered into capped call transactions (the "2011 Capped Calls") that have an initial strike price of approximately \$9.50 per share, subject to certain adjustments, which was set to equal the initial conversion price of the 2031 Notes. The 2011 Capped Calls are in four equal tranches, have cap prices of \$11.40, \$12.16, \$12.67 and \$13.17 per share, and cover, subject to anti-dilution adjustments similar to those contained in the 2031 Notes, an approximate combined total of 72.6 million shares of common stock. The 2011 Capped Calls expire on various dates between July 2014 and February 2016. The 2011 Capped Calls are intended to reduce the potential dilution upon conversion of the 2031 Notes. Settlement of the 2011 Capped Calls in cash on their respective expiration dates would result in us receiving an amount ranging from zero if the market price per share of our common stock is at or below \$9.50 to a maximum of \$207 million. We paid \$57 million to purchase the 2011 Capped Calls. The 2011 Capped Calls are considered capital transactions and the related cost was recorded as a charge to additional capital.

Concurrent with the offering of the 2013 Notes in April 2009, we entered into capped call transactions (the "2009 Capped Calls") that have an initial strike price of approximately \$5.08 per share, subject to certain adjustments, which was set to equal the initial conversion price of the 2013 Notes. The 2009 Capped Calls have a cap price of \$6.64 per share and cover, subject to anti-dilution adjustments similar to those contained in the 2013 Notes, an approximate combined total of 45.2 million shares of common stock, and are subject to standard adjustments for instruments of this type. The 2009 Capped Calls expire in October 2012 and November 2012. The 2009 Capped Calls are intended to reduce the potential dilution upon conversion of the 2013 Notes. Settlement of the 2009 Capped Calls in cash on their respective expiration dates would result in us receiving an amount ranging from zero if the market price per share of our common stock is at or below \$5.08 to a maximum of \$70 million if the market price of our common stock exceeds \$6.64 per share. We paid \$25 million to purchase the 2009 Capped Calls. The 2009 Capped Calls are considered capital transactions and the related cost was recorded as a charge to additional capital.

Concurrent with the offering of the 2014 Notes in May 2007, we entered into three capped call transactions (the "2007 Capped Calls") that have an initial strike price of approximately \$14.23 per share, subject to certain adjustments, which was set to equal the initial conversion price of the 2014 Notes. The 2007 Capped Calls are in three equal tranches, have cap prices of \$17.25, \$20.13 and \$23.00 per share, and cover, subject to anti-dilution adjustments similar to those contained in the 2014 Notes, an approximate combined total of 91.3 million shares of common stock. The 2007 Capped Calls expire on various dates between November 2011 and December 2012. The 2007 Capped Calls are intended to reduce the potential dilution upon conversion of the 2014 Notes. Settlement of the 2007 Capped Calls in cash on their respective expiration dates would result in us receiving an amount ranging from zero if the market price per share of our common stock is at or below \$14.23 to a maximum of \$538 million. We paid \$151 million to purchase the 2007 Capped Calls. The 2007 Capped Calls are considered capital transactions and the related cost was recorded as a charge to additional capital.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, consisted of the following as of the end of the periods shown below:

	2011	2010
Accumulated translation adjustment, net	\$ 65	\$ 2
Gain (loss) on derivatives, net	43	1
Gain (loss) on investments, net	25	14
Unrecognized pension liability	(1)	(6)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 132</u>	<u>\$ 11</u>

Derivative Financial Instruments

We are exposed to currency exchange rate risk for monetary assets and liabilities held or denominated in foreign currencies, primarily the euro, Singapore dollar and yen. We are also exposed to currency exchange rate risk for capital expenditures, primarily denominated in the euro and yen. We use derivative instruments to manage our exposures to changes in currency exchange rates. For exposures associated with our monetary assets and liabilities, our primary objective in entering into currency derivatives is to reduce the volatility that changes in currency exchange rates have on our earnings. For exposures associated with capital expenditures, our primary objective in entering into currency derivatives is to reduce the volatility that changes in currency exchange rates have on future cash flows.

Our derivatives consist primarily of currency forward contracts. The derivatives expose us to credit risk to the extent the counterparties may be unable to meet the terms of the derivative instrument. Our maximum exposure to loss due to credit risk that we would incur if parties to forward contracts failed completely to perform according to the terms of the contracts was equal to our carrying value of the forward contracts as of September 1, 2011, as listed in the tables below under fair values. We seek to mitigate such risk by limiting our counterparties to major financial institutions and by spreading risk across multiple major financial institutions. In addition, we monitor the potential risk of loss with any one counterparty resulting from this type of credit risk on an ongoing basis. We have the following currency risk management programs:

Currency Derivatives without Hedge Accounting Designation

We utilize a rolling hedge strategy with currency forward contracts that generally mature within 35 days to hedge our exposure to changes in currency exchange rates. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities held or denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are remeasured in U.S. dollars and the associated outstanding forward contracts are marked-to-market. Currency forward contracts are valued at fair values based on bid prices of dealers or exchange quotations (referred to as Level 2). Realized and unrealized currency gains and losses on derivative instruments and the underlying monetary assets and liabilities are included in other operating income (expense). Total gross notional amounts and fair values for currency derivatives without hedge accounting designation were as follows:

Currency	Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾ (in U.S. Dollars)	Fair Value	
		Asset ⁽²⁾	(Liability) ⁽³⁾
As of September 1, 2011:			
Euro	\$ 301	\$ 3	\$ —
Singapore dollar	210	—	—
Yen	165	3	—
Other	148	—	(2)
	<u>\$ 824</u>	<u>\$ 6</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>

As of September 2, 2010:			
Euro	\$ 260	\$ —	\$ (5)
Singapore dollar	157	—	—
Yen	104	1	—
	<u>\$ 521</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>

⁽¹⁾ Represents the face value of outstanding contracts

⁽²⁾ Included in other receivables

⁽³⁾ Included in other accounts payable and accrued expenses

For currency forward contracts without hedge accounting designation, we recognized gains of \$ 21 million for 2011 and losses of \$ 29 million for 2010, which were included in other operating (income) expense.

Currency Derivatives with Cash Flow Hedge Accounting Designation

We utilize currency forward contracts that generally mature within 12 months to hedge the exposure of changes in cash flows from changes in currency exchange rates for certain forecasted capital expenditures. Currency forward contracts are valued at their fair values based on market-based observable inputs including currency exchange spot and forward rates, interest rate and credit risk spread (referred to as Level 2). For those derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the realized and unrealized gain or loss on the derivatives was included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity. The amounts in the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for those cash flow hedges are reclassified into earnings in the same line items of the consolidated statements of operations and in the same periods in which the underlying transactions affect earnings. The ineffective or excluded portion of the realized and unrealized gain or loss was included in other operating income (expense). Total gross notional amounts and fair values for currency derivatives with cash flow hedge accounting designation were as follows:

Currency	Notional Amount ⁽¹⁾ (in U.S. Dollars)	Fair Value	
		Asset ⁽²⁾	(Liability) ⁽³⁾
As of September 1, 2011:			
Euro	\$ 232	\$ 8	—
Yen	19	1	—
	<u>\$ 251</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>—</u>
As of September 2, 2010:			
Euro	\$ 196	\$ 1	—
Yen	81	1	—
	<u>\$ 277</u>	<u>\$ 2</u>	<u>—</u>

⁽¹⁾ Represents the face value of outstanding contracts

⁽²⁾ Included in other receivables

⁽³⁾ Included in other accounts payable and accrued expenses

For 2011, we recognized \$ 49 million of net derivative gains in other comprehensive income from the effective portion of cash flow hedges. The ineffective and excluded portions of cash flow hedges recognized in other operating income (expense) were not material in 2011. Amounts in accumulated other comprehensive income are amortized to manufacturing cost over the useful life of the underlying hedged equipment and reclassified to earnings when inventory is sold.

Fair Value Measurements

Accounting standards establish three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (referred to as Level 1), observable inputs other than Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly (referred to as Level 2) and unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are significant to the measurement of fair value of assets or liabilities (referred to as Level 3).

Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis were as follows:

	2011				2010			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Money market ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,462	—	—	\$ 1,462	\$ 2,170	—	—	\$ 2,170
Certificates of deposit ⁽²⁾	—	155	—	155	—	705	—	705
Marketable equity investments ⁽³⁾	37	15	—	52	19	—	—	19
Assets held for sale ⁽³⁾	—	—	35	35	—	—	56	56
	<u>\$ 1,499</u>	<u>\$ 170</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ 1,704</u>	<u>\$ 2,189</u>	<u>\$ 705</u>	<u>\$ 56</u>	<u>\$ 2,950</u>

⁽¹⁾ Included in cash and equivalents.

⁽²⁾ Amounts as of September 1, 2011 were included in cash and equivalents. As of September 2, 2010, \$ 371 million was included in cash and equivalents and \$ 334 million was included in restricted cash.

⁽³⁾ Included in other noncurrent assets.

Certificates of deposit : Certificates of deposit assets were valued using observable inputs in active markets for similar assets (Level 2).

Marketable equity investments : All marketable equity investments were classified as available-for-sale. As of September 1, 2011, accumulated other comprehensive income included gross gains of \$32 million and gross losses of \$7 million from our available-for-sale securities. As of September 1, 2011, available-for-sale securities with a fair value of \$15 million had unrealized losses of \$7 million and been unrealized for less than three months. Gross realized gains and gross realized losses on sales of our marketable equity investments were not material for 2011, 2010 or 2009. Marketable equity investments as of September 1, 2011 included approximately 20 million ordinary shares of Tower received in connection with our sale of the Japan Fab, which were valued using quoted market prices in an active market and discounted using a protective put model for our resale restriction (Level 2).

Assets held for sale : Assets held for sale primarily included semiconductor equipment and facilities. Fair value for semiconductor equipment is based on quotations obtained from equipment dealers, which consider the remaining useful life and configuration of the equipment, and fair value of facilities is determined based on sales of similar facilities and properties in comparable markets (Level 3). Losses recognized in 2011 and 2010 due to fair value measurements using Level 3 inputs were not material .

Fair Value Measurements on a Nonrecurring Basis

We hold strategic investments in equity securities which are accounted for under the cost method. As of September 1, 2011, the aggregate carrying amount of all cost method investments was \$12 million .

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value and carrying value of debt instruments (carrying value excludes the equity component of the 2014 Notes, the 2027 Notes and the 2031 Notes which is classified in equity) were as follows:

	2011		2010	
	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value
Convertible debt instruments (Level 1)	\$ 1,216	\$ 1,049	\$ 1,494	\$ 1,288
Convertible debt instruments (Level 2)	629	529	—	—
Other debt instruments	436	423	1,071	1,072

The fair value of our Level 1 convertible debt instruments was based on quoted market prices in active markets. The fair value of our Level 2 convertible debt instruments was determined based on observable inputs of quoted market prices in markets with insufficient activity to be considered active and market prices for our stock. The fair value of our other debt instruments was estimated based on discounted cash flows using inputs that are observable in the market or that could be derived from or corroborated with observable market data, including interest rates based on yield curves of similar debt issued by parties with credit ratings similar to ours (Level 2). Amounts reported as cash and equivalents, receivables, and accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value.

Equity Plans

As of September 1, 2011, we had an aggregate of 177.9 million shares of common stock reserved for issuance of stock options and restricted stock awards, of which 108.1 million shares were subject to outstanding awards and 69.8 million shares were available for future awards. Awards are subject to terms and conditions as determined by our Board of Directors.

Stock Options

Our stock options are generally exercisable in increments of either one-fourth or one-third per year beginning one year from the date of grant. Stock options issued after September, 2004 generally expire six years from the date of grant. All other options expire ten years from the grant date.

Option activity for 2011 is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at September 2, 2010	116.3	\$ 12.79		
Granted	15.3	9.05		
Exercised	(6.1)	4.61		
Cancelled or expired	(26.2)	19.07		
Outstanding at September 1, 2011	<u>99.3</u>	11.06	2.6	\$ 41
Exercisable at September 1, 2011	61.8	\$ 13.53	1.5	\$ 15
Expected to vest after September 1, 2011	36.5	6.92	4.3	26

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding as of September 1, 2011 :

Range of Exercise Prices	Outstanding Options			Exercisable Options	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (In Years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share
\$ 1.56 - \$ 6.86	19.5	3.1	\$ 3.72	8.2	\$ 4.06
7.01 - 9.97	28.6	4.7	8.31	3.8	7.82
10.00 - 12.93	23.7	1.9	12.24	22.3	12.36
13.00 - 19.61	14.7	1.0	14.86	14.7	14.86
20.98 - 39.50	12.8	0.1	21.81	12.8	21.81
	<u>99.3</u>	2.6	11.06	<u>61.8</u>	13.53

The weighted-average grant-date fair value per share was \$4.46 , \$4.13 and \$1.71 for options granted during 2011 , 2010 and 2009 , respectively. The total intrinsic value was \$35 million , \$13 million , and de minimis for options exercised during 2011 , 2010 and 2009 , respectively.

As of September 1, 2011 , \$96 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested awards was expected to be recognized through the fourth quarter of 2015 , resulting in a weighted-average period of 1.3 years. As of September 1, 2011 , nonvested options had a weighted-average exercise price of \$6.99 , a weighted-average remaining contractual life of 4.3 years and an aggregate intrinsic value of \$26 million .

The fair values of option awards were estimated as of the dates of grant using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The Black-Scholes model requires the input of assumptions, including the expected stock price volatility and estimated option life. The expected volatilities utilized were based on implied volatilities from traded options on our stock and on historical volatility. Since 2009, the expected lives of options granted were based, in part, on historical experience and on the terms and conditions of the options. Prior to 2009, the expected lives of options granted were based on the simplified method provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The risk-free interest rates utilized were based on the U.S. Treasury yield in effect at the time of the grant. No dividends were assumed in estimated option values. Assumptions used in the Black-Scholes model are presented below:

	2011	2010	2009
Average expected life in years	5.1	5.1	4.9
Weighted-average expected volatility	56%	60%	73%
Weighted-average risk-free interest rate	1.8%	2.3%	1.9%

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units ("Restricted Stock Awards")

As of September 1, 2011 , there were 8.8 million shares of Restricted Stock Awards outstanding, of which 1.2 million were performance-based Restricted Stock Awards. For service-based Restricted Stock Awards, restrictions generally lapse either in one-fourth or one-third increments during each year of employment after the grant date. For performance-based Restricted Stock Awards, vesting is contingent upon meeting certain performance goals. Restricted Stock Awards activity for 2011 is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Outstanding at September 2, 2010	8.6	\$ 7.89
Granted	5.6	8.72
Restrictions lapsed	(5.0)	8.26
Cancelled	(0.4)	8.85
Outstanding at September 1, 2011	<u>8.8</u>	8.17
Expected to vest after September 1, 2011	8.5	8.13

Restricted Stock Awards granted for 2011 , 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Service-based awards	4.4	5.9	1.9
Performance-based awards	1.2	1.8	1.7
Weighted-average grant-date fair values per share	\$ 8.72	\$ 8.29	\$ 4.40

Restricted Stock Awards granted during 2010 included 4.1 million of service-based and 0.7 million of performance-based Restricted Stock Awards as part of our acquisition of Numonyx. The aggregate fair value at the lapse date of awards for which restrictions lapsed during 2011 , 2010 and 2009 was \$43 million , \$65 million and \$8 million , respectively. As of September 1, 2011 , there was \$48 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to nonvested restricted stock awards, which is expected to be recognized through the fourth quarter of 2015 , resulting in a weighted-average period of 1.3 years.

Stock-based Compensation Expense

Total compensation costs for our equity plans were as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Stock-based compensation expense by caption:			
Cost of goods sold	\$ 20	\$ 23	\$ 16
Selling, general and administrative	38	50	16
Research and development	17	18	13
Other operating (income) expense	1	2	(1)
	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$ 93</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>

Stock-based compensation expense by type of award:

Stock options	\$ 44	\$ 37	\$ 29
Restricted stock awards	32	56	15
	<u>\$ 76</u>	<u>\$ 93</u>	<u>\$ 44</u>

Stock-based compensation expense of \$5 million and \$4 million was capitalized and remained in inventory as of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010 , respectively. As of September 1, 2011 , \$144 million of total unrecognized compensation costs, net of estimated forfeitures, related to non-vested awards were expected to be recognized through the fourth quarter of 2015 , resulting in a weighted-average period of 1.3 years. During 2010 , we determined that certain performance-based restricted stock that previously had not been expensed met the probability threshold for expense recognition due to improved operating results. Stock-based compensation expense in the above presentation does not reflect any significant income tax benefits, which is consistent with our treatment of income or loss from our U.S. operations. (See "Income Taxes" note.)

Employee Benefit Plans

We have employee retirement plans at our U.S. and international sites. Details of the more significant plans are discussed as follows:

Employee Savings Plan for U.S. Employees

We have 401(k) retirement plans ("RAM Plans") under which U.S. employees may contribute up to 75% of their eligible pay (subject to IRS annual contribution limits) to various savings alternatives, none of which include direct investment in our common stock. In 2011 we reinstated our match under the RAM Plans after being suspended in 2009. We match in cash eligible contributions from employees up to 5% of the employee's annual eligible earnings. Prior to the suspension of our match in 2009, we matched in cash eligible contributions from employees up to 4% of the employee's annual eligible earnings or \$2,000, whichever was greater. Contribution expense for the RAM Plans was \$26 million and \$16 million in 2011 and 2009, respectively.

Retirement Plans

We have pension plans in various countries worldwide. The pension plans are only available to local employees and are generally government mandated. We have determined that these pension plans are not material for separate disclosure.

Other Operating (Income) Expense, Net

Other operating (income) expense consisted of the following:

	2011	2010	2009
Samsung patent cross-license agreement	\$ (275)	\$ —	\$ —
Gain from disposition of Japan Fab	(54)	—	—
Restructure	(21)	(10)	70
(Gain) loss on disposition of property, plant and equipment	(17)	(1)	54
(Gain) loss from changes in currency exchange rates	6	23	30
Goodwill impairment	—	—	58
Other	(19)	(39)	23
	<u>\$ (380)</u>	<u>\$ (27)</u>	<u>\$ 235</u>

In the first quarter of 2011, we entered into a 10-year patent cross-license agreement with Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. ("Samsung"). Other operating income for 2011 included gains of \$275 million for cash received from Samsung under the agreement. The license is a life-of-patents license for existing patents and applications, and a 10-year term license for all other patents.

Other operating income in 2011 included \$8 million for receipts from the U.S. government in connection with anti-dumping tariffs. Other operating income in 2010 included \$ 24 million of grant income related to our operations in China and \$ 12 million of receipts from the U.S. government in connection with anti-dumping tariffs.

In the second quarter of 2009, our imaging operations (the primary component of All Other segment) experienced a severe decline in sales, margins and profitability due to a significant decline in demand as a result of the downturn in global economic conditions. The drop in market demand resulted in significant declines in average selling prices and unit sales. Due to these market and economic conditions, our imaging operations experienced a significant decline in market value. Accordingly, in the second quarter of 2009, we performed an assessment of our imaging operations goodwill for impairment. Based on this assessment, we wrote off all of the \$58 million of goodwill associated with our imaging operations as of March 5, 2009.

In response to a severe downturn in the semiconductor memory industry and global economic conditions, we initiated a restructure plan in 2009. In the first quarter of 2009, IM Flash, our joint venture and Intel, terminated an agreement to obtain NAND Flash memory supply from our Boise facility. In connection therewith, Intel paid us \$208 million in 2009. In addition, we phased out all remaining 200mm DRAM wafer manufacturing operations in Boise, Idaho in the second half of 2009. As a result of these restructure plans, we reduced employment in 2009 by approximately 4,600 employees, or approximately 20%. As of September 2, 2010, all amounts related to the restructure plan initiated in 2009 had been paid.

Other Non-Operating Income (Expense), Net

Other non-operating income (expense), net for 2011, included \$113 million for losses recognized in connection with the Exchange Transaction, the Partial Repurchase of the 2014 Notes and the Partial Repurchase of the 2013 Notes. (See "Debt" note.) Other non-operating income (expense), net for 2010, included \$56 million of gain recognized in connection with Inotera's sale of common shares in a public offering. (See "Equity Method Investments – Inotera and MeiYa DRAM joint ventures with Nanya" note.)

Income Taxes

Income (loss) before taxes, net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests and equity in net income (loss) of equity method investees and income tax (provision) benefit consisted of the following:

	2011	2010	2009
Income (loss) before taxes, net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests and equity in net income (loss) of equity method investees:			
Foreign	\$ 294	\$ 537	\$ (427)
U.S.	257	1,383	(1,425)
	<u>\$ 551</u>	<u>\$ 1,920</u>	<u>\$ (1,852)</u>
Income tax (provision) benefit:			
Current:			
Foreign	\$ (89)	\$ (24)	\$ (12)
State	(1)	(4)	—
U.S. federal	—	66	12
	<u>(90)</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>—</u>
Deferred:			
Foreign	(113)	(14)	(1)
U.S. federal	—	(5)	—
	<u>(113)</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Income tax (provision) benefit	<u>\$ (203)</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>

Income tax (provision) benefit computed using the U.S. federal statutory rate reconciled to income tax (provision) benefit was as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
U.S. federal income tax (provision) benefit at statutory rate	\$ (193)	\$ (672)	\$ 648
Foreign operations	(119)	135	(135)
Debt repurchase premium	(20)	—	—
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(5)	(22)	39
Change in valuation allowance	103	424	(572)
Tax credits	17	3	18
Gain on acquisition of Numonyx	—	153	—
Other	14	(2)	1
Income tax (provision) benefit	<u>\$ (203)</u>	<u>\$ 19</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>

State taxes reflect tax credits of \$10 million, \$6 million and \$7 million for 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the bases of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and income tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities consist of the following as of the end of the periods shown below:

	2011	2010
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss and credit carryforwards	\$ 1,581	\$ 1,336
Inventories	159	354
Accrued salaries, wages and benefits	99	124
Deferred income	55	92
Basis differences in investments in joint ventures	21	71
Property, plant and equipment	—	36
Other	50	55
Gross deferred tax assets	1,965	2,068
Less valuation allowance	(1,446)	(1,627)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	<u>519</u>	<u>441</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Debt discount	(138)	(92)
Unremitted earnings on certain subsidiaries	(117)	(97)
Property, plant and equipment	(107)	—
Product and process technology	(50)	(45)
Intangible assets	(24)	(33)
Other	(13)	(6)
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>(449)</u>	<u>(273)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ 168</u>
Reported as:		
Current deferred tax assets (included in other current assets)	\$ 26	\$ 39
Noncurrent deferred tax assets (included in other noncurrent assets)	60	145
Noncurrent deferred tax liabilities (included in other noncurrent liabilities)	(16)	(16)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ 168</u>

We have a valuation allowance against substantially all U.S. net deferred tax assets. As of September 1, 2011, our federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards were \$2.9 billion, \$2 billion and \$529 million, respectively. If not utilized, substantially all of our federal and state net operating loss carryforwards will expire in 2022 to 2031 and the foreign net operating loss carryforwards will begin to expire in 2015. As of September 1, 2011, our federal and state tax credit carryforwards were \$206 million and \$215 million, respectively. If not utilized, substantially all of our federal and state tax credit carryforwards will expire in 2013 to 2031. As a consequence of prior business acquisitions, utilization of the tax benefits for some of the tax carryforwards is subject to limitations imposed by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and some portion or all of these carryforwards may not be available to offset any future taxable income.

The changes in valuation allowance of \$(181) million and \$(379) million in 2011 and 2010, respectively, are primarily due to utilization of U.S. net operating losses and certain tax credit carryforwards. The decrease in the valuation allowance in 2010 was offset with an increase in the valuation allowance of \$64 million related to deferred tax assets of Numonyx consisting primarily of net operating losses in foreign jurisdictions.

Provision has been made for deferred taxes on undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries to the extent that dividend payments from such companies are expected to result in additional tax liability. Remaining undistributed earnings of \$631 million as of September 1, 2011 have been indefinitely reinvested; therefore, no provision has been made for taxes due upon remittance of these earnings. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability on these unremitted earnings is not practicable.

Below is a reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits:

	2011	2010	2009
Beginning unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 88	\$ 1	\$ 1
Increases related to tax positions taken during current year	28	11	—
Foreign currency translation increases (decreases) to tax positions	6	—	—
Increases related to tax positions from prior years	4	14	—
Decreases related to tax positions from prior years	(3)	—	—
Settlements with tax authorities	(2)	(1)	—
Unrecognized tax benefits acquired in current year	—	63	—
Expiration of foreign statutes of limitations	—	—	(1)
Other	—	—	1
Ending unrecognized tax benefits	<u>\$ 121</u>	<u>\$ 88</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>

Included in the unrecognized tax benefits balance as of September 1, 2011, September 2, 2010 and September 3, 2009 were \$113 million, \$87 million, and \$1 million, respectively, of unrecognized income tax benefits, which if recognized, would affect our effective tax rate. In connection with the acquisition of Numonyx in fiscal 2010, we accrued a \$66 million liability related to uncertain tax positions on the tax years of Numonyx open to examination. We recorded an indemnification asset for a significant portion of these unrecognized income tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions. We recognize interest and penalties related to income tax matters within income tax expense. As of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010, accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions was \$16 million and \$6 million.

We are unable to reasonably estimate possible increases or decreases in uncertain tax positions that may occur within the next 12 months due to the uncertainty of the timing of the resolution and/or closure on audits. However, we do not anticipate any such change would be material.

We currently operate in several tax jurisdictions where we have arrangements that allow us to compute our tax provision at rates below the local statutory rates that expire in whole or in part at various dates through 2026. These arrangements benefitted our tax provision in 2011 and 2010 by approximately \$72 million (approximately \$0.07 per diluted share) and approximately \$69 million (approximately \$0.07 per diluted share), respectively.

We and our subsidiaries file income tax returns with the United States federal government, various U.S. states and various foreign jurisdictions throughout the world. Our U.S. federal and state tax returns remain open to examination for 2006 through 2011. In addition, tax years open to examination in multiple foreign taxing jurisdictions range from 2004 to 2011. We are currently under examination in various taxing jurisdictions in which we conduct business operations. We believe that adequate amounts of taxes and related interest and penalties have been provided for, and any adjustments as a result of the examinations are not expected to adversely impact our financial condition.

Earnings Per Share

	2011	2010	2009
Net income (loss) available to Micron shareholders – Basic	\$ 167	\$ 1,850	\$ (1,882)
Net effect of assumed conversion of debt	—	93	—
Net income (loss) available to Micron shareholders – Diluted	\$ 167	\$ 1,943	\$ (1,882)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding – Basic	988.0	887.5	800.7
Net effect of dilutive equity awards, escrow shares and assumed conversion of debt	19.5	163.2	—
Weighted-average common shares outstanding – Diluted	1,007.5	1,050.7	800.7
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.17	\$ 2.09	\$ (2.35)
Diluted	0.17	1.85	(2.35)

On May 7, 2010, in connection with the acquisition of Numonyx, we issued 137.7 million shares of our common stock and issued 4.8 million restricted stock units. Of the common stock issued, 21 million shares were held in escrow as partial security for Numonyx shareholders indemnity obligations. During 2011, the Numonyx shareholders sold all of the 21 million shares in escrow. The shares held in escrow were included in diluted earnings per share but were excluded from basic earnings per share. (See "Numonyx" note.)

Listed below are the potential common shares, as of the end of the periods shown, that could dilute basic earnings per share in the future that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because to do so would have been antidilutive:

	2011	2010	2009
Employee stock plans	81.4	92.2	126.0
Convertible notes	182.7	—	142.8

Our 2027 Notes and 2031 Notes contain terms that on conversion require us to settle the aggregate principal amount of the notes in cash and the remainder of our conversion obligation amount in either shares of our common stock or cash, at our election. As a result of these terms, the 88.7 million underlying shares for these convertible notes as of September 1, 2011 are considered in diluted earnings per share under the treasury stock method. (See "Debt" note.)

Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

NAND Flash Joint Ventures with Intel ("IM Flash")

We have two joint ventures with Intel: IMFT, formed in 2006 and IMFS, formed in 2007, to manufacture NAND Flash memory products for the exclusive benefit of the partners. IMFT and IMFS are each governed by a Board of Managers, the number of which adjusts depending on the parties' respective ownership interests. We and Intel initially appointed an equal number of managers to each of the boards. These joint venture arrangements extend through 2016 but are subject to prior termination under certain terms and conditions. IMFT and IMFS are aggregated as IM Flash in the following disclosure due to

the similarity of their function, operations and the way our management reviews the results of their operations. The partners' ownership percentages are based on contributions to the partnership. As of September 1, 2011, we owned 51% and Intel owned 49% of IMFT and we owned 86% and Intel owned 14% of IMFS. In September 2011, subsequent to the end of our 2011, we contributed \$103 million and Intel contributed \$131 million to IMFS, decreasing our ownership interest in IMFS to 82% .

Although our ownership interest in IMFS changes at the time we make contributions, our share of the operating costs and supply from IMFS adjusts in proportion to changes in our ownership share either 12 months or 8 months (depending on the status of IMFS' production ramp) from the date of the applicable ownership change. Accordingly, we anticipate that our share of IMFS costs and supply will increase from 57% as of September 1, 2011 to our current ownership interest in IMFS over 2012. Changes in IMFS ownership interests do not affect our NAND Flash R&D cost-sharing agreement with Intel.

The following table presents IM Flash's distributions to and contributions from its shareholders:

For the year ended	2011	2010	2009
IM Flash distributions to Micron	\$ 234	\$ 278	\$ 723
IM Flash distributions to Intel	225	267	695
Micron contributions to IM Flash	1,580	128	25
Intel contributions to IM Flash	—	38	24

IM Flash sells products to the joint venture partners generally in proportion to their ownership interests at long-term negotiated prices approximating cost. IM Flash sales to Intel were \$ 884 million , \$ 764 million and \$ 886 million for 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010 , IM Flash had receivables of \$ 165 million and \$ 128 million , respectively, from sales of product to Intel.

Total IM Flash assets and liabilities included in our consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

As of	September 1, 2011	September 2, 2010
Assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 327	\$ 246
Receivables	252	154
Inventories	227	160
Other current assets	11	8
Total current assets	817	568
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,121	2,894
Other noncurrent assets	66	57
Total assets	\$ 5,004	\$ 3,519
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 458	\$ 140
Deferred income	125	127
Equipment purchase contracts	37	8
Current portion of long-term debt	8	7
Total current liabilities	628	282
Long-term debt	58	62
Other noncurrent liabilities	4	4
Total liabilities	\$ 690	\$ 348

Amounts exclude intercompany balances that are eliminated in our consolidated balance sheets.

Our ability to access IM Flash's cash and marketable investment securities to finance our other operations is subject to agreement by the joint venture partners. The creditors of each IM Flash entity have recourse only to the assets of each of the respective IM Flash entities and do not have recourse to any other of our assets.

IM Flash manufactures NAND Flash memory products using designs and technology we develop with Intel. We generally share product design and other NAND Flash research and development ("R&D") costs equally with Intel. As a result, R&D expenses were reduced by reimbursements from Intel of \$ 95 million , \$ 104 million and \$ 107 million for 2011 , 2010 and 2009 , respectively.

MP Mask Technology Center, LLC ("MP Mask")

In 2006, we formed a joint venture with Photronics to produce photomasks for leading-edge and advanced next generation semiconductors. At inception and through September 1, 2011 , we owned 50.01% and Photronics owned 49.99% of MP Mask. In connection with the formation of the joint venture, we received \$ 72 million in 2006 in exchange for entering into a license agreement with Photronics, which is being recognized over the term of the 10-year agreement. As of September 1, 2011 , deferred income and other noncurrent liabilities included an aggregate of \$ 34 million related to this agreement. In 2011, Photronics contributed \$ 8 million and we contributed \$ 9 million to MP Mask. MP mask made distributions to both us and Photronics of \$ 10 million each in 2009. We purchase a substantial majority of the reticles produced by MP Mask pursuant to a supply arrangement.

Total MP Mask assets and liabilities included in our consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

As of	September 1, 2011	September 2, 2010
Current assets	\$ 24	\$ 35
Noncurrent assets (primarily property, plant and equipment)	143	85
Current liabilities	31	6

Amounts exclude intercompany balances that are eliminated in our consolidated balance sheets.

The creditors of MP Mask have recourse only to the assets of MP Mask and do not have recourse to any other of our assets.

In May 2009, we leased to Photronics a facility to produce photomasks under an operating lease. The lease provided for quarterly lease payments aggregating \$41 million through October 2014 . During 2011 and 2010, we received \$8 million and \$7 million , respectively, in lease payments from Photronics. As of September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010 , the carrying value of this facility was \$44 million and \$47 million , respectively.

TECH Semiconductor Singapore Pte. Ltd.

Since 1998, we had participated in TECH Semiconductor Singapore Pte. Ltd. ("TECH"), a semiconductor memory manufacturing joint venture in Singapore with Canon Inc. ("Canon") and Hewlett-Packard Singapore (Private) Limited ("HP"). In December 2010 and January 2011, we acquired HP's and Canon's interests, respectively, in two separate transactions for an aggregate of \$159 million . In connection therewith, noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries decreased by \$226 million and additional capital increased by \$67 million . As a result of these transactions, our ownership interest in TECH increased during 2011 from 87% to 100% .

In 2010, we purchased shares of TECH for \$80 million , which increased our ownership from 85% to 87% and increased additional capital by \$10 million . The effects of changes in our ownership interest in TECH on total Micron shareholders' equity were as follows:

For the year ended	2011	2010
Net income attributable to Micron	\$ 167	\$ 1,850
Transfers from noncontrolling interest that increased additional capital:		
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests in TECH	67	10
Change from net income attributable to Micron and transfers from noncontrolling interests	<u>\$ 234</u>	<u>\$ 1,860</u>

Segment Information

In the second quarter of 2011, we reorganized our business to better align with the markets we serve. All prior period amounts have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect this reorganization. Factors used to identify our segments include, among others, products, technologies and customers. Segment information reported herein is consistent with how it is reviewed and evaluated by our chief operating decision makers. After our reorganization, we have the following four reportable segments:

DRAM Solutions Group ("DSG"): Includes DRAM products sold to the PC, consumer electronics, networking and server markets.

NAND Solutions Group ("NSG"): Includes high-volume NAND Flash products sold into data storage, personal music players, and the high-density computing markets, as well as NAND Flash products sold to Intel through our consolidated IM Flash joint ventures.

Wireless Solutions Group ("WSG"): Includes DRAM, NAND Flash and NOR Flash products, including multi-chip packages, sold to the mobile device market.

Embedded Solutions Group ("ESG"): Includes DRAM, NAND Flash and NOR Flash products sold into automotive and industrial applications, as well as NOR and NAND flash sold to consumer electronics, networking, PC and server markets.

Our other operations do not meet the quantitative thresholds of a reportable segment and are reported under All Other. All Other includes our CMOS image sensor, LED, microdisplay and solar operations.

For 2011, certain operating expenses directly associated with the activities of a specific reportable segment are charged to that segment. Other indirect operating expenses (income) are generally allocated to the reportable segments based on their respective percentage of total net sales, cost of goods sold or forecast wafer production. Prior to 2011, operating expenses were allocated to the reportable segments based on their respective percentage of total cost of goods sold, as certain historical forecast data was not available.

We do not identify or report internally our assets or capital expenditures by segment, nor do we allocate gains and losses from equity method investments, interest, other non-operating income or expense items or taxes to operating segments. There are no differences in the accounting policies for segment reporting and our consolidated results of operations.

	2011	2010	2009
Net sales:			
DSG	\$ 3,203	\$ 4,638	\$ 2,100
NSG	2,196	2,113	1,747
WSG	1,959	778	247
ESG	1,002	521	178
All Other	428	432	531
	<u>\$ 8,788</u>	<u>\$ 8,482</u>	<u>\$ 4,803</u>
Operating income (loss):			
DSG	\$ 290	\$ 1,269	\$ (902)
NSG	269	240	(573)
WSG	20	(23)	(63)
ESG	237	152	37
All Other	(61)	(49)	(175)
	<u>\$ 755</u>	<u>\$ 1,589</u>	<u>\$ (1,676)</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense was as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
DSG	\$ 750	\$ 947	\$ 979
NSG	513	530	780
WSG	512	212	103
ESG	196	97	47
All Other	130	140	205
Depreciation and amortization expense included in operating income (loss)	2,101	1,926	2,114
Other amortization	61	79	72
Total depreciation and amortization expense	<u>\$ 2,162</u>	<u>\$ 2,005</u>	<u>\$ 2,186</u>

Product Sales

Product sales were as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
DRAM	\$ 3,620	\$ 5,052	\$ 2,422
NAND Flash	3,193	2,555	1,857
NOR Flash	1,547	451	—
Other	428	424	524
	<u>\$ 8,788</u>	<u>\$ 8,482</u>	<u>\$ 4,803</u>

Certain Concentrations

Market concentrations from 2011 net sales were approximately as follows: computing (including desktop PCs, servers, notebooks and workstations), 30% ; mobile, 25% ; consumer electronics, 15% ; and networking and storage, 15% . Market concentrations from 2010 net sales were approximately 45% computing and for 2009 net sales were approximately 30% computing. Customer concentrations for 2011 net sales were approximately 10% with Intel, for 2010 net sales were 13% with HP and for 2009 net sales were 20% with Intel. Substantially all of our sales to Intel in 2011 and 2009 were included in the NSG and WSG segments and substantially all of our sales to HP in 2010 were included in the DSG segment.

Certain of the raw materials and production equipment we use in manufacturing semiconductor products are available from multiple sources and in sufficient supply; however, only a limited number of suppliers are capable of delivering certain raw materials that meet our standards. In some cases, materials are provided by a single supplier.

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash, money market accounts, certificates of deposit and trade receivables. We invest through high-credit-quality financial institutions and, by policy, generally limit the concentration of credit exposure by restricting investments with any single obligor. A concentration of credit risk may exist with respect to receivables as a substantial portion of our customers are affiliated with the computing industry. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of customers worldwide and generally do not require collateral from our customers. Historically, we have not experienced significant losses on receivables. The 2011 Capped Calls, 2009 Capped Calls and 2007 Capped Calls expose us to credit risk to the extent that the counter parties may be unable to meet the terms of the agreement. We seek to mitigate such risk by limiting our counter parties to major financial institutions and by spreading the risk across several major financial institutions. In addition, the potential risk of loss with any one counter party resulting from this type of credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. (See "Shareholders' Equity - Capped Call Transactions" note.)

Geographic Information

Geographic net sales based on customer ship-to location were as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
China	\$ 2,983	\$ 3,294	\$ 1,242
Asia Pacific (excluding China, Taiwan and Malaysia)	1,518	1,090	990
United States	1,363	1,403	928
Europe	924	777	470
Taiwan	744	711	447
Malaysia	737	817	542
Other	519	390	184
	<u>\$ 8,788</u>	<u>\$ 8,482</u>	<u>\$ 4,803</u>

Net property, plant and equipment by geographic area were as follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Singapore	\$ 3,569	\$ 2,161	\$ 2,066
United States	3,487	3,925	4,679
Italy	190	173	180
China	179	90	48
Israel	94	111	—
Japan	1	81	112
Other	35	60	4
	<u>\$ 7,555</u>	<u>\$ 6,601</u>	<u>\$ 7,089</u>

Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)
(in millions except per share amounts)

2011	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Net sales	\$ 2,140	\$ 2,139	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,252
Gross margin	321	478	435	524
Operating income (loss)	(51)	237	179	390
Net income (loss)	(134)	77	75	172
Net income (loss) attributable to Micron	(135)	75	72	155
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.16
Diluted	(0.14)	0.07	0.07	0.15

The results of operations for the third quarter of 2011 included a gain of \$54 million in connection with the sale of the Japan Fab. In addition, we recorded a tax provision of \$74 million related to the gain on the sale and to write down certain deferred tax assets associated with the Japan Fab.

The results of operations for the first, second and third quarters of 2011 included license revenue, net of tax, of \$167 million, \$33 million and \$30 million, respectively, for a life-of-patents license for existing patents and applications, and a 10-year term license for all other patents, from Samsung Electronics, Ltd.

The results of operations in the first quarter of 2011 included a loss of \$113 million for a debt restructure transaction.

2010	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
Net sales	\$ 2,493	\$ 2,288	\$ 1,961	\$ 1,740
Gross margin	781	848	642	443
Operating income	433	540	415	201
Net income	359	960	379	202
Net income attributable to Micron	342	939	365	204
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.24
Diluted	0.32	0.92	0.39	0.23

The results of operations for the third quarter of 2010 included a gain of \$437 million for the acquisition of Numonyx. (See "Numonyx" note.)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders
of Micron Technology, Inc.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index appearing under Item 8 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Micron Technology, Inc. and its subsidiaries at September 1, 2011 and September 2, 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 1, 2011 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 accompanying index under Item 8 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 September 1, 2011, 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, CA
October 25, 2011

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

An evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that those disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act are recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decision regarding disclosure.

During the fourth quarter of 2011, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (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 our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance regarding the prevention or detection of misstatements because of inherent limitations. These inherent limitations are known by management and considered in the design of our internal control over financial reporting which reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of September 1, 2011. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 1, 2011 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included in Part II, Item 8, of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Certain information concerning our executive officers is included under the caption, "Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant," in Part I, Item 1 of this report. Other information required by Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 will be contained in our Proxy Statement which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after September 1, 2011 and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. Financial Statement: See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8.
2. Certain Financial Statement Schedules have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable or the information is otherwise included.
3. Exhibits.

Description of Exhibits

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1.1 | Underwriting Agreement dated as of May 17, 2007, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, as representative of the underwriters (1) |
| 1.2 | Note Underwriting Agreement, dated as of April 8, 2009, by and among Micron Technology, Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and Goldman, Sachs & Co., as representatives of the underwriters (2) |
| 1.3 | Common Stock Underwriting Agreement, dated as of April 8, 2009, by and among Micron Technology, Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and Goldman, Sachs & Co., as representatives of the underwriters (2) |
| 3.1 | Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (3) |
| 3.2 | Bylaws of the Registrant, as amended (4) |
| 4.1 | Indenture, dated November 3, 2010, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (5) |
| 4.6 | Indenture dated as of May 23, 2007, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (1) |
| 4.7 | Convertible Senior Indenture between the Company and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, dated as of April 15, 2009 (6) |
| 4.8 | Form of 4.25% Convertible Senior Note due October 15, 2013 (6) |
| 4.9 | Indenture, dated July 26, 2011, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee for 1.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2031 (7) |
| 4.10 | Indenture, dated July 26, 2011, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee for 1.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2031 (7) |
| 10.1 | Executive Officer Performance Incentive Plan, as Amended (8) |

10.3	1994 Stock Option Plan, as Amended (8)
10.4	1994 Stock Option Plan Form of Agreement and Terms and Conditions (9)
10.5	1997 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, as Amended (8)
10.6	1998 Non-Employee Director Stock Incentive Plan, as Amended (8)
10.7	1998 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, as Amended (8)
10.8	2001 Stock Option Plan, as Amended (8)
10.9	2001 Stock Option Plan Form of Agreement (10)
10.10	2002 Employment Inducement Stock Option Plan, as Amended (8)
10.11	2004 Equity Incentive Plan, as Amended (11)
10.12	2004 Equity Incentive Plan Forms of Agreement and Terms and Conditions (9)
10.13	Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan, as Amended (8)
10.14	Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan Form of Agreement and Terms and Conditions (9)
10.15	Lexar Media, Inc. 2000 Equity Incentive Plan, as Amended (8)
10.20*	Settlement and Release Agreement dated September 15, 2006, by and among Toshiba Corporation, Micron Technology, Inc. and Acclaim Innovations, LLC (12)
10.21*	Patent License Agreement dated September 15, 2006, by and among Toshiba Corporation, Acclaim Innovations, LLC and Micron Technology, Inc. (12)
10.22*	Omnibus Agreement dated as of February 27, 2007, between Micron Technology, Inc. and Intel Corporation (13)
10.23*	Limited Liability Partnership Agreement dated as of February 27, 2007, between Micron Semiconductor Asia Pte. Ltd. and Intel Technology Asia Pte. Ltd. (13)
10.24*	Supply Agreement dated as of February 27, 2007, between Micron Semiconductor Asia Pte. Ltd. and IM Flash Singapore, LLP (13)
10.25*	Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of IM Flash Technologies, LLC dated as of February 27, 2007, between Micron Technology, Inc. and Intel Corporation (13)
10.26*	Supply Agreement dated as of February 27, 2007, between Intel Technology Asia Pte. Ltd. and IM Flash Singapore, LLP (13)
10.27	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and its officers and directors (14)
10.28	Form of Severance Agreement between the Company and its officers (15)
10.29	Form of Agreement and Amendment to Severance Agreement between the Company and its officers (16)
10.36*	Master Agreement dated as of November 18, 2005, between Micron Technology, Inc. and Intel Corporation (17)
10.38*	Manufacturing Services Agreement dated as of January 6, 2006, between Micron Technology, Inc. and IM Flash Technologies, LLC (17)
10.40*	MTV Lease Agreement dated as of January 6, 2006, between Micron Technology, Inc. and IM Flash Technologies, LLC (17)
10.41*	Product Designs Assignment Agreement dated January 6, 2006, between Intel Corporation and Micron Technology, Inc. (17)
10.42*	NAND Flash Supply Agreement, effective as of January 6, 2006, between Apple Computer, Inc. and Micron Technology, Inc. (17)
10.43*	Supply Agreement dated as of January 6, 2006, between Micron Technology, Inc. and IM Flash Technologies, LLC (17)
10.44*	Supply Agreement dated as of January 6, 2006, between Intel Corporation and IM Flash Technologies, LLC (17)
10.45	Capped Call Confirmation (Reference No. CEODL6) by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc (1)
10.46	Capped Call Confirmation (Reference No. 53228800) by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Credit Suisse International (1)
10.47	Capped Call confirmation (Reference No. 53228855) by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Credit Suisse International (1)
10.48	2007 Equity Incentive Plan, as Amended (18)
10.49	2007 Equity Incentive Plan Forms of Agreement (19)
10.50	Severance Agreement dated April 9, 2008, between Micron Technology, Inc. and Ronald C. Foster (20)
10.51*	Master Agreement, dated as of April 21, 2008, by and between Nanya Technology Corporation and Micron Technology, Inc. (21)
10.52*	Joint Venture Agreement, dated as of April 21, 2008, by and between Micron Semiconductor B.V. and Nanya Technology Corporation (21)

10.54*	Joint Development Program Agreement, dated as of April 21, 2008, by and between Nanya Technology Corporation and Micron Technology, Inc. (21)
10.55*	Technology Transfer and License Agreement for 68-50nm Process Nodes, dated as of April 21, 2008, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Nanya Technology Corporation (21)
10.56*	Technology Transfer and License Agreement, dated as of April 21, 2008, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Nanya Technology Corporation (21)
10.58*	Technology Transfer Agreement, dated as of May 13, 2008, by and among Nanya Technology Corporation, Micron Technology, Inc. and MeiYa Technology Corporation (21)
10.60	Micron Guaranty Agreement, dated April 21, 2008, by and between Nanya Technology Corporation and Micron Semiconductor B.V. (21)
10.61	TECH Facility Agreement, dated March 31, 2008, among TECH Semiconductor Singapore Pte. Ltd. and ABN Amro Bank N.V., Citibank, N.A., Singapore Branch, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte Ltd., DBS Bank Ltd and Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, as Original Mandated Lead Arrangers (21)
10.62	Guarantee, dated March 31, 2008, by Micron Technology, Inc. as Guarantor in favor of ABN Amro Bank N.V., Singapore Branch acting as Security Trustee (21)
10.63	Form of Severance Agreement (22)
10.64	Lexar Media, Inc. 1996 Stock Option Plan, as Amended (8)
10.66*	Loan Agreement, dated November 26, 2008, by and among Micron Semiconductor B.V., Micron Technology, Inc., and Nan Ya Plastics Corporation (8)
10.67	Loan Agreement, dated November 26, 2008, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Inotera Memories, Inc. (8)
10.69	Micron Guaranty Agreement, dated November 26, 2008, by Micron Technology, Inc. in favor of Nanya Technology Corporation (8)
10.70	Share Purchase Agreement by and among Micron Technology, Inc. as the Buyer Parent, Micron Semiconductor B.V., as the Buyer, Qimonda Ag as the Seller Parent and Qimonda Holding B.V., as the Seller Sub dated as of October 11, 2008 (8)
10.71*	Master Agreement, dated November 26, 2008, among Micron Technology, Inc., Micron Semiconductor B.V., Nanya Technology Corporation, MeiYa Technology Corporation and Inotera Memories, Inc. (8)
10.72*	Joint Venture Agreement, dated November 26, 2008, by and between Micron Semiconductor B.V. and Nanya Technology Corporation (8)
10.73*	Facilitation Agreement, dated November 26, 2008, by and between Micron Semiconductor B.V., Nanya Technology Corporation and Inotera Memories, Inc. (8)
10.74*	Supply Agreement, dated November 26, 2008, by and among Micron Technology, Inc., Nanya Technology Corporation and Inotera Memories, Inc. (8)
10.75*	Amended and Restated Joint Development Program Agreement, dated November 26, 2008, by and between Nanya Technology Corporation and Micron Technology, Inc. (8)
10.76*	Amended and Restated Technology Transfer and License Agreement, dated November 26, 2008, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Nanya Technology Corporation (8)
10.77*	Technology Transfer Agreement, dated November 26, 2008, by and among Nanya Technology Corporation, Micron Technology, Inc. and Inotera Memories, Inc. (8)
10.78*	Technology Transfer Agreement for 68-50nm Process Nodes, dated October 11, 2008, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Inotera Memories, Inc. (8)
10.81	Capped Call Confirmation (Reference No. SDB 1630322480), dated as of April 8, 2009, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co. (2)
10.82	Capped Call Confirmation (Reference No. CGPWK6), dated as of April 8, 2009, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co International plc (2)
10.83	Capped Call Confirmation (Reference No. 325758), dated as of April 8, 2009, by and between Micron Technology, Inc. and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch (2)
10.84	Amendment Agreement, dated September 25, 2009, to TECH Facility Agreement, dated March 31, 2008, among TECH Semiconductor Singapore Pte. Ltd. And ABN Amro Bank N.V., Citibank, N.A., Singapore Branch, Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte Ltd, DBS Bank Ltd and Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, as Original Mandated Lead Arrangers (23)
10.85	Supplemental Deed, dated September 25, 2009, to Guarantee, dated March 31, 2008, by Micron Technology, Inc. as Guarantor in favor of ABN Amro Bank N.V., Singapore Branch acting as Security Trustee (23)
10.86	Loan Agreement dated as of November 25, 2009, by and among Micron Semiconductor B.V., Micron Technology, Inc., and Mai Liao Power Corporation (24)
10.87*	Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement between Micron Semiconductor, B.V. and Nanya Technology Corporation, dated January 11, 2010 (25)

10.88	Share Purchase Agreement among Micron Technology, Inc., Micron Semiconductor, B.V., Intel Corporation, Intel Technology Asia Pte Ltd, STMicroelectronics N.V., Redwood Blocker S.a.r.l. and PK Flash, LLC, dated February 9, 2010 (25)
10.89*	Framework Agreement among Micron Technology, Inc., STMicroelectronics N.V. and Numonyx B.V. dated February 9, 2010 (25)
10.90	Stockholder Rights and Restrictions Agreement by and among Micron Technology, Inc., Intel Corporation, Intel Technology Asia Pte Ltd, STMicroelectronics N.V., Redwood Blocker S.a.r.l. and PK Flash LLC, dated as of May 7, 2010 (26)
10.91*	Second Amended and Restated Technology Transfer and License Agreement between MTI and Nanya Technology Corp. (NTC) dated July 2, 2010 (27)
10.92*	Joint Development Program and Cost Sharing Agreement between MTI and Nanya Technology Corp. (NTC) dated July 2, 2010 (27)
10.93	Equity Transfer Agreement between Numonyx B.V. and Hynix dated July 29, 2010 (27)
10.94*	Guarantee, Charge and Deposit Document between Numonyx B.V. and DBS Bank Ltd. dated August 31, 2010 (27)
10.95	Employment Agreement between Numonyx B.V. and Mario Licciardello dated March 30, 2008 (27)
10.96	Amendment to Mario Licciardello's Employment Agreement dated March 26, 2009 (27)
10.97	Severance Agreement between Numonyx B.V. and Mario Licciardello dated March 26, 2009 (27)
10.98	Amendment to Severance Agreement between Numonyx B.V. and Mario Licciardello dated February 9, 2010 (27)
10.99	Numonyx Holdings B.V. Equity Incentive Plan (28)
10.100	Numonyx Holdings B.V. Equity Incentive Plan Forms of Agreement (28)
10.101	Purchase Agreement dated July 20, 2011, between Micron Technology, Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, as representative of the initial purchasers (7)
10.102	Form of Capped Call Confirmation dated as of July 20, 2011, between the Company and Société Générale
10.103	Form of Capped Call Confirmation dated as of July 22, 2011
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
23.2	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350
99.1	Financial Statements of Inotera Memories, Inc. as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and for each of the three years ended December 31, 2010.
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 Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 17, 2007
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K for the fiscal quarter ended April 8, 2009
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended May 31, 2001
- (4) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated April 7, 2011
- (5) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 3, 2010
- (6) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 15, 2009
- (7) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 26, 2011
- (8) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 4, 2008
- (9) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 3, 2005
- (10) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 3, 2005
- (11) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 5, 2009
- (12) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended November 30, 2006
- (13) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 1, 2007
- (14) Incorporated by reference to Proxy Statement for the 1986 Annual Meeting of Shareholders
- (15) Incorporated by reference to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 28, 2003
- (16) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended February 27, 1997
- (17) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended December 1, 2005
- (18) Incorporated by reference to Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Reg. No. 333-171717)
- (19) Incorporated by reference to Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-148357)
- (20) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 9, 2008
- (21) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended May 29, 2008
- (22) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 26, 2007
- (23) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 25, 2009
- (24) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 25, 2009
- (25) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 4, 2010
- (26) Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 3, 2010
- (27) Incorporated by reference to Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 2, 2010
- (28) Incorporated by reference to Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Reg. No. 333-167536)

* Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment filed with the Commission.

MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.
SCHEDULE II
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(in millions)

	Balance at Beginning of Year		Business Acquisitions		Charged (Credited) to Costs and Expenses		Deductions/ Write-Offs		Balance at End of Year
<u>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts</u>									
Year ended September 1, 2011	\$ 4	\$	—	\$	—	\$	(1)	\$	3
Year ended September 2, 2010	5		1		—		(2)		4
Year ended September 3, 2009	2		—		5		(2)		5
<u>Deferred Tax Asset Valuation Allowance</u>									
Year ended September 1, 2011	\$ 1,627	\$	—	\$	(102)	\$	(79)	\$	1,446
Year ended September 2, 2010	2,006		63		(424)		(18)		1,627
Year ended September 3, 2009	1,440		—		572		(6)		2,006

To: Micron Technology, Inc.
8000 S. Federal Way
Boise, Idaho 83716-9632

From: Société Générale
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020

Re: Issuer Capped Share Call Option Transaction

Ref. No:

Date: July 20, 2011

Dear Sir(s):

The purpose of this communication (this “ **Confirmation** ”) is to set forth the terms and conditions of the above-referenced transaction entered into on the Trade Date specified below (the “ **Transaction** ”) between Société Générale (“ **Dealer** ”) and Micron Technology, Inc. (“ **Issuer** ” or “ **Counterparty** ”). Dealer is acting as principal and SG Americas Securities, LLC (“ **Agent** ”), its affiliate, is acting as agent for Dealer for the Transaction under this Confirmation. This communication constitutes a “Confirmation” as referred to in the ISDA Master Agreement specified below.

1. This Confirmation is subject to, and incorporates, the definitions and provisions of the 2000 ISDA Definitions (including the Annex thereto) (the “ **2000 Definitions** ”) and the definitions and provisions of the 2002 ISDA Equity Derivatives Definitions (the “ **Equity Definitions** ”, and together with the 2000 Definitions, the “ **Definitions** ”), in each case as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (“ **ISDA** ”). In the event of any inconsistency between the 2000 Definitions and the Equity Definitions, the Equity Definitions will govern.

Each party is hereby advised, and each such party acknowledges, that the other party has engaged in, or refrained from engaging in, substantial financial transactions and has taken other material actions in reliance upon the parties’ entry into the Transaction to which this Confirmation relates on the terms and conditions set forth below.

This Confirmation evidences a complete and binding agreement between Dealer and Counterparty as to the terms of the Transaction to which this Confirmation relates. This Confirmation shall be subject to an agreement (the “ **Agreement** ”) in the form of the 2002 ISDA Master Agreement as if Dealer and Counterparty had executed an agreement in such form on the date hereof (but without any Schedule except for (i) New York law (without regard to the conflicts of law principles) as the governing law and (ii) US Dollars (“ **USD** ”) as the Termination Currency). The parties hereby agree that the Transaction to which this Confirmation relates and any other “Issuer Capped Share Call Option Transactions” referencing the Shares (as defined below) (“ **Capped Call Transactions** ”) entered into by the parties on even date herewith shall be governed by the Agreement.

All provisions contained in, or incorporated by reference to, the Agreement will govern this Confirmation except as expressly modified herein. In the event of any inconsistency between this Confirmation and the Definitions or the Agreement, as the case may be, this Confirmation shall govern.

2. The Transaction constitutes a Share Option Transaction for purposes of the Equity Definitions. The terms of the particular Transaction to which this Confirmation relates are as follows:

General Terms:

Trade Date:	July 20, 2011
Components:	The Transaction will be divided into individual Components, each with the terms set forth in this Confirmation, and, in particular, with the Number of Options and Expiration Date set forth in Annex A to this Confirmation. The exercise, valuation and settlement of the Transaction will be effected separately for each Component as if each Component were a separate Transaction under the Agreement.
Option Style:	European
Option Type:	Call
Seller:	Dealer
Buyer:	Counterparty
Shares:	Common Stock (par value \$0.10 per Share) of Counterparty (Ticker: "MU")
Number of Options:	For each Component, as provided in Annex A to this Confirmation.
Option Entitlement:	One Share per Option
Strike Price:	USD 9.50
Cap Price:	USD [_____]
Premium:	The premium for each Component shall be as provided in Annex A to this Confirmation and the aggregate Premium for the Transaction is USD [_____]. Dealer and Counterparty hereby agree that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein or in the Agreement, following the payment of the Premium, in the event that (a) an Early Termination Date (whether as a result of an Event of Default or a Termination Event) occurs or is designated with respect to any Transaction and, as a result, Counterparty owes to Dealer the amount calculated under Section 6(d) and Section 6(e) of the Agreement (calculated as if the Transactions were terminated on such Early Termination Date were the sole Transactions under the Agreement) or (b) Counterparty owes to Dealer, pursuant to Sections 12.2, 12.3, 12.6, 12.7 or 12.9 of the Equity Definitions or otherwise under the Equity Definitions, an amount calculated under Section 12.8 of the Equity Definitions, such amount shall be deemed to be zero.
Premium Payment Date:	The Effective Date
Effective Date:	July 26, 2011 or such other date as agreed by the parties.

Exchange: The NASDAQ Global Select Market
Related Exchange: All Exchanges located in the United States on which the equity securities or equity-linked securities of Counterparty are traded.

Procedures for Exercise:

Expiration Time: Valuation Time

Expiration Date: As provided in Annex A to this Confirmation (or, if such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the next following Scheduled Trading Day that is not already an Expiration Date for another Component); *provided* that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Equity Definitions, if that date is a Disrupted Day, the Calculation Agent may determine that the Expiration Date for such Component is a Disrupted Day in whole or in part, in which case the Calculation Agent shall, in its reasonable discretion, determine the number of Options for which such day shall be the Expiration Date and (i) allocate the remaining Options for such Expiration Date to one or more of the remaining Expiration Dates, (ii) designate the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day and is not or is not deemed to be an Expiration Date in respect of any other Component of the Transaction hereunder or any other Capped Call Transactions between the parties as the Expiration Date for such remaining Options, or (iii) a combination thereof; *provided further* that if the Expiration Date for a Component (including any portion of a Component whose Expiration Date was postponed as a result of clause (ii) or (iii) above) has not occurred as of the Final Disruption Date, (a) such Final Disruption Date shall be deemed to be the Expiration Date and Valuation Date for such Component, and (b) the Calculation Agent shall determine the VWAP Price for such Component on the basis of its good faith estimate of the trading value for the relevant Shares. Section 6.6 of the Equity Definitions shall not apply to any Valuation Date occurring on an Expiration Date.

Final Disruption Date: [_____]

Market Disruption Event: Section 6.3(a) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by replacing clause (ii) thereof in its entirety with the following: “(ii) an Exchange Disruption, or” and inserting immediately following clause (iii) thereof the following: “; in each case that the Calculation Agent determines is material.”

Section 6.3(d) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by deleting the remainder of the provision following the term “Scheduled Closing Time” in the fourth line thereof.

Exchange Business Day; Disrupted Day: Sections 1.29 and 6.4 of the Equity Definitions are hereby amended by adding “, unless the Calculation Agent reasonably determines that any failure of such Exchange or Related Exchange to open does not have a material effect on the trading market for the Shares” following the words “regular trading sessions” in the third line thereof and the words “regular trading session” in the second line thereof, respectively.

Automatic Exercise: Applicable; and means that the Number of Options for the relevant Component will be deemed to be automatically exercised at the Expiration Time on the Expiration Date for such Component if at such time such Component is In-the-Money, as determined by the Calculation Agent, unless Buyer notifies Seller (by telephone or in writing) prior to the Expiration Time on such Expiration Date that it does not wish Automatic Exercise to occur with respect to such Component, in which case Automatic Exercise will not apply with respect to such Component. “**In-the-Money**” means, in respect of any Component, that the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component is greater than the Strike Price for such Component.

Seller’s Telephone Number
and Telex and/or Facsimile Number
and Contact Details for purpose of
Giving Notice:

To: Société Générale
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
Attn: Sanjay Garg
Telephone: (212) 278-5187
Facsimile: (212) 278-5624

With a copy to: Société Générale
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
Attn: Steve Milankov
Telephone: (212) 278-6985
Facsimile: (212) 278-7365

Settlement Terms:

Settlement Method Election: Applicable; *provided* that (a) Section 7.1 of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by replacing the term “Physical Settlement” with the term “Net Share Settlement”, (b) Counterparty must make a single irrevocable election for all Components and (c) such Settlement Method Election would be effective only if Counterparty represents and warrants to Dealer in writing on the date of such Settlement Method Election that none of Counterparty and its officers and directors is aware of any material nonpublic information regarding Counterparty or the Shares as of such date.

Electing Party: Counterparty

Settlement Method Election Date: The fifth Scheduled Trading Day prior to the scheduled Expiration Date for the first Component.

Default Settlement Method: Net Share Settlement

Settlement Currency: USD

VWAP Price: For any Expiration Date or other Exchange Business Day, as displayed on Bloomberg Page “MU UQ <Equity> AQR” (or any successor thereto) for the Counterparty with respect to the period between 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (New York City time) on such day, as determined by Calculation Agent. If no price is available, or there is a Market Disruption Event on such Expiration Date or other Exchange Business Day, the Calculation Agent shall determine the VWAP Price in a commercially reasonable manner.

Net Share Settlement:

Settlement Date: The Settlement Date shall be one Settlement Cycle after the Expiration Date for the Component (or, in respect of all or part of its obligation to deliver the Number of Shares to be Delivered, such other earlier date or dates Dealer shall determine in its sole discretion).

Net Share Settlement: If Net Share Settlement applies, on the Settlement Date for each Component, Dealer shall deliver to Counterparty a number of Shares equal to the Number of Shares to be Delivered for such Component to the account specified by Counterparty and cash in lieu of any fractional shares for such Component valued at the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component.

Number of Shares to be Delivered: For any Component, subject to the last sentence of Section 9.5 of the Equity Definitions:

(i) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component exceeds the Strike Price for such Component but is less than the Cap Price for such Component, a number of Shares equal to (i) the product of (A) the excess of such VWAP Price over such Strike Price, (B) the Number of Options for such Component and (C) the Option Entitlement, *divided by* (ii) such VWAP Price;

(ii) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component equals or exceeds the Cap Price for such Component, a number of Shares equal to (i) the product of (A) the excess of such Cap Price over the Strike Price for such Component, (B) the Number of Options for such Component and (C) the Option Entitlement, *divided by* (ii) such VWAP Price; or

(iii) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component is less than or equal to the Strike Price for such Component, a number of Shares equal to zero.

Other Applicable Provisions: The provisions of Sections 9.1(c), 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11 and 9.12 of the Equity Definitions will be applicable, as if Physical Settlement applied to the Transaction; *provided* that the Representation and Agreement contained in Section 9.11 of the Equity Definitions shall be modified by excluding any representations therein relating to restrictions, obligations, limitations or requirements under applicable securities laws as a result of the fact that Counterparty is the issuer of any Shares.

Cash Settlement:

Cash Settlement Payment Date: The Cash Settlement Payment Date shall be the third Scheduled Trading Day after the Expiration Date for each Component.

Cash Settlement: If Cash Settlement applies, on the relevant Cash Settlement Payment Date for such Component, Dealer shall pay to Counterparty an amount equal to the sum of the Option Cash Settlement Amount for each Component to the account specified by Counterparty.

Strike Price Differential: For any Component:

- (i) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component exceeds the Strike Price for such Component but is less than the Cap Price for such Component, an amount equal to the excess of such VWAP Price over such Strike Price.
- (ii) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component equals or exceeds the Cap Price for such Component, an amount equal to the excess of such Cap Price over the Strike Price for such Component; or
- (iii) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component is less than or equal to the Strike Price for such Component, zero.

Share Adjustments:

Method of Adjustment: Calculation Agent Adjustment; provided that under Section 11.2(e)(v) of the definition of Potential Adjustment Event, the word “repurchase” shall be replaced with the word “tender offer.”

Extraordinary Events:

New Shares:

In the definition of “New Shares” in Section 12.1(i) of the Equity Definitions, the text in subsection (i) shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with: “publicly quoted, traded or listed on any of the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Global Select Market or the NASDAQ Global Market (or their respective successors).”

Consequences of Merger Events:

(a) Share-for-Share:

Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment and, for the avoidance of doubt, if the consideration for the Shares includes (or, at the option of a holder of Shares, may include) shares of an entity or person not organized under the laws of the United States, any State thereof or the District of Columbia (“**Foreign Issuer Shares**”), then the Calculation Agent may choose to apply Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination) to that portion of the consideration comprising Foreign Issuer Shares.

(b) Share-for-Other:

Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination) on that portion of the Other Consideration that consists of cash; Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment on the remainder of the Other Consideration and, for the avoidance of doubt, if the Other Consideration includes (or, at the option of a holder of Shares, may include) Foreign Issuer Shares, then the Calculation Agent may choose to apply Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination) to that portion of the Other Consideration comprising Foreign Issuer Shares.

(c) Share-for-Combined:

Component Adjustment

Tender Offer:

Applicable; provided that Section 12.1(d) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by replacing the words “10%” in the third line with “50%”.

Consequences of Tender Offers:

(a) Share-for-Share:

Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment

(b) Share-for-Other:

Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination) on that portion of the Other Consideration that consists of cash; Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment on the remainder of the Other Consideration and, for the avoidance of doubt, if the Other Consideration includes (or, at the option of a holder of Shares, may include) Foreign Issuer Shares, then the Calculation Agent may choose to apply Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination) to that portion of the Other Consideration comprising Foreign Issuer Shares.

(c) Share-for-Combined:

Component Adjustment

Nationalization, Insolvency or Delisting: Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination); provided that in addition to the provisions of Section 12.6(a)(iii) of the Equity Definitions, it shall also constitute a Delisting if the Exchange is located in the United States and the Shares are not immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on any of the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Global Select Market or the NASDAQ Global Market (or their respective successors); if the Shares are immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on any such exchange or quotation system, such exchange or quotation system shall be deemed to be the Exchange.

Additional Disruption Events:

(a) Change in Law: Applicable; *provided* that Section 12.9(a)(ii) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by (i) replacing the phrase “the interpretation” in the third line thereof with the phrase “or announcement or statement of the formal or informal interpretation”, and (ii) immediately following the word “that” in the sixth line thereof, adding the phrase “as a result of one or more of the circumstances listed in (A) and (B) above”; *provided further* that the parties agree that, for the avoidance of doubt, for purposes of Section 12.9(a)(ii) of the Equity Definitions, “any applicable law or regulation” shall include the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder and any similar law or regulation (such rules and regulations referred to herein as “**Dodd-Frank**”) without regard to Section 739 of Dodd-Frank or any similar legal certainty provision in any legislation enacted, or rule or regulation promulgated and the consequences specified in Section 12.9(b)(i) of the Equity Definitions shall apply to any Change in Law arising from any such act, rule or regulation.

(b) Failure to Deliver: Not Applicable

(c) Insolvency Filing: Applicable

(d) Hedging Disruption: Applicable

(e) Increased Cost of Hedging: Not Applicable

Hedging Party: Dealer

Determining Party: Dealer

Non-Reliance: Applicable

Agreements and Acknowledgments
Regarding Hedging Activities: applicable

Additional Acknowledgments: Applicable

Dealer Payment Instructions: Societe Generale NY
ABA 026004226
SOGIUS33
A/C 187011
Favor SG Paris

Counterparty Payment and Delivery

Instructions:

To be provided by Counterparty

3. Calculation Agent: Dealer; *provided* that all determinations made by the Calculation Agent shall be made in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner. Following any calculation by the Calculation Agent hereunder, upon a prior written request by Issuer, the Calculation Agent will provide to Counterparty by e-mail to the e-mail address provided by Counterparty in such a prior written request a report (in a commonly used file format for the storage and manipulation of financial data) displaying in reasonable detail the basis for such calculation; and *provided further* that no transferee of the Transaction in accordance with the terms of this Confirmation shall act as Calculation Agent with respect to such transferred Transaction without the prior consent of Counterparty, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld.

4. Offices:

(a) The Office of Dealer for the Transaction is: New York and Paris.

(b) The Office of Counterparty for the Transaction is: 8000 S. Federal Way, Boise, Idaho 83716-9632.

5. Notices: For purposes of this Confirmation:

(a) Address for notices or communications to Counterparty:

To: Micron Technology, Inc.
8000 South Federal Way
Boise, Idaho 83716

Attn: Treasurer

Telephone: (208) 368-4000

Facsimile: (208) 368-4540

With a copy to:

To: Micron Technology, Inc.
8000 South Federal Way
Boise, Idaho 83716

Attn: General Counsel

Telephone: (208) 368-4000

Facsimile: (208) 368-4540

and

To: Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati
Professional Corporation
650 Page Mill Road
Palo Alto, CA 94304

Attn: John A. Fore, Esq.

Telephone: (650) 493-9300

Facsimile: (650) 493-6811

(b) Address for notices or communications to Dealer:

To: Société Générale
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
Attn: Sanjay Garg
Telephone: (212) 278-5187
Facsimile: (212) 278-5624
Email: sanjay.garg@sgcib.com

With a copy to:
Société Générale
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
Attn: Steve Milankov
Telephone: (212) 278-6985
Facsimile: (212) 278-7365
steve.milankov@sgcib.com
Email:

6. Representations, Warranties and Agreements :

(a) In addition to the representations, warranties and agreements in the Agreement and those contained elsewhere herein, Counterparty represents and warrants to and for the benefit of, and agrees with, Dealer as follows:

(i) On the Trade Date (A) none of Counterparty and its officers and directors is aware of any material nonpublic information regarding Counterparty or the Shares and (B) all reports and other documents filed by Counterparty with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “**Exchange Act**”) when considered as a whole (with the more recent such reports and documents deemed to amend inconsistent statements contained in any earlier such reports and documents), do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or any omission of a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances in which they were made, not misleading.

(ii) Counterparty intends the Transaction to qualify as an equity instrument for purposes of EITF Issue No. 00-19 and for purposes of U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“**GAAP**”). Without limiting the generality of Section 13.1 of the Equity Definitions, Counterparty acknowledges that Dealer is not making any representations or warranties with respect to the treatment of the Transaction under any accounting standards including, without limitation, ASC Topic 260, *Earnings Per Share*, ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, ASC Topic 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity* and ASC 815-40, *Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts in Entity’s Own Equity* (or any successor issue statements) or under FASB’s Liabilities & Equity Project.

(iii) Prior to the Trade Date, Counterparty shall deliver to Dealer a resolution of Counterparty’s board of directors (or an authorized committee thereof) authorizing the Transaction and such other certificate or certificates as Dealer shall reasonably request.

(iv) On the Trade Date, without limiting the generality of Section 3(a)(iii) of the Agreement, the Transaction will not violate Rule 13e-1 or Rule 13e-4 under the Exchange Act.

(v) Counterparty is not entering into this Confirmation to create actual or apparent trading activity in the Shares (or any security convertible into or exchangeable for Shares) or to manipulate the price of the Shares (or any security convertible into or exchangeable for Shares) or otherwise in violation of the Exchange Act.

(vi) Counterparty is not, and after giving effect to the transactions contemplated hereby will not be, an “investment company” as such term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

(vii) On the Trade Date and on the Premium Payment Date (A) the assets of Counterparty at their fair valuation exceed the liabilities of Counterparty, including contingent liabilities, (B) the capital of Counterparty is adequate to conduct the business of Counterparty and (C) Counterparty has the ability to pay its debts and obligations as such debts mature and does not intend to, or does not believe that it will, incur debt beyond its ability to pay as such debts mature.

(viii) (A) During each period starting on the first Expiration Date and ending on the last Expiration Date, in each case sharing a common Final Disruption Date (each a “ **Settlement Period** ”), the Shares or securities that are convertible into, or exchangeable or exercisable for Shares shall not be, subject to a “restricted period,” as such term is defined in Regulation M under the Exchange Act (“ **Regulation M** ”) and (B) Counterparty shall not engage in any “distribution,” as such term is defined in Regulation M, other than a distribution meeting the requirements of the exceptions set forth in sections 101(b)(10) and 102(b)(7) of Regulation M, until the second Exchange Business Day immediately following the relevant Settlement Period.

(ix) During each Settlement Period, neither Counterparty nor any “affiliate” or “affiliated purchaser” (each as defined in Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act (“ **Rule 10b-18** ”)) shall directly or indirectly (including, without limitation, by means of any cash-settled or other derivative instrument) purchase, offer to purchase, place any bid or limit order that would effect a purchase of, or commence any tender offer relating to, any Shares (or an equivalent interest, including a unit of beneficial interest in a trust or limited partnership or a depository share) or any security convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for Shares.

(b) Each of Dealer and Counterparty agrees and represents that it is an “eligible contract participant” as defined in Section 1a(12) of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

(c) Each of Dealer and Counterparty acknowledges that the offer and sale of the Transaction to it is intended to be exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “ **Securities Act** ”), by virtue of Section 4(2) thereof. Accordingly, Counterparty represents and warrants to Dealer and Dealer represents to Counterparty that (i) it has the financial ability to bear the economic risk of its investment in the Transaction and is able to bear a total loss of its investment and its investments in and liabilities in respect of the Transaction, which it understands are not readily marketable, are not disproportionate to its net worth, and it is able to bear any loss in connection with the Transaction, including the loss of its entire investment in the Transaction, (ii) it is an “accredited investor” as that term is defined in Regulation D as promulgated under the Securities Act, (iii) it is entering into the Transaction for its own account without a view to the distribution or resale thereof, (iv) the assignment, transfer or other disposition of the Transaction has not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and is restricted under this Confirmation, the Securities Act and state securities laws, (v) its financial condition is such that it has no need for liquidity with respect to its investment in the Transaction and no need to dispose of any portion thereof to satisfy any existing or contemplated undertaking or indebtedness and is capable of assessing the merits of and understanding (on its own behalf or through independent professional advice), and understands and accepts, the terms, conditions and risks of the Transaction.

(d) Each of Dealer and Counterparty agrees and acknowledges that Dealer is a “financial institution,” “swap participant” and/or “financial participant” within the meaning of Sections 101(22), 101(53C) and 101(22A) of Title 11 of the United States Code (the “ **Bankruptcy Code** ”). The parties hereto further agree and acknowledge (A) that this Confirmation is (i) a “securities contract,” as such term is defined in Section 741(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, with respect to which each payment and delivery hereunder is a “settlement payment,” as such term is defined in Section 741(8) of the Bankruptcy Code, and (ii) a “swap agreement,” as such term is defined in Section 101(53B) of the Bankruptcy Code, with respect to which each payment and delivery hereunder is a “transfer,” as such term is defined in Section 101(54) of the Bankruptcy Code, and (B) that Dealer is entitled to the protections afforded by, among other sections, Sections 362(b)(6), 362(b)(17), 546(e), 546(g), 555 and 560 of the Bankruptcy Code.

(e) Counterparty hereby agrees and acknowledges that the Transaction has not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission and that the Options are being written by Dealer to Counterparty in reliance upon exemptions from any such registration requirements. Counterparty acknowledges that all Options acquired from Dealer will be acquired for investment purposes only and not for the purpose of resale or other transfer except in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Act. Counterparty will not sell or otherwise transfer any Option or any interest therein except in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Act and any subsequent offer or sale of the Options will be solely for Counterparty's account and not as part of a distribution that would be in violation of the Securities Act.

(f) Each party acknowledges and agrees to be bound by the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. applicable to transactions in options, and further agrees not to violate the position and exercise limits set forth therein.

7. Repurchase Notices. Counterparty shall, on any day on which Counterparty effects any repurchase of Shares, promptly give Dealer a written notice of such repurchase (a "**Repurchase Notice**") on such day if following such repurchase, the Notice Percentage as determined on such day is greater by 0.5% than the Notice Percentage included in the immediately preceding Repurchase Notice (or, in the case of the first such Repurchase Notice or the first such Repurchase Notice after the initial Expiration Date, greater than 4.5%). The "**Notice Percentage**" as of any day is the fraction (A) the numerator of which is the aggregate of the Number of Shares for all Components under the Transaction and under any other Capped Call Transactions between Dealer and Counterparty and (B) the denominator of which is the number of Shares outstanding on such day. In the event that Counterparty fails to provide Dealer with a Repurchase Notice on the day and in the manner specified in this Section 7, then Counterparty to the extent permitted by law agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Dealer, its affiliates and their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and controlling persons (Dealer and each such person being an "**Indemnified Person**") from and against any and all losses (including losses relating to Dealer's hedging activities as a consequence of becoming, or of the risk of becoming, a Section 16 "insider," including without limitation any forbearance from hedging activities or cessation of hedging activities and any losses in connection therewith with respect to the Transaction), claims, damages and liabilities (or actions in respect thereof), joint or several, to which such Indemnified Person is subject, including without limitation, Section 16 of the Exchange Act), relating to or arising out of such failure. If for any reason the foregoing indemnification is unavailable to any Indemnified Person or insufficient to hold harmless any Indemnified Person, then Counterparty shall contribute, to the maximum extent permitted by law, to the amount paid or payable by the Indemnified Person as a result of such loss, claim, damage or liability. In addition, Counterparty will reimburse any Indemnified Person for all reasonable expenses (including reasonable counsel fees and expenses) as they are incurred (after notice to Counterparty) in connection with the investigation of, preparation for or defense or settlement of any pending or threatened claim or any action, suit or proceeding (including any governmental or regulatory investigation) arising therefrom, whether or not such Indemnified Person is a party thereto and whether or not such claim, action, suit or proceeding is initiated or brought by or on behalf of Counterparty. This indemnity shall survive the completion of the Transaction contemplated by this Confirmation and any assignment and delegation of the Transaction made pursuant to this Confirmation or the Agreement shall inure to the benefit of any permitted assignee of Dealer. Issuer will not be liable under this indemnity provision to the extent any loss, claim, damage, liability or expense is found in a final judgment by a court to have resulted from Dealer's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

8. Transfer or Assignment. Neither party may transfer any of its rights or obligations under the Transaction without the prior written consent of the non-transferring party (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld); provided that if at any time the Equity Percentage exceeds 9%, Dealer may immediately, in its sole discretion, transfer or assign a number of Options sufficient to reduce the Equity Percentage to 8.5% to any affiliate of Dealer whose obligations are guaranteed by Société Générale or any third party with (or with a guarantor (a "**Third Party Guarantor**") that has) a rating for its long-term, unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of A- or better by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or its successor ("**S&P**"), or A3 or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("**Moody's**") or, if either S&P or Moody's ceases to rate such debt, at least an equivalent rating or better by a substitute agency rating

mutually agreed by Counterparty and Dealer; provided however such Third Party Guarantor shall provide a guarantee in a form reasonably satisfactory to the Counterparty in connection with such transfer or assignment; *provided further* that the Dealer provide prompt notice to Counterparty of any such transfer. If, in the discretion of Dealer, Dealer is unable to effect such transfer or assignment after its commercially reasonable efforts on pricing terms reasonably acceptable to Dealer, Dealer may designate any Scheduled Trading Day as an Early Termination Date and an Additional Termination Date shall be deemed to occur with respect to a portion (the “**Terminated Portion**”) of the Transaction, allocated to Components as Dealer determines in its discretion, such that the Equity Percentage following such partial termination will be equal to or less than 8.5%. In the event that Dealer so designates an Early Termination Date with respect to a portion of the Transaction, a payment shall be made pursuant to Section 6 of the Agreement as if (i) an Early Termination Date had been designated in respect of a Transaction having terms identical to the Transaction and a Number of Options equal to the Terminated Portion, (ii) Counterparty shall be the Affected Party with respect to such partial termination and (iii) such portion of the Transaction shall be the only Affected Transaction. The “**Equity Percentage**” as of any day is the fraction (A) the numerator of which is the number of Shares that Dealer or any of its affiliates that are subject to aggregation with Dealer beneficially own (within the meaning of Section 13 of the Exchange Act) on such day and (B) the denominator of which is the number of Shares outstanding on such day. Notwithstanding Section 7 of the Agreement, Counterparty may assign its rights and obligations under the Transaction, in whole or in part, on terms reasonably acceptable to both parties, without any payment being owed from Counterparty to Dealer.

9. Staggered Settlement. If Dealer determines reasonably and in good faith that the number of Shares required to be delivered to Counterparty hereunder on any Settlement Date would have resulted in the Equity Percentage (as defined above) on such date to exceed 4.9%, then Dealer may, by notice to Counterparty on or prior to such Settlement Date (a “**Nominal Settlement Date**”), elect to deliver the Shares comprising the related Number of Shares to be Delivered on two or more dates (each, a “**Staggered Settlement Date**”) or at two or more times on the Nominal Settlement Date as follows:

(a) in such notice, Dealer will specify to Counterparty the related Staggered Settlement Dates (the first of which will be such Nominal Settlement Date and the last of which will be no later than twenty (20) Scheduled Trading Days following such Nominal Settlement Date) or delivery times and how it will allocate the Shares it is required to deliver hereunder among the Staggered Settlement Dates or delivery times; and

(b) the aggregate number of Shares that Dealer will deliver to Counterparty hereunder on all such Staggered Settlement Dates or delivery times will equal the number of Shares that Dealer would otherwise have been required to deliver on such Nominal Settlement Date.

10. Extension of Settlement. Dealer may divide any Component into additional Components and designate the Expiration Date, the Final Disruption Date and the Number of Options for each such Component if Dealer determines, in its reasonable discretion, that such further division is necessary or advisable to preserve Dealer’s hedging activity hereunder in light of existing liquidity conditions or to enable Dealer to effect purchases of Shares in connection with its hedging activity hereunder in a manner that would, if Dealer were Counterparty or an affiliated purchaser of Counterparty, be compliant with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

11. Early Termination Right. Counterparty may elect to terminate the Transaction, in whole or in part, prior to the relevant Expiration Date, on terms acceptable to both parties, and, if such termination occurs following the payment of the premiums for all Components, without any payment being owed from Counterparty to Dealer.

12. Equity Rights. Dealer acknowledges and agrees that this Confirmation is not intended to convey to it rights with respect to the Transaction that are senior to the claims of common stockholders in the event of Counterparty’s bankruptcy. For the avoidance of doubt, the parties agree that the preceding sentence shall not apply at any time other than during Counterparty’s bankruptcy to any claim arising as a result of a breach by Counterparty of any of its obligations under this Confirmation or the Agreement. For

the avoidance of doubt, the parties acknowledge that this Confirmation is not secured by any collateral that would otherwise secure the obligations of Counterparty herein under or pursuant to any other agreement.

13. Alternative Calculations and Payment on Early Termination and on Certain Extraordinary Events. If Dealer shall owe Counterparty any amount pursuant to Section 12.2 of the Equity Definitions and “Consequences of Merger Events” above, or Sections 12.3, 12.6, 12.7 or 12.9 of the Equity Definitions (except in the event of a Tender Offer or a Merger Event, in each case, in which the consideration or proceeds to be paid to holders of Shares consists solely of cash) or pursuant to Section 6(d)(ii) of the Agreement (except in the event of an Event of Default in which Counterparty is the Defaulting Party or a Termination Event in which Counterparty is the Affected Party, that resulted from an event or events within Counterparty’s control) (a “ **Payment Obligation** ”), Counterparty shall have the right, in its sole discretion, to require Dealer to satisfy any such Payment Obligation by the Share Termination Alternative (as defined below) by giving irrevocable telephonic notice to Dealer, confirmed in writing within one Scheduled Trading Day, between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. New York City time on the Merger Date, Tender Offer Date, Announcement Date, Early Termination Date or other date of termination, as applicable (“ **Notice of Share Termination** ”). Within a commercially reasonable period of time following receipt of a Notice of Share Termination, Dealer shall deliver to Counterparty a number of Share Termination Delivery Units having a cash value equal to the amount of such Payment Obligation (such number of Share Termination Delivery Units to be delivered to be determined by the Calculation Agent as the number of whole Share Termination Delivery Units that could be purchased over a commercially reasonable period of time with the cash equivalent of such payment obligation) (the “ **Share Termination Alternative** ”).

Share Termination Delivery Unit: In the case of a Termination Event, Event of Default, Delisting or Additional Disruption Event, one Share or, in the case of an Insolvency, Nationalization, Merger Event or Tender Offer, one Share or a unit consisting of the number or amount of each type of property received by a holder of one Share (without consideration of any requirement to pay cash or other consideration in lieu of fractional amounts of any securities) in such Insolvency, Nationalization, Merger Event or Tender Offer. If such Insolvency, Nationalization, Merger Event or Tender Offer involves a choice of consideration to be received by holders, such holder shall be deemed to have elected to receive the maximum possible amount of cash.

Failure to Deliver: Applicable

Other applicable provisions: If Share Termination Alternative is applicable, the provisions of Sections 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11 and 9.12 of the Equity Definitions will be applicable as if Physical Settlement applied to the termination of the Transaction, except that all references to “Shares” shall be read as references to “Share Termination Delivery Units”; and *provided* that the Representation and Agreement contained in Section 9.11 of the Equity Definitions shall be modified by excluding any representations therein relating to restrictions, obligations, limitations or requirements under applicable securities laws as a result of the fact that Buyer is the issuer of any Share Termination Delivery Units (or any part thereof).

14. Set-Off. The parties agree to amend Section 6 of the Agreement by replacing Section 6(f) in its entirety with the following:

“(f) Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default or Termination Event with respect to a party who is the Defaulting Party or the Affected Party (“ **X** ”), the other party (“ **Y** ”) will have the right (but not be obliged) without prior notice to X or any other person to set-off or apply any obligation of X under an Equity Contract owed to Y (or any Affiliate of Y) (whether or not matured or contingent and whether or not arising under the Agreement, and regardless of the currency, place of payment or booking office of the obligation) against any obligation of Y (or any Affiliate of Y)

under an Equity Contract owed to X (whether or not matured or contingent and whether or not arising under the Agreement, and regardless of the currency, place of payment or booking office of the obligation). Y will give notice to the other party of any set-off effected under this Section 6(f).

“ **Equity Contract** ” shall mean for purposes of this Section 6(f) any transaction relating to Shares between X and Y (or any Affiliate of Y) that qualifies as ‘equity’ under applicable accounting rules.

Amounts (or the relevant portion of such amounts) subject to set-off may be converted by Y into the Termination Currency at the rate of exchange at which such party would be able, acting in a reasonable manner and in good faith, to purchase the relevant amount of such currency.

If any obligation is unascertained, Y may in good faith estimate that obligation and set-off in respect of the estimate, subject to the relevant party accounting to the other when the obligation is ascertained.

Nothing in this Section 6(f) shall be effective to create a charge or other security interest. This Section 6(f) shall be without prejudice and in addition to any right of set-off, combination of accounts, lien or other right to which any party is at any time otherwise entitled (whether by operation of law, contract or otherwise).”

15. Amendment to Equity Definitions. Solely for purposes of applying the Equity Definitions and for purposes of this Confirmation, any reference in the Equity Definitions to a Strike Price shall be deemed to be a reference to either of the Strike Price or the Cap Price, or both, as appropriate.

16. Disclosure. Effective from the date of commencement of discussions concerning the Transaction, Counterparty and each of its employees, representatives, or other agents may disclose to any and all persons, without limitation of any kind, the tax treatment and tax structure of the Transaction and all materials of any kind (including opinions or other tax analyses) that are provided to Counterparty relating to such tax treatment and tax structure.

17. Unwind. In the event the sale of the 1.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2031 and 1.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2031 is not consummated with the initial purchasers pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, for any reason by the close of business in New York on July 26, 2011 (or such later date as agreed upon by the parties which in no event shall be later than the third Scheduled Trading Day following July 26, 2011) (such date or such later date as agreed upon being the “ **Accelerated Unwind Date** ”), the Transaction shall automatically terminate (the “ **Accelerated Unwind** ”) on the Accelerated Unwind Date and (i) the Transaction and all of the respective rights and obligations of Dealer and Counterparty under the Transaction shall be cancelled and terminated and (ii) each party shall be released and discharged by the other party from and agrees not to make any claim against the other party with respect to any obligations or liabilities of the other party arising out of and to be performed in connection with the Transaction either prior to or after the Accelerated Unwind Date; *provided* that Counterparty shall reimburse Dealer for any costs or expenses (including market losses) relating to the unwinding of its hedging activities in connection with the Transaction (including any loss or cost incurred as a result of its terminating, liquidating, obtaining or reestablishing any hedge or related trading position), which shall be paid in cash or Shares at the option of the Counterparty (and if paid in Shares, with the market valuation of such Shares being determined in a commercially reasonable manner by the Calculation Agent). The amount of any such reimbursement shall be determined by Dealer in its sole good faith discretion. Dealer shall notify Counterparty of such amount and Counterparty shall pay such amount in immediately available funds on the Early Unwind Date. Dealer and Counterparty represent and acknowledge to the other that upon an Accelerated Unwind and the satisfaction of counterparty’s payment obligation, if any, as specified in this Section 17, all obligations with respect to the Transaction shall be deemed fully and finally discharged.

18. No Collateral by Counterparty. **No collateral is required to be posted by Counterparty in respect of the Transaction.**

19. Disposition of Hedge Shares . Counterparty hereby agrees that if at any time, in the reasonable judgment of counsel for the Dealer, the Shares acquired by Dealer for the purpose of hedging its obligations pursuant to the Transaction (other than such Shares, if any, that are, at the time of such determination, due to be delivered to Counterparty in connection with a Net Share Settlement of the Transaction) (the “ **Hedge Shares** ”), cannot be sold in the U.S. public market by Dealer without registration under the Securities Act, Counterparty shall, at its election: (i) in order to allow Dealer to sell the Hedge Shares in a registered offering, use its commercially reasonable efforts to make available to Dealer an effective registration statement under the Securities Act to cover the resale of such Hedge Shares and (A) enter into an agreement, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to Dealer, substantially in the form of an underwriting agreement for a registered offering, (B) provide accountant’s “comfort” letters in customary form for registered offerings of equity securities, (C) provide disclosure opinions of nationally recognized outside counsel to Counterparty customary in form for registered offerings of equity securities, (D) provide other customary opinions, certificates and closing documents customary in form for registered offerings of equity securities and (E) afford Dealer a reasonable opportunity to conduct a “due diligence” investigation with respect to Counterparty customary in scope for underwritten offerings of equity securities; *provided, however* , that if Dealer, in its reasonable discretion, is not satisfied with access to due diligence materials, the results of its due diligence investigation, or the procedures and documentation for the registered offering referred to above, then clause (ii) or clause (iii) of this Section 19 shall apply at the election of Counterparty; (ii) in order to allow Dealer to sell the Hedge Shares in a private placement, enter into a private placement agreement substantially similar to private placement purchase agreements customary for private placements of equity securities, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to Dealer, including customary representations, covenants, blue sky and other governmental filings and/or registrations, indemnities to Dealer, due diligence rights (for Dealer or any designated buyer of the Hedge Shares from Dealer), opinions and certificates and such other documentation as is customary for private placements agreements, all reasonably acceptable to Dealer (in which case, the Calculation Agent shall make any adjustments to the terms of the Transaction that are necessary, in its reasonable judgment, to compensate Dealer for any discount from the public market price of the Shares incurred on the sale of Hedge Shares in a private placement); or (iii) purchase the Hedge Shares from Dealer at the VWAP Price on such Exchange Business Days, and in the amounts, as requested by Dealer.

20. Opinion of Counsel . Counterparty shall deliver an opinion of counsel, dated as of the Trade Date, in substantially the form attached hereto as Annex B.

21. Illegality . The parties agree that for the avoidance of doubt, for purposes of Section 5(b)(i) of the Agreement, “any applicable law” shall include the Dodd-Frank, without regard to Section 739 of the Dodd-Frank or any similar legal certainty provision in any legislation enacted, or rule or regulation promulgated, on or after the date on which a Transaction is entered into, and the consequences specified in the Agreement, including without limitation, the consequences specified in Section 6 of the Agreement, shall apply to any Illegality arising from any such act, rule or regulation.

22. Waiver of Trial by Jury . **EACH OF COUNTERPARTY AND DEALER HEREBY IRREVOCABLY WAIVES (ON ITS OWN BEHALF AND, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ON BEHALF OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS) ALL RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY IN ANY ACTION, PROCEEDING OR COUNTERCLAIM (WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE) ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THE TRANSACTION OR THE ACTIONS OF DEALER OR ITS AFFILIATES OR COUNTERPARTY OR ITS AFFILIATES IN THE NEGOTIATION, PERFORMANCE OR ENFORCEMENT HEREOF.**

23. Governing Law . **THE AGREEMENT AND THIS CONFIRMATION SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. THE PARTIES HERETO IRREVOCABLY SUBMIT TO THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH ALL MATTERS RELATING HERETO AND WAIVE ANY OBJECTION TO THE LAYING OF VENUE IN, AND ANY CLAIM OF INCONVENIENT FORUM WITH RESPECT TO, THESE COURTS.**

24. Regulatory Provisions . Counterparty represents and warrants that it has received and read and understands the Notice of Regulatory Treatment and the OTC Option Risk Disclosure Statement.

25. Terms relating to the Agent . Dealer is not registered as a broker or dealer under the Exchange Act. Agent has acted solely as agent for Dealer and Counterparty to the extent required by law in connection with the Transaction and has no obligations, by way of issuance, endorsement, guarantee or otherwise, with respect to the performance of either party under the Transaction. The parties agree to proceed solely against each other, and not against Agent, in seeking enforcement of their rights and obligations with respect to the Transaction, including their rights and obligations with respect to payment of funds and delivery of securities.

26. Broker . Agent may have been paid a fee by Dealer in connection with the Transaction. Further details will be furnished upon written request.

27. Time of Dealing . The time of the Transaction will be furnished by Agent upon written request.

Counterparty hereby agrees (a) to check this Confirmation carefully and immediately upon receipt so that errors or discrepancies can be promptly identified and rectified and (b) to confirm that the foregoing (in the exact form provided by Dealer) correctly sets forth the terms of the agreement between Dealer and Counterparty with respect to the Transaction, by manually signing this Confirmation or this page hereof as evidence of agreement to such terms and providing the other information requested herein and immediately returning an executed copy to Steve Milankov, Equity Derivatives Legal Department, Facsimile No. (212) 278-7365.

Yours faithfully,

SOCIETE GENERALE

By: _____

Name:

Title:

Agreed and Accepted By:

MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.

By: _____

Name:

Title:

To: Micron Technology, Inc.
8000 S. Federal Way
Boise, Idaho 83716-9632

A/C:

From: [_____]

Re: Issuer Capped Share Call Option Transaction

Ref. No: [_____]

Date: July 22, 2011

Dear Sir(s):

The purpose of this communication (this “**Confirmation**”) is to set forth the terms and conditions of the above-referenced transaction entered into on the Trade Date specified below (the “**Transaction**”) between [_____] (“**Dealer**”) and Micron Technology, Inc. (“**Issuer**” or “**Counterparty**”). Dealer is acting as principal and [_____] (“**Agent**”), its affiliate, is acting as agent for Dealer for the Transaction under this Confirmation. This communication constitutes a “Confirmation” as referred to in the ISDA Master Agreement specified below. This Confirmation is a confirmation for purposes of Rule 10b-10 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “**Exchange Act**”).

1. This Confirmation is subject to, and incorporates, the definitions and provisions of the 2000 ISDA Definitions (including the Annex thereto) (the “**2000 Definitions**”) and the definitions and provisions of the 2002 ISDA Equity Derivatives Definitions (the “**Equity Definitions**”, and together with the 2000 Definitions, the “**Definitions**”), in each case as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (“**ISDA**”). In the event of any inconsistency between the 2000 Definitions and the Equity Definitions, the Equity Definitions will govern.

Each party is hereby advised, and each such party acknowledges, that the other party has engaged in, or refrained from engaging in, substantial financial transactions and has taken other material actions in reliance upon the parties’ entry into the Transaction to which this Confirmation relates on the terms and conditions set forth below.

This Confirmation evidences a complete and binding agreement between Dealer and Counterparty as to the terms of the Transaction to which this Confirmation relates. This Confirmation shall be subject to an agreement (the “**Agreement**”) in the form of the 2002 ISDA Master Agreement as if Dealer and Counterparty had executed an agreement in such form on the date hereof (but without any Schedule except for (i) New York law (without regard to the conflicts of law principles) as the governing law and (ii) US Dollars (“**USD**”) as the Termination Currency). The parties hereby agree that the Transaction to which this Confirmation relates and any other “Issuer Capped Share Call Option Transactions” referencing the Shares (as defined below) (“**Capped Call Transactions**”) entered into by the parties on even date herewith shall be governed by the Agreement. [On or prior to the Effective Date, [_____], a Delaware corporation and parent of Dealer, will provide a guarantee in favor of the Issuer in the form attached hereto as Annex C.]

All provisions contained in, or incorporated by reference to, the Agreement will govern this Confirmation except as expressly modified herein. In the event of any inconsistency between this Confirmation and the Definitions or the Agreement, as the case may be, this Confirmation shall govern.

2. The Transaction constitutes a Share Option Transaction for purposes of the Equity Definitions. The terms of the particular Transaction to which this Confirmation relates are as follows:

General Terms:

Trade Date: July 22, 2011

Components: The Transaction will be divided into individual Components, each with the terms set forth in this Confirmation, and, in particular, with the Number of Options and Expiration Date set forth in Annex A to this Confirmation. The exercise, valuation and settlement of the Transaction will be effected separately for each Component as if each Component were a separate Transaction under the Agreement.

Option Style: European

Option Type: Call

Seller: Dealer

Buyer: Counterparty

Shares: Common Stock (par value \$0.10 per Share) of Counterparty (Ticker: "MU")

Number of Options: For each Component, as provided in Annex A to this Confirmation.

Option Entitlement: One Share per Option

Strike Price: USD 9.5000

Cap Price: USD [_____]

Premium: The premium for each Component shall be as provided in Annex A to this Confirmation and the aggregate Premium for the Transaction is USD [_____]. Dealer and Counterparty hereby agree that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein or in the Agreement, following the payment of the Premium, in the event that (a) an Early Termination Date (whether as a result of an Event of Default or a Termination Event) occurs or is designated with respect to any Transaction and, as a result, Counterparty owes to Dealer the amount calculated under Section 6(d) and Section 6(e) of the Agreement (calculated as if the Transactions were terminated on such Early Termination Date were the sole Transactions under the Agreement) or (b) Counterparty owes to Dealer, pursuant to Sections 12.2, 12.3, 12.6, 12.7 or 12.9 of the Equity Definitions or otherwise under the Equity Definitions, an amount calculated under Section 12.8 of the Equity Definitions, such amount shall be deemed to be zero.

Premium Payment Date: The Effective Date

Effective Date: July 26, 2011 or such other date as agreed by the parties.

Exchange: The NASDAQ Global Select Market
Related Exchange: All Exchanges located in the United States on which the equity securities or equity-linked securities of Counterparty are traded.

Procedures for Exercise:

Expiration Time: Valuation Time

Expiration Date: As provided in Annex A to this Confirmation (or, if such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the next following Scheduled Trading Day that is not already an Expiration Date for another Component); *provided* that, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Equity Definitions, if that date is a Disrupted Day, the Calculation Agent may determine that the Expiration Date for such Component is a Disrupted Day in whole or in part, in which case the Calculation Agent shall, in its reasonable discretion, determine the number of Options for which such day shall be the Expiration Date and (i) allocate the remaining Options for such Expiration Date to one or more of the remaining Expiration Dates, (ii) designate the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day and is not or is not deemed to be an Expiration Date in respect of any other Component of the Transaction hereunder or any other Capped Call Transactions between the parties as the Expiration Date for such remaining Options, or (iii) a combination thereof; *provided further* that if the Expiration Date for a Component (including any portion of a Component whose Expiration Date was postponed as a result of clause (ii) or (iii) above) has not occurred as of the Final Disruption Date, (a) such Final Disruption Date shall be deemed to be the Expiration Date and Valuation Date for such Component, and (b) the Calculation Agent shall determine the VWAP Price for such Component on the basis of its good faith estimate of the trading value for the relevant Shares. Section 6.6 of the Equity Definitions shall not apply to any Valuation Date occurring on an Expiration Date.

Final Disruption Date: [_____]

Market Disruption Event: Section 6.3(a) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by replacing clause (ii) thereof in its entirety with the following: “(ii) an Exchange Disruption, or” and inserting immediately following clause (iii) thereof the following: “; in each case that the Calculation Agent determines is material.”

Section 6.3(d) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by deleting the remainder of the provision following the term “Scheduled Closing Time” in the fourth line thereof.

Exchange Business Day; Disrupted Day: Sections 1.29 and 6.4 of the Equity Definitions are hereby amended by adding “, unless the Calculation Agent reasonably determines that any failure of such Exchange or Related Exchange to open does not have a material effect on the trading market for the Shares” following the words “regular trading sessions” in the third line thereof and the words “regular trading session” in the second line thereof, respectively.

Automatic Exercise: Applicable; and means that the Number of Options for the relevant Component will be deemed to be automatically exercised at the Expiration Time on the Expiration Date for such Component if at such time such Component is In-the-Money, as determined by the Calculation Agent, unless Buyer notifies Seller (by telephone or in writing) prior to the Expiration Time on such Expiration Date that it does not wish Automatic Exercise to occur with respect to such Component, in which case Automatic Exercise will not apply with respect to such Component. “ **In-the-Money** ” means, in respect of any Component, that the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component is greater than the Strike Price for such Component.

Seller’s Telephone Number
and Telex and/or Facsimile Number
and Contact Details for purpose of
Giving Notice:

To be provided by Dealer.

Settlement Terms:

Settlement Method Election: Applicable; *provided* that (a) Section 7.1 of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by replacing the term “Physical Settlement” with the term “Net Share Settlement”, (b) Counterparty must make a single irrevocable election for all Components and (c) such Settlement Method Election would be effective only if Counterparty represents and warrants to Dealer in writing on the date of such Settlement Method Election that none of Counterparty and its officers and directors is aware of any material nonpublic information regarding Counterparty or the Shares as of such date.

Electing Party: Counterparty

Settlement Method Election Date: The fifth Scheduled Trading Day prior to the scheduled Expiration Date for the first Component.

Default Settlement Method: Net Share Settlement

Settlement Currency: USD

VWAP Price: For any Expiration Date or other Exchange Business Day, as displayed on Bloomberg Page “MU UQ <Equity> AQR” (or any successor thereto) for the Counterparty with respect to the period between 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (New York City time) on such day,

as determined by Calculation Agent. If no price is available, or there is a Market Disruption Event on such Expiration Date or other Exchange Business Day, the Calculation Agent shall determine the VWAP Price in a commercially reasonable manner.

Net Share Settlement:

Settlement Date: The Settlement Date shall be one Settlement Cycle after the Expiration Date for the Component (or, in respect of all or part of its obligation to deliver the Number of Shares to be Delivered, such other earlier date or dates Dealer shall determine in its sole discretion).

Net Share Settlement: If Net Share Settlement applies, on the Settlement Date for each Component, Dealer shall deliver to Counterparty a number of Shares equal to the Number of Shares to be Delivered for such Component to the account specified by Counterparty and cash in lieu of any fractional shares for such Component valued at the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component.

Number of Shares to be Delivered: For any Component, subject to the last sentence of Section 9.5 of the Equity Definitions:

(i) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component exceeds the Strike Price for such Component but is less than the Cap Price for such Component, a number of Shares equal to (i) the product of (A) the excess of such VWAP Price over such Strike Price, (B) the Number of Options for such Component and (C) the Option Entitlement, *divided by* (ii) such VWAP Price;

(ii) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component equals or exceeds the Cap Price for such Component, a number of Shares equal to (i) the product of (A) the excess of such Cap Price over the Strike Price for such Component, (B) the Number of Options for such Component and (C) the Option Entitlement, *divided by* (ii) such VWAP Price; or

(iii) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component is less than or equal to the Strike Price for such Component, a number of Shares equal to zero.

Other Applicable Provisions: The provisions of Sections 9.1(c), 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11 and 9.12 of the Equity Definitions will be applicable, as if Physical Settlement applied to the Transaction; *provided* that the Representation and Agreement contained in Section 9.11 of the Equity Definitions shall be modified by excluding any representations therein relating to restrictions, obligations, limitations or requirements under applicable securities laws as a result of the fact that Counterparty is the issuer of any Shares.

Cash Settlement:

Cash Settlement Payment Date: The Cash Settlement Payment Date shall be the third Scheduled Trading Day after the Expiration Date for each Component.

Cash Settlement: If Cash Settlement applies, on the relevant Cash Settlement Payment Date for such Component, Dealer shall pay to Counterparty an amount equal to the sum of the Option Cash Settlement Amount for each Component to the account specified by Counterparty.

Strike Price Differential: For any Component:

- (i) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component exceeds the Strike Price for such Component but is less than the Cap Price for such Component, an amount equal to the excess of such VWAP Price over such Strike Price.
- (ii) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component equals or exceeds the Cap Price for such Component, an amount equal to the excess of such Cap Price over the Strike Price for such Component; or
- (iii) if the VWAP Price on the Expiration Date for such Component is less than or equal to the Strike Price for such Component, zero.

Share Adjustments:

Method of Adjustment: Calculation Agent Adjustment; provided that under Section 11.2(e)(v) of the definition of Potential Adjustment Event, the word “repurchase” shall be replaced with the word “tender offer.”

Extraordinary Events:

New Shares: In the definition of “New Shares” in Section 12.1(i) of the Equity Definitions, the text in subsection (i) shall be deleted in its entirety and replaced with: “publicly quoted, traded or listed on any of the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Global Select Market or the NASDAQ Global Market (or their respective successors).”

Consequences of Merger Events:

(a) Share-for-Share: Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment and, for the avoidance of doubt, if the consideration for the Shares includes (or, at the option of a holder of Shares, may include) shares of an entity or person not organized under the laws of the United States, any State thereof or the District of Columbia (“**Foreign Issuer Shares**”), then the Calculation Agent may choose to apply Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination) to that portion of the consideration comprising Foreign Issuer Shares.

(b) Share-for-Other:	Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination) on that portion of the Other Consideration that consists of cash; Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment on the remainder of the Other Consideration and, for the avoidance of doubt, if the Other Consideration includes (or, at the option of a holder of Shares, may include) Foreign Issuer Shares, then the Calculation Agent may choose to apply Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination) to that portion of the Other Consideration comprising Foreign Issuer Shares.
(c) Share-for-Combined:	Component Adjustment
Tender Offer:	Applicable; provided that Section 12.1(d) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by replacing the words “10%” in the third line with “50%”.
Consequences of Tender Offers:	
(a) Share-for-Share:	Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment
(b) Share-for-Other:	Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination) on that portion of the Other Consideration that consists of cash; Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment on the remainder of the Other Consideration and, for the avoidance of doubt, if the Other Consideration includes (or, at the option of a holder of Shares, may include) Foreign Issuer Shares, then the Calculation Agent may choose to apply Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination) to that portion of the Other Consideration comprising Foreign Issuer Shares.
(c) Share-for-Combined:	Component Adjustment
Nationalization, Insolvency or Delisting:	Cancellation and Payment (Calculation Agent Determination); provided that in addition to the provisions of Section 12.6(a)(iii) of the Equity Definitions, it shall also constitute a Delisting if the Exchange is located in the United States and the Shares are not immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on any of the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Global Select Market or the NASDAQ Global Market (or their respective successors); if the Shares are immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on any such exchange or quotation system, such exchange or quotation system shall be deemed to be the Exchange.
Additional Disruption Events:	
(a) Change in Law:	Applicable; <i>provided</i> that Section 12.9(a)(ii) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by (i) replacing the phrase “the interpretation” in the third line thereof with the phrase “or announcement or statement of the formal or informal interpretation”, and (ii) immediately following the word “that” in the sixth line thereof, adding the phrase “as a result of one or more of the circumstances listed in (A) and (B)

above”; *provided further* that the parties agree that, for the avoidance of doubt, for purposes of Section 12.9(a)(ii) of the Equity Definitions, “any applicable law or regulation” shall include the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, any rules and regulations promulgated thereunder and any similar law or regulation (such rules and regulations referred to herein as “ **Dodd-Frank** ”) without regard to Section 739 of Dodd-Frank or any similar legal certainty provision in any legislation enacted, or rule or regulation promulgated and the consequences specified in Section 12.9(b)(i) of the Equity Definitions shall apply to any Change in Law arising from any such act, rule or regulation.

(b) Failure to Deliver:	Not Applicable
(c) Insolvency Filing:	Applicable
(d) Hedging Disruption:	Applicable
(e) Increased Cost of Hedging:	Not Applicable
Hedging Party:	Dealer
Determining Party:	Dealer
Non-Reliance:	Applicable
Agreements and Acknowledgments Regarding Hedging Activities:	Applicable
Additional Acknowledgments:	Applicable
Dealer Payment Instructions: Counterparty Payment and Delivery Instructions:	To be provided by Dealer To be provided by Counterparty

3. Calculation Agent : Dealer; *provided* that all determinations made by the Calculation Agent shall be made in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner. Following any calculation by the Calculation Agent hereunder, upon a prior written request by Issuer, the Calculation Agent will provide to Counterparty by e-mail to the e-mail address provided by Counterparty in such a prior written request a report (in a commonly used file format for the storage and manipulation of financial data) displaying in reasonable detail the basis for such calculation; and *provided further* that no transferee of the Transaction in accordance with the terms of this Confirmation shall act as Calculation Agent with respect to such transferred Transaction without the prior consent of Counterparty, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld.

4. Offices :

- (a) The Office of Dealer for the Transaction is: Not Applicable.
- (b) The Office of Counterparty for the Transaction is: 8000 S. Federal Way, Boise, Idaho 83716-9632.

5. Notices : For purposes of this Confirmation:

- (a) Address for notices or communications to Counterparty:

To: Micron Technology, Inc.
 8000 South Federal Way
 Boise, Idaho 83716

(iii) Prior to the Trade Date, Counterparty shall deliver to Dealer a resolution of Counterparty's board of directors (or an authorized committee thereof) authorizing the Transaction and such other certificate or certificates as Dealer shall reasonably request.

(iv) On the Trade Date, without limiting the generality of Section 3(a)(iii) of the Agreement, the Transaction will not violate Rule 13e-1 or Rule 13e-4 under the Exchange Act.

(v) Counterparty is not entering into this Confirmation to create actual or apparent trading activity in the Shares (or any security convertible into or exchangeable for Shares) or to manipulate the price of the Shares (or any security convertible into or exchangeable for Shares) or otherwise in violation of the Exchange Act.

(vi) Counterparty is not, and after giving effect to the transactions contemplated hereby will not be, an "investment company" as such term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

(vii) On the Trade Date and on the Premium Payment Date (A) the assets of Counterparty at their fair valuation exceed the liabilities of Counterparty, including contingent liabilities, (B) the capital of Counterparty is adequate to conduct the business of Counterparty and (C) Counterparty has the ability to pay its debts and obligations as such debts mature and does not intend to, or does not believe that it will, incur debt beyond its ability to pay as such debts mature.

(viii) (A) During the period starting on the Trade Date and ending on the day Dealer establishes its initial Hedge Positions with respect to the Capped Call Transactions (the "**Initial Hedge Period**"), and during each period starting on the first Expiration Date and ending on the last Expiration Date (in each case sharing a common Final Disruption Date (each a "**Settlement Period**")), the Shares or securities that are convertible into, or exchangeable or exercisable for Shares shall not be, subject to a "restricted period," as such term is defined in Regulation M under the Exchange Act ("**Regulation M**") and (B) Counterparty shall not engage in any "distribution," as such term is defined in Regulation M, other than a distribution meeting the requirements of the exceptions set forth in sections 101(b)(10) and 102(b)(7) of Regulation M, until the second Exchange Business Day immediately following the Initial Hedge Period or the relevant Settlement Period, as applicable.

(ix) During the Initial Hedge Period, neither Counterparty nor any "affiliate" or "affiliated purchaser" (each as defined in Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act ("**Rule 10b-18**")) shall directly or indirectly (including, without limitation, by means of any cash-settled or other derivative instrument) purchase, offer to purchase, place any bid or limit order that would effect a purchase of, or commence any tender offer relating to, any Shares (or an equivalent interest, including a unit of beneficial interest in a trust or limited partnership or a depository share) or any security convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for Shares (including, without limitation, any Rule 10b-18 purchases of blocks (as defined in Rule 10b-18)), except through [_____]. Counterparty represents and warrants that neither it nor any affiliated purchaser has made any purchases of blocks pursuant to the proviso in Rule 10b-18(b)(4) during the four full calendar weeks immediately preceding the start of the Initial Hedge Period.

(x) During each Settlement Period, neither Counterparty nor any "affiliate" or "affiliated purchaser" (each as defined in Rule 10b-18) shall directly or indirectly (including, without limitation, by means of any cash-settled or other derivative instrument) purchase, offer to purchase, place any bid or limit order that would effect a purchase of, or commence any tender offer relating to, any Shares (or an equivalent interest, including a unit of beneficial interest in a trust or limited partnership or a depository share) or any security convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for Shares.

(b) Each of Dealer and Counterparty agrees and represents that it is an “eligible contract participant” as defined in Section 1a(12) of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

(c) Each of Dealer and Counterparty acknowledges that the offer and sale of the Transaction to it is intended to be exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”), by virtue of Section 4(2) thereof. Accordingly, Counterparty represents and warrants to Dealer and Dealer represents to Counterparty that (i) it has the financial ability to bear the economic risk of its investment in the Transaction and is able to bear a total loss of its investment and its investments in and liabilities in respect of the Transaction, which it understands are not readily marketable, are not disproportionate to its net worth, and it is able to bear any loss in connection with the Transaction, including the loss of its entire investment in the Transaction, (ii) it is an “accredited investor” as that term is defined in Regulation D as promulgated under the Securities Act, (iii) it is entering into the Transaction for its own account without a view to the distribution or resale thereof, (iv) the assignment, transfer or other disposition of the Transaction has not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and is restricted under this Confirmation, the Securities Act and state securities laws, (v) its financial condition is such that it has no need for liquidity with respect to its investment in the Transaction and no need to dispose of any portion thereof to satisfy any existing or contemplated undertaking or indebtedness and is capable of assessing the merits of and understanding (on its own behalf or through independent professional advice), and understands and accepts, the terms, conditions and risks of the Transaction.

(d) Each of Dealer and Counterparty agrees and acknowledges that Dealer is a “financial institution,” “swap participant” and/or “financial participant” within the meaning of Sections 101(22), 101(53C) and 101(22A) of Title 11 of the United States Code (the “**Bankruptcy Code**”). The parties hereto further agree and acknowledge (A) that this Confirmation is (i) a “securities contract,” as such term is defined in Section 741(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, with respect to which each payment and delivery hereunder is a “settlement payment,” as such term is defined in Section 741(8) of the Bankruptcy Code, and (ii) a “swap agreement,” as such term is defined in Section 101(53B) of the Bankruptcy Code, with respect to which each payment and delivery hereunder is a “transfer,” as such term is defined in Section 101(54) of the Bankruptcy Code, and (B) that Dealer is entitled to the protections afforded by, among other sections, Sections 362(b)(6), 362(b)(17), 546(e), 546(g), 555 and 560 of the Bankruptcy Code.

(e) Counterparty hereby agrees and acknowledges that the Transaction has not been registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission or any state securities commission and that the Options are being written by Dealer to Counterparty in reliance upon exemptions from any such registration requirements. Counterparty acknowledges that all Options acquired from Dealer will be acquired for investment purposes only and not for the purpose of resale or other transfer except in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Act. Counterparty will not sell or otherwise transfer any Option or any interest therein except in compliance with the requirements of the Securities Act and any subsequent offer or sale of the Options will be solely for Counterparty’s account and not as part of a distribution that would be in violation of the Securities Act.

(f) Each party acknowledges and agrees to be bound by the Conduct Rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. applicable to transactions in options, and further agrees not to violate the position and exercise limits set forth therein.

7. Repurchase Notices. Counterparty shall, on any day on which Counterparty effects any repurchase of Shares, promptly give Dealer a written notice of such repurchase (a “**Repurchase Notice**”) on such day if following such repurchase, the Notice Percentage as determined on such day is greater by 0.5% than the Notice Percentage included in the immediately preceding Repurchase Notice (or, in the case of the first such Repurchase Notice or the first such Repurchase Notice after the initial Expiration Date, greater than 4.5%). The “**Notice Percentage**” as of any day is the fraction (A) the numerator of which is the aggregate of the Number of Shares for all Components under the Transaction and under any other Capped Call Transactions between Dealer and Counterparty and (B) the denominator of which is the number of Shares outstanding on such day. In the event that Counterparty fails to provide Dealer with a Repurchase Notice on the day and in the manner specified in this Section 7, then Counterparty to the extent permitted by law agrees to indemnify and hold harmless Dealer, its affiliates and their respective directors, officers, employees, agents and controlling persons (Dealer and each such person being an “**Indemnified**”

Person”) from and against any and all losses (including losses relating to Dealer’s hedging activities as a consequence of becoming, or of the risk of becoming, a Section 16 “insider,” including without limitation any forbearance from hedging activities or cessation of hedging activities and any losses in connection therewith with respect to the Transaction), claims, damages and liabilities (or actions in respect thereof), joint or several, to which such Indemnified Person is subject, including without limitation, Section 16 of the Exchange Act), relating to or arising out of such failure. If for any reason the foregoing indemnification is unavailable to any Indemnified Person or insufficient to hold harmless any Indemnified Person, then Counterparty shall contribute, to the maximum extent permitted by law, to the amount paid or payable by the Indemnified Person as a result of such loss, claim, damage or liability. In addition, Counterparty will reimburse any Indemnified Person for all reasonable expenses (including reasonable counsel fees and expenses) as they are incurred (after notice to Counterparty) in connection with the investigation of, preparation for or defense or settlement of any pending or threatened claim or any action, suit or proceeding (including any governmental or regulatory investigation) arising therefrom, whether or not such Indemnified Person is a party thereto and whether or not such claim, action, suit or proceeding is initiated or brought by or on behalf of Counterparty. This indemnity shall survive the completion of the Transaction contemplated by this Confirmation and any assignment and delegation of the Transaction made pursuant to this Confirmation or the Agreement shall inure to the benefit of any permitted assignee of Dealer. Issuer will not be liable under this indemnity provision to the extent any loss, claim, damage, liability or expense is found in a final judgment by a court to have resulted from Dealer’s gross negligence or willful misconduct.

8. Transfer or Assignment. Neither party may transfer any of its rights or obligations under the Transaction without the prior written consent of the non-transferring party (such consent not to be unreasonably withheld); provided that if at any time the Equity Percentage exceeds 9%, Dealer may immediately, in its sole discretion, transfer or assign a number of Options sufficient to reduce the Equity Percentage to 8.5% to any affiliate of Dealer whose obligations are guaranteed by [_____] or any third party with (or with a guarantor (a “ **Third Party Guarantor** ”) that has) a rating for its long-term, unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of A- or better by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or its successor (“ **S&P** ”), or A3 or better by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (“ **Moody's** ”) or, if either S&P or Moody's ceases to rate such debt, at least an equivalent rating or better by a substitute agency rating mutually agreed by Counterparty and Dealer; provided however such Third Party Guarantor shall provide a guarantee in a form reasonably satisfactory to the Counterparty in connection with such transfer or assignment; *provided further* that the Dealer provide prompt notice to Counterparty of any such transfer. If, in the discretion of Dealer, Dealer is unable to effect such transfer or assignment after its commercially reasonable efforts on pricing terms reasonably acceptable to Dealer, Dealer may designate any Scheduled Trading Day as an Early Termination Date and an Additional Termination Date shall be deemed to occur with respect to a portion (the “ **Terminated Portion** ”) of the Transaction, allocated to Components as Dealer determines in its discretion, such that the Equity Percentage following such partial termination will be equal to or less than 8.5%. In the event that Dealer so designates an Early Termination Date with respect to a portion of the Transaction, a payment shall be made pursuant to Section 6 of the Agreement as if (i) an Early Termination Date had been designated in respect of a Transaction having terms identical to the Transaction and a Number of Options equal to the Terminated Portion, (ii) Counterparty shall be the Affected Party with respect to such partial termination and (iii) such portion of the Transaction shall be the only Affected Transaction. The “ **Equity Percentage** ” as of any day is the fraction (A) the numerator of which is the number of Shares that Dealer or any of its affiliates that are subject to aggregation with Dealer beneficially own (within the meaning of Section 13 of the Exchange Act) on such day and (B) the denominator of which is the number of Shares outstanding on such day. Notwithstanding Section 7 of the Agreement, Counterparty may assign its rights and obligations under the Transaction, in whole or in part, on terms reasonably acceptable to both parties, without any payment being owed from Counterparty to Dealer.

9. Staggered Settlement . If Dealer determines reasonably and in good faith that the number of Shares required to be delivered to Counterparty hereunder on any Settlement Date would have resulted in the Equity Percentage (as defined above) on such date to exceed 4.9%, then Dealer may, by notice to Counterparty on or prior to such Settlement Date (a “ **Nominal Settlement Date** ”), elect to deliver the Shares comprising the related Number of Shares to be Delivered on two or more dates (each, a “ **Staggered Settlement Date** ”) or at two or more times on the Nominal Settlement Date as follows:

(a) in such notice, Dealer will specify to Counterparty the related Staggered Settlement Dates (the first of which will be such Nominal Settlement Date and the last of which will be no later than twenty (20) Scheduled Trading Days following such Nominal Settlement Date) or delivery times and how it will allocate the Shares it is required to deliver hereunder among the Staggered Settlement Dates or delivery times; and

(b) the aggregate number of Shares that Dealer will deliver to Counterparty hereunder on all such Staggered Settlement Dates or delivery times will equal the number of Shares that Dealer would otherwise have been required to deliver on such Nominal Settlement Date.

10. Extension of Settlement . Dealer may divide any Component into additional Components and designate the Expiration Date, the Final Disruption Date and the Number of Options for each such Component if Dealer determines, in its reasonable discretion, that such further division is necessary or advisable to preserve Dealer’s hedging activity hereunder in light of existing liquidity conditions or to enable Dealer to effect purchases of Shares in connection with its hedging activity hereunder in a manner that would, if Dealer were Counterparty or an affiliated purchaser of Counterparty, be compliant with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

11. Early Termination Right . Counterparty may elect to terminate the Transaction, in whole or in part, prior to the relevant Expiration Date, on terms acceptable to both parties, and, if such termination occurs following the payment of the premiums for all Components, without any payment being owed from Counterparty to Dealer.

12. Equity Rights . Dealer acknowledges and agrees that this Confirmation is not intended to convey to it rights with respect to the Transaction that are senior to the claims of common stockholders in the event of Counterparty’s bankruptcy. For the avoidance of doubt, the parties agree that the preceding sentence shall not apply at any time other than during Counterparty’s bankruptcy to any claim arising as a result of a breach by Counterparty of any of its obligations under this Confirmation or the Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, the parties acknowledge that this Confirmation is not secured by any collateral that would otherwise secure the obligations of Counterparty herein under or pursuant to any other agreement.

13. Alternative Calculations and Payment on Early Termination and on Certain Extraordinary Events . If Dealer shall owe Counterparty any amount pursuant to Section 12.2 of the Equity Definitions and “Consequences of Merger Events” above, or Sections 12.3, 12.6, 12.7 or 12.9 of the Equity Definitions (except in the event of a Tender Offer or a Merger Event, in each case, in which the consideration or proceeds to be paid to holders of Shares consists solely of cash) or pursuant to Section 6(d)(ii) of the Agreement (except in the event of an Event of Default in which Counterparty is the Defaulting Party or a Termination Event in which Counterparty is the Affected Party, that resulted from an event or events within Counterparty’s control) (a “ **Payment Obligation** ”), Counterparty shall have the right, in its sole discretion, to require Dealer to satisfy any such Payment Obligation by the Share Termination Alternative (as defined below) by giving irrevocable telephonic notice to Dealer, confirmed in writing within one Scheduled Trading Day, between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. New York City time on the Merger Date, Tender Offer Date, Announcement Date, Early Termination Date or other date of termination, as applicable (“ **Notice of Share Termination** ”). Within a commercially reasonable period of time following receipt of a Notice of Share Termination, Dealer shall deliver to Counterparty a number of Share Termination Delivery Units having a cash value equal to the amount of such Payment Obligation (such number of Share Termination Delivery Units to be delivered to be determined by the Calculation Agent as the number of whole Share Termination Delivery Units that could be purchased over a commercially reasonable period of time with the cash equivalent of such payment obligation) (the “ **Share Termination Alternative** ”).

Share Termination Delivery Unit: In the case of a Termination Event, Event of Default, Delisting or Additional Disruption Event, one Share or, in the case of an Insolvency, Nationalization, Merger Event or Tender Offer, one Share or a unit consisting of the number or amount of each type of property received by a holder of one Share (without consideration of any requirement to pay cash or other consideration in lieu of fractional amounts of any securities) in such Insolvency, Nationalization, Merger Event or Tender Offer. If such Insolvency, Nationalization, Merger Event or Tender Offer involves a choice of consideration to be received by holders, such holder shall be deemed to have elected to receive the maximum possible amount of cash.

Failure to Deliver: Applicable

Other applicable provisions: If Share Termination Alternative is applicable, the provisions of Sections 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11 and 9.12 of the Equity Definitions will be applicable as if Physical Settlement applied to the termination of the Transaction, except that all references to “Shares” shall be read as references to “Share Termination Delivery Units”; and *provided* that the Representation and Agreement contained in Section 9.11 of the Equity Definitions shall be modified by excluding any representations therein relating to restrictions, obligations, limitations or requirements under applicable securities laws as a result of the fact that Buyer is the issuer of any Share Termination Delivery Units (or any part thereof).

14. Set-Off. The parties agree to amend Section 6 of the Agreement by replacing Section 6(f) in its entirety with the following:

“(f) Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default or Termination Event with respect to a party who is the Defaulting Party or the Affected Party (“ X ”), the other party (“ Y ”) will have the right (but not be obliged) without prior notice to X or any other person to set-off or apply any obligation of X under an Equity Contract owed to Y (or any Affiliate of Y) (whether or not matured or contingent and whether or not arising under the Agreement, and regardless of the currency, place of payment or booking office of the obligation) against any obligation of Y (or any Affiliate of Y) under an Equity Contract owed to X (whether or not matured or contingent and whether or not arising under the Agreement, and regardless of the currency, place of payment or booking office of the obligation). Y will give notice to the other party of any set-off effected under this Section 6(f).

“ **Equity Contract** ” shall mean for purposes of this Section 6(f) any transaction relating to Shares between X and Y (or any Affiliate of Y) that qualifies as ‘equity’ under applicable accounting rules.

Amounts (or the relevant portion of such amounts) subject to set-off may be converted by Y into the Termination Currency at the rate of exchange at which such party would be able, acting in a reasonable manner and in good faith, to purchase the relevant amount of such currency.

If any obligation is unascertained, Y may in good faith estimate that obligation and set-off in respect of the estimate, subject to the relevant party accounting to the other when the obligation is ascertained.

Nothing in this Section 6(f) shall be effective to create a charge or other security interest. This Section 6(f) shall be without prejudice and in addition to any right of set-off, combination of accounts, lien or other right to which any party is at any time otherwise entitled (whether by operation of law, contract or otherwise).”

15. Amendment to Equity Definitions. Solely for purposes of applying the Equity Definitions and for purposes of this Confirmation, any reference in the Equity Definitions to a Strike Price shall be deemed to be a reference to either of the Strike Price or the Cap Price, or both, as appropriate.

16. Disclosure. Effective from the date of commencement of discussions concerning the Transaction, Counterparty and each of its employees, representatives, or other agents may disclose to any and all persons, without limitation of any kind, the tax treatment and tax structure of the Transaction and all materials of any kind (including opinions or other tax analyses) that are provided to Counterparty relating to such tax treatment and tax structure.

17. Unwind. In the event the sale of the 1.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2031 and 1.875% Convertible Senior Notes due 2031 is not consummated with the initial purchasers pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, for any reason by the close of business in New York on July 26, 2011 (or such later date as agreed upon by the parties which in no event shall be later than the third Scheduled Trading Day following July 26, 2011) (such date or such later date as agreed upon being the “**Accelerated Unwind Date**”), the Transaction shall automatically terminate (the “**Accelerated Unwind**”) on the Accelerated Unwind Date and (i) the Transaction and all of the respective rights and obligations of Dealer and Counterparty under the Transaction shall be cancelled and terminated and (ii) each party shall be released and discharged by the other party from and agrees not to make any claim against the other party with respect to any obligations or liabilities of the other party arising out of and to be performed in connection with the Transaction either prior to or after the Accelerated Unwind Date; *provided* that Counterparty shall reimburse Dealer for any costs or expenses (including market losses) relating to the unwinding of its hedging activities in connection with the Transaction (including any loss or cost incurred as a result of its terminating, liquidating, obtaining or reestablishing any hedge or related trading position), which shall be paid in cash or Shares at the option of the Counterparty (and if paid in Shares, with the market valuation of such Shares being determined in a commercially reasonable manner by the Calculation Agent). The amount of any such reimbursement shall be determined by Dealer in its sole good faith discretion. Dealer shall notify Counterparty of such amount and Counterparty shall pay such amount in immediately available funds on the Early Unwind Date. Dealer and Counterparty represent and acknowledge to the other that upon an Accelerated Unwind and the satisfaction of counterparty’s payment obligation, if any, as specified in this Section 17, all obligations with respect to the Transaction shall be deemed fully and finally discharged.

18. No Collateral by Counterparty. **No collateral is required to be posted by Counterparty in respect of the Transaction.**

19. Disposition of Hedge Shares. Counterparty hereby agrees that if at any time, in the reasonable judgment of counsel for the Dealer, the Shares acquired by Dealer for the purpose of hedging its obligations pursuant to the Transaction (other than such Shares, if any, that are, at the time of such determination, due to be delivered to Counterparty in connection with a Net Share Settlement of the Transaction) (the “ **Hedge Shares** ”), cannot be sold in the U.S. public market by Dealer without registration under the Securities Act, Counterparty shall, at its election: (i) in order to allow Dealer to sell the Hedge Shares in a registered offering, use its commercially reasonable efforts to make available to Dealer an effective registration statement under the Securities Act to cover the resale of such Hedge Shares and (A) enter into an agreement, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to Dealer, substantially in the form of an underwriting agreement for a registered offering, (B) provide accountant’s “comfort” letters in customary form for registered offerings of equity securities, (C) provide disclosure opinions of nationally recognized outside counsel to Counterparty customary in form for registered offerings of equity securities, (D) provide other customary opinions, certificates and closing documents customary in form for registered offerings of equity securities and (E) afford Dealer a reasonable opportunity to conduct a “due diligence” investigation with respect to Counterparty customary in scope for underwritten offerings of equity securities; *provided, however*, that if Dealer, in its reasonable discretion, is not satisfied with access to due diligence materials, the results of its due diligence investigation, or the procedures and documentation for the registered offering referred to above, then clause (ii) or clause (iii) of this Section 19 shall apply at the election of Counterparty; (ii) in order to allow Dealer to sell the Hedge Shares in a private placement, enter into a private placement agreement substantially similar to private placement purchase agreements customary for private placements of equity securities, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to Dealer, including customary representations, covenants, blue sky and other governmental filings and/or registrations, indemnities to Dealer, due diligence rights (for Dealer or any designated buyer of the Hedge Shares from Dealer), opinions and certificates and such other documentation as is customary for private placements agreements, all reasonably acceptable to Dealer (in which case, the Calculation Agent shall make any adjustments to the terms of the Transaction that are necessary, in its reasonable judgment, to compensate Dealer for any discount from the public market price of the Shares incurred on the sale of Hedge Shares in a private placement); or (iii) purchase the Hedge Shares from Dealer at the VWAP Price on such Exchange Business Days, and in the amounts, as requested by Dealer.

20. Opinion of Counsel. Counterparty shall deliver an opinion of counsel, dated as of the Trade Date, in substantially the form attached hereto as Annex B.

21. Illegality. The parties agree that for the avoidance of doubt, for purposes of Section 5(b)(i) of the Agreement, “any applicable law” shall include the Dodd-Frank, without regard to Section 739 of the Dodd-Frank or any similar legal certainty provision in any legislation enacted, or rule or regulation promulgated, on or after the date on which a Transaction is entered into, and the consequences specified in the Agreement, including without limitation, the consequences specified in Section 6 of the Agreement, shall apply to any Illegality arising from any such act, rule or regulation.

22. Waiver of Trial by Jury. **EACH OF COUNTERPARTY AND DEALER HEREBY IRREVOCABLY WAIVES (ON ITS OWN BEHALF AND, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ON BEHALF OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS) ALL RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY IN ANY ACTION, PROCEEDING OR COUNTERCLAIM (WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE) ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THE TRANSACTION OR THE ACTIONS OF DEALER OR ITS AFFILIATES OR COUNTERPARTY OR ITS AFFILIATES IN THE NEGOTIATION, PERFORMANCE OR ENFORCEMENT HEREOF.**

23. Governing Law. **THE AGREEMENT AND THIS CONFIRMATION SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. THE PARTIES HERETO IRREVOCABLY SUBMIT TO THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH ALL MATTERS RELATING HERETO AND WAIVE ANY OBJECTION TO THE LAYING OF VENUE IN, AND ANY CLAIM OF INCONVENIENT FORUM WITH RESPECT TO, THESE COURTS.**

24. Regulatory Provisions. Counterparty represents and warrants that it has received and read and understands the Notice of Regulatory Treatment and the OTC Option Risk Disclosure Statement.

25. Role of Agent. Each party agrees and acknowledges that: (i) Agent is acting as agent for both parties but does not guarantee the performance of either party; (ii) Dealer is not a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation; (iii) Agent, Dealer and Counterparty each hereby acknowledges that any transactions by Dealer or Agent in the Shares will be undertaken by Dealer as principal for its own account; and (iv) all of the actions to be taken by Dealer and Agent in connection with the Transaction shall be taken by Dealer or Agent independently and without any advance or subsequent consultation with Counterparty; and (v) Agent is hereby authorized to act as agent for Counterparty only to the extent required to satisfy the requirements of Rule 15a-6 under the Exchange Act in respect of the options described hereunder.

26. Additional Provisions. Counterparty understands and agrees that Agent will act as agent for both parties with respect to the Transaction. Agent is so acting solely in its capacity as agent for Counterparty and Dealer pursuant to instructions from Counterparty and Dealer. Agent shall have no responsibility or personal liability to either party arising from any failure by either party to pay or perform any obligation under the Transaction. Each party agrees to proceed solely against the other to collect or recover any amount owing to it or enforce any of its rights in connection with or as a result of the Transaction.

Please confirm that the foregoing correctly sets forth the terms of the agreement between Dealer and Counterparty with respect to the Transaction, by manually signing this Confirmation or this page hereof as evidence of agreement to such terms and providing the other information requested herein and returning an executed copy to us.

Yours faithfully,
[_____]

By: _____
Name:
Title:
[_____]
as Agent

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Agreed and Accepted By:

MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.

By: _____

Name:

Title:

MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.
SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

Name	State (or Jurisdiction) in which Organized
IM Flash Technologies, LLC	Delaware
IM Flash Singapore, LLP	Singapore
Lexar Media, Inc.	Delaware
Micron Europe Limited ⁽¹⁾	United Kingdom
Micron Japan, Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	Japan
Micron Semiconductor Asia Pte. Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	Singapore
Micron Semiconductor B.V.	Netherlands
Micron Semiconductor International, Ltd.	Cayman Islands
Micron Semiconductor Israel Ltd.	Israel
Micron Semiconductor Italia S.r.l.	Italy
Micron Semiconductor Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc. ⁽²⁾	Idaho
Micron Semiconductor (Xi'an) Co., Ltd.	China
Micron Technology Italia S.r.l.	Italy
Numonyx B.V.	Netherlands
Numonyx Holdings B.V.	Netherlands

⁽¹⁾ Also does business as Lexar Media

⁽²⁾ Also does business as Crucial Technology

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-3 (File Nos. 333-143026, 333-158473) and S-8 (File Nos. 333-17073, 333-50353, 333-71249, 333-102545, 333-103341, 333-111170, 333-120620, 333-133667, 333-135459, 333-140091, 333-148357, 333-159711, 333-167536, 333-167536a, 333-171717) of Micron Technology, Inc. of our report dated October 25, 2011, relating to the 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, CA
October 25, 2011

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
Inotera Memories Inc.:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements on Form S-3 (File Nos. 333-143026 and 333-158473) and S-8 (File Nos. 333-17073, 333-50353, 333-71249, 333-102545, 333-103341, 333-111170, 333-120620, 333-133667, 333-135459, 333-140091, 333-148357, 333-159711, 333-167536, 333,167536a, 333-171717) of Micron Technology, Inc. of our audit report dated March 28, 2011, with respect to the balance sheets of Inotera Memories Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, which report appears in the September 1, 2011 annual report on Form 10-K of Micron Technology, Inc.

Our report contains an explanatory paragraph that states Inotera Memories Inc. did not maintain a minimum current ratio of 1:1 and a maximum debt to equity ratio of 1.5:1 at December 31, 2010, as part of the financial covenants originally required of Inotera Memories Inc. under its syndicated bank loan agreements. On October 21, 2010, however, the syndicate banks formally agreed to waive the requirement of Inotera Memories Inc. to comply with its financial loan covenants for the financial statement period ended June 30, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, Inotera Memories Inc. was still in breach of the financial covenants to maintain a minimum current and leverage ratios. As Inotera Memories Inc. is required to cure these breaches no later than the end of June 2011, it will prepare to submit a formal letter to the managing bank to request for a waiver from complying with these financial covenants, so that the managing bank can convene a meeting of the banks to discuss the aforesaid breach and to resolve before the expiration of the remedial period on whether a waiver of the breach will be granted. The potential consequences to Inotera Memories Inc. of a breach of any of its financial covenants pursuant to its syndicated bank loan agreements are also described in Notes 19(b)(iii) and 27 (i) to the Inotera Memories Inc. financial statements.

Our report contains an explanatory paragraph that states effective January 1, 2009, Inotera Memories Inc. adopted the newly revised SFAS No. 10 "Inventories", under which, the unallocated fixed overhead and direct labor cost of NT\$12,903,228 thousand and gain from price recovery of inventories of NT\$1,767,684 thousand were charged to costs of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2010.

KPMG

October 25, 2011
Taipei, Taiwan (the Republic of China)

**RULE 13a-14(a) CERTIFICATION OF
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

I, Steven R. Appleton, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Micron Technology, Inc.;
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(s) 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(s) 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: October 25, 2011

/s/ Steven R. Appleton

Steven R. Appleton
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

**RULE 13a-14(a) CERTIFICATION OF
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

I, Ronald C. Foster, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Micron Technology, Inc.;
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(s) 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(s) 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: October 25, 2011

/s/ Ronald C. Foster

Ronald C. Foster
Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. 1350**

I, Steven R. Appleton, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report of Micron Technology, Inc. on Form 10-K for the period ended September 1, 2011, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in the Annual Report on Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Micron Technology, Inc.

Date: October 25, 2011

/s/ Steven R. Appleton

Steven R. Appleton
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. 1350**

I, Ronald C. Foster, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Annual Report of Micron Technology, Inc. on Form 10-K for the period ended September 1, 2011, fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in the Annual Report on Form 10-K fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Micron Technology, Inc.

Date: October 25, 2011

/s/ Ronald C. Foster

Ronald C. Foster

Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer

**INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010
(With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm)**

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors
Inotera Memories, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Inotera Memories, Inc. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Inotera Memories, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of China.

As disclosed further in Notes 14 and 27(i) to the financial statements, the Company did not maintain a minimum current ratio of 1:1 and a maximum debt to equity ratio of 1.5:1 at December 31, 2010, as part of the financial covenants originally required of the Company under its syndicated bank loan agreements. On October 21, 2010, however, the syndicate banks formally agreed to waive the requirement of the Company to comply with its financial loan covenants for the financial statement period ended June 30, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, the Company was still in breach of the financial covenants to maintain a minimum current and leverage ratios. As the Company is required to cure these breaches no later than the end of June 2011, it will prepare to submit a formal letter to the managing bank to request for a waiver from complying with these financial covenants, so that the managing bank can convene a meeting of the Banks to discuss the aforesaid breach and to resolve before the expiration of the Remedial Period on whether a waiver of the breach will be granted. The potential consequences to the Company of a breach of any of its financial covenants pursuant to its syndicated bank loan agreements are also described in Notes 19(b)(iii) and 27(i) to the financial statements.

As described in Note 3 to the financial statements, effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the newly revised SFAS No. 10 "Inventories", under which, the unallocated fixed overhead and direct labor cost of NT\$12,903,228 thousand and gain from price recovery of inventories of NT\$1,767,684 thousand were charged to costs of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of China vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature of such differences is presented in Note 27 to the financial statements.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (the Republic of China)

March 28, 2011

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2009 and 2010
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31,		December 31,	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
Assets	Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity			
Current assets:	Current liabilities:			
Cash and cash equivalents (notes 4 and 19)	\$ 5,376,225	5,108,667	Short-term loans (notes 12 and 19)	\$ 5,930,000 -
Current portion of lease receivables (notes 7 and 20)	5,857	6,211	Notes and accounts payable (note 19)	3,653,580 10,794,063
Accounts receivable□related parties (notes 19 and 20)	9,523,451	5,729,041	Accounts payable□related parties (notes 19 and 20)	71,775 112,880
Other receivables	45,085	758,693	Accrued expenses (note 15)	1,331,031 1,659,833
Other receivables□related parties (notes 7 and 20)	17,416	14,106	Financial liabilities reported at fair value through profit or loss (notes 5 and 19)	567,642 223,302
Inventories, net (note 6)	3,456,040	4,505,664	Other payables□related parties (notes 19 and 20)	2,311,506 4,947,134
Prepayments	492,917	1,748,948	Current portion of bonds payable (notes 13 and 19)	1,978,854 2,039,083
Deferred income tax assets□current, net (note 16)	-	-	Current portion of long-term loans (notes 14 and 19)	13,250,880 12,866,141
Total current assets	18,916,991	17,871,330	Other current liabilities	23,833 19,666
			Current portion of lease payables (notes 9 and 20)	134,541 149,323
Property, plant and equipment (notes 7, 8, 9, 14, 20 and 21):	Total current liabilities			
Land	2,830,117	2,830,117		29,253,642 32,811,425
Buildings	5,651,977	5,738,572	Long-term liabilities:	
Machinery and equipment	163,605,838	207,382,022	Bonds payable (notes 13 and 19)	16,022,885 13,991,778
Vehicles	5,485	5,485	Long-term loans (notes 14 and 19)	21,546,257 39,512,012
Leased assets	2,656,223	2,656,223	Long-term other payable□related parties (notes 19 and 20)	1,903,500 -
Miscellaneous equipment	16,971,600	18,216,290	Lease payables□long-term (notes 9 and 20)	2,813,506 2,664,183
	191,721,240	236,828,709	Total long-term liabilities	42,286,148 56,167,973
Less: accumulated depreciation	(99,526,348)	(129,452,518)	Other liabilities:	
Less: accumulated impairment□machinery and equipment	-	(236,763)	Accrued pension liabilities (note 15)	25,344 16,964
Construction in progress	5,489,946	14,124,078	Guarantee deposits	2,374 3,647
Net property, plant and equipment	97,684,838	121,263,506	Total other liabilities	27,718 20,611
			Total liabilities	71,567,508 89,000,009
Intangible asset:	Stockholders' equity (note 17):			
Technical know-how (note 10)	1,446,844	723,422	Common stock	39,775,120 46,378,990
Other assets:	Capital collected in advance			
Idle assets (notes 8, 14 and 20)	1,686,190	1,686,190		- 3,940
Refundable deposits	2,471	80,905	Capital surplus	33,121,318 41,615,903
Deferred charges	18,624	10,400	Legal reserve	2,364,141 2,364,141
Lease receivables□long-term (notes 7 and 20)	317,288	311,077	Special reserve	542,605 542,605
Overdue receivables (note 11)	-	-	Accumulated deficit (note 16)	(26,974,986) (37,636,298)
Deferred income tax assets□non-current, net (note 16)	322,460	322,460	Total stockholders' equity	48,828,198 53,269,281
Total other assets	2,347,033	2,411,032	Commitments and contingencies (note 22)	
			Subsequent event (note 24)	
Total Assets	\$ 120,395,706	142,269,290	Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 120,395,706 142,269,290

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2009 AND 2010
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except for loss per share)

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Operating revenues			
Sales revenue	\$ 37,587,140	36,107,257	41,455,431
Sales returns	(6,400)	(3,219)	(1,410)
Sales allowances	(41,122)	(452)	(2)
Net operating revenues (note 20)	37,539,618	36,103,586	41,454,019
Cost of goods sold (notes 6, 9, 17 and 20)	(51,440,189)	(44,742,915)	(48,856,906)
Gross loss	(13,900,571)	(8,639,329)	(7,402,887)
Operating expenses (note 17):			
Administrative and general expenses	(3,682,210)	(320,472)	(333,070)
Research and development expenses (note 10)	(488,026)	(681,033)	(1,477,893)
Total operating expenses	(4,170,236)	(1,001,505)	(1,810,963)
Operating loss	(18,070,807)	(9,640,834)	(9,213,850)
Non-operating income and gains:			
Interest income (notes 7 and 20)	103,333	74,001	32,232
Foreign exchange gain, net	-	-	111,990
Gain on valuation of financial assets (note 5)	-	-	2,713
Others (notes 7, 9 and 20)	51,913	131,916	94,345
Total non-operating income and gains	155,246	205,917	241,280
Non-operating expenses and losses:			
Interest expenses (notes 8, 9 and 20)	(2,140,017)	(1,622,682)	(1,305,063)
Foreign exchange loss, net	(299,459)	(86,988)	-
Loss on inventory obsolescence and devaluation	(853,946)	-	-
Impairment loss (note 8)	-	(1,098)	(236,763)
Loss on valuation of financial assets (note 5)	(538,811)	(80,091)	-
Loss on valuation of financial liabilities (note 5)	-	(229,677)	(91,439)
Others	(20,012)	(21,474)	(55,477)
Total non-operating expenses and losses	(3,852,245)	(2,042,010)	(1,688,742)
Loss before income tax	(21,767,806)	(11,476,927)	(10,661,312)
Income tax expense (note 16)	(8,092)	-	-
Net loss	\$ (21,775,898)	(11,476,927)	(10,661,312)
Basic loss per share (note 18)			
Before tax	\$ (6.52)	(3.19)	(2.34)
After tax	\$ (6.52)	(3.19)	(2.34)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2009 AND 2010
 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Common stock	Capital collected in advance	Capital surplus	Retained earnings			Total
				Legal reserve	Special reserve	Accumulated deficit	
Balance as of January 1, 2008	\$ 33,375,120	-	29,317,836	2,271,456	542,605	6,370,524	71,877,541
Appropriation							
Legal reserve	-	-	-	92,685	-	(92,685)	-
Recognition of compensation costs from exercise of employee stock options	-	-	15,839	-	-	-	15,839
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2008	-	-	-	-	-	(21,775,898)	(21,775,898)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	33,375,120	-	29,333,675	2,364,141	542,605	(15,498,059)	50,117,482
Increase in capital through offering of GDSs	6,400,000	-	3,704,546	-	-	-	10,104,546
Recognition of compensation costs from exercise of employee stock options	-	-	83,097	-	-	-	83,097
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2009	-	-	-	-	-	(11,476,927)	(11,476,927)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	39,775,120	-	33,121,318	2,364,141	542,605	(26,974,986)	48,828,198
Capital increase in cash	6,400,000	-	7,995,000	-	-	-	14,395,000
Shares issued from exercise of employee stock options	203,870	3,940	-	-	-	-	207,810
Recognition of compensation costs from exercise of employee stock options	-	-	499,585	-	-	-	499,585
Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2010	-	-	-	-	-	(10,661,312)	(10,661,312)
Balance as of December 31, 2010	\$ 46,378,990	3,940	41,615,903	2,364,141	542,605	(37,636,298)	53,269,281

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31 2008, 2009 and 2010
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (21,775,898)	(11,476,927)	(10,661,312)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities			
Depreciation	27,711,438	29,603,228	31,137,115
Amortization of deferred charges	13,020	244,132	776,469
Amortization of deferred charges□bank loan syndication and underwriter's charge on debt securities offering	61,280	-	-
Compensation costs arising from share-based payments	15,839	83,097	499,585
(Gain from price recovery) loss on obsolescence of inventories	853,946	(1,767,684)	797,068
Loss on doubtful accounts	3,345,946	-	-
Loss (Gain) on disposal of fixed and idle assets	2,226	(8,526)	(30,771)
Loss on impairment of fixed assets and idle assets	-	1,098	236,763
Unrealized foreign currency exchange loss (gain), net	1,205,419	(292,456)	(510,742)
Interest income from capital lease	(19,489)	(19,175)	(18,841)
Interest expense from capital lease	5,605	291,824	294,788
Valuation gain on financial instruments, net	538,811	-	-
Net cash received from settlement on maturity of financial assets	510,956	-	-
Gain on terminated capital lease agreement	-	(7,833)	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Increase (decrease) in financial liabilities reported at fair value through profit or loss, net	-	311,838	(344,340)
Increase in accounts receivable	(387,997)	-	-
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable□related parties	948,709	(6,870,447)	3,538,254
Decrease (Increase) in other receivables	20,468	144,773	(713,608)
Decrease in other receivables□related parties	(11,958)	9,373	3,310
Decrease (increase) in inventories	248,358	1,249,526	(1,846,692)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments	502,267	669,188	(1,256,031)
Decrease (increase) in notes and accounts payable	(268,607)	170,720	570,300
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable□related parties	(108,785)	68,101	(3,786)
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses	(247,309)	174,586	333,325
Increase (decrease) in other payables□related parties	(32,637)	13,473	(25,244)
Decrease in other current liabilities	(56,648)	(5,015)	(4,167)
Decrease (increase) in deferred income tax assets, net	3,322	(17,305)	-
Decrease in accrued pension liabilities	(7,976)	(6,027)	(8,380)
Net cash provided by operating activities	13,070,306	12,563,562	22,763,063
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(23,878,505)	(7,817,644)	(49,180,961)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed and idle assets	-	-	267,047
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	24,004	1,957	(78,434)
Decrease in lending to related parties	(2,834,920)	2,834,920	-
Increase in deferred charges and intangible assets	(6,000)	(1,629,700)	-
Decrease in lease receivables	24,698	24,698	24,698
Net cash used in investing activities	(26,670,723)	(6,585,769)	(48,967,650)

Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in short-term loans	3,984,700	1,945,300	(5,930,000)
Proceeds from long-term loans	15,820,400	1,670,000	31,395,000
Repayment of long-term loans	(10,112,910)	(15,800,729)	(13,222,688)
Decrease in bonds payable	-	(1,980,000)	(1,980,000)
(Decrease) increase in guarantee deposits	2,360	(4,559)	1,273
(Decrease) increase in lending from related parties	3,298,700	(1,917,000)	1,618,300
Decrease in lease payables	(9,310)	-	(429,329)
Capital collected in advance	-	-	3,940
Proceeds from capital increase in cash	-	10,104,546	14,598,870
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	12,983,940	(5,982,442)	26,055,366
Effect of foreign currency exchange translation	2,726	(28,892)	(118,337)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	-	(33,541)	(267,558)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(6,023,517)	5,409,766	5,376,225
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 5,409,766	5,376,225	5,108,667
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$2,551,326	1,317,695	1,405,454
Less : capitalized interest	126,580	12,426	107,009

Interest paid excluding capitalized interest	\$ 2,424,746	1,305,269	1,298,445
Income tax paid	\$ 67,259	18,596	1,329
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Current portion of long-term loans	\$ 15,844,193	13,250,880	13,031,208
Current portion of lease payables	\$ 3,874	134,541	149,323
Current portion of lease receivable	\$ 5,523	5,857	6,211
Current portion of bonds payable	\$ 1,978,472	1,978,854	2,039,083
Adjustment to write-off the leased assets from the termination of capital lease agreement	-	115,885	-
Adjustment to write-off the lease payables from the termination of capital lease agreement	-	(123,718)	-
Gain on terminated capital lease agreement	-	(7,833)	-
Increase in lease assets arising from new capital lease agreement	-	(2,656,223)	-
Increase in lease payable arising from new capital lease agreement	-	2,948,047	-
Adjustment to recognize interest expense arising from new capital lease	-	291,824	-
Investing activities affecting both cash and non-cash items:			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$19,692,368	10,593,282	55,188,822
Decrease (increase) in payables to equipment suppliers	4,186,137	(2,775,638)	(6,007,861)
Cash paid for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	\$ 23,878,505	7,817,644	49,180,961

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2008, 2009 AND 2010

(All amounts are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars,
except for per share information or unless otherwise specified)

(1) Organization and Principal Activities

Inotera Memories, Inc. (the “Company”) was legally established with the approval by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on January 23, 2003. The Company’s main operating activities are manufacturing and selling semiconductor products. In January 2006, the Company was granted approval of its application to list its shares on the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TSE). The Company’s shares were initially listed on the TSE on March 17, 2006. On May 16, 2006 and August 4, 2009, the Company offered its equity shares in the form of global depository shares (GDSs) for trading in the Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF) market on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (LSE).

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the Company had 3,112 and 3,457 employees, respectively.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in conformity with the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, Business Entity Accounting Act, Regulation on Handling Business Entity Accounting, and accounting principles generally accepted in the Republic of China (ROC).

The significant accounting policies followed by the Company are as follows:

(a) Use of estimates

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(b) Foreign currency transactions and translation

The Company’s reporting and functional currency is New Taiwan Dollar. Foreign currency transactions during the period are translated at the exchange rates on the transaction dates. Foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are translated into New Taiwan Dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date. The resulting translation gains or losses are recognized as non-operating income or expenses.

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(c) Basis for classifying assets and liabilities as current or non-current

Cash and assets that are held primarily for the purpose of being traded or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date are classified as current assets; all other assets are classified as non-current assets.

Liabilities that are held primarily for the purpose of being traded or are expected to be settled within 12 months after the balance sheet date are classified as current liabilities; all other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

(d) Asset impairment

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset (individual asset or cash-generating unit) may have been impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The Company recognizes impairment loss for an asset whose carrying value is higher than the recoverable amount.

The Company reverses an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for assets if there is any indication that the impairment loss recognized no longer exists or has decreased. The carrying value after the reversal should not exceed the recoverable amount or the depreciated or amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior periods.

(e) Cash equivalents

Commercial paper and corporate bonds with agreements to repurchase with maturities of less than three months from the date of purchase are classified as cash equivalents, which are highly liquid investment with no significant level of market or credit risk from potential interest rate changes.

(f) Financial assets / liabilities reported at fair value through profit or loss

Derivatives that do not meet the criteria for hedge accounting are initially recognized at fair value, with transaction costs expensed as incurred. The derivatives are remeasured at fair value subsequently with the changes in fair value recognized in earnings. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is accounted for using settlement date accounting.

Fair value is estimated using valuation techniques incorporating estimates and assumptions that are consistent with prevailing market conditions. When the net effect of the fair valuation of derivatives is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; but when the net effect is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(g) Allowance for doubtful accounts

Allowance for doubtful accounts is provided according to the status of collectability of each account. The amount is determined by considering the past collection experience, credit ratings of the customers, and aging analysis of the outstanding receivables.

(h) Inventories

For the period up to December 31, 2008, inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined by using the monthly weighted-average method. Market value represents replacement cost or net realizable value. The market value of raw materials and supplies are determined on the basis of replacement cost. The market value of finished goods and work in process are determined on the basis of net realizable value. An allowance for supplies inventory obsolescence is provided based on the aging analysis on supplies inventory, in which full allowance is made for inventory items aging over six months.

Effective January 1, 2009, inventory costs include the expenditures required until the inventories are ready for sale or production. The fixed production overheads are allocated to finished goods and work in process based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The variable production overheads are allocated based on actual output. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is based on the estimated selling price of the inventories in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(i) Property, plant and equipment / Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Interest costs related to the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalized and included in the cost of the related assets. Regular maintenance and repairs are expensed when incurred; major addition, improvement and replacement expenditures are capitalized.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is provided over their estimated useful lives by using the straight-line method. In accordance with the Interpretation Rule (97) 340 issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF), on November 12, 2008, the estimated useful lives, depreciation method and residual value of these assets are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Any change in the estimated useful lives, depreciation method and residual value of these assets is treated as a change in an accounting estimate. The estimated economic useful lives of the assets are as follows:

(i) Buildings: 8 to 50 years.

(ii) Vehicles: 5 years.

(iii) Machinery and equipment: 3 to 5 years.

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(iv) Leased assets: over the lease term

(v) Miscellaneous equipment: 3 to 15 years.

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are recorded as non-operating income or expenses.

(j) Intangible asset - Technical know-how

An intangible asset is measured initially at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, an intangible asset is measured at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The amortizable amount of the Company's intangible asset is determined based on its initial cost. Amortization is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of an intangible asset of 27 months from the date that it is made available for use. The amortization period and method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end and changes thereon are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

(k) Capital leases

A lease is deemed to be a capital lease if it conforms to any one of the following classification criteria:

(i) the lease transfers ownership of the leased assets to the lessee by the end of the lease term;

(ii) the lease contains a bargain purchase option;

(iii) the lease term is equal to 75% of or more of the total estimated economic life of the leased assets; this criterion should not be applied to leases in which the leased asset has been used for more than 75% of its estimated economic life before the lease begins;

(iv) the present value of the rental plus the bargain purchase price or the guaranteed residual value is at least 90% of the fair market value of the leased assets at the inception date of the lease.

For the lessor, a capital lease must also conform to any one of the four classification criteria specified above and both of the following two further criteria:

(i) collectibility of the lease payments is reasonably predictable; and

(ii) no important uncertainties surround the amount of unreimbursable costs yet to be incurred by the lessor under the lease.

Under a capital lease, the Company, as the lessee, capitalizes the leased assets based on (a) the present value of all future installment rental payments (minus executory cost born by lessor) plus

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

bargain purchase price or lessee's guaranteed residual value or (b) the fair market value of leased assets at the lease inception date, whichever is lower. The depreciation period is restricted to the lease term, rather than the estimated useful life of the assets, unless the lease provides for transfer of title or includes a bargain purchase option.

Under a capital lease, the Company, as the lessor, records all installments plus bargain purchase price or guaranteed residual value as the lease receivables. The implicit interest rate is used to calculate the present value of lease receivables as the cost of leased assets transferred. The difference between the total amount of lease receivables and the cost of leased assets transferred is recognized as unrealized interest income and is then recognized as realized interest income using the interest method over the lease term.

(1) Employee retirement plan

The Company has established an employee noncontributory defined benefit retirement plan (the "Plan") covering full-time employees in the Republic of China. In accordance with the Plan, employees are eligible for retirement or are required to retire after meeting certain age or service requirements. Payments of retirement benefits are based on years of service and the average salary for the last six months before the employee's retirement. Each employee gets 2 months' salary for each service year for the first 15 years, and 1 month's salary for each service year thereafter. A lump-sum retirement benefit is paid through the retirement fund.

Starting from July 1, 2005, the enforcement of the newly enacted Labor Pension Act (the "New Act") stipulates those employees covered by the defined contribution plan as follows:

- (i) Employees who were covered by the Plan and opt to be subject to the pension mechanism under the New Act;
- (ii) Employees who are employed after the enforcement date of the New Act.

In accordance with the New Act, the rate of contribution by an employer to an individual labor pension fund account per month shall not be less than 6% of the worker's monthly wages. The Plan has not been modified to conform to the New Act. For those provisions of the New Act not currently included in the Plan, the Company follows the New Act. The Company contributes monthly to the individual labor pension fund at the rate of 6% of paid salaries and wages. This fund is deposited with Bureau of Labor Insurance.

The Company applies the guidance in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 18 "Accounting for Pensions" for its defined benefit retirement plan. SFAS No. 18 requires an actuarial calculation of the Company's pension obligation at the end of each year. Based on the actuarial calculation, the Company recognizes a minimum pension liability and net periodic pension costs. The Company provides monthly contributions to the retirement fund at the rate of 2% of paid salaries and wages. This fund is deposited with Bank of Taiwan.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(m) Bonus to employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors

Under the Interpretation Rule (96) 052 issued by the ARDF, which is effective from January 1, 2008, the appropriations of bonus to employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors from current year's earnings are accrued under operating expense or cost of goods sold in the year when earnings are incurred based on the estimated amounts. The differences between the approved amount in the shareholders meeting in the following year and the accrued amount in the current year, if any, are treated as a change in accounting estimate and are charged to profit or loss in the following year.

(n) Share-based payments

Share-based payments, including those under the employee stock option plans, are accounted for under SFAS No. 39 "Share-Based Payment", which is effective from January 1, 2008. The Interpretation Rules (92) 070, 071, and 072 issued by the ARDF are applied for those share-based payments under the employee stock option plans with grant dates before January 1, 2008. Under SFAS No. 39, share-based payments are accounted for as follows:

- (i) The share-based awards are measured at fair value on grant date. The grant-date fair value of equity-settled awards is expensed over the vesting period with the corresponding increase in equity. Also, the vesting period is estimated based on the vesting conditions of the share-based option plan that must be satisfied. These vesting conditions include service conditions and performance conditions. In determining the grant-date fair value of equity-settled awards, vesting conditions other than market conditions are not taken into account.
- (ii) Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which considers management's best estimate of the exercise price, expected term, underlying shares price, expected volatility, expected dividends, and risk-free interest rate to the model.
- (iii) The Company is not required to apply SFAS No. 39 retroactively to share-based payment transactions that occurred before January 1, 2008; however, the disclosure of pro forma net income and earnings per share is still required.

(o) Deferred charges

- (i) Power line installation costs are deferred and amortized over the estimated useful lives or the agreement terms.
- (ii) Bank charges related to syndicated loans are deferred and amortized over the terms of the loans. Under SFAS No. 34 "Financial Instrument", bank charges are recognized as a net of liabilities.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(p) Revenue recognition

Revenue is generally recognized when it is realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met:

- (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists,
- (ii) shipment has occurred or services have been rendered,
- (iii) the seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and
- (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured.

Rental income is recognized when services are provided.

(q) Income tax

The Company has adopted SFAS No. 22 "Income Taxes", under which, income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax is determined based on differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect during the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. The income tax effects of taxable temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax liabilities. The income tax effects resulting from deductible temporary differences, net operating loss carryforwards, and income tax credits are recognized as deferred income tax assets. The realization of the deferred income tax assets is evaluated, and if it is considered more likely than not that the asset will not be realized, a valuation allowance is recognized accordingly.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on the classification of the related asset or liability. If the deferred income tax asset or liability is not directly related to a specific asset or liability, then the classification is based on the expected realization date of the asset or liability.

Any tax credits arising from purchases of machinery and equipment, research and development expenditures, and personnel training expenditures are recognized using the flow-through method.

According to the ROC Income Tax Law, undistributed earnings calculated on tax basis, if any, is subject to an additional 10 percent retained earnings tax. This surtax is charged to income tax expense in the following year when the appropriation of earnings is approved by the stockholders.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(r) Loss per share

Loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss by weighted-average number of outstanding shares during the year.

Stock options and stock bonus to employees accrued in current year's earnings and awaiting approval by the shareholders in the following year, are potential common shares. Both basic and diluted loss per share is disclosed if those potential common shares are dilutive, otherwise, only basic earnings (loss) per share are disclosed. Diluted loss per share is computed by taking basic loss per share into consideration, plus the additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potentially dilutive shares are issued.

The number of outstanding shares is retroactively adjusted for common stock issued through the distribution of stock dividends out of unappropriated earnings and capital surplus.

(3) Reasons for and Cumulative Effect of Accounting Principle Change

- (a) Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS No. 39 "Share-Based Payment" and Interpretation Rule (96) 052 issued by ARDF, which define the classification, measurement and disclosure of share-based payment transactions, bonus to employees and remuneration to directors and supervisors. The adoption of this new accounting principle increased net loss by \$15,839 thousand and decreased earnings per share by \$0.005 for the year ended December 31, 2008. In addition, under the Interpretation Rule (97) 169 issued by ARDF, the basic or diluted earnings per share are not retroactively adjusted for common stock issued through employee stock bonus. However, employee stock bonus is considered in the calculation of diluted earnings per share if those potential common shares are dilutive.
- (b) Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the newly revised SFAS No. 10 "Inventories" with no retroactive presentation requirement. The adoption of this new accounting principle resulted in the inclusion to the cost of goods sold of the unallocated fixed overhead and direct labor cost of \$12,903,228 and gain from price recovery of inventories of \$1,767,684 for the year ended December 31, 2009.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(4) Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Cash on hand - petty cash	\$ 30	15
Cash in bank - checking account	3,631	17,637
Cash in bank - demand deposit account	400	824
Cash in bank - foreign currency account	5,372,164	4,317,570
Cash equivalents - commercial paper	-	172,421
Cash equivalents - repurchase agreements collateralized by corporate bonds	-	600,200
	\$ 5,376,225	5,108,667

(5) Financial Liabilities Reported at Fair Value through Profit or Loss - Current

Financial liabilities reported at fair value with changes in fair value recorded through profit or loss as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Financial liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	\$ 567,642	223,302

- (a) The Company entered into several interest rate swaps agreements (IRS) with banks to manage the risk from fluctuations of interest rates for long-term loans.
- (b) As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, derivative financial instruments that did not qualify for hedge accounting were accounted for as financial liabilities reported at fair value through profit or loss, details of which were as follows:
- (i) Interest rate swaps:

Notional amount (in thousands)	Maturity Date	December 31, 2009	
		Range of Interest Rates Paid	Range of Interest Rates Received
USD 80,000	2010.8.26	3.26%~3.295%	USD 3-month LIBOR
NTD 26,500,000	2012.2.21	2.18%~2.432%	NTD 90-day commercial paper in secondary market average rate

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2010			
Notional amount (in thousands)	Maturity Date	Range of Interest Rates Paid	Range of Interest Rates Received
NTD 19,500,000	2012.2.21	2.18%~2.432%	NTD 90-day commercial paper in secondary market average rate

(c) For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Company recognized net gain (loss) on valuation of financial instruments as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2008		2009		2010	
	Realized	Unrealized	Realized	Unrealized	Realized	Unrealized
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 69,788	151,819	(37,243)	-	-	-
Foreign exchange swaps	-	-	(42,848)	-	2,713	-
Interest rate swaps	(344)	(760,074)	(414,123)	184,446	(348,610)	257,171
	\$ 69,444	(608,255)	(494,214)	184,446	(345,897)	257,171

(6) Inventories, net

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Work in process	\$ 3,303,814	4,919,468
Less: allowance for inventory	(132,672)	(928,856)
Sub-total	3,171,142	3,990,612
Raw materials	283,342	513,213
Less: allowance for inventory	(427)	(1,311)
Sub-total	282,915	511,902
Materials and supplies in transit	1,983	3,150
	\$ 3,456,040	4,505,664

The Company recognized the loss on obsolescence and the devaluation of inventories of \$853,946 under non-operating expenses and losses for the year ended December 31, 2008. However, it has been reclassified to cost of goods sold in order to conform with the presentation of the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, for purposes of comparison. In addition, in 2009, the net realizable value of inventories has increased because the factor that caused the inventory devaluation in prior period has improved, therefore, the Company recognized a gain from recovery in the value of inventories of \$1,767,684, which was credited to cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2009. Also, in 2010, the carrying value of inventories exceeded than the net realizable value thereof, therefore, the Company recognized a loss from devaluation of inventories of \$797,068, which was debited to cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2010.

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(7) Lease Receivables

- (a) The Company signed a long-term lease agreement with Nanya Technology Corp. (NTC) to lease out a portion of the building and land (including supplemental equipment) located at No. 667, Fuhsing 3rd Road, Hwa-Ya Technology Park, Kueishan Valley, Taoyuan County. The lease term is effective from July 1, 2005, and will expire on December 31, 2034 (including the period when the lease is automatically extended), a total lease period of 354 months. The lease agreement for the building is treated as a capital lease because the present value of the periodic rental payments since the inception date is at least 90% of the market value of the leased assets. The land is treated as an operating lease because the fair value of the land is 25 percent or more of the total fair value of the leased property at the inception of the lease. The monthly rentals for the lease of building and land were \$2,058 and \$310, respectively.
- (b) The initial total amount of lease receivables for the capital lease of the building was \$728,587, with implicit interest rate of 5.88%. The cost of leased assets transferred was \$345,637 (including the net book value of the building and miscellaneous equipment of \$277,372 and \$68,265, respectively). The difference of \$382,950 between the total amount of lease receivables and the cost of leased assets transferred was recognized as unrealized interest income and is amortized over the lease period. Interest income recognized for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 amounted to \$19,489, \$19,175 and \$18,841, respectively, which was classified under non-operating income and gains - interest income.
- (c) The details of lease receivables as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, were as follows:

	December 31,			
	2009		2010	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gross lease receivables	\$ 24,698	592,749	24,698	568,051
Less: unrealized interest income	(18,841)	(275,461)	(18,487)	(256,974)
Net lease receivables	\$ 5,857	317,288	6,211	311,077

- (d) For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the rent revenues (classified under non-operating income and gains - others) from the operating lease of the land were \$3,719.
- (d) As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the uncollected rent revenues (classified under other receivables - related parties) were \$310 and \$0, respectively.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (e) Future gross lease receivables for leases classified as capital lease or operating lease as of December 31, 2010, were as follows:

Duration	December 31, 2010	
	Capital lease	Operating lease
2011.1.1~2011.12.31	\$ 24,698	3,719
2012.1.1~2012.12.31	24,698	3,719
2013.1.1~2013.12.31	24,698	3,719
2014.1.1~2014.12.31	24,698	3,719
On and after 2015.1.1	493,957	74,370
Total	<u>\$ 592,749</u>	<u>89,246</u>

(8) Property, Plant and Equipment and Idle Assets

- (a) For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recognized impairment loss on fixed assets of \$236,763 because some machinery and equipment cannot be used for the next generation manufacturing process. This factor is expected to cause a decrease in cash inflows from the use of the related machinery so that the recoverable amount of those machinery and equipment would be lower than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount of the machinery was based on its value in use, determined using a discount rate of 13.49%.
- (b) In March 2007, the Company has secured the approval to purchase two parcels of land numbered 21 and 33 located in Taoyuan Hi-Tech Industrial Park Tang Wei District, for \$1,686,190 from the Taoyuan County Government. Asia Pacific Development Co. was engaged by the Taoyuan County Government to handle the sale of the land in this industrial park. As the land is not being used in operation, it was classified as an idle asset.
- (c) Fixed and intangible assets are normally assessed for any impairment each year. Also, idle assets □ machinery and equipment based on book value were provided with a 100% impairment loss provision.
- (d) Idle assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Land	\$ 1,686,190	1,686,190
Original cost of machinery and equipment	99,569	53,876
Less: accumulated depreciation	(63,026)	(45,654)
impairment loss	(36,543)	(8,222)
	<u>\$ 1,686,190</u>	<u>1,686,190</u>

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(e) The bases for the capitalization of interests for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, were as follows:

	For the years ended December31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Total interest expenses	\$ 2,266,597	1,635,108	1,412,072
Capitalized interest (charged to construction in progress)	126,580	12,426	107,009
Capitalized interest rates	2.9490%~3.6625%	1.5938%~2.3679%	1.8815%~2.1342%

(f) The property, plant and equipment pledged to secure bank loans were described in note 14.

(9) Leased Assets and Lease Payables

- (a) The Company signed a long-term lease agreement with NTC to lease and use a portion of the building and land located on the land numbered 348, 348-2 and 348-4, Hwa-Ya Section, Kueishan Valley, Taoyuan County. The lease term commences on July 1, 2005, and will expire on February 28, 2029 (including the period when the agreement can be automatically extended), a total lease period of 284 months. The lease agreement for the building is treated as a capital lease because (a) the present value of the periodic rental payments made since the inception date is at least 90% of the market value of the leased assets and (b) the lease term is equal to 75% or more of the total estimated economic life of the leased assets. The lease for the land is treated as an operating lease because the fair value of the land is 25 percent or more of the total fair value of the leased property at the inception of the lease. The monthly rentals for the leased building and land were \$775 and \$357, respectively. On June 18, 2009, the July 1, 2005 lease agreement was terminated and a new lease agreement was executed by the same parties. This new lease agreement, including the same properties as those of the old lease agreement, covers a lease term commencing retroactively from January 1, 2009. Management had valued this new lease agreement for purposes of accounting. The result thereof disclosed that the total present value of lease payables from the lease of the building was \$135,996; the implicit interest rate was 4.46% and the fair value of the leased assets at the beginning of the lease period was \$135,996. Therefore, the Company recognized a gain of \$7,833 on the terminated capital lease agreement, which was classified under non-operating income and gains - others.
- (b) On June 18, 2009, the Company signed an amended long-term lease agreement with NTC and MeiYa Technology Corp. (MTC) which was originally contracted by NTC directly with MTC on the lease of building, facilities and land located on the land numbered 348, 348-1 and 348-3, Hwa-Ya Section, Kueishan Valley, Taoyuan County. This amended lease agreement, which took effect retroactively from January 1, 2009, includes the renewal term. Initial lease term is from January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2018 but the Company is entitled to renew this amended lease agreement for an unlimited number of consecutive additional terms of five years each by providing written notice of the Company's intention to renew the lease term commencing from January 1, 2019. In addition, the Company has an exclusive option to purchase the leased assets for a total purchase price of US\$50,000 thousand on and after January 1, 2024. Also, the rental due for the entire year of 2009 has been waived. Initial yearly rentals for the leased building including facilities and land were US\$13,010 thousand and US\$1,990 thousand, respectively from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2018; the first yearly renewal rentals for the leased building including facilities and land

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

were US\$8,010 thousand and US\$1,990 thousand, respectively from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2023; the subsequent yearly renewal rentals for the leased building including facilities and land were US\$10 thousand and US\$1,990 thousand commencing from January 1, 2024. The amended lease agreement for the building including facilities is treated as a capital lease because (a) the present value of the periodic rental payments made since the inception date is at least 90% of the market value of the leased assets and (b) the lease term is equal to 75% or more of the total estimated economic life of the leased assets. The land is treated as an operating lease because the fair value of the land is 25 percent or more of the total fair value of the leased property at the inception of the lease. The total present value of lease payables from the capital lease of the building including facilities was \$2,656,223; the implicit interest rate was 10.56%. The fair value of the leased assets at the beginning of the lease period was \$2,656,223. The Company recognized interest expenses from lease payables of \$291,824 and \$294,788, for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

(c) As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the details of these lease payables were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Lease payables	\$ 2,948,047	2,813,506
Less: current portion of lease payables	(134,541)	(149,323)
Lease payables—long-term	<u>\$ 2,813,506</u>	<u>2,664,183</u>

(d) For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the lease expenses for the operating lease of the land (classified under manufacturing overhead) were \$4,288, \$0 and \$63,351, respectively.

(e) Future lease payments (excluding interest component) classified as capital lease or operating lease as of December 31, 2010, were as follows:

Duration	December 31, 2010	
	Capital lease	Operating lease
		(in thousands of US Dollars)
2011.1.1~2011.12.31	\$ 149,323	1,990
2012.1.1~2012.12.31	165,728	1,990
2013.1.1~2013.12.31	183,935	1,990
2014.1.1~2014.12.31	204,143	1,990
On and after 2015.1.1	2,110,377	19,900
Total	<u>\$ 2,813,506</u>	<u>27,860</u>

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(10) Intangible Asset - Technical know-how

The cost and accumulated amortization of an intangible asset as of and for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, were as follows:

	<u>Technical know-how</u>	
Cost:		
Balance of January 1, 2009		-
Acquisition		1,627,700
Balance of December 31, 2009	\$	<u>1,627,700</u>
Balance of December 31, 2010	\$	<u>1,627,700</u>
Accumulated amortization:		
Balance of January 1, 2009		-
Amortization expense in 2009		180,856
Balance of December 31, 2009		<u>180,856</u>
Amortization expense in 2010		723,422
Balance of December 31, 2010	\$	<u>904,278</u>
Net book value:		
Balance of December 31, 2009	\$	<u>1,446,844</u>
Balance of December 31, 2010	\$	<u>723,422</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, the amortization expenses (classified under operating expenses - research and development expenses) were \$180,856 and \$723,422, respectively.

(11) Overdue Receivables

On January 23, 2009, Qimonda AG filed an application with the local court in Germany to open insolvency proceedings. Consequently, full allowance for doubtful accounts was provided on all outstanding accounts receivable from Qimonda AG totaling \$3,345,946, which was originally classified under accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2009, such receivable, together with the related allowance for doubtful accounts, were reclassified to other assets - overdue receivables.

(12) Short-term Loans

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Short-term borrowing from credit facility	\$ <u>5,930,000</u>	-
Annual interest rate	<u>0.53%~0.95%</u>	-

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the unused credit facility for short-term loans amounted to \$21,145,369 and \$21,312,475, respectively.

(13) Bonds Payable

Bonds payable as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Domestic unsecured corporate bonds	\$ 18,001,739	16,030,861
Less: current portion of bonds payable	(1,978,854)	(2,039,083)
Total	\$ 16,022,885	13,991,778

The details of bonds payable, which do not include any financial covenants, were as follows:

	The first domestic unsecured corporate bond in 2006	The second domestic unsecured corporate bond in 2006	The first domestic unsecured corporate bond in 2007	The second domestic unsecured corporate bond in 2007
Principal	\$ 6,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
2009.12.31 (including current portion)	4,016,937	3,996,000	4,994,635	4,994,167
2009.12.31 Current portion	1,978,854	-	-	-
2010.12.31 (including current portion)	2,039,083	3,998,000	4,997,111	4,996,667
2010.12.31 Current portion	2,039,083	-	-	-
Par value	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Duration	2006.12.19 ~ 2011.12.19	2007.01.05 ~ 2012.01.05	2007.03.30 ~ 2012.03.30	2007.05.09 ~ 2012.05.09
Coupon rate and interest payment	Interest payable annually at 2.20%	Interest payable annually at 2.23%	Interest payable annually at 2.17%	Interest payable annually at 2.20%
Repayment term	Repayable in three annual installments: at the rate of 33%, 33%, and 34%, respectively; starting from 3 years after the issuance date	Repayable on maturity date	Repayable on maturity date	Repayable on maturity date

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(14) Long-term Loans

Long-term loans as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, consisted of the following:

Bank		Duration	Nature	Interest rate	December 31, 2009
Mega International Commercial Bank (the managing bank)	(1)	March 30, 2007~ March 30, 2012	Machinery loan	0.9755%~1.6842%	22,482,071
Mega International Commercial Bank (the managing bank)	(1)	March 30, 2007~ March 30, 2012	Machinery loan	1.5476%~1.6913%	10,645,066
Taichung Bank	(3)	April 24, 2009~ December 24, 2010	Operating use	1.91%~2.00%	1,070,000
Taichung Bank	(3)	April 24, 2009~ December 24, 2010	Operating use	2.01%~2.10%	600,000
					34,797,137
Less: current portion of long-term loans					(13,250,880)
					\$ 21,546,257

Bank		Duration	Nature	Interest rate	December 31, 2010
Mega International Commercial Bank (the managing bank)	(1)	March 30, 2007~ March 30, 2012	Machinery loan	1.6327%~1.6842%	\$ 13,490,192
Mega International Commercial Bank (the managing bank)	(1)	March 30, 2007~ March 30, 2012	Machinery loan	1.6148%~1.6279%	5,808,961
Mega International Commercial Bank (the managing bank)	(2)	May 27, 2010~ May 27, 2015	Machinery loan	1.6842%	31,409,000
Taichung Bank	(3)	December 24, 2010~ December 24, 2013	Operating use	1.755%	1,070,000
Taichung Bank	(3)	December 24, 2010~ December 24, 2013	Operating use	1.855%	600,000
					52,378,153
Less: current portion of long-term loans					(12,866,141)
					\$ 39,512,012

(1) The Company signed a syndicated loan agreement with Mega International Commercial Bank, the managing bank of the syndicated loan, and 24 other banks on March 5, 2007 (as of December 31, 2010, the actual number of banks had increased to 27 in total). As of December 31, 2010, the Company applied for drawings of US\$400,000 thousand and \$26,997,000. The details of this loan are as follows:

(a) Credit line: US\$400,000 thousand and \$27,000,000.

(b) Interest rate for Tranche A: USD 3-month or 6-month London Inter-bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus margin.

(c) Interest rate for Tranche B: 90-day or 180-day commercial paper rate in the secondary market which appears on Moneyline Telerate, plus margin.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (d) The interest rates under items 1(b) and 1(c) above shall not be lower than the minimum limit of 1.6%
 - (e) Duration: 5 years.
 - (f) Repayment: The principal is payable in 6 semi-annual installments starting from 30 months after the first drawing date.
 - (g) The Company has issued a promissory note for this syndicated loan.
 - (h) As of December 31, 2010, the Company's repayments amounted to US\$200,001 thousand and \$13,498,500.
 - (i) The long-term loan is secured by machinery and equipment. As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the net book value of these pledged assets amounted to \$34,501,992 and \$29,922,295, respectively.
- (2) The Company signed another syndicated loan agreement with Mega International Commercial Bank, the managing bank of the syndicated loan, and 24 other banks on May 10, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, the Company applied for drawings of \$31,500,000. The details of this loan are as follows:
- (a) Credit line: \$35,000,000.
 - (b) Interest rate: 90-day or 180-day commercial paper rate in the secondary market which appears on Moneyline Telerate, plus margin.
 - (c) The interest rates above shall not be lower than the minimum limit of 1.6%.
 - (d) Duration: 5 years.
 - (e) Repayment: The principal is payable in 7 semi-annual installments starting from 24 months after the first drawing date.
 - (f) The Company has issued a promissory note for this syndicated loan.
 - (g) The long-term loan is secured by machinery and equipment. As of December 31, 2010, the net book value of these pledged assets amounted to \$40,299,412.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

According to the above two long-term loan agreements, the Company was required to maintain certain financial ratios. If the Company fails to maintain these financial ratios, the syndicated banks may determine to declare the unpaid principal, interest, fees and other sums payable by the Company under the Loan Agreement to be immediately due and payable. These financial ratios are as follows:

- (a) Current Ratio (total current assets to total current liabilities): not less than one (1) to one (1) (under the syndicated loan agreement on May 27, 2010, compliance with the current ratio will commence from calendar year of 2012).
- (b) Leverage Ratio (total liabilities plus contingent liabilities to tangible net worth): not higher than one and a half (1.5) to one (1).
- (c) Interest Coverage Ratio (EBITDA to interest expenses): shall not be less than four (4) to one (1).

In the event that any of the above financial covenants is breached, the Company is required to cure the breach, no later than the end of November in the relevant calendar year, for a breach in respect of any semi-annual financial statements, and for a breach in respect of any annual financial statements, no later than the end of June of the following calendar year, or to submit a formal letter to the managing bank at least two months prior to the expiration of the Remedial Period, so that the managing bank can convene a meeting of the Banks to discuss the aforesaid breach and to resolve before the expiration of the Remedial Period on whether a waiver of the breach will be granted.

On June 29, 2009, the syndicate banks formally agreed further to waive the Company's obligation to comply with its financial loan covenants under its first syndicate loan of US\$400,000 thousand and \$27,000,000 relating to the financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 and the full year ended December 31, 2009. Also, on October 21, 2010, the syndicate banks formally agreed further to waive the Company's obligation to comply with its financial loan covenants under the syndicate loan relating to the financial statements for the six-month period ended June 30, 2010.

In addition, the long-term loan agreements require that (i) no material adverse change shall be made to the supply agreement signed by the Company, Nanya Technology Corporation (NTC), and Micron Technology Inc., and (ii) NTC and Micron Technology Inc. and their affiliates, taken as a whole, directly or indirectly, shall remain the largest shareholders of the Company and retain control over the Company. No such changes occurred as of December 31, 2010.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(3) On April 24, 2009, the Company contracted with Taichung Bank, under which, Taichung Bank granted mortgage loan and unsecured loan facility to the Company totaling \$1,670,000. The mortgage loan is secured by a land (accounted for as idle asset) that is intended for the construction of the third Fab. Each of these loans, with a term of two years and which bears interest rate based on two-year time deposit floating rate, is payable in lump sum on maturity date. On December 24, 2010, the Company renewed the loan agreement with Taichung Bank, under which, Taichung Bank agreed to prolong the term of mortgage loan and unsecured loan facility granted to the Company to a term of three years. These mortgage loan and unsecured loan facility, which bear interest rate based on 90-day or 180-day commercial paper rate in the secondary market appearing on Moneyline Telerate plus margin, are payable in lump sum on maturity date and do not include any financial covenants.

(15) Accrued Pension Liabilities

(a) The pension costs and related accounts for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, were as follows:

	December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Balance of the retirement fund	\$ 71,972	82,729	95,830
Periodic pension costs			
Defined benefit plan cost	5,528	5,923	2,571
Defined contribution plan cost	97,495	99,801	102,823
Accrued pension liabilities □ defined benefit plan	31,371	25,344	16,964
Accrued expenses □ defined contribution plan	26,799	25,252	28,336

(b) The funded status was reconciled to accrued pension liability as of December 31, 2009 and 2010 as follows:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Benefit obligation:		
Vested benefit obligation	\$ (5,586)	(5,931)
Non-vested benefit obligation	(40,418)	(48,552)
Accumulated benefit obligation	(46,004)	(54,483)
Projected compensation increase	(44,994)	(48,988)
Projected benefit obligation	(90,998)	(103,471)
Fair value of plan assets	84,379	97,027
Funded status	(6,619)	(6,444)
Unamortized pension gain or losses	(18,725)	(10,520)
Accrued pension liability	\$ (25,344)	(16,964)

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (c) As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the actuarial present value of the vested benefits for the Company's employees in accordance with the retirement benefit plan was approximately \$6,520 and \$6,374, respectively.
- (d) Major assumptions used to determine the pension plan funded status for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009, and 2010, were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Discount rate	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Rate of increase in compensation	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%

(16) Income Tax

- (a) The Company's earnings are subject to income tax at a statutory rate of 25% before 2010. However, based on the amended Income Tax Act publicly announced on June 15, 2010, the statutory income tax rate has been reduced further from 20% to 17% commencing from 2010. In 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Company is subject to income tax at a statutory rate of 25%, 25% and 17%, respectively, and is also subject to the requirements of the "Income Basic Tax Act" in calculating the basic tax. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the components of income tax expense were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Income tax expense □ current	\$ 4,770	17,305	-
Income tax expense (benefit) □ deferred	3,322	(17,305)	-
Income tax expense	\$ 8,092	-	-

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The components of deferred income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, were as follows:

	For years ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Investment tax credit	\$ (1,861,024)	6,582,547	(272,860)
Loss carry forward	(3,935,252)	(2,636,759)	(2,008,726)
Decrease (increase) in allowance for inventory devaluation and obsolescence	(213,487)	353,537	(131,509)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(821,287)	13,580	90,066
Valuation (gain) loss on financial instruments	(170,145)	(4,046)	75,567
Accumulated impairment loss of idle and fixed assets	4,117	3,300	(38,966)
Unrealized depreciation for tax filing	-	(211,635)	190,663
Unrealized interest expenses	-	(58,365)	58,365
Allowance for valuation of deferred tax assets	7,306,292	(5,380,766)	1,035,022
Decrease in unrealized foreign exchange gain or loss	(309,523)	168,375	148,655
Unallocated overhead and labor	-	-	(48,177)
Deferred income tax effect of change in income tax rate	-	1,150,951	900,476
Others	3,631	1,976	1,424
Deferred income tax expense	<u>\$ 3,322</u>	<u>(17,305)</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) The income tax expense calculated at a statutory income tax rate on loss before income tax was reconciled with the income tax as reported in the accompanying financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, as follows:

	For years ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Income tax calculated based on pretax financial loss	\$ (5,441,951)	(2,869,232)	(1,812,423)
Expiry (increase in) of income tax credit on purchase of machinery and equipment	(1,944,441)	6,582,547	(272,860)
Difference between estimated and actually reported income tax expense	1,944	110	7
(Decrease) increase in valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets	7,306,292	(5,380,766)	1,035,022
Effect of changes in income tax rate	-	1,743,461	1,046,077
10% surtax on undistributed earnings	83,417		
Prior year income tax adjustment	2,826	(76,196)	4,064
Others	5	76	113
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 8,092</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(c) As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the components of deferred income tax assets or (liabilities) were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Current deferred income tax assets:		
Unused investment tax credit	\$ 1,577,345	3,975,405
Allowance for inventory devaluation and obsolescence	26,620	158,129
Allowance for uncollectible accounts	643,450	553,384
Unrealized valuation loss on financial assets	113,528	37,961
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	59,426	-
Unrealized interest expense	58,365	-
Unallocated overhead and labor	-	48,177
Valuation allowance for deterred income tax assets	(2,478,734)	(4,766,185)
Current deferred income tax assets, net	-	6,871
Current deferred income tax liabilities:		
Unrealized foreign exchange benefit	-	(6,871)
Net current deferred income tax assets	-	-
Non-current deferred income tax assets		
Unused investment tax credit	\$ 5,894,773	3,769,573
Loss carry forward	5,784,961	6,925,943
Allowance for impairment loss on idle assets	1,511	29,477
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	69,280	-
Unrealized depreciation for tax filing	211,635	-
Others	5,068	2,884
Valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets	(11,644,768)	(10,392,339)
Non-current deferred income tax assets	322,460	335,538
Non-current deferred income tax liabilities		
Unrealized foreign exchange benefit	-	(13,078)
Net non-current deferred income tax assets	\$ 322,460	322,460

Full valuation allowance was provided for most of the components of deferred tax assets as management believes that they are not expected to be realized in future years.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (d) Under the ROC Statute for Upgrading Industries, the Company's unused investment tax credits as of December 31, 2010, were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Purchasing machinery and equipment</u>	<u>Personnel training and research and development expenditures</u>	<u>Expiry Year</u>
2007	3,946,683	28,722	2011
2008	1,587,701	22,788	2012
2009	376,714	47,414	2013
2010	1,734,956	-	2014
	\$ 7,646,054	98,924	

ROC Income Tax Law provides an investment tax credit to companies that purchase certain types of equipment and machinery. Such tax credit can be used to reduce by up to 50% of income tax liability for each of the four years commencing from the year of equipment purchase, and can be used further to reduce by up to 100% of such income tax liability in the fifth year.

- (e) As of December 31, 2010, unused loss carry forward tax credits available to the Company were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unused loss carry forward tax credits</u>	<u>Expiry Year</u>
2008	\$ 16,011,859	2018
2009	12,234,762	2019
2010	12,494,219	2020
	\$ 40,740,840	

- (f) The Company's income tax returns have been examined by the ROC tax authority through 2008.

- (g) Undistributed earnings, imputation credit account (ICA) and creditable ratio

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Accumulated deficit after 1997	\$ (26,974,986)	(37,636,298)
Imputation credit account	\$ 181,287	181,295
	2009	2010
Creditable ratio	- %	- %

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (h) The stockholders approved a resolution during their meetings on June 29, 2005, and June 29, 2007, allowing the Company to avail of the Income Tax Holiday for qualifying investment projects under Article 9 of the Statute for Upgrading Industries. Therefore, the Company has availed of the five-year Income Tax Holiday commencing from June 1, 2005 and January 1, 2006, for the taxable income that is derived only from the sale of products produced from its Fab-1 - Phases 2 and Fab-1 - Phases 3 investment projects, respectively. In addition, on June 23, 2010 the Company was approved by Ministry of Finance, R.O.C. to avail of the tax holiday commencing from January 1, 2011, from its Fab1 - Phase 4 and Fab- 2.

Duration of Income Tax Holiday

Inotera Fab-1 □ Phase 2	June 2005 to May 2010
Inotera Fab-1 □ Phase 3	January 2006 to December 2010
Inotera Fab-1 □ Phase 4 and Fab-2	January 2011 to December 2015

(17) Stockholders' Equity

(a) Common stock

On December 9, 2010, the board of directors approved to increase the Company's capital arising from the exercise by employees of the stock options granted to them under the Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP). Accordingly, the Company issued 20,387 thousand shares at an issuance price of \$10 per share. Also, the process for the registration thereof was completed.

On December 15, 2009, the board of directors approved to increase the Company's capital through the issuance of 640 million company shares for cash at an issuance price of \$22.5 per share. The capital surplus generated from this capital increase amounted to \$7,995,000 (after deducting commissions and offering expenses payable by the Company). The proceeds from this capital increase were collected on February 6, 2010. Also, the process for the registration thereof was completed.

On June 18, 2009, the board of directors approved to increase the Company's capital through the offering of Global Depository Shares (GDSs). This offering was approved by the SFB on June 16, 2009. On August 4, 2009, the Company issued 64 million GDSs at an issuance price of US\$4.8757 per share, which were subsequently listed on the MTF market of the LSE. Total issuance of GDSs amounted to US\$312,045 thousand and each GDS offers the holder the right to receive 10 shares of the Company. On August 4, 2009, the net proceeds from this offering amounted to US\$308,366 thousand or \$10,104,546 (after deducting commissions and offering expenses payable by the Company). The excess of the net proceeds over the par value of the shares issued of \$3,704,546 was recorded as capital surplus.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On May 16, 2006 and August 4, 2009, the Company issued 40 million and 64 million GDSs, respectively, representing 1,040 million common shares of the Company and these GDSs were offered for trading in the MTF market of the LSE. Each GDS offers the holder the right to receive 10 shares of the Company.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the Company's government registered total authorized capital both amounted to \$60,000,000, and total issued common stock amounted to \$39,775,120 and \$46,378,990, respectively, with \$10 par value per share.

(b) Capital surplus

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the capital surplus consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	\$ 33,022,382	41,017,382
Premium from exercise of employee stock options	-	224,963
Compensation cost from exercise of employee stock option plans	98,936	160,987
Expired employee share purchase option	-	212,571
Total	\$ 33,121,318	41,615,903

According to the ROC Company Law, realized capital surplus can be transferred to common stock after deducting the accumulated deficit, if any. Realized capital surplus includes the additional paid-in capital from issuance of common stock in excess of the common stock's par value, donation from others, and additional paid-in capital - treasury stock. The Company's paid-in capital in excess of par value is transferrable to common stock annually but shall not exceed 10% of total issued and outstanding common stock according to Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers.

(c) Earnings appropriation and distribution

The Company's annual net profit, after providing for income tax and covering the losses of previous years, is first set aside for legal reserve at the rate of 10% thereof until the accumulated balance of legal reserve equals the total issued capital. Thereafter, 1% to 15% of the remainder of the profit, if any, after providing for any special reserves pursuant to relevant laws and regulations, if necessary, is appropriated as bonus to employees, and such bonus to employees is recognized as the Company's expenses in the current year commencing from the year 2008. The remainder plus the undistributed earnings of the previous years are distributed or left undistributed for business purposes according to the resolution of the stockholders' dividend distribution plan, which are initially proposed by the Board of Directors and adopted by the shareholders in the Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As it belongs to a highly capital-intensive industry with strong growth potential, the Company adopts a dividend distribution policy which is in line with its capital budget and long-term financial plans. This policy requires that the distribution of cash dividends shall be equal to at least fifty percent (50%) of the Company's total dividend distribution every year.

Based on the resolutions approved by the stockholders during their meetings on June 18, 2009 and May 27, 2010, no appropriations were made of earnings in 2008 and 2009 as the Company had no earnings available for appropriations but an accumulated deficit as of December 31, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

(d) Share-based payment transactions

On August 29, 2007, December 13, 2007, September 30, 2008, April 30, 2009 and October 15, 2010, 98,000, 2,000, 80,000, 14,500 and 56,182 units of stock options, respectively, were granted to qualified full-time employees of the Company. Each option entitles the holder to subscribe for one thousand common shares of the Company when exercisable. The original exercise price is \$31.05, \$26.50, \$10.00, \$17.40 and \$15.40 per share, respectively. As the Company issued additional GDSs, however, the exercise price granted before August 4, 2009 has been adjusted to \$28.6, \$24.8, \$10.0 and \$17.2 per share, respectively, according to its employee stock option plan rules. Also, as the Company issued additional shares from capital increase in cash on February 6, 2010, however, the exercise price granted before February 6, 2010 has been adjusted to \$27.8, \$24.5, \$10.0 and \$17.2 per share, respectively, according to its employee stock option plan rules. These stock options are valid for 8 years and exercisable at certain percentages after the second anniversary year from grant date. 50%, 75% and 100% of these stock options are vested after the second, third and fourth anniversary dates, respectively. On December 15, 2009, the board of directors approved to increase the Company's capital stock by issuing 640 million Company shares according to Article 267 of the Company Law, to retain 10% of 640 million Company shares for employees, to set January 6, 2010 as the grant date and employee purchase price of \$22.5 per share.

Options granted and capital increase in cash allocated for employees for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 were priced using the Black-Scholes pricing model and the inputs to the model were as follows:

Employee Stock Option Plan

	The first batch for the year ended December 31, 2007	The second batch for the year ended December 31, 2007	The first batch for the year ended December 31, 2008	The first batch for the year ending December 31, 2009	The first batch for the year ending December 31, 2010	Capital increase in cash allocated for employees
Assumptions						
Expected dividend yield	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %	- %
Grant-date share price	31.05	26.50	10.00	17.40	15.40	28.20
Expected volatility	40.23%	38.41%	40.76%	47.01%	50.93%~53.53%	32.39%
Risk-free interest rate	2.5317%	2.4820%	2.0140%	1.1089%	0.8674%	1.0182%
Expected term	5.375 years	5.375 years	5.375 years	5.375 years	5~6 years	0.08 years
Estimated percentage of forfeiture	16.11%	16.06%	16.11%	17.57%	16.11%	- %

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The details of these employee stock option plans for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, were as follows:

	For years ended December 31,					
	2008		2009		2010	
	Number of options (Units)	Weighted-average exercise price	Number of options (Units)	Weighted-average exercise price	Number of options (Units)	Weighted-average exercise price
Outstanding at January 1, 2008, 2009 and 2010	\$95,174	30.95	156,102	20.56	150,989	19.31
Options granted	80,000	10.00	14,500	17.20	56,182	15.40
Option exercised	-	-	-	-	(20,781)	10.00
Options forfeited	(19,072)	28.14	(19,613)	17.79	(13,542)	17.79
Outstanding at December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010	<u>156,102</u>	20.56	<u>150,989</u>	19.31	<u>172,848</u>	18.95
Options exercisable, end of year	<u>-</u>		<u>34,254</u>		<u>79,450</u>	
Weighted-average fair value of options granted	<u>\$ 3.5</u>		<u>7.50</u>		<u>7.24</u>	

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the details of the Company's outstanding stock options, which were treated as a compensatory plan, were as follows:

Range of exercise price	December 31, 2009					
	Options outstanding			Exercise price	Options exercisable	
	Number of options	Remaining periods	Number of options		Exercise price	
\$ 28.60	69,034	5.66	28.60	34,343	28.60	
\$ 24.80	1,747	5.95	24.80	911	24.80	
\$ 10.00	66,989	6.75	10.00	-	-	
\$ 17.20	13,219	7.33	17.20	-	-	

Range of exercise price	December 31, 2010					
	Options outstanding			Exercise price	Options exercisable	
	Number of options	Remaining periods	Number of options		Exercise price	
\$ 27.80	64,336	4.66	27.80	48,035	27.80	
\$ 24.50	1,517	4.95	24.50	866	24.50	
\$ 10.00	40,444	5.75	10.00	30,549	10.00	
\$ 17.20	11,465	6.33	17.20	-	-	
\$ 15.40	55,086	7.79	15.40	-	-	

Compensation costs for share-based - employee stock option plan payments of \$15,839, \$83,097 and \$134,785 were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Also, compensation costs for share-based - capital increase in cash allocated for employees payments of \$0, \$0 and \$364,800 were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Pro forma results of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, assuming employee stock options granted before January 1, 2008 were accounted for under SFAS No. 39, were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Net loss			
As reported	\$ (21,775,898)	(11,476,927)	(10,661,312)
Pro forma	\$ (22,090,678)	(11,713,256)	(10,799,818)
Basic after income tax loss per share			
As reported	\$ (6.52)	(3.19)	(2.34)
Pro forma	\$ (6.62)	(3.25)	(2.37)

(18) Loss Per Share

For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the weighted-average number of outstanding common shares and the common stock equivalents for calculating the basic loss per share consisted of the following:

	For the year ended December 31, 2008				
	Amount		Total weighted-average outstanding shares	Loss per share	
	Loss before income tax	Loss after income tax		Before income tax	After income tax
Basic loss per share	\$ (21,767,806)	(21,775,898)	3,337,512	(6.52)	(6.52)

	For the year ended December 31, 2009				
	Amount		Total weighted-average outstanding shares	Loss per share	
	Loss before income tax	Loss after income tax		Before income tax	After income tax
Basic loss per share	\$ (11,476,927)	(11,476,927)	3,600,527	(3.19)	(3.19)

	For the year ended December 31, 2010				
	Amount		Total weighted-average outstanding shares	Loss per share	
	Loss before income tax	Loss after income tax		Before income tax	After income tax
Basic loss per share	\$ (10,661,312)	(10,661,312)	4,555,673	(2.34)	(2.34)

The Company has issued employee stock options, which are potential common shares. Only basic loss per share is disclosed because these potential common shares are not dilutive for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(19) Financial Instrument Information**(a) Fair value of financial instruments**

The book value of short-term financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable/ payable (including related parties), financing from related parties and short-term loans, is believed to be not materially different from the fair value because the maturity dates of these short-term financial instruments are within one year from the balance sheet date.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the fair value of Company's financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

	December 31,					
	2009			2010		
	Book value	Fair value		Book value	Fair value	
Market value in active market		Value determined by using broker quote/carrying value	Market value in active market		Value determined by using broker quote/carrying value	
Non-derivative financial instruments:						
Financial assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,376,225	5,376,225	-	5,018,667	5,018,667	-
Accounts receivable□related parties	9,523,451	-	9,523,451	5,729,041	-	5,729,041
Financial liabilities:						
Short-term loans	5,930,000	-	5,930,000	-	-	-
Notes and accounts payable (including accounts payable□related parties)	3,725,355	-	3,725,355	10,906,943	-	10,906,943
Bonds payable (including current portion of bonds payable)	18,001,739	-	17,895,625	16,030,861	-	16,060,985
Long-term loans (including current portion of long-term loans)	34,797,137	-	34,797,137	52,378,153	-	52,378,153
Long-term other account payable□related parties (including other payables□related parties)	2,593,000	-	2,593,000	1,923,491	-	1,923,491
Other payables□related parties (lending from related parties)	1,381,700	-	1,381,700	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Derivative financial instruments:						
Financial liabilities:						
Interest rate swaps	567,642	-	567,642	223,302	-	223,302

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments were as follows:

- (i) The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices. If the financial instruments are not traded in an active market, then the fair value is determined by certain valuation techniques, using assumptions under existing market conditions.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(ii) The discounted present value of anticipated cash flows is adopted as the fair value of long-term debt. The discounting rates used in calculating the present value are similar to those of the Company's existing long-term loans (including current portion of long-term loans) and long-term other payable - related parties, whose interest rates fluctuates depending on the current market rates.

(b) Financial risk information

(i) Market risk

All derivative financial instruments are intended to manage fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. Gains or losses from these managing instruments are likely to be offset by gains or losses from the hedged items. Thus, market price risks are believed to be low.

(ii) Credit risk

The Company signed a "Supply Agreement" with NTC and Micron. Under these agreements, the Company commits to supply its production mostly to NTC and Micron. As sales are made to these two major customers, credit risk is therefore concentrated on these major customers. Based on the results of the Company's assessment of this risk and the good credits of these two major customers, its exposure to credit risk is low.

Credit risks of financial instrument transactions represent the positive net settlement amount of those contracts with positive fair values at the balance sheet date. The positive net settlement amount represents the loss to the Company if the counter-parties breached the contracts. The banks, which are the counter-parties to the foregoing derivative financial instruments, are reputable financial institutions. Management believes its exposure related to the potential default by those counter-parties is low.

(iii) Liquidity risk

The Company might not have sufficient operating capital to meet its financial commitments. However, the Company signed a syndicated loan agreement with syndicate banks in order to avail of a new credit line of \$35,000,000 on May 10, 2010, and renewed its mortgage loan and unsecured loan aggregating \$1,670,000 with Taichung Bank on December 24, 2010. Aside from these loans, the Company has unused credit facility for short-term loans. For these reasons, the Company believes that these new credit facilities can provide sufficient funding to meet its future operating and capital expenditure needs. In addition, the syndicate banks have formally agreed to amend the syndicate loan agreements particularly with respect to the remedial period for the company's breach of financial covenants, and amendments to certain financial covenants under such agreements.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(iv) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from short-term and long-term loans. Loans issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. If the market interest rate increases by 1%, the cash outflow of the Company would increase by \$553,782. The Company manages its cash flow interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest-rate swaps. Such interest rate swaps are expected to manage the interest rate fluctuation risk on conversion of loans with floating rates to loans with fixed rates.

(20) Related-party Transactions

(a) Names and relationship of related parties

<u>Name</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Nan Ya Plastics Corp. (NPC)	Common director
Nan Ya Printed Circuit Board Corp. (NYPCB)	Common director
Nanya Technology Corp. (NTC)	One of the major stockholders
MeiYa Technology Corp. (MTC)	Common chairman; joint ventures between NTC and Micron
Micron Technology, Inc. (Micron) (note)	One of the major stockholders
Micron Semiconductor Asia Pte. Ltd. (MSA)	Subsidiary of Micron
Qimonda AG (note)	One of the major stockholders
All board of directors, supervisors, president and vice presidents	Main echelon of management

(Note) Micron became a related party when Qimonda AG sold all of its equity ownership in the Company to Micron effective November 26, 2008.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(b) Significant related-party transactions

(i) Sales revenue and accounts receivable

Significant sales to related parties for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2008		2009		2010	
	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales
NTC	\$ 18,557,964	49.44	24,321,874	67.36	20,718,863	49.98
Qimonda AG	18,235,594	48.58	-	-	-	-
Micron	345,443	0.92	11,780,975	32.63	6,155,918	14.85
MSA	-	-	-	-	14,579,238	35.17
	\$ 37,139,001	98.94	36,102,849	99.99	41,454,019	100.00

The balances of accounts receivable resulting from the above transactions as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, consisted of the following:

	December 31,			
	2009		2010	
	Amount	% of accounts receivable — related parties	Amount	% of accounts receivable — related parties
NTC	\$ 5,313,083	55.79	2,895,343	50.54
Micron	4,210,368	44.21	2,833,698	49.46
	\$ 9,523,451	100.00	5,729,041	100.00

The normal credit term with the related parties above is 60 days after the end of each delivery month. Selling price is calculated using the transfer pricing formula in accordance with the "Supply Agreement".

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(ii) Purchases and accounts payable

Significant purchases from related parties for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,					
	2008		2009		2010	
	Amount	% of net purchases	Amount	% of net purchases	Amount	% of net purchases
NPC	\$ 247,902	1.32	27,239	0.43	163,406	1.81
NTC	2,485	0.01	21,549	0.34	14,289	0.16
Qimonda AG	450,620	2.39	-	-	-	-
Micron	=	=	75,053	1.19	139,361	1.54
	\$ 701,007	3.72	123,841	1.96	317,056	3.51

The balances of accounts payable as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, were as follows:

	December 31,			
	2009		2010	
	Amount	% of accounts payable	Amount	% of accounts payable
NPC	\$ 5,686	0.15	49,254	0.45
NTC	279	0.01	1,382	0.01
Micron	65,810	1.77	62,244	0.57
	\$ 71,775	1.93	112,880	1.03

The Company pays NPC and NTC on the 15th of the month following the month of purchase and pays Micron within 30 days of the shipping date. Purchases from NPC included miscellaneous equipment. Purchase prices and payment terms of purchases from related parties are not materially different from those of non-related general suppliers.

(iii) Financing to/from related parties

Financing to/from related parties was as follows:

(1) Lending to related parties (classified under other receivables - related parties):

	For the year ended December 31, 2008				
	Maximum balance	Balance as of December 31, 2008	Interest rate	Interest income	Interest receivables as of December 31, 2008
Micron	\$ 2,834,920	2,793,100	4.1575%	11,634	11,612

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

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For the year ended December 31, 2009

	Maximum balance	Balance as of December 31, 2009	Interest rate	Interest income	Interest receivables as of December 31, 2009
Micron	\$ 2,989,790	-	3.2488%~4.1575%	41,608	-

The Company signed a "Loan Agreement" with Micron on November 26, 2008. The details of this loan are as follows:

- i. Credit line: US\$85,000 thousand.
- ii. Interest rate: USD 3-month London Inter-bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus margin.
- iii. Duration: 6 months.

This loan was fully collected on May 26, 2009.

(2) Lending from related parties (classified under other payables - related parties):

For the year ended December 31, 2008

	Maximum balance	Balance as of December 31, 2008	Interest rate	Interest expenses	Accrued interest payable as of December 31, 2008
NYP CB	\$ 60,000	-	2.7937%~1.9073%	14	-
NPC	3,298,700	3,298,700	2.8000%	289	286
		\$ 3,298,700		303	286

For the year ended December 31, 2009

	Maximum balance	Balance as of December 31, 2009	Interest rate	Interest expenses	Accrued interest payable as of December 31, 2009
NYP CB	\$ 35,400	-	0.9878%~0.9906%	44	-
NPC	3,857,000	1,381,700	0.9878%~1.3062%	9,236	1,180
		\$ 1,381,700		9,280	1,180

For the year ended December 31, 2010

	Maximum balance	Balance as of December 31, 2010	Interest rate	Interest expenses	Accrued interest payable as of December 31, 2010
NPC	\$ 3,025,300	3,000,000	0.9939%~1.12661%	2,509	741

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(iv) Transactions of property, plant and equipment

- (1) On May 1, 2009, the Company formally contracted with MTC to buy MTC's machinery and equipment of \$2,593,000, which is payable in two installments. The first installment of \$689,500 was non-interest bearing and was paid on January 1, 2010. The final installment of \$1,903,500 is payable on or before January 1, 2011 (classified under other payables - related parties) with interest at the rate based on the contract requirement. As of December 31, 2010, the unpaid interest expense (classified under other payables - related parties) was \$19,991.
- (2) On May 28, 2010, the Company signed a contract with NTC to purchase NTC's pump equipment of \$5,150. As of December 31, 2010, the total purchase price has fully been paid.
- (3) In 2010, the Company sold idle assets - machinery and equipment for \$14,157 to NTC. The gain on disposal of machinery and equipment amounted to \$878, which was classified under non-operating income and gains - others. As of December 31, 2010, the uncollected receivable from this transaction amounted to \$14,106, including value added tax, which was classified under other receivables.
- (4) On December 16, 2009, the Company formally contracted with NTC to sell for \$14,852 internet equipment with book value of \$6,326, and realized a gain on disposal of \$8,526, which was accounted for under other income - others. As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the uncollected receivable of \$15,595, including tax value add, and \$0, respectively, was classified under other receivables - related parties.

(v) Lease contracts

The Company signed lease contracts with NTC with effective dates commencing from July 1, 2005 and January 1, 2009. Refer to notes 7 and 9 for details.

(vi) Other significant transactions

- (1) Other receivables—related parties arising from other transactions were as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
NTC (equipment maintenance fees)	<u>\$ 1,511</u>	<u>-</u>

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

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(2) Other payables—related parties arising from other transactions were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
NTC (utility expenses, general administrative expenses, back end cost, etc.)	\$ 43,876	14,464
NPC (dormitory expenses, etc.)	3,832	4,222
Micron (technical service fee, etc)	-	4,216
	<u>\$ 47,708</u>	<u>22,902</u>

(vii) Contracts with related parties

The Company signed a “Product Purchase and Capacity Reservation Agreement” with NTC and Qimonda AG. Under this agreement, these entities are each entitled to a contracted percentage of the Company’s production capacity. Likewise, the Company is committed to sell its production to these entities at a transfer price calculated in accordance with the formula stated in the agreement. This agreement took effect on July 15, 2003, and will continue to be in effect until terminated by either party with cause or when the Joint Venture Agreement and/or the License and Technical Cooperation Agreement between NTC and Qimonda AG are terminated. This agreement was terminated on October 11, 2008.

The Company signed a “Know-How Transfer Agreement” with NTC and Qimonda AG. Under this agreement, these entities allowed the Company to utilize their know-how in the semiconductor manufacturing process. This agreement took effect on July 15, 2003, and it will continue to be in effect until either of the following conditions has been fulfilled: 1) both corporations decide to terminate their Joint Venture Agreement or 2) three years after the completion of the know-how transfer. This agreement was terminated on October 11, 2008.

The Company signed a “Supply Agreement” with NTC and Micron. Under this agreement, these entities are each entitled to a contracted percentage of the Company’s production capacity. Likewise, the Company has committed to sell its production to these entities at a transfer price calculated in accordance with the formula stated in the agreement. Also, NTC and Micron have committed to buy all of the Company’s DRAM production. This agreement took effect on November 26, 2008, and will continue to be in effect until terminated by either party with cause or when the Joint Venture Agreement between NTC and Micron is terminated.

The Company signed a “Technology Transfer Agreement” with NTC and Micron. Under this agreement, these entities allowed the Company to utilize their technology in the semiconductor manufacturing process. This contract took effect on November 26, 2008 and it will continue to be in effect until terminated by either party with cause or when the Joint Venture Agreement between NTC and Micron is terminated.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company signed a service contract with NTC. Under this contract, NTC provides transaction support in the following areas: human resources, finance, engineering and construction, raw material, inventory, etc. The service fee is charged based on the actual type of service rendered. The contract took effect on July 15, 2003, and will continue to be in effect until terminated mutually by both parties.

On October 11, 2008, the Company signed a “Technology Transfer Agreement for 68-50 nm Process Nodes” with Micron. Under this agreement, the Company is required to pay Micron technology transfer fee of US\$50,000 thousand for the transfer of “Stack” technology. As of December 31, 2010, this fee was fully paid and recognized as an intangible asset - technical know-how.

On June 18, 2009, the Company signed a “Tool Repurpose Agreement for 68-50nm Process Nodes” with NTC. This agreement took effect on June 18, 2009, and will continue to be in effect until terminated mutually by both parties. Under this agreement, the Company is required to pay NTC a tool repurpose fee of \$191,418. This fee was fully paid as of December 31, 2010.

(c) Compensation of board of directors, supervisors and management personnel:

For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the compensation of board of directors, supervisors, president and vice presidents, key management, were as follows:

	For years ended December31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Salaries	\$ 23,661	27,712	24,121
Special compensation	1,150	-	-
	\$ 24,811	27,712	24,121

(21) Pledged Properties

Refer to note 14 for information on the Company’s assets pledged to secure loans.

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(22) Commitments and Contingencies

As of December 31, 2009 and 2010, the balances of outstanding letters of credit were as follows:

<u>Currency</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
USD	\$ <u>36,424</u> thousand	<u>24,154</u> thousand
JPY	\$ <u>4,382,031</u> thousand	<u>433,127</u> thousand
EUR	\$ <u>3,423</u> thousand	<u>2,742</u> thousand

(23) Significant Disaster Loss: None.**(24) Subsequent Event:**

Management has performed a preliminary assessment of the potential impact on the Company as a result of the March 11, 2011 earthquake that occurred in Japan. The Company is sourcing partially some material and parts of equipment from Japanese vendors. However, management believes the Company has sufficient safety stock and alternative sources to limit the near term impact. Management is also working closely with Japanese vendors and suppliers regarding the supply situation of chemical, raw wafer and parts of equipment. If the related supply can not be provided timely in the future, management believes it is reasonably possible this could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and cash flows. Nevertheless, management is closely monitoring the situation.

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(25) Others

(a) The Company's personnel, depreciation, and amortization expenses, categorized by function, were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2008		
	Cost of goods sold	Operating expenses	Total
Personnel expenses			
Salaries	1,926,869	235,858	2,162,727
Labor and health insurance	138,064	10,668	148,732
Pension expenses	91,400	11,623	103,023
Other personnel expenses	61,574	5,118	66,692
Depreciation expenses	27,622,504	88,934	27,711,438
Amortization expenses	13,020	-	13,020

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	For the year ended December 31, 2009		
	Cost of goods sold	Operating expenses	Total
Personnel expenses			
Salaries	1,897,567	269,158	2,166,725
Labor and health insurance	144,911	14,340	159,251
Pension expenses	93,505	12,219	105,724
Other personnel expenses	59,872	5,025	64,897
Depreciation expenses	29,516,520	86,708	29,603,228
Amortization expenses	11,160	180,856	192,016

	For the year ended December 31, 2010		
	Cost of goods sold	Operating expenses	Total
Personnel expenses			
Salaries	2,695,004	366,468	3,061,472
Labor and health insurance	156,707	16,085	172,792
Pension expenses	94,210	11,184	105,394
Other personnel expenses	63,113	5,224	68,337
Depreciation expenses	31,077,056	60,059	31,137,115
Amortization expenses	8,059	723,422	731,481

- (b) As discussed in note 20(b)(vii) to the financial statements, the Company signed a service contract with NTC, under which, the General Administrative Office of General Administrative Office of the Formosa Group is entrusted to provide certain administrative services. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, service fees due to the General Administrative Office of the Formosa Group (sundry debtors by Formosa Plastics Corp. and NPC) amounted to \$30,680, \$24,316 and \$35,838, respectively.

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(c) The Company's significant foreign currency financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

	December 31,			
	2009		2010	
	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchange rate	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchange rate
Foreign currency denominated financial assets:				
USD	\$ 462,439	32.0300	277,297	29.130
EUR	1,740	46.1900	50,582	38.920
JPY	9,538	0.3479	837	0.358
Foreign currency denominated financial liabilities:				
USD	383,488	32.0300	266,634	29.130
EUR	1,721	46.1900	103,844	38.920
JPY	2,699,336	0.3479	6,891,504	0.358

(d) Reclassifications

Certain accounts in the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, have been reclassified to conform with the presentation of the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, for purposes of comparison. These reclassifications have not materially affected the financial statements.

(26) Segment Information

(a) Industrial information

The Company's main operating activities are to manufacture and to sell semiconductor product, which belong to a single industrial segment.

(b) Geographic information

No geographic information was disclosed as the Company has no foreign operation segment.

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(c) Export sales information

Export sales by geographic areas in 2008, 2009 and 2010 were as follows:

Destination Area	For the years ended December 31,					
	2008		2009		2010	
	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales
Asia	-	-	-	-	14,579,238	35.17
Europe	18,636,211	49.64	-	-	-	-
America	345,443	0.92	11,780,975	32.63	6,155,918	14.85
	\$ 18,981,654	50.56	11,780,975	32.63	20,735,156	50.02

(d) Major customers

The major customers of the Company in 2008, 2009 and 2010, were as follows:

Client	For the years ended December 31,					
	2008		2009		2010	
	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales	Amount	% of net sales
NTC	\$ 18,557,964	49.44	24,321,874	67.36	20,718,863	49.98
Micron	-	-	11,780,975	32.63	6,155,918	14.85
Qimonda AG	18,636,211	49.64	-	-	-	-
MSA	-	-	-	-	14,579,238	35.17
Total	\$ 37,194,175	99.08	36,102,849	99.99	41,454,019	100.00

(Continued)

INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(27) Summary of Significant Differences between Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the Republic of China and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America**(a) Capital surplus**

Under ROC GAAP, the expatriate employees payroll cost paid by a foreign joint venture partner/shareholder is not recorded nor treated as the shareholder's capital surplus in the Company.

Under U.S. GAAP, the expatriate employees payroll cost paid by a foreign joint venture partner would be recorded as expense and treated as capital surplus in the Company.

(b) Lease

Under ROC GAAP, the estimated fair value of a partially leased building used in evaluating the lease classification described under Note 2 (k) to the financial statements can be based on the proportionate fair value of the entire building.

Under U.S. GAAP, the fair value of a partially leased building used in determining the lease classification must be based on the specific fair value of the leased asset. In the event that the fair value of the partially leased building cannot be determined, the lease of a partial building should be treated as an operating lease. As a result, the leased asset described in Note 7 to the financial statements, which was treated as a capital lease under ROC GAAP, would be treated as an operating lease under U.S. GAAP.

(c) Related party transactions

Under ROC GAAP, the transaction with the General Administrative Office of Formosa Group as described in Note 25(b) is not treated as a related party transaction.

Under U.S. GAAP, the transaction would be considered a related party transaction.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(d) Loss per share

Under ROC GAAP, basic loss per share are calculated by dividing net loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The shares distributed for employee bonus are treated as outstanding at the beginning of each period. Diluted loss per share are calculated by taking basic loss per share into consideration plus additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive share equivalents had been issued. Net loss is also adjusted for the interest and other income or expenses derived from any underlying dilutive share equivalents. The weighted average shares outstanding are adjusted retroactively for stock dividends issued, capitalization of additional paid-in capital and employee bonus. Anti-dilutive effects are not included in the dilutive EPS calculation. Under the ARDF Interpretation No. 97-169 "Impacts of Employee Stock Bonuses on Earnings Per Share" which took effect in 2008, the shares distributed for employees bonus are treated as outstanding at grant date in the calculation of basic earnings (loss) per share after 2008. For employees bonus that may be distributed in shares, the number of shares to be distributed is taken into consideration assuming the distribution will be made entirely in shares when calculating for diluted earnings per share.

Under U.S. GAAP, when a simple capital structure exists, basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. When a complex capital structure exists, diluted loss per share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding plus the number of additional shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive potential common shares had been issued, with appropriate adjustments to income or loss that would result from the assumed conversions of those potential common shares. The materiality of the dilutive effect is not considered.

(e) Pension

Under ROC GAAP, the Company's unrecognized actuarial gains and losses are not recognized as pension liabilities of a defined benefit post-retirement plan until the accumulated unrecognized amounts exceed certain thresholds.

Under US GAAP, an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit post-retirement plan as an asset or liability in the balance sheet and to recognize changes in that funded status in other comprehensive income in the year in which the changes occur.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(f) Statement of cash flows

Under ROC GAAP, deferred charges arising from bank charges on syndicate loans and underwriter handling charges are classified as investing activities. Also, the cash inflows and outflows from contracts such as forwards, swaps or other similar financial instruments held for dealing or trading purposes are presented under cash flows from operating activities.

Under US GAAP, bank charges on syndicate loans and underwriter handling charges are classified as financing activities. Also, the cash inflows and outflows from purchases and maturities of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are presented under cash flows from investing cash activities.

(g) Stock dividends to stockholders

Under ROC GAAP, there is no such de minimis test for recording stock dividends using fair value method and for determining stock split, unlike U.S. GAAP.

Under US GAAP, generally if the ratio of distribution is less than 20% or 25% of the same class outstanding, stock dividends are recorded based on the fair value method, with the par value recorded in the capital stock account and the excess of fair value over the par value being recorded as additional paid-in capital. Distribution in excess of 20% or 25% is generally considered as a stock split.

(h) Write-down and valuation of inventory

Under ROC GAAP, inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market. Market is determined on the basis of net realizable value. Reversals of previous write-downs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Under US GAAP, inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market, with market limited to an amount that is not more than net realizable value nor less than net realizable value less a normal profit margin. The write-down establishes a new cost basis for the inventory. Reversals of previous write-downs are not permitted.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(i) Classification of loans with covenants

Based on its financial statements as of December 31, 2010 and for the twelve-month period then ended, which are not yet submitted to the syndicate banks, Inotera did not meet the covenant requirements for leverage ratio of not higher than 1.5 to 1 and current ratio of not less than 1 to 1 under the two long-term loan agreements. As of December 31, 2010, the total liabilities plus contingent liabilities amounted to \$89.00 million versus tangible net worth of \$52.55 million or actual leverage ratio of 1.694 to 1 and the current assets amounted to \$17.87 million versus current liabilities of \$32.81 million or actual current ratio of 0.545 to 1. However, Inotera has obtained formal waiver from complying with all its financial covenants from syndicate banks for the six-month period ended June 30, 2010. Also, in its amended loan agreement with syndicate banks, Inotera is allowed to avail of the cure period of not over 6 months and 5 months if Inotera is in breach of its financial covenants in its annual financial statements and semi-annual financial statements, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, the Company was still in breach of the requirement to maintain minimum current and leverage ratios. As the Company is required to cure this breach no later than the end of June 30, 2011, the Company will prepare to submit a formal letter to the managing bank to request for a formal waiver before the expiration of the Remedial Period, so that the managing bank can convene a meeting of the Banks to discuss the aforesaid breach and to resolve before the expiration of the Remedial Period on whether a waiver of the breach will be granted.

Under ROC GAAP, there is no specific guidance on whether or not the debtor is deemed to be in default on the balance sheet date when the provisions of a long-term syndicate loan agreement requires the creditor/bank to review its audited semi-annual or annual financial statements before declaring the debtor is in default. In practice, however, such long-term loan is classified as non-current if the debtor (i) is able to secure from syndicate banks formal confirmations that they do not have any information that the debtor is in default of its financial covenant on the balance sheet date, and (ii) has not been formally notified by syndicate banks that it is in default of any loan covenant or the loan agreement contains a provision that the debtor is allowed to avail of the cure period of not over 6 months and 5 months if the debtor is in breach of its financial covenants in its annual financial statements and semi-annual financial statements, respectively.

Under US GAAP, current liability classification includes long-term obligations that are or can be callable by the creditor either because the debtor's violation of a debt covenant at the balance sheet date makes the obligation callable, or because the violation, if not cured within a specific grace period, will make the obligation callable. Therefore, a callable loan shall be classified as current on balance sheet date, unless one of the following conditions is met:

- (i) The creditor has waived or subsequently lost the right to demand repayment for more than one year from the balance sheet.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- (ii) For long-term obligations containing a grace period within which the debtor may cure the violation, it is probable that the violation will be cured within that period, thus preventing the obligation from becoming callable.

Consequently, under US GAAP, loans totaling NT\$ 37,852,012 and NT\$ 19,876,257 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively would be classified as current liabilities whereas under ROC GAAP they are classified as long-term liabilities.

(j) Uncertain tax positions

Under ROC GAAP, uncertain tax positions are recognized based on the more likely than not criterion although for deferred tax assets, a valuation allowance is provided if it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the asset will not be realized.

Under US GAAP, an entity recognizes in the financial statements the impact of a tax position, if that position is more likely than not of being sustained upon examination, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company's accounting policy is to accrue interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits, if and when required, as a component of general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

(k) Loss on impairment of long-lived assets to be held and use

Under ROC GAAP, the loss on impairment of long-lived assets is classified as non-operating expenses and losses.

Under US GAAP, the loss on impairment of long-lived assets is classified as operating expense.

(l) Determination of impairment loss on long-lived assets to be held and use

Under ROC GAAP, an impairment loss is recognized if an asset's (CGU's) carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use, which is based on the net present value of future cash flows.

Under US GAAP, an impairment loss is recognized if the asset's (asset group's) carrying amount exceeds the undiscounted cash flows of the asset (asset group). The impairment loss is calculated based on excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the asset (asset group), which is based on the net present value of future cash flows.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(m) Employee Stock Options

Prior to January 1, 2008, the employee stock options were accounted for based on Interpretations (92) 070, 071 and 072 issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, under which, the intrinsic value method is adopted to recognize the compensation cost, which is the difference between the market price of the stock and the exercise price of the employee stock option on the measurement date. Any compensation cost is charged to expense over the employee vesting period and increases the stockholders' equity accordingly. Effective from January 1, 2008, under ROC SFAS No. 39, "Accounting for Share-based Payment," share-based payment transactions are measured at fair value and charged against profit and loss.

Under U.S. GAAP a fair-value based measurement method in accounting for share-based transactions with employees is also used, except for equity instruments held by employee share ownership plans.

(n) Income Tax

ROC SFAS No. 22 "Accounting for Income Taxes" which was issued in June 1994, is substantially similar to U.S. GAAP. However, under ROC GAAP, the criteria for determining whether a valuation allowance for deferred tax asset is required are less stringent as compared to U.S. GAAP.

Under ROC GAAP, in accordance with ROC SFAS 22, there are no differences in the calculation of income tax provision and the corporate income tax rate of 25% for the years 2009 and 2008 and 17% for the year 2010 are adopted for both periods between annual financial statements and interim quarterly financial statements.

Companies in the ROC are subject to a 10% surtax on profits retained and earned after December 31, 1997. If the retained profits are distributed in the following year, no 10% surtax is due. Under ROC GAAP, income tax expense is recorded in the statement of operations in the following year if the earnings are not distributed.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under U.S. GAAP, a valuation allowance is not provided on tax assets to the extent that it is not “more likely than not” that such deferred tax assets will be realized. Also, if a company has experienced cumulative losses in recent years, it is not generally able to consider projections of future operating profits for the purpose of determining the valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets. A change in tax rate or law requires an adjustment to such deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period of enactment and is reported as part of the results of operations.

Under U.S. GAAP, income tax expense related to the 10% retained profit tax is recorded in the statement of operations in the year that the profits were earned based on management’s estimate of the amount of profits to be retained. The income tax expense, including the tax effects of temporary differences, is measured by using the rate that includes the estimated tax on undistributed earnings.

(o) Deferred charge

Under ROC GAAP, transaction costs are deducted from the initial measurement of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs are those incremental costs directly attributable to acquiring or issuing a financial instrument, and exclude internal administrative or holding costs.

Under U.S. GAAP, directly related transaction costs for financial instruments not measured at fair value upon initial recognition are included in the determination of cost. Unlike ROC GAAP, certain internal costs of originating loans that are related directly to specified activities performed by the lender are included in capitalized initial direct costs. However, for financial liabilities, the transaction costs are deferred as an asset, unlike ROC.

(p) Capitalization of interest expense

Under ROC GAAP, capital increase in cash for which government approval is obtained specifically for the construction or expansion of plant facilities and for purposes of availing an investment tax credit thereof is deducted from the total capital expenditures relating to such construction or expansion for purposes of capitalizing the interest expense incurred from existing borrowings.

Under U.S. GAAP, capital increase in cash for which government approval is obtained specifically for the construction or expansion of plant facilities and for purposes of availing an investment tax credit thereof is not deducted from the total capital expenditures relating to such construction or expansion for purposes of capitalizing the interest expense incurred from existing borrowings.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Additional US GAAP disclosures

(1) Valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets

(i) The change in valuation allowance for deferred tax assets was as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2009	\$ 20,060,088
Reduction in 2009	(5,500,330)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	14,559,758
Increase in 2010	968,034
Balance as of December 31, 2010	<u>\$ 15,527,792</u>

According to originally amended Income Tax Act publicly announced on May 27, 2009, the statutory income tax rate has been reduced from 25% to 20% commencing from 2010. Also, based on the amended Income Tax Act publicly announced on June 15, 2010, the statutory income tax rate has been reduced further from 20% to 17% commencing from 2010. For these reasons, the Company had written down the deferred tax assets of approximately \$1,046,077 and \$1,743,461 against the related valuation allowance for deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively, for the effect in the reduction of such income tax rate.

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets are allocated on a pro-rata basis between gross current and non-current deferred tax assets as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets <input type="checkbox"/> current	\$ (1,121,671)	(5,021,064)
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets <input type="checkbox"/> noncurrent	(13,438,087)	(10,506,728)
Total	<u>\$ (14,559,758)</u>	<u>(15,527,792)</u>

(2) Basis of Presentation and Liquidity

Under US GAAP the Company incurred a significant net loss for the year ended December 31, 2010, had a significant accumulated deficit, and its total current liabilities exceeded its total current assets by \$52,812,953 at December 31, 2010. These conditions and facts initially raise doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans for additional sources of liquidity include:

- (a) Use of Formosa Group's unconditional credit line of \$15,500,000.
- (b) Draw down loans for cash to strengthen liquidity. Additional credit facilities in the form of short

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

term loans are normally granted every year to the Company by syndicate banks, aside from the syndicate loans which were already provided by these syndicate banks to the Company as of December 31, 2010. The unused balance from these facilities amounted to approximately \$19,000,000 as of December 31, 2010. Based on prior years' experience, management expects that these facilities will continue to be available to the Company even if and when the Company is not in compliance with the relevant financial covenants from the syndicated loan agreements, as it was the case from time to time in previous years. Banks continue to extend their credit facilities to the Company due partly to the Company's affiliation with the Formosa Group which has a high financial standing in the banking community.

- (c) Use of credit facilities from other banks of approximately \$2,000,000.
- (d) The completion of the full wafer-start migration from 70 nanometer to 50 nanometer process technology in December 2010 is expected to have its full effect in improving production efficiency and reducing operating costs from the beginning of 2011. This, in turn, is expected to have a positive impact on operating results in 2011. On a quarter to quarter basis, fully-loaded cost per chip decreased by approximately 24% in the 4th quarter of 2010 as compared to the 4th quarter of 2009. As the volume of wafer production and the number of good bits per wafer increases significantly, operating cash flow is expected to improve assuming a stable or improving DRAM pricing environment. In order to further strengthen cost competitiveness and revenue generation, the Company continues to migrate to more advanced technologies.

As a result of the necessary investment in connection with the technology conversion from 70nm trench to 50nm stack process technology, the company reached a historical high in annual capital expenditures of approximately \$55,000,000 in 2010. With this capex behind it, upcoming technology conversions are expected to be less capital-intensive for the foreseeable future. 2011 capital expenditures for the full conversion to 42nm plus a 3xnm pilot are expected to be \$17,000,000, approximately 70% down from 2010.

Consequently, management believes free cash flows provided by the Company's operation in 2011 will increase as compared to 2010.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities or any other adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

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INOTERA MEMORIES, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(3) Date through Which Subsequent Events Have Been Evaluated

The management of the Company has evaluated the subsequent events as disclosed in the financial statements through March 28, 2011.

(28) Event (Unaudited) Subsequent to the Date of the Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Company's operations have been adversely affected by the recent market conditions particularly for the DRAM industry. For the nine month period ended September 30, 2011, the Company has incurred an unaudited net loss of approximately \$15 billion and its unaudited net cash provided from operating activities approximated \$10 billion compared to approximately \$18.7 billion for the comparable period of the prior year. As of September 30, 2011, the Company's unaudited current liabilities exceeded its unaudited current assets by approximately \$37.7 billion, its unaudited cash and equivalents amounted to \$0.7 billion and it continues to be unable to maintain certain financial covenants required in its debt agreements. Management plans to adopt the following strategies for improving the Company's operations and financial situation.

- (i) Obtain additional equity capital and/or draw down on credit facilities to strengthen liquidity.
- (ii) Transition to advanced DRAM process technology and product diversities to enhance cash flow.

Management believes the Company's operating results and financial structure will improve by executing the above plans. As of September 30, 2011, the Company has an unconditional \$28 billion unused credit line available to it (that increases as and when necessary) with the Formosa Group as well as available unused bank lines of credit. Management continues to believe the Company, in combination with the strategies described above, will have sufficient sources of liquidity to meet its obligations as they become due for at least the next 12 months.