

THE FOLLOWING OFFERING MEMORANDUM IS POSTED ON THIS WEBSITE FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY. THE OFFERING DESCRIBED IN THE OFFERING MEMORANDUM IS COMPLETED AND THE POSTING OF SUCH MEMORANDUM IS NEITHER AN OFFER TO SELL NOR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO BUY ANY OF THE SECURITIES DESCRIBED THEREIN. THE INFORMATION IN THE OFFERING MEMORANDUM HAS NOT BEEN UPDATED SINCE THE DATE OF SUCH MEMORANDUM AND SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON AS BEING CURRENT.



\$1,500,000,000

1.625% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2025

Interest payable February 15 and August 15

We are offering \$1,500,000,000 principal amount of our 1.625% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2025. The notes will bear interest at a rate of 1.625% per year, payable semiannually in arrears on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning on August 15, 2015. The notes will mature on February 15, 2025, unless earlier repurchased or converted.

Holders may convert their notes at their option at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding November 15, 2024, only under the following circumstances: (1) during any fiscal quarter commencing after the fiscal quarter ending on June 30, 2015 (and only during such fiscal quarter), if the last reported sale price of the common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the base conversion price on each applicable trading day; (2) during the five business day period after any 10 consecutive trading day period (the "measurement period") in which the trading price (as defined below) per \$1,000 principal amount of notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate on each such trading day; or (3) upon the occurrence of specified corporate events. On or after November 15, 2024 until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders may convert their notes at any time, regardless of the foregoing circumstances. Upon conversion, we will pay or deliver, as the case may be, cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, at our election, as described in this offering memorandum.

The base conversion rate will initially be 14.5654 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (equivalent to an initial base conversion price of approximately \$68.66 per share of common stock). If, during the relevant observation period, the daily VWAP of our common stock exceeds the base conversion price, the conversion rate will be determined by a formula resulting in the conversion rate being increased by up to 7.2827 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to adjustment in the same manner as the base conversion rate. In no event will the conversion rate exceed 20.3915 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes. See "Description of notes—Conversion rights—Settlement upon conversion." The base conversion rate will be subject to adjustment in some events but will not be adjusted for any accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, following certain corporate events that occur prior to the maturity date, we will increase the base conversion rate for a holder who elects to convert its notes in connection with such a corporate event in certain circumstances.

We may not redeem the notes prior to the maturity date, and no sinking fund is provided for the notes.

If we undergo a fundamental change prior to the maturity date of the notes, holders may require us to repurchase for cash all or any portion of their notes at a fundamental change repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date.

The notes will be our general unsecured obligations and will be subordinated in right of payment to our senior debt. The notes will: rank senior to our indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes; rank equal in right of payment to any of our indebtedness that is not so subordinated (other than our senior debt); be effectively junior in right of payment to any of our secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; and be structurally junior to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of our subsidiaries.

We do not intend to file a shelf registration statement for resale of the notes or our common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes, if any. We will, however, be required to pay additional interest in respect of the notes under specified circumstances. See "Description of notes—No registration rights; additional interest" for further information.

We do not intend to apply to list the notes on any securities exchange or any automated dealer quotation system. Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "MCHP." The last reported sale price of our common stock on The NASDAQ Global Select Market on February 5, 2015 was \$49.04 per share.

See "Risk factors" beginning on page 10 for a discussion of certain risks that you should consider in connection with an investment in the notes.

We have granted the initial purchasers the right to purchase, exercisable within a 30-day period from the date of this offering memorandum, up to an additional \$225,000,000 principal amount of notes, solely to cover over-allotments, if any.

The notes and the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes, if any, have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or any state securities laws. The notes are being offered and sold only to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act).

We expect that delivery of the notes will be made to investors in book-entry form through The Depository Trust Company on or about February 11, 2015.

Joint Book-Running Managers

J.P. Morgan
BofA Merrill Lynch

BMO Capital Markets

Wells Fargo Securities
HSBC
US Bancorp

Senior Co-Managers

BBVA

DBS Bank Ltd.

Fifth Third Securities

MUFG

SunTrust Robinson Humphrey

Co-Manager

BB&T Capital Markets

Financial Advisor to Microchip Technology Incorporated

J. Wood Capital Advisors

Table of Contents

	Page		Page
Forward-looking statements	ii	Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations	78
Market and industry data	v	Notice to investors	87
Summary	1	Transfer restrictions	89
Risk factors	10	Plan of distribution	91
Use of proceeds	34	Legal matters	96
Capitalization	35	Independent registered public accounting firm	96
Price range of our common stock	37	Available information	96
Dividend policy	38		
Description of notes	39		
Description of capital stock	75		

Forward-looking statements

This offering memorandum and the documents incorporated by reference herein contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). We use words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “plan,” “expect,” “estimate,” “future,” “intend” and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements regarding the following:

- The effects that adverse global economic conditions and fluctuations in the global credit and equity markets may have on our financial condition and results of operations;
- The effects and amount of competitive pricing pressure on our product lines;
- Our ability to moderate future average selling price declines;
- The effect of product mix, capacity utilization, yields, fixed cost absorption, competition and economic conditions on gross margin;
- The amount of, and changes in, demand for our products and those of our customers;
- Our expectation that in the future we will acquire additional businesses that we believe will complement our existing businesses;
- Our expectation that in the future we will enter into joint development agreements or other business or strategic relationships with other companies;
- The level of orders that will be received and shipped within a quarter;
- Our expectation that our inventory levels will be up 3 to 9 days in the March 2015 quarter compared to the December 2014 quarter and that it will allow us to maintain competitive lead times;
- The effect that distributor and customer inventory holding patterns will have on us;
- Our belief that customers recognize our products and brand name and use distributors as an effective supply channel;
- Anticipating increased customer requirements to meet voluntary criteria related to the reduction or elimination of substances in our products;
- Our belief that deferred cost of sales are recorded at their approximate carrying value and will have low risk of material impairment;
- Our belief that our direct sales personnel combined with our distributors provide an effective means of reaching our customer base;
- Our ability to increase the proprietary portion of our analog and interface product lines and the effect of such an increase;
- Our belief that our processes afford us both cost-effective designs in existing and derivative products and greater functionality in new product designs;
- The impact of any supply disruption we may experience;
- Our ability to effectively utilize our facilities at appropriate capacity levels and anticipated costs;
- That we adjust capacity utilization to respond to actual and anticipated business and industry-related conditions;

- That our existing facilities will provide sufficient capacity to respond to increases in demand with modest incremental capital expenditures;
- Our ability to consummate this offering, and the anticipated use of proceeds therefrom;
- The effect of any repurchases of our existing debentures on the market price of our common stock and the value of your notes;
- That manufacturing costs will be reduced by transition to advanced process technologies;
- Our ability to maintain manufacturing yields;
- Continuing our investments in new and enhanced products;
- The cost effectiveness of using our own assembly and test operations;
- Our anticipated level of capital expenditures;
- Continuation and amount of quarterly cash dividends;
- The sufficiency of our existing sources of liquidity to finance anticipated capital expenditures and otherwise meet our anticipated cash requirements, and the effects that our contractual obligations are expected to have on them;
- The impact of seasonality on our business;
- The accuracy of our estimates used in valuing employee equity awards;
- That the resolution of legal actions will not have a material effect on our business, and the accuracy of our assessment of the probability of loss and range of potential loss;
- The recoverability of our deferred tax assets;
- The adequacy of our tax reserves to offset any potential tax liabilities, having the appropriate support for our income tax positions and the accuracy of our estimated tax rate;
- Our belief that the expiration of any tax holidays will not have a material impact on our overall tax expense or effective tax rate;
- Our belief that the estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements are reasonable;
- Our belief that recently issued accounting pronouncements listed in this document will not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements;
- Our actions to vigorously and aggressively defend and protect our intellectual property on a worldwide basis;
- Our ability to obtain patents and intellectual property licenses and minimize the effects of litigation;
- The level of risk we are exposed to for product liability claims or indemnification claims;
- The effect of fluctuations in market interest rates on our income and/or cash flows;
- The effect of fluctuations in currency rates;
- Our belief that any of the unrealized losses in our investment portfolio represent an other-than-temporary impairment and that recovery is not anticipated to occur in the next year;

- That our offshore earnings are considered to be permanently reinvested offshore and that we could determine to repatriate some of our offshore earnings in future periods to fund stockholder dividends, share repurchases, acquisitions or other corporate activities;
- That a significant portion of our future cash generation will be in our foreign subsidiaries;
- Our intention to indefinitely reinvest undistributed earnings of certain non-U.S. subsidiaries in those subsidiaries;
- Our intent to maintain a high-quality investment portfolio that preserves principal, meets liquidity needs, avoids inappropriate concentrations and delivers an appropriate yield; and
- Our ability to collect accounts receivable.

Our actual results could differ materially from the results anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors including those set forth in the section entitled “Risk factors” beginning on page 10, and elsewhere in this offering memorandum and the documents incorporated by reference herein. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We claim the protection of the safe harbor provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended, for all such forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We disclaim any obligation to update information contained in any forward-looking statement.

Market and industry data

Market and industry data throughout this offering memorandum and the documents incorporated herein by reference were obtained from a combination of internal company data, good faith estimates of management, and information from various trade associations and third-party market research firms. While we believe our internal surveys, estimates of management and data from trade associations are reliable, neither we nor the initial purchasers have verified this data with any independent sources. Accordingly, we do not make any representations as to the accuracy or completeness of any third party data, and the initial purchasers do not make any representations as to the accuracy or completeness of any such data. We are not aware of any misstatements regarding market or industry data contained or incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum. However, such market or industry data involves risks and uncertainties and is subject to change based on various factors, including those factors discussed in the “Risk factors” section in this offering memorandum.

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Summary

This summary highlights some basic information contained or incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum. This summary may not contain all of the information that may be important to you and is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information appearing elsewhere or incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum. You should read the entire offering memorandum and the information incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum before making an investment decision. You should pay special attention to the “Risk factors” section beginning on page 10 of this offering memorandum to determine whether an investment in the notes and the underlying common stock is appropriate for you. Except as otherwise indicated and unless the context otherwise requires, the terms “Microchip,” “our company,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Microchip Technology Incorporated and its subsidiaries. Unless otherwise indicated, all information contained in this offering memorandum assumes no exercise of the initial purchasers’ over-allotment option.

Microchip Technology Incorporated

Overview

We develop, manufacture and sell specialized semiconductor products used by our customers for a wide variety of embedded control applications. Our product portfolio comprises general purpose and specialized 8-bit, 16-bit, and 32-bit microcontrollers, a broad spectrum of high-performance linear, mixed-signal, power management, thermal management, RF, safety, security, wired connectivity and wireless connectivity devices, as well as serial EEPROMs, Serial Flash memories, Parallel Flash memories and serial SRAM memories. We also license Flash-IP solutions that are incorporated in a broad range of products. Our synergistic product portfolio targets thousands of applications worldwide and a growing demand for high-performance designs in the automotive, communications, computing, consumer and industrial control markets. Our quality systems are ISO/TS16949 (2009 version) certified.

Our manufacturing operations include wafer fabrication, wafer probe, assembly and test. The ownership of a substantial portion of our manufacturing resources is an important component of our business strategy, enabling us to maintain a high level of manufacturing control, resulting in us being one of the lowest cost producers in the embedded control industry. By owning wafer fabrication facilities and our assembly and test operations, and by employing statistical techniques (statistical process control, designed experiments and wafer level monitoring), we have been able to achieve and maintain high production yields. Direct control over manufacturing resources allows us to shorten our design and production cycles. This control also allows us to capture the wafer manufacturing and a portion of the assembly and testing profit margin. We do outsource a significant portion of our manufacturing requirements to third parties and the amount of our outsourced manufacturing has increased due to our acquisitions of companies that outsource all or substantial portions of their manufacturing.

We employ proprietary design and manufacturing processes in developing our embedded control products. We believe our processes allow us to develop both cost-effective designs in existing and derivative products and to achieve greater functionality in new product designs. While many of our competitors develop and optimize separate processes for their logic and memory product lines, we use a common process technology for both microcontroller and non-volatile memory products. This allows us to more fully leverage our process research and development costs and to deliver new products to market more rapidly. Our engineers utilize advanced computer-aided design (CAD) tools and software to perform circuit design, simulation and layout, and our in-house photomask and wafer fabrication facilities enable us to rapidly verify design techniques by processing test wafers quickly and efficiently.

We are committed to continuing our investment in new and enhanced products, including development systems, and in our design and manufacturing process technologies. We believe these investments are significant factors in maintaining our competitive position. Our current research and development activities focus on the design of new microcontrollers, digital signal controllers, memory, analog and mixed-signal products, Flash-IP systems, new development systems, software and application-specific software libraries. We are also developing new design and process technologies to achieve further cost reductions and performance improvements in our products.

We market and sell our products worldwide primarily through a network of direct sales personnel and distributors. Our direct sales force focuses on a wide variety of strategic accounts in three geographical markets: the Americas, Europe and Asia. We currently maintain sales and technical support centers in major metropolitan areas in all three geographic markets. We believe that a strong technical service presence is essential to the continued development of the embedded control market. Many of our field sales engineers (FSEs), field application engineers (FAEs), and sales management have technical degrees or backgrounds and have been previously employed in high technology environments. We believe that the technical knowledge of our sales force is a key competitive advantage in the sale of our products. The primary mission of our FAE team is to provide technical assistance to customers and to conduct periodic training sessions for the balance of our sales team. FAEs also frequently conduct technical seminars and workshops in major cities around the world. Our licensing division has dedicated sales, technology, design, product, test and reliability personnel that support the requirements of our licensees. Our distributors focus primarily on servicing the product requirements of a broad base of diverse customers. We believe that distributors provide an effective means of reaching this broad and diverse customer base.

Recent developments

On February 4, 2015, Microchip entered into an amendment and restatement agreement pursuant to which the Credit Agreement, dated as of June 27, 2013 (the "Original Credit Agreement"), by and among Microchip, the lenders from time to time party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, was amended and restated in its entirety (as so amended and restated, the "Amended Credit Agreement"). The Amended Credit Agreement provides for an approximately \$2.5 billion revolving loan facility, with a \$125.0 million foreign currency sublimit, a \$25.0 million letter of credit sublimit and a \$25.0 million swingline loan sublimit. The revolving loan facility is comprised of an approximately \$344.4 million tranche of revolving loan commitments that terminate on June 27, 2018 and a \$2.16 billion tranche of revolving loan commitments that terminate on February 4, 2020. Upon the closing of the Amended Credit Agreement, after giving effect to the borrowings made on the closing date under the Amended Credit Agreement, Microchip had outstanding approximately \$963.3 million in revolving loans, a portion of which was used to repay in full the outstanding term loans under the Original Credit Agreement. Among other things, the Amended Credit Agreement amended the financial covenants under the Original Credit Agreement to provide for an increase in the maximum total leverage ratio if certain conditions are met and to add a senior leverage ratio, and amended a covenant to permit Microchip to prepay, repurchase or otherwise acquire for value its 2.125% Junior Subordinated Convertible Debentures due 2037 (the "existing debentures") with the net proceeds of the notes.

Company information

Microchip was incorporated in Delaware in 1989. Our executive offices are located at 2355 West Chandler Boulevard, Chandler, Arizona, 85224-6199 and our telephone number is (480) 792-7200. Our website address is www.microchip.com. Information contained on, or that can be accessed through, our website is not incorporated by reference into this offering memorandum. Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "MCHP".

The offering

The summary below describes the principal terms of the notes. Certain of the terms and conditions described below are subject to important limitations and exceptions. The “Description of notes” and “Transfer restrictions” sections of this offering memorandum contain a more detailed description of the terms and conditions of the notes. As used in this section, “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to Microchip Technology Incorporated and not to its consolidated subsidiaries.

Issuer	Microchip Technology Incorporated, a Delaware corporation.
Securities	\$1,500,000,000 principal amount of 1.625% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2025 (<i>plus</i> up to an additional \$225,000,000 principal amount pursuant to the initial purchasers’ over-allotment option).
Maturity	February 15, 2025, unless earlier repurchased or converted.
Interest	1.625% per year. Interest will accrue from February 11, 2015 and will be payable semiannually in arrears on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning on August 15, 2015. We will pay additional interest, if any, at our election as the sole remedy relating to the failure to comply with our reporting obligations as described under “Description of notes—Events of default” and under the circumstances described under “Description of notes—No registration rights; additional interest.”
Conversion rights	<p> Holders may convert all or any portion of their notes, in multiples of \$1,000 principal amount, at their option at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding November 15, 2024 only under the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• during any fiscal quarter commencing after the fiscal quarter ending on June 30, 2015 (and only during such fiscal quarter), if the last reported sale price of the common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the base conversion price on each applicable trading day;• during the five business day period after any 10 consecutive trading day period (the “measurement period”) in which the “trading price” (as defined under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Conversion upon satisfaction of trading price condition”) per \$1,000 principal amount of notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate on each such trading day; or• upon the occurrence of specified corporate events described under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Conversion upon specified corporate events.” <p>On or after November 15, 2024 until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders may</p>

convert all or any portion of their notes, in multiples of \$1,000 principal amount, at the option of the holder regardless of the foregoing circumstances.

The base conversion rate for the notes is initially 14.5654 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (equivalent to an initial base conversion price of approximately \$68.66 per share of common stock), subject to adjustment as described in this offering memorandum.

Upon conversion of a note, we will pay or deliver, as the case may be, cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, at our election, based on a daily conversion rate fraction calculated on a proportionate basis for each trading day in the applicable 50 trading day observation period. If, on any trading day during the applicable 50 trading day observation period, the daily VWAP (as defined in this offering memorandum under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Settlement upon conversion”) of our common stock is less than or equal to the base conversion price, the conversion rate for such day will equal the base conversion rate, subject to adjustment if certain events occur. If, on any trading day during the relevant observation period, the daily VWAP of our common stock exceeds the base conversion price, the conversion rate for such trading day will be determined by a formula resulting in the conversion rate for such day being increased, provided that it does not exceed 2.0% of 20.3915 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to adjustment in the same manner as the base conversion rate.

In addition, following certain corporate events that occur prior to the maturity date, we will increase the base conversion rate for a holder who elects to convert its notes in connection with such a corporate event in certain circumstances as described under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change.” For the avoidance of doubt, solely with respect to any adjustment to the base conversion rate for notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change, the base conversion price shall not be adjusted for purposes of the formula used to determine the conversion rate described in the immediately preceding paragraph.

In no event will the conversion rate per \$1,000 principal amount of notes exceed 20.3915 shares of common stock (subject to certain adjustments in the base conversion rate) for holders who convert their notes following certain corporate events as described in the immediately preceding paragraph and/or due to the application of the increase to the base conversion rate described above if the daily VWAP of our common stock exceeds the base conversion price.

You will not receive any additional cash payment or additional shares representing accrued and unpaid interest, if any, upon conversion of a note, except in limited circumstances. Instead, interest will be deemed to be paid by the cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock paid or delivered, as the case may be, to you upon conversion of a note.

No redemption We may not redeem the notes prior to the maturity date and no “sinking fund” is provided for the notes, which means that we are not required to redeem or retire the notes periodically.

Fundamental change If we undergo a “fundamental change” (as defined in this offering memorandum under “Description of notes—Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes”), subject to certain conditions, holders may require us to repurchase for cash all or part of their notes in principal amounts of \$1,000 or a multiple thereof. The fundamental change repurchase price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased, *plus* accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. See “Description of notes—Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes.”

Subordination The notes will be our general unsecured obligations and will be subordinated in right of payment to our senior debt, which will include all amounts under our Amended Credit Agreement. The notes will: rank senior to our indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes (such as our outstanding existing debentures); rank equal in right of payment to any of our indebtedness that is not so subordinated (other than our senior debt); be effectively junior in right of payment to any of our secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; and be structurally junior to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of our subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2014, after giving effect to the Amended Credit Agreement, we would have had \$2,131.3 million of indebtedness outstanding, and the aggregate amount of indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries was approximately \$210.6 million, excluding intercompany liabilities and liabilities of a type not required to be reflected on the balance sheet of such subsidiaries in accordance with GAAP. After giving effect to the Amended Credit Agreement, we would have had \$981.3 million of indebtedness that would have been designated as senior debt outstanding as of December 31, 2014.

Use of proceeds We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$1.47 billion (or \$1.69 billion if the initial purchasers exercise their over-allotment option in full), after deducting fees and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

We intend to use approximately \$1,136.5 million of the net proceeds from this offering to repurchase approximately \$575.0 million aggregate principal amount of our existing debentures concurrently with this offering through one of the initial purchasers as our agent. The remaining net proceeds will be used to reduce borrowings under our Amended Credit Agreement. See “Use of proceeds.”

No registration rights; additional amounts We do not intend to file a shelf registration statement for the resale of the notes or the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes, if any. As a result, holders may only resell the notes or shares of common stock issued upon

conversion of the notes, if any, pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, and other applicable securities laws.

If, at any time during the six-month period beginning on, and including, the date that is six months after the last date of original issuance of the notes, we fail to timely file any document or report that we are required to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), as applicable (after giving effect to all applicable grace periods thereunder and other than reports on Form 8-K), or the notes are not otherwise freely tradable by holders other than our affiliates or holders that were our affiliates at any time during the three months immediately preceding (as a result of restrictions pursuant to U.S. securities laws or the terms of the indenture or the notes), we will pay additional interest on the notes at a rate equal to 0.50% per annum of the principal amount of the notes outstanding for each day during such period for which our failure to file has occurred and is continuing or the notes are not otherwise freely tradable by holders other than our affiliates (or holders that have been our affiliates at any time during the three months immediately preceding) without restrictions pursuant to U.S. securities laws or the terms of the indenture or the notes.

Further, if, and for so long as, the restrictive legend on the notes has not been removed, the notes are assigned a restricted CUSIP number or the notes are not otherwise freely tradable by holders other than our affiliates or holders that were our affiliates at any time during the three months immediately preceding (without restrictions pursuant to U.S. securities laws or the terms of the indenture or the notes) as of the 375th day after the last date of original issuance of the notes, we will pay additional interest on the notes at a rate equal to 0.50% per annum of the principal amount of notes outstanding until the restrictive legend has been removed from the notes, the notes are assigned an unrestricted CUSIP number and the notes are freely tradable as described above by holders other than our affiliates (or holders that were our affiliates at any time during the three months immediately preceding).

Any additional interest that we are required to pay pursuant to the two immediately preceding paragraphs will be payable in arrears on each interest payment date following accrual in the same manner as regular interest on the notes. See “Description of notes—No registration rights; additional interest.”

Book-entry form

The notes will be issued in book-entry form and will be represented by permanent global certificates deposited with, or on behalf of, The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) and registered in the name of a nominee of DTC. Beneficial interests in any of the notes will be shown on, and transfers will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee and any such interest may not be exchanged for certificated securities, except in limited circumstances.

**Transfer restrictions;
absence of a public market
for the notes**

We have not registered the notes or the shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of the notes, if any, under the Securities Act and these notes and shares are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale. See “Transfer restrictions.”

The notes are new securities and there is currently no established market for the notes. Accordingly, we cannot assure you as to the development or liquidity of any market for the notes. The initial purchasers have advised us that they currently intend to make a market in the notes. However, they are not obligated to do so, and they may discontinue any market making with respect to the notes without notice. We do not intend to apply for a listing of the notes on any securities exchange or any automated dealer quotation system.

**U.S. federal income tax
consequences**

For the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the holding, disposition and conversion of the notes, and the holding and disposition of shares of our common stock, see “Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations.”

**NASDAQ Global Select
market symbol for our
common stock**

Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “MCHP.”

**Trustee, paying agent and
conversion agent**

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.

Summary consolidated financial information

The summary consolidated statement of operations data below for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, and the summary consolidated balance sheet data as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements that are incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum, and are qualified by reference to such financial statements. The summary consolidated statement of operations data below for the nine month periods ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the summary consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2014, have been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements that are incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum. In the opinion of management, such unaudited interim financial data contains all adjustments necessary for the fair statement of our financial position and results of operations as of and for such periods. Our historical results, including our operating results for the nine months ended December 31, 2014, are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the full fiscal year ending March 31, 2015 or any future period. The data should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the consolidated financial statements, related notes and other financial information incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum.

	Fiscal year ended March 31,			Nine months ended December 31,	
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013
(In thousands, except per share data)					
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales	\$1,931,217	\$1,581,623	\$1,383,176	\$1,603,829	\$1,437,833
Cost of sales(1)	802,474	743,164	583,882	687,897	599,676
Gross profit	1,128,743	838,459	799,294	915,932	838,157
Operating expenses:					
Research and development(1)	305,043	254,723	182,650	261,881	227,680
Selling, general and administrative(1)	267,278	216,471	208,328	207,037	201,934
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	94,534	111,537	10,963	129,659	73,225
Special charges	3,024	32,175	837	2,082	2,491
	669,879	659,906	402,778	600,659	505,330
Operating income	458,864	178,553	396,516	315,273	332,827
Losses on equity method investments	(177)	(617)	(195)	(129)	(211)
Other income (expense):					
Interest income	16,485	15,560	17,992	14,197	12,176
Interest expense	(48,716)	(40,915)	(34,266)	(41,920)	(36,755)
Other income (expense), net	5,898	(404)	(352)	(3,535)	6,093
Income before income taxes	432,354	152,177	379,695	283,886	314,130
Income tax provision	37,073	24,788	42,990	17,141	30,344
Net income	\$ 395,281	\$ 127,389	\$ 336,705	\$ 266,745	\$ 283,786
Basic net income per common share	\$ 1.99	\$ 0.65	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.43
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 1.82	\$ 0.62	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.31
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 1.417	\$ 1.406	\$ 1.390	\$ 1.0680	\$ 1.0620
Basic common shares outstanding	198,291	194,595	191,283	200,673	197,845
Diluted common shares outstanding	217,630	205,776	203,519	224,433	215,943
(1) Includes share-based compensation expense as follows:					
Cost of sales	\$ 7,340	\$ 8,234	\$ 5,648	\$ 6,985	\$ 5,674
Research and development	24,554	22,178	14,719	20,645	18,762
Selling, general and administrative	21,893	27,603	17,922	15,783	16,939

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013	As of December 31, 2014
			(In thousands)
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:			
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$1,344,785	\$1,578,597	\$1,122,458
Other current assets	20,238	67,358	42,697
Total assets	4,067,630	3,851,405	4,628,917
Total long-term liabilities	1,596,090	1,576,324	1,993,553
Stockholders' equity	2,135,461	1,933,470	2,256,289

Risk factors

Investing in the notes and our common stock involves risks. You should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information contained or incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum before making an investment decision. The risks and uncertainties described below and in our other filings with the SEC incorporated by reference herein are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also adversely affect us. If any of the following risks occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially harmed.

Risks related to our business

Our operating results are impacted by global economic conditions and may fluctuate in the future due to a number of factors that could reduce our net sales and profitability.

Our operating results are affected by a wide variety of factors that could reduce our net sales and profitability, many of which are beyond our control. Some of the factors that may affect our operating results include:

- general economic, industry or political conditions in the U.S. or internationally;
- changes in demand or market acceptance of our products and products of our customers, and market fluctuations in the industries into which such products are sold;
- changes in utilization of our manufacturing capacity and fluctuations in manufacturing yields;
- changes or fluctuations in customer order patterns and seasonality;
- our ability to secure sufficient wafer foundry, assembly and testing capacity;
- our ability to ramp our factory capacity to meet customer demand;
- the mix of inventory we hold and our ability to satisfy orders from our inventory;
- levels of inventories held by our customers;
- risk of excess and obsolete inventories;
- our ability to realize the expected benefits of our acquisitions;
- changes in tax regulations and policies in the U.S. and other countries in which we do business;
- competitive developments including pricing pressures;
- unauthorized copying of our products resulting in pricing pressure and loss of sales;
- availability of raw materials and equipment;
- the level of orders that are received and can be shipped in a quarter;
- the level of sell-through of our products through distribution;
- fluctuations in our mix of product sales;
- announcements of significant acquisitions by us or our competitors;
- disruptions in our business or our customers' businesses due to terrorist activity, armed conflict, war, worldwide oil prices and supply, public health concerns, natural disasters or disruptions in the transportation system;

- constrained availability from other electronic suppliers impacting our customers' ability to ship their products, which in turn may adversely impact our sales to those customers;
- costs and outcomes of any current or future tax audits or any litigation involving intellectual property, customers or other issues;
- fluctuations in commodity prices; and
- property damage or other losses, whether or not covered by insurance.

We believe that period-to-period comparisons of our operating results are not necessarily meaningful and that you should not rely upon any such comparisons as indications of our future performance. In future periods, our operating results may fall below our public guidance or the expectations of public market analysts and investors, which would likely have a negative effect on the price of our common stock and the value of your notes. Adverse global economic conditions, the subsequent economic recovery and uncertainty surrounding the strength and duration of such recovery have caused our operating results to fluctuate significantly and make comparability between periods less meaningful.

Our operating results will suffer if we ineffectively utilize our manufacturing capacity or fail to maintain manufacturing yields.

The manufacture and assembly of integrated circuits, particularly non-volatile, erasable CMOS memory and logic devices such as those that we produce, are complex processes. These processes are sensitive to a wide variety of factors, including the level of contaminants in the manufacturing environment, impurities in the materials used, the performance of our wafer fabrication and assembly and test personnel and equipment, and other quality issues. As is typical in the semiconductor industry, we have from time to time experienced lower than anticipated manufacturing yields. Our operating results will suffer if we are unable to maintain yields at approximately the current levels. This could include delays in the recognition of revenue, loss of revenue or future orders, and customer-imposed penalties for our failure to meet contractual shipment deadlines. Our operating results are also adversely affected when we operate at less than optimal capacity. For example, in the third quarter of fiscal 2012, we reduced wafer starts in both Fab 2 and Fab 4 to help control inventory balances in response to a slowdown in global economic conditions. We continued with the reduced level of wafer starts through the first quarter of fiscal 2013. These actions had a negative impact on our gross profit. We further reduced the wafer starts in our fabs in late September 2012 and again during the quarter ended December 31, 2012 which continued to negatively impact our gross profit through the March 2013 quarter. We increased wafer starts modestly throughout fiscal 2014 and the first nine months of fiscal 2015. We operated at normal capacity levels in the December 2014 quarter.

We are dependent on orders that are received and shipped in the same quarter and therefore have limited visibility to future product shipments.

Our net sales in any given quarter depend upon a combination of shipments from backlog, and customer orders that are both received and shipped in that same quarter, which we refer to as turns orders. We measure turns orders at the beginning of a quarter based on the orders needed to meet the shipment targets that we set entering the quarter. Historically, we have relied on our ability to respond quickly to customer orders as part of our competitive strategy, resulting in customers placing orders with relatively short delivery schedules. Shorter lead times generally mean that turns orders as a percentage of our business are relatively high in any particular quarter and reduce our backlog visibility on future product shipments. Turns orders correlate to overall semiconductor industry conditions and product lead times. Because turns orders are difficult to predict, varying levels of turns orders make it more difficult to forecast net sales. As a significant portion of our products are manufactured at foundries, foundry lead times may affect our ability to satisfy certain turns orders. If we do not achieve a sufficient level of turns orders in a particular quarter relative to our revenue targets, our revenue and operating results will likely suffer.

Intense competition in the markets we serve may lead to pricing pressures, reduced sales of our products or reduced market share.

The semiconductor industry is intensely competitive and has been characterized by price erosion and rapid technological change. We compete with major domestic and international semiconductor companies, many of which have greater market recognition and substantially greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution and other resources than we do. We may be unable to compete successfully in the future, which could harm our business. Our ability to compete successfully depends on a number of factors both within and outside our control, including, but not limited to:

- the quality, performance, reliability, features, ease of use, pricing and diversity of our products;
- our success in designing and manufacturing new products including those implementing new technologies;
- the rate at which customers incorporate our products into their own applications and the success of such applications;
- the rate at which the markets that we serve redesign and change their own products;
- changes in demand in the markets that we serve and the overall rate of growth or contraction of such markets, including but not limited to the automotive, personal computing and consumer electronics markets;
- product introductions by our competitors;
- the number, nature and success of our competitors in a given market;
- our ability to obtain adequate foundry and assembly and test capacity and supplies of raw materials and other supplies at acceptable prices;
- our ability to protect our products and processes by effective utilization of intellectual property rights;
- our ability to remain price competitive against companies that have copied our proprietary product lines, especially in countries where intellectual property rights protection is difficult to achieve and maintain;
- our ability to address the needs of our customers; and
- general market and economic conditions.

Historically, average selling prices in the semiconductor industry decrease over the life of any particular product. The overall average selling prices of our microcontroller and proprietary analog, interface and mixed signal products have remained relatively constant, while average selling prices of our memory and non-proprietary analog, interface and mixed signal products have declined over time.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, modest pricing declines in certain of our more mature proprietary product lines, primarily due to competitive conditions. We have been able to moderate average selling price declines in many of our proprietary product lines by continuing to introduce new products with more features and higher prices. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so in the future. We have experienced in the past, and expect to continue to experience in the future, varying degrees of competitive pricing pressures in our memory and non-proprietary analog, interface and mixed signal products. We may be unable to maintain average selling prices for our products as a result of increased pricing pressure in the future, which could adversely impact our operating results.

We are dependent on wafer foundries and other contractors to perform key manufacturing functions for us, and our licensees of our SuperFlash and other technologies also rely on foundries and other contractors.

We rely on outside wafer foundries for a significant portion of our wafer fabrication needs. Specifically, in the nine months ended December 31, 2014, approximately 40% of our net sales came from products that were

produced at outside wafer foundries. We also use several contractors located in Asia for a portion of the assembly and testing of our products. Our reliance on third party contractors and foundries increased as a result of our acquisitions of SMSC in August 2012, Supertex in April 2014 and ISSC in July 2014. Although we own the majority of our manufacturing resources, the disruption or termination of any of our contractors could harm our business and operating results.

Our use of third parties somewhat reduces our control over the subcontracted portions of our business. Our future operating results could suffer if any contractor were to experience financial, operational or production difficulties or situations when demand exceeds capacity, or if they were unable to maintain manufacturing yields, assembly and test yields and costs at approximately their current levels, or if they were to experience political upheaval or infrastructure disruption. If these third parties are unable or unwilling to timely deliver products or services conforming to our quality standards, we may not be able to qualify additional manufacturing sources for our products in a timely manner, on terms favorable to us, or at all. Additionally, these subcontractors could abandon fabrication processes that are important to us, or fail to adopt advanced manufacturing technologies that we desire to control costs. In any such event, we could experience an interruption in production, an increase in manufacturing and production costs or a decline in product reliability, and our business and operating results could be adversely affected. Further, use of subcontractors increases opportunities for potential misappropriation of our intellectual property.

Certain of our SuperFlash and other technology licensees also rely on outside wafer foundries for wafer fabrication services. If our licensees were to experience any disruption in supply from wafer foundries, this would reduce the revenue we receive in our technology licensing business and would harm our operating results.

Our operating results are impacted by both seasonality and the wide fluctuations of supply and demand in the semiconductor industry.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by seasonality and wide fluctuations of supply and demand. Since a significant portion of our revenue is from consumer markets and international sales, our business is subject to seasonally lower revenues in the third and fourth quarters of our fiscal year. However, broad fluctuations in our overall business, changes in semiconductor industry and global economic conditions and our acquisition activity can have a more significant impact on our results than seasonality. As a result, in periods when these broad fluctuations, changes in business conditions or acquisitions occur, it is difficult to assess the impact of seasonal factors on our business. The semiconductor industry has also experienced significant economic downturns, characterized by diminished product demand and production over-capacity. We have sought to reduce our exposure to this industry cyclically by selling proprietary products, that cannot be easily or quickly replaced, to a geographically diverse customer base across a broad range of market segments. However, we have experienced substantial period-to-period fluctuations in operating results and expect, in the future, to experience period-to-period fluctuations in operating results due to general industry or economic conditions.

Our business is dependent on selling through distributors.

Sales through distributors accounted for approximately 52% of our net sales for the first nine months of fiscal 2015 and approximately 53% in fiscal 2014. We do not have long-term agreements with our distributors and we and our distributors may each terminate our relationship with little or no advance notice.

Any future adverse conditions in the U.S. or global economies or in the U.S. or global credit markets could materially impact the operations of our distributors. Any deterioration in the financial condition of our distributors or any disruption in the operations of our distributors could adversely impact the flow of our products to our end customers and adversely impact our results of operation. In addition, during an industry or economic downturn, it is possible there will be an oversupply of products and a decrease in sell-through of our

products by our distributors which could reduce our net sales in a given period and result in an increase in inventory returns. Violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or similar laws, by our distributors or other channel partners could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Our success depends on our ability to introduce new products on a timely basis.

Our future operating results depend on our ability to develop and timely introduce new products that compete effectively on the basis of price and performance and which address customer requirements. The success of our new product introductions depends on various factors, including, but not limited to:

- proper new product selection;
- timely completion and introduction of new product designs;
- procurement of licenses for intellectual property rights from third parties under commercially reasonable terms;
- timely filing and protection of intellectual property rights for new product designs;
- availability of development and support tools and collateral literature that make complex new products easy for engineers to understand and use; and
- market acceptance of our customers' end products.

Because our products are complex, we have experienced delays from time to time in completing new product development. In addition, our new products may not receive or maintain substantial market acceptance. We may be unable to timely design, develop and introduce competitive products, which could adversely impact our future operating results.

Our success also depends upon our ability to develop and implement new design and process technologies. Semiconductor design and process technologies are subject to rapid technological change and require significant R&D expenditures. We and other companies in the industry have, from time to time, experienced difficulties in effecting transitions to advanced process technologies and, consequently, have suffered reduced manufacturing yields or delays in product deliveries. Our future operating results could be adversely affected if any transition to future process technologies is substantially delayed or inefficiently implemented.

Our technology licensing business exposes us to various risks.

Our technology licensing business is based on our SuperFlash and other technologies. The success of our licensing business depends on the continued market acceptance of these technologies and on our ability to further develop and enhance such technologies and to introduce new technologies in the future. To be successful, any such technology must be able to be repeatably implemented by licensees, provide satisfactory yield rates, address licensee and customer requirements, and perform competitively. The success of our technology licensing business depends on various other factors, including, but not limited to:

- proper identification of licensee requirements;
- timely development and introduction of new or enhanced technology;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property rights for our licensed technology;
- our ability to limit our liability and indemnification obligations to licensees;
- availability of sufficient development and support services to assist licensees in their design and manufacture of products integrating our technology;

- availability of foundry licensees with sufficient capacity to support OEM production; and
- market acceptance of our customers' end products.

Because our licensed technologies are complex, there may be delays from time to time in developing and enhancing such technologies. There can be no assurance that our existing or any enhanced or new technology will achieve or maintain substantial market acceptance. Our licensees may experience disruptions in production or lower than expected production levels which would adversely affect the revenue that we receive from them. Our technology license agreements generally include an indemnification clause that indemnifies the licensee against liability and damages (including legal defense costs) arising from intellectual property matters. We could be exposed to substantial liability for claims or damages related to intellectual property matters or indemnification claims. Any claim, with or without merit, could result in significant legal fees and require significant attention from our management. Any of the foregoing issues may adversely impact the success of our licensing business and adversely affect our future operating results.

We may not fully realize the anticipated benefits of our completed or future acquisitions or divestitures.

We have acquired, and expect in the future to acquire, additional businesses that we believe will complement or augment our existing businesses. In this regard, in July 2014, we completed our acquisition of a controlling interest of ISSC; in April 2014, we completed our acquisition of Supertex; and in August 2012, we completed our acquisition of SMSC. The integration process for our acquisitions may be complex, costly and time consuming and include unanticipated issues, expenses and liabilities. We may not be able to successfully or profitably integrate, operate, maintain and manage any newly acquired operations or employees. We may not be able to maintain uniform standards, procedures and policies and we may be unable to realize the expected synergies and cost savings from the integration. There may be increased risk due to integrating financial reporting and internal control systems. We may have difficulty in developing, manufacturing and marketing the products of a newly acquired company, or in growing the business at the rate we anticipate. Following an acquisition, we may not achieve the revenue or net income levels that justify the acquisition. We may suffer loss of key employees, customers and strategic partners of acquired companies and it may be difficult to implement our corporate culture at acquired companies. We may be subject to claims from terminated employees, shareholders of acquired companies and other third parties related to the transaction. Acquisitions may also result in one-time charges (such as acquisition-related expenses, write-offs, restructuring charges, or future impairment of goodwill), contingent liabilities, adverse tax consequences, additional stock-based compensation expense and other charges that adversely affect our operating results. Additionally, we may fund acquisitions of new businesses or strategic alliances by utilizing cash, borrowings under our Amended Credit Agreement, raising debt, issuing shares of common stock, or other mechanisms.

Further, if we decide to sell assets or a business, we may encounter difficulty in finding or completing divestiture opportunities or alternative exit strategies on acceptable terms or in a timely manner. These circumstances could delay the achievement of our strategic objectives or cause us to incur additional expenses with respect to a business that we want to dispose of, or we may dispose of a business at a price or on terms that are less favorable than we had anticipated. Even following a divestiture, we may be contractually obligated with respect to certain continuing obligations to customers, vendors or other third parties and such obligations may have a material adverse impact on our results of operation and financial condition.

In addition to acquisitions, we have in the past, and expect in the future, to enter into joint development agreements or other business or strategic relationships with other companies. These transactions are subject to a number of risks similar to those we face with our acquisitions including our ability to realize the expected benefits of any such transaction, to successfully market and sell any products resulting from such transactions or to successfully integrate any technology developed through such transactions.

We may lose sales if our suppliers of raw materials and equipment fail to meet our needs.

Our semiconductor manufacturing operations require raw and processed materials and equipment that must meet exacting standards. We generally have more than one source for these supplies, but there are only a limited number of suppliers capable of delivering various materials and equipment that meet our standards. The materials and equipment necessary for our business could become more difficult to obtain as worldwide use of semiconductors in product applications increases. Additionally, consolidation in our supply chain due to mergers and acquisitions may reduce the number of suppliers or change the relationships that we have with our suppliers. This could impair sourcing flexibility or increase costs. We have experienced supply shortages from time to time in the past, and on occasion our suppliers have told us they need more time than expected to fill our orders or that they will no longer support certain equipment with updates or spare and replacement parts. An interruption of any materials or equipment sources, or the lack of supplier support for a particular piece of equipment, could harm our business.

We are exposed to various risks related to legal proceedings or claims.

We are currently, and in the future may be, involved in legal proceedings or claims regarding patent infringement, other intellectual property rights, contracts and other matters. As is typical in the semiconductor industry, we receive notifications from customers or licensees from time to time who believe that we owe them indemnification or other obligations related to infringement claims made against us, our customers or our licensees by third parties. These legal proceedings and claims, even if meritless, could result in substantial costs to us and divert our resources. If we are not able to resolve a claim, settle a matter, obtain necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms, reengineer our products or processes to avoid infringement and/or successfully prosecute or defend our position, we could incur uninsured liability in any of them, be required to take an appropriate charge to operations, be enjoined from selling a material portion of our products or using certain processes, suffer a reduction or elimination in the value of our inventories, and our business, financial condition or results of operations could be harmed.

It is also possible that from time to time we may be subject to claims related to the manufacture, performance or use of our products. These claims may be due to injuries or environmental exposures related to manufacturing, a product's nonconformance to our specifications, or specifications agreed upon with the customer, changes in our manufacturing processes, or unexpected customer system issues due to the integration of our products or insufficient design or testing by our customers. We could incur significant expenses related to such matters, including, but not limited to:

- costs related to writing off the value of our inventory of nonconforming products;
- recalling nonconforming products;
- providing support services, product replacements, or modifications to products and the defense of such claims;
- diversion of resources from other projects;
- lost revenue or a delay in the recognition of revenue due to cancellation of orders and unpaid receivables;
- customer imposed fines or penalties for failure to meet contractual requirements; and
- a requirement to pay damages.

Because the systems into which our products are integrated have a higher cost of goods than the products we sell, our expenses and damages may be significantly higher than the sales and profits we received from the products involved. While we specifically exclude consequential damages in our standard terms and conditions,

certain of our contracts may not exclude such liabilities. Further, our ability to avoid such liabilities may be limited by applicable law. We do have liability insurance which covers certain damages arising out of product defects, but we do not expect that insurance will cover all claims or be of a sufficient amount to fully protect against such claims. Costs or payments we may make in connection with these customer claims may adversely affect the results of our operations.

Further, we sell to customers in industries such as automotive, aerospace, and medical, where failure of the systems in which our products are integrated could cause damage to property or persons. We may be subject to claims if our products, or the integration of our products, cause system failures. We will face increased exposure to claims if there are substantial increases in either the volume of our sales into these applications or the frequency of system failures integrating our products.

Failure to adequately protect our intellectual property could result in lost revenue or market opportunities.

Our ability to obtain patents, licenses and other intellectual property rights covering our products and manufacturing processes is important for our success. To that end, we have acquired certain patents and patent licenses and intend to continue to seek patents on our technology and manufacturing processes. The process of seeking patent protection can be long and expensive, and patents may not be issued from currently pending or future applications. In addition, our existing and new patents, trademarks and copyrights that issue may not have sufficient scope or strength to provide meaningful protection or commercial advantage to us. We may be subject to, or may ourselves initiate, interference proceedings in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, patent offices of a foreign country or U.S. or foreign courts, which can require significant financial and management resources. In addition, the laws of certain foreign countries do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the U.S. Infringement of our intellectual property rights by a third party could result in uncompensated lost market and revenue opportunities for us. Although we continue to vigorously and aggressively defend and protect our intellectual property on a worldwide basis, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in our endeavors.

Our operating results may be adversely impacted if economic conditions impact the financial viability of our licensees, customers, distributors, or suppliers.

We regularly review the financial performance of our licensees, customers, distributors and suppliers. However, any downturn in global economic conditions may adversely impact the financial viability of our licensees, customers, distributors or suppliers. The financial failure of a large licensee, customer or distributor, an important supplier, or a group thereof, could have an adverse impact on our operating results and could result in our not being able to collect our accounts receivable balances, higher reserves for doubtful accounts, write-offs for accounts receivable, and higher operating costs as a percentage of revenues.

We are highly dependent on foreign sales and operations, which exposes us to foreign political and economic risks.

Sales to foreign customers account for a substantial portion of our net sales. During the first nine months fiscal 2015, approximately 84% of our net sales were made to foreign customers, including 28% in China. During fiscal 2014, approximately 84% of our net sales were made to foreign customers, including 29% in China. A strong position in the Chinese market is a key component of our global growth strategy. The market for integrated circuit products in China is highly competitive, and both international and domestic competitors are aggressively seeking to increase their market share. Increased competition or economic weakness in the China market may make it difficult for us to achieve our desired sales volumes in China. We purchase a substantial portion of our raw materials and equipment from foreign suppliers. In addition, we own product assembly and testing facilities near Bangkok, Thailand, which has experienced periods of political instability in the past. From time to time, Thailand has also experienced periods of severe flooding. There can be no assurance that any

future flooding or political instability in Thailand would not have a material adverse impact on our operations. We use various foreign contractors for a significant portion of our assembly and testing and wafer fabrication requirements. Substantially all of our finished goods inventory is maintained in Thailand.

Our reliance on foreign operations, foreign suppliers, maintenance of substantially all of our finished goods inventory at foreign locations and significant foreign sales exposes us to foreign political and economic risks, including, but not limited to:

- political, social and economic instability;
- economic uncertainty in the worldwide markets served by us;
- public health conditions;
- trade restrictions and changes in tariffs;
- import and export license requirements and restrictions;
- changes in rules and laws related to taxes, environmental, health and safety, technical standards and consumer protection in various jurisdictions;
- difficulties in staffing and managing international operations;
- employment regulations;
- disruptions in international transport or delivery;
- difficulties in collecting receivables and longer payment cycles;
- currency fluctuations and foreign exchange regulations; and
- potentially adverse tax consequences.

If any of these risks materialize, or are worse than we anticipate, our sales could decrease and our operating results could suffer.

We do not typically have long-term contracts with our customers, but where we do, certain terms of such contracts expose us to risks and liabilities.

We do not typically enter into long-term contracts with our customers and we cannot be certain about future order levels from our customers. When we do enter into customer contracts, the contract is generally cancelable at the convenience of the customer. Even though we had approximately 88,000 customers and our ten largest direct customers made up approximately 10% of our total revenue for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2014, cancellation of customer contracts could have an adverse impact on our revenue and profits.

We have entered into contracts with certain customers that differ from our standard terms of sale. Further, as a result of our acquisitions of SMSC and Supertex, we inherited certain customer contracts that differ from our standard terms of sale. For several of the significant markets that we sell into, such as the automotive and personal computer markets, our current or potential customers may possess significant leverage over us in negotiating the terms and conditions of supply as a result of their market size and position. For example, under certain contracts we may commit to supply specific quantities of products on scheduled delivery dates, or agree to extend our obligations for certain liabilities such as warranties or indemnification for quality issues or claims of intellectual property infringement. If we are unable to supply the customer as required under the contract, the customer may incur additional production costs, lost revenues due to subsequent delays in their own manufacturing schedule, or quality-related issues. We may be liable for the customer's costs, expenses and

damages associated with their claims and we may be obligated to defend the customer against claims of intellectual property infringement and pay the associated legal fees. While we try to limit the number of contracts that we sign which contain such special provisions, manage the risks underlying such liabilities, and set caps on our liability exposure, sometimes we are not able to do so. In order to win important designs, avoid losing business to competitors, maintain existing business, or be permitted to bid on new business, we have been, and may in the future be, forced to agree to uncapped liability for such items as intellectual property infringement or confidentiality. Such provisions expose us to risk of liability far exceeding the purchase price of the products we sell under such contracts, the lifetime revenues we receive from such products, or various forms of potential consequential damages. These significant additional risks could result in a material adverse impact on our results of operation and financial condition.

We must attract and retain qualified personnel to be successful, and competition for qualified personnel can be intense.

Our success depends upon the efforts and abilities of our senior management, engineering, manufacturing and other personnel. The competition for qualified engineering and management personnel can be intense. We may be unsuccessful in retaining our existing key personnel or in attracting and retaining additional key personnel that we require. The loss of the services of one or more of our key personnel or the inability to add key personnel could harm our business. The loss of, or any inability to attract personnel, even if not key personnel, if experienced in sufficient numbers could harm our business. We have no employment agreements with any member of our senior management team.

Business interruptions to our operations or the operations of our key vendors, subcontractors, licensees or customers, whether due to natural disasters or other events, could harm our business.

Operations at any of our facilities, at the facilities of any of our wafer fabrication or assembly and test subcontractors, or at any of our significant vendors or customers may be disrupted for reasons beyond our control. These reasons may include work stoppages, power loss, incidents of terrorism or security risk, political instability, public health issues, telecommunications, transportation or other infrastructure failure, radioactive contamination, fire, earthquake, floods, volcanic eruptions or other natural disasters. We have taken steps to mitigate the impact of some of these events should they occur; however, we cannot be certain that our actions will be effective to avoid a significant impact on our business in the event of a disaster or other business interruption.

In particular, Thailand has experienced periods of severe flooding in recent years. While our facilities in Thailand have continued to operate normally, there can be no assurance that any future flooding in Thailand would not have a material adverse impact on our operations. If operations at any of our facilities, or our subcontractors' facilities are interrupted, we may not be able to shift production to other facilities on a timely basis, and we may need to spend significant amounts to repair or replace our facilities and equipment. If we experienced business interruptions, we would likely experience delays in shipments of products to our customers and alternate sources for production may be unavailable on acceptable terms. This could result in reduced revenues and profits and the cancellation of orders or loss of customers. Although we maintain business interruption insurance, such insurance will likely not be enough to compensate us for any losses that may occur and any losses or damages incurred by us as a result of business interruptions could significantly harm our business.

Additionally, as described above, operations at our customers and licensees may be disrupted for a number of reasons. In the event of customer disruptions, sales of our products may decline and our revenue, profitability and financial condition could suffer. Likewise, if our licensees are unable to manufacture and ship products incorporating our technology, or if there is a decrease in product demand due to a business disruption, our royalty revenue may decline as our licenses are based on per unit royalties.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could adversely impact our operating results.

We use forward currency exchange contracts in an attempt to reduce the adverse earnings impact from the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on our non-U.S. dollar net balance sheet exposures. Nevertheless, in periods when the U.S. dollar significantly fluctuates in relation to the non-U.S. currencies in which we transact business, the value of our non-U.S. dollar transactions can have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. In particular, in periods when a foreign currency significantly declines in value in relation to the U.S. dollar, such as recent declines in the Euro relative to the U.S. dollar, customers transacting in that foreign currency may find it more difficult to fulfill their previously committed contractual obligations or to undertake new obligations to make payments or purchase products. In periods when the U.S. dollar is significantly declining in relation to the British pound, Euro and Thai baht, the operational costs in our European and Thailand subsidiaries are adversely affected.

Interruptions in our information technology systems could adversely affect our business.

We rely on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of complex information technology systems and networks to operate our business. Any significant disruption to our systems or networks, including, but not limited to, new system implementations, computer viruses, security breaches, facility issues, natural disasters, terrorism, war, telecommunication failures or energy blackouts could have a material adverse impact on our operations, sales and operating results. Such disruption could result in a loss of our intellectual property or the release of sensitive competitive information or supplier, customer or employee personal data. Any loss of such information could harm our competitive position, result in a loss of customer confidence, and cause us to incur significant costs to remedy the damages caused by the disruptions or security breaches. Additionally, failure to properly manage the collection, handling, transfer or disposal of personal data of employees and customers may result in regulatory penalties, enforcement actions, remediation obligations, litigation, fines and other sanctions.

From time to time, we have experienced verifiable attacks on our data, attempts to breach our security and attempts to introduce malicious software into our IT systems; however, such attacks have not previously resulted in any material damage to us. Were future attacks successful, we may be unaware of the incident, its magnitude, or its effects until significant harm is done. In recent years, we have implemented improvements to our protective measures which are not limited to the following: firewalls, antivirus measures, patches, log monitors, routine backups with offsite retention of storage media, system audits, data partitioning and routine password modifications. There can be no assurance that such system improvements will be sufficient to prevent or limit the damage from any future cyber attack or disruptions. Any such attack or disruption could result in additional costs related to rebuilding of internal systems, defending litigation, responding to regulatory actions, or paying damages. Such attacks or disruption could have a material adverse impact on our business, operations and financial results.

Third-party service providers, such as wafer foundries, assembly and test contractors, distributors, credit card processors and other vendors have access to certain portions of our and our customers' sensitive data. In the event that these service providers do not properly safeguard the data that they hold, security breaches and loss of data could result. Any such loss of data by our third-party service providers could negatively impact our business, operations and financial results, as well as our relationship with our customers.

The occurrence of events for which we are self-insured, or which exceed our insurance limits, may adversely affect our profitability and liquidity.

We have insurance contracts with independent insurance companies related to many different types of risk; however, we self-insure for some potentially significant risks and obligations. In these circumstances, we believe that it is more cost effective for us to self-insure certain risks than to pay the high premium costs. The risks and exposures that we self-insure include, but are not limited to certain property, product defects,

employment risks, political risks, and intellectual property matters. Should there be a loss or adverse judgment or other decision in an area for which we are self-insured, then our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity may be adversely affected.

We are subject to stringent environmental and other regulations, which may force us to incur significant expenses.

We must comply with many federal, state, local and foreign governmental regulations related to the use, storage, discharge and disposal of toxic, volatile or otherwise hazardous substances used in our products and manufacturing processes. Our failure to comply with applicable regulations could result in fines, suspension of production, cessation of operations or future liabilities. Such environmental regulations have required us in the past, and could require us in the future, to buy costly equipment or to incur significant expenses to comply with such regulations. Our failure to control the use of, or adequately restrict the discharge of, hazardous substances could impact the health of our employees and others and could impact our ability to operate. Such failure could also restrict our ability to ship certain products to certain countries, require us to modify our operations logistics, or require us to incur other significant costs and expenses. There is a continuing expansion in environmental laws with a focus on reducing or eliminating hazardous substances and substances of high concern in electronic products and shipping materials. These and other future environmental regulations could require us to reengineer certain of our existing products and may make it more expensive for us to manufacture, sell and ship our products. In addition, the number and complexity of laws focused on the energy efficiency of electronic products and accessories, the recycling of electronic products, and the reduction in quantity and the recycling of packing materials have expanded significantly. It may be difficult for us to timely comply with these laws and we may not have sufficient quantities of compliant products to meet customers' needs, thereby adversely impacting our sales and profitability. We may also have to write off inventory in the event that we hold unsaleable inventory as a result of changes to regulations or customer requirements. We expect these risks and trends to continue. In addition, we anticipate increased customer requirements to meet voluntary criteria related to the reduction or elimination of substances of high concern in our products and energy efficiency measures. These requirements may increase our own costs, as well as those passed on to us by our supply chain.

Customer demands for us to implement business practices that are more stringent than legal requirements may reduce our revenue opportunities or cause us to incur higher costs.

Some of our customers and potential customers are requiring that we implement operating practices that are more stringent than what is required by applicable laws with respect to workplace and labor requirements, the type of materials we use in our products, environmental matters or other items. To comply with such requirements, we may have to pass these same operating practices on to our suppliers. Our suppliers may refuse to implement these operating practices, or may charge us more for complying with them. The cost to implement such practices may cause us to incur higher costs and reduce our profitability, and if we choose not to implement such practices, such customers may disqualify us as a supplier, resulting in decreased revenue opportunities. Developing, administering, monitoring and auditing these customer-requested practices at our own sites and those in our supply chain will increase our costs and may require that we hire more personnel.

Potential U.S. tax legislation regarding our foreign earnings could materially and adversely impact our business and financial results.

Currently, a majority of our revenue is generated from customers located outside the U.S., and a substantial portion of our assets, including employees, are located outside the U.S. Present U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes have not been provided on undistributed earnings for certain of our non-U.S. subsidiaries, because such earnings are intended to be indefinitely reinvested in the operations of those subsidiaries. In recent years, there have been a number of initiatives proposed by the Obama administration and members of

Congress regarding the tax treatment of such undistributed earnings. If adopted, certain of these initiatives would substantially reduce our ability to defer U.S. taxes including repealing the deferral of U.S. taxation of foreign earnings, eliminating utilization of or substantially reducing our ability to claim foreign tax credits, and eliminating various tax deductions until foreign earnings are repatriated to the U.S. Changes in tax law such as these proposals could have a material adverse impact on our financial position and results of operations.

Customer demands and new regulations related to conflict-free minerals may force us to incur additional expenses.

As required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, in August 2012, the SEC released new disclosure and reporting requirements regarding the use of “conflict” minerals mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries in products, necessary to the functionality or production of products, whether or not these products are manufactured by third parties. We filed a report on Form SD with the SEC regarding such matters on June 2, 2014 and are required to file on an annual basis thereafter. Other countries are considering similar regulations. As we implement these new requirements, if it is determined that we are using other than conflict-free minerals, customers may demand us to change the sourcing of minerals used in the manufacture of semiconductor devices (including our products), even if the costs for compliant minerals significantly increases and availability is limited. If we make changes to materials and/or suppliers, there will likely be costs associated with qualifying new suppliers and production capacity and quality could be negatively impacted. We have incurred, and expect in the future to incur, additional costs associated with complying with these new disclosure requirements, such as costs related to determining the source of any conflict minerals used in our products. Also, since our supply chain is complex, we may face reputational challenges if we are unable to sufficiently verify the origins for all metals used in our products through the procedures we may implement. We may also encounter challenges to satisfy those customers who require that all of the components of our products are certified as conflict free. If we are not able to meet customer requirements, customers may choose to disqualify us as a supplier and we may have to write off inventory in the event that it cannot be sold.

Regulatory authorities in jurisdictions into which we ship our products could levy fines or restrict our ability to export products.

A significant portion of our sales are made outside of the U.S. through the exporting and re-exporting of products. In addition to local jurisdictions’ export regulations, our U.S.-manufactured products or products based on U.S. technology are subject to U.S. laws and regulations governing international trade and exports, including, but not limited to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, Export Administration Regulations (EAR), and trade sanctions against embargoed countries and destinations administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). Licenses or proper license exceptions are required for the shipment of our products to certain countries. A determination by the U.S. or foreign government that we have failed to comply with these or other export regulations or anti-bribery regulations can result in penalties which may include denial of export privileges, fines, civil or criminal penalties, and seizure of products. Such penalties could have a material adverse effect on our business, sales and earnings. Further, a change in these laws and regulations could restrict our ability to export to previously permitted countries, customers, distributors or other third parties. Any one or more of these sanctions or a change in laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The outcome of currently ongoing and future examinations of our income tax returns by the IRS could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We are subject to examination of our income tax returns by the IRS and other tax authorities for fiscal 2011 and later. Microchip and SMSC are currently under IRS audit for fiscal 2011 and 2012. We are subject to certain income tax examinations in foreign jurisdictions for fiscal 2006 and later. We regularly assess the likelihood of

adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these continuing examinations will not have an adverse effect on our future operating results.

We may in the future incur impairments to goodwill or long-lived assets.

We review our long-lived assets, including goodwill and other intangible assets, for impairment annually in the fourth fiscal quarter or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of those assets may not be recoverable. Factors that may be considered in assessing whether goodwill or intangible assets may not be recoverable include a decline in our stock price or market capitalization, reduced estimates of future cash flows and slower growth rates in our industry. Our valuation methodology for assessing impairment requires management to make judgments and assumptions based on historical experience and to rely heavily on projections of future operating performance. Because we operate in highly competitive environments, projections of our future operating results and cash flows may vary significantly from our actual results. No goodwill or material long-lived asset impairment charges were recorded in fiscal 2014 or the first nine months of fiscal 2015.

Our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected if we do not effectively manage our current or future debt.

On February 4, 2015, we entered into a \$2.5 billion credit facility under our Amended Credit Agreement. See “Summary—Recent developments.” At December 31, 2014, after giving effect to the Amended Credit Agreement, we would have had \$981.3 million in outstanding borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement. In December 2007, we sold \$1.15 billion of principal amount of our existing debentures. As a result of such transactions, we have a substantially greater amount of debt than we had maintained in the past. Our maintenance of substantial levels of debt could adversely affect our ability to take advantage of corporate opportunities and could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We may need or desire in the future to refinance all or a portion of our loans under our Amended Credit Agreement, our debentures, our notes or any other future indebtedness and there can be no assurance that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Our reported financial results may be adversely affected by new accounting pronouncements or changes in existing accounting standards and practices.

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. These accounting principles are subject to interpretation or changes by the FASB and the SEC. New accounting pronouncements and varying interpretations of accounting standards and practices have occurred in the past and are expected to occur in the future. New accounting pronouncements or a change in the interpretation of existing accounting standards or practices may have a significant effect on our reported financial results and may even affect our reporting of transactions completed before the change is announced or effective.

Climate change regulations and sustained adverse climate change pose regulatory and physical risks that could harm our results of operations or affect the way we conduct business.

Climate change regulations could require us to limit emissions, change our manufacturing processes, obtain substitute materials which may cost more or be less available, increase our investment in control technology for greenhouse gas emissions, fund offset projects or undertake other costly activities. These regulations could significantly increase our costs and restrict our manufacturing operations by virtue of requirements for new equipment. New permits may be required for our current operations, or expansions thereof. Failure to timely receive permits could result in fines, suspension of production, or cessation of operations at one or more facilities. In addition, restrictions on carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gas emissions could result in significant

costs such as higher energy costs, and utility companies passing down carbon taxes, emission cap and trade programs and renewable portfolio standards. The cost of complying, or of failing to comply, with these and other climate change and emissions regulations could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

Further, any sustained adverse change in climate could have a direct adverse economic impact on us, such as water and power shortages, higher costs of water or energy to control the temperature of our facilities. Certain of our operations are located in arid or tropical regions, such as Arizona and Thailand. Some environmental experts predict that these regions may become vulnerable to storms, severe floods and droughts due to climate change. While we maintain business recovery plans that are intended to allow us to recover from natural disasters or other events that can interrupt business, we cannot be certain that our plans will protect us from all such disasters or events.

Risks related to the notes

The notes are our unsecured senior obligations and will be subordinated in right of payment to all of our senior debt, effectively subordinated to our secured debt and structurally subordinated to any debt and other liabilities of our subsidiaries.

The notes will be our general unsecured obligations and will be subordinated in right of payment to our senior debt, which will include all amounts under our Amended Credit Agreement. The notes will rank senior to our indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes (such as our existing debentures), and will rank equal in right of payment to any of our indebtedness that is not so subordinated (other than our senior debt). In addition to the contractual subordination described above, the notes will be effectively junior in right of payment to any of our secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness, and will be structurally junior to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of our subsidiaries.

In the event of our bankruptcy, liquidation, reorganization or other winding up, our assets that secure debt effectively ranking senior to the notes will be available to pay obligations on the notes only after the secured debt has been repaid in full from these assets, and the payment of the principal, any premium and interest on the notes, including amounts payable on any repurchase and any cash payable upon conversion (other than cash payable in lieu of delivering fractional shares of our common stock), will be subordinated to the prior payment in full of all of our senior debt. There may not be sufficient assets remaining to pay amounts due on any or all of the notes then outstanding. The indenture governing the notes does not prohibit us from incurring additional indebtedness, including secured indebtedness, nor does it prohibit any of our subsidiaries from incurring additional liabilities. See “Description of notes—Limitation on incurring senior subordinated indebtedness” and “Description of notes—Subordination.”

As of December 31, 2014, after giving effect to the Amended Credit Agreement, we would have had \$2,131.3 million of indebtedness outstanding, and the aggregate amount of indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries was approximately \$210.6 million, excluding intercompany liabilities and liabilities of a type not required to be reflected on the balance sheet of such subsidiaries in accordance with GAAP. After giving effect to the Amended Credit Agreement, we would have had \$981.3 million of indebtedness that would have been designated as senior debt outstanding as of December 31, 2014.

The notes are our obligations only and our operations are conducted through, and a substantial portion of our consolidated assets are held by, our subsidiaries.

The notes are our obligations exclusively and are not guaranteed by any of our operating subsidiaries. A substantial portion of our consolidated assets is held by our subsidiaries. In addition, during the year ended

March 31, 2014 and the nine months ended December 31, 2014, our subsidiaries generated 81.7% and 80.9%, respectively, of our consolidated revenue. Accordingly, funds received from our subsidiaries are significant sources of cash for us. Accordingly, our ability to service our debt, including the notes, depends on the results of operations of our subsidiaries and upon the ability of such subsidiaries to provide us with cash, whether in the form of dividends, loans or otherwise, to pay amounts due on our obligations, including the notes. Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to make payments on the notes or to make any funds available for that purpose. In addition, dividends, loans or other distributions to us from such subsidiaries may be subject to contractual and other restrictions and are subject to other business considerations.

Servicing our debt requires a significant amount of cash, and we may not have sufficient cash flow from our business to pay our substantial debt.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, to pay interest on or to refinance our indebtedness, including the notes, depends on our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not continue to generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to service our debt and make necessary capital expenditures. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations.

Recent and future regulatory actions and other events may adversely affect the trading price and liquidity of the notes.

We expect that many investors in, and potential purchasers of, the notes will employ, or seek to employ, a convertible arbitrage strategy with respect to the notes. Investors would typically implement such a strategy by selling short the common stock underlying the notes and dynamically adjusting their short position while continuing to hold the notes. Investors may also implement this type of strategy by entering into swaps on our common stock in lieu of or in addition to short selling the common stock.

The SEC and other regulatory and self-regulatory authorities have implemented various rules and taken certain actions, and may in the future adopt additional rules and take other actions, that may impact those engaging in short selling activity involving equity securities (including our common stock). Such rules and actions include Rule 201 of SEC Regulation SHO, the adoption by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and the national securities exchanges of a “Limit Up-Limit Down” program, the imposition of market-wide circuit breakers that halt trading of securities for certain periods following specific market declines, and the implementation of certain regulatory reforms required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. Any governmental or regulatory action that restricts the ability of investors in, or potential purchasers of, the notes to effect short sales of our common stock, borrow our common stock or enter into swaps on our common stock could adversely affect the trading price and the liquidity of the notes.

Volatility in the market price and trading volume of our common stock could adversely impact the trading price of the notes.

The stock market in recent years has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of companies. The market price of our common stock could fluctuate significantly for many reasons, including in response to the risks described in this section, elsewhere in this offering memorandum or the documents we have incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum. In addition, the market price of our common stock could fluctuate for reasons unrelated to our

operations, such as reports by industry analysts, changes in our financial guidance, investor perceptions or negative announcements by our customers, competitors or suppliers regarding their own performance, as well as industry conditions and general financial, economic and political instability. A decrease in the market price of our common stock would likely adversely impact the trading price of the notes. The market price of our common stock could also be affected by possible sales of our common stock by investors who view the notes as a more attractive means of equity participation in us and by hedging or arbitrage trading activity that we expect to develop involving our common stock. This trading activity could, in turn, affect the trading price of the notes.

Despite our current debt levels, we may still incur substantially more debt or take other actions which would intensify the risks discussed above.

Despite our current consolidated debt levels, we and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional debt in the future, subject to the restrictions contained in our debt instruments, some of which may be secured debt such as our Amended Credit Agreement. We will not be restricted under the terms of the indenture governing the notes from incurring additional debt, securing existing or future debt, recapitalizing our debt or taking a number of other actions that are not limited by the terms of the indenture governing the notes that could have the effect of diminishing our ability to make payments on the notes when due. While our Amended Credit Agreement restricts our ability to incur additional specified indebtedness, any such restrictions will indirectly benefit noteholders only to the extent the Amended Credit Agreement is not repaid or does not mature while the notes are outstanding.

We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to settle conversions of the notes in cash or to repurchase the notes upon a fundamental change, and our current debt contains, and our future debt may contain, limitations on our ability to pay cash upon conversion or repurchase of the notes.

Holders of the notes will have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of their notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, as described under “Description of notes—Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes.” In addition, upon conversion of the notes, unless we elect to deliver solely shares of our common stock to settle such conversion (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we will be required to make cash payments in respect of the notes being converted as described under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Settlement upon conversion.” However, we may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to make repurchases of notes surrendered therefor or pay cash with respect to notes being converted.

The payment of the principal, any premium and interest on the notes, including amounts payable on any required repurchase upon a fundamental change and any cash payable upon conversion (other than cash payable in lieu of delivering fractional shares of our common stock), will be subordinated to the prior payment in full of all of our senior debt. Our ability to repurchase or to pay cash upon conversion of the notes may be limited by law, regulatory authority or agreements governing our future indebtedness. Our failure to repurchase notes at a time when the repurchase is required by the indenture or to pay cash upon conversion of the notes as required by the indenture would constitute a default under the indenture. A default under the indenture or the fundamental change itself could also lead to a default under our Amended Credit Agreement, our existing debentures, or agreements governing our future indebtedness. If the payment of the related indebtedness were to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods, we may not have sufficient funds to repay the indebtedness and repurchase the notes or to pay cash upon conversion of the notes. In addition, we have, and may in the future incur, other indebtedness with similar change in control provisions permitting our holders to accelerate or to require us to repurchase our indebtedness upon the occurrence of similar events or on some specific dates.

The conditional conversion feature of the notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

In the event the conditional conversion feature of the notes is triggered, holders of notes will be entitled to convert the notes at any time during specified periods at their option. See “Description of notes—Conversion rights.” If one or more holders elect to convert their notes, unless we elect to satisfy our conversion obligation by delivering solely shares of our common stock (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we would be required to settle a portion or all of our conversion obligation through the payment of cash, which could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, even if holders do not elect to convert their notes, we could be required under applicable accounting rules to reclassify all or a portion of the outstanding principal of the notes as a current rather than long-term liability, which would result in a material reduction of our net working capital.

The accounting method for convertible debt securities that may be settled in cash, such as the notes and our existing debentures, could have a material effect on our reported financial results.

In May 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, which we refer to as FASB, issued FASB Staff Position No. APB 14-1, Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash Upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement), which has subsequently been codified as Accounting Standards Codification 470-20, Debt with Conversion and Other Options, which we refer to as ASC 470-20. Under ASC 470-20, an entity must separately account for the liability and equity components of the convertible debt instruments (such as the notes and our existing debentures) that may be settled entirely or partially in cash upon conversion in a manner that reflects the issuer’s economic interest cost. The effect of ASC 470-20 on the accounting for the notes and our existing debentures is that the equity component is required to be included in the additional paid-in capital section of stockholders’ equity on our consolidated balance sheet, and the value of the equity component is treated as debt discount for purposes of accounting for the debt component of the notes and our existing debentures. As a result, we generally will be required to record a greater amount of non-cash interest expense in current periods presented as a result of the amortization of the discounted carrying value of the notes and our existing debentures to their face amount over their term. We will report lower net income in our financial results because ASC 470-20 will require interest to include both the current period’s amortization of the debt discount and the instrument’s non-convertible interest rate, which could adversely affect our reported or future financial results, the trading price of our common stock and the trading price of the notes.

In addition, under certain circumstances, convertible debt instruments (such as the notes) that may be settled entirely or partly in cash are currently accounted for utilizing the treasury stock method, the effect of which is that the shares issuable upon conversion of the notes are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share except to the extent that the conversion value of the notes exceeds their principal amount. Under the treasury stock method, for diluted earnings per share purposes, the transaction is accounted for as if the number of shares of common stock that would be necessary to settle such excess, if we elected to settle such excess in shares, are issued. We cannot be sure that the accounting standards in the future will continue to permit the use of the treasury stock method. If we are unable to use the treasury stock method in accounting for the shares issuable upon conversion of the notes, then our diluted earnings per share would be adversely affected.

Future sales of our common stock in the public market could lower the market price for our common stock and adversely impact the trading price of the notes.

In the future, we may sell additional shares of our common stock to raise capital. In addition, a substantial number of shares of our common stock is reserved for issuance upon the exercise of stock options, upon the vesting of restricted stock units, upon conversion of the notes and our existing debentures. We cannot predict

the size of future issuances or the effect, if any, that they may have on the market price for our common stock. The issuance and sale of substantial amounts of common stock, or the perception that such issuances and sales may occur, could adversely affect the trading price of the notes and the market price of our common stock and impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities.

As of December 31, 2014, we had outstanding approximately 201,444,488 shares of our common stock and options to purchase approximately 882,089 shares of our common stock (of which approximately 436,120 were exercisable as of that date). We also had outstanding approximately 5,283,968 shares of our common stock issuable pursuant to outstanding restricted stock units. The sale or the availability for sale of a large number of shares of our common stock in the public market could cause the market price of our common stock, and the value of your notes, to decline.

Any repurchases of our existing convertible debt may affect the value of the notes and our common stock.

We intend to use a substantial portion of the net proceeds from this offering to retire a portion of our outstanding convertible debt concurrently with this offering. Any repurchases of our existing debentures could have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our common stock above levels that would otherwise have prevailed, or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our common stock. In the case of any repurchases effected concurrently with this offering, such activity may also impact the initial conversion price of your notes.

Conversion of the notes or our existing debentures will dilute the ownership interest of existing stockholders, including holders who had previously converted their notes or debentures.

The conversion of some or all of our notes or our existing debentures will dilute the ownership interest of existing stockholders to the extent we deliver common stock upon conversion of such notes or debentures. Upon conversion, we may satisfy our conversion obligation by delivering cash, shares of common stock or any combination, at our option. Any sales in the public market of any common stock issuable upon conversion of our notes or debentures could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock. In addition, the existence of the notes or debentures may encourage short selling by market participants because the conversion of the notes or debentures could be used to satisfy short positions, or anticipated conversion of the notes or debentures into shares of our common stock could depress the price of our common stock and the value of your notes.

Holders of notes will not be entitled to any rights with respect to our common stock, but they will be subject to all changes made with respect to them to the extent our conversion obligation includes shares of our common stock.

Holders of notes will not be entitled to any rights with respect to our common stock (including, without limitation, voting rights and rights to receive any dividends or other distributions on our common stock) prior to the last trading day of the relevant observation period, but holders of notes will be subject to all changes affecting our common stock. For example, if an amendment is proposed to our certificate of incorporation or bylaws requiring stockholder approval and the record date for determining the stockholders of record entitled to vote on the amendment occurs prior to the last trading day of the relevant observation period, such holder will not be entitled to vote on the amendment, although such holder will nevertheless be subject to any changes affecting our common stock.

The conditional conversion feature of the notes could result in your receiving less than the value of our common stock into which the notes would otherwise be convertible.

Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding November 15, 2024, you may convert your notes only if specified conditions are met. If the specific conditions for conversion are not met, you will not

be able to convert your notes, and you may not be able to receive the value of the cash, common stock or a combination of cash and common stock, as applicable, into which the notes would otherwise be convertible.

Upon conversion of the notes, you may receive less valuable consideration than expected because the value of our common stock may decline after you exercise your conversion right but before we settle our conversion obligation.

Under the notes, a converting holder will be exposed to fluctuations in the value of our common stock during the period from the date such holder surrenders notes for conversion until the date we settle our conversion obligation.

Upon conversion of the notes, we have the option to pay or deliver, as the case may be, cash, shares of our common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock. The amount of consideration that you will receive upon conversion of your notes will be determined by reference to the volume-weighted average price of our common stock for each trading day in a 50 trading day observation period. As described under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Settlement upon conversion,” this period would be: (i) if the relevant conversion date occurs prior to November 15, 2024, the 50 consecutive trading days beginning on, and including, the second trading day immediately succeeding such conversion date; and (ii) if the relevant conversion date occurs during the period from, and including, November 15, 2024 to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, the 50 consecutive trading days beginning on, and including, the 52nd scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date. Accordingly, if the price of our common stock decreases during this period, the amount and/or value of consideration you receive will be adversely affected. In addition, if the market price of our common stock at the end of such period is below the average volume-weighted average price of our common stock during such period, the value of any shares of our common stock that you will receive in satisfaction of our conversion obligation will be less than the value used to determine the number of shares that you will receive.

The notes are not protected by restrictive covenants.

The indenture governing the notes does not contain any financial or operating covenants or restrictions on the payments of dividends, the incurrence of indebtedness or the issuance or repurchase of securities by us or any of our subsidiaries. The indenture contains no covenants or other provisions to afford protection to holders of the notes in the event of a fundamental change or other corporate transaction involving us except to the extent described under “Description of notes—Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes,” “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change” and “Description of notes—Consolidation, merger and sale of assets.”

The increase in the base conversion rate for notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change may not adequately compensate you for any lost value of your notes as a result of such transaction.

If a make-whole fundamental change occurs prior to the maturity date, under certain circumstances, we will increase the base conversion rate by a number of additional shares of our common stock for notes converted in connection with such make-whole fundamental change. The increase in the base conversion rate will be determined based on the date on which the specified corporate transaction becomes effective and the price paid (or deemed to be paid) per share of our common stock in such transaction, as described below under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change.” The increase in the base conversion rate for notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change may not adequately compensate you for any lost value of your notes as a result of such transaction. In addition, if the price of our common stock in the transaction is greater than \$300.00 per share or less than \$49.04 per share (in each case, subject to adjustment), no additional shares will be added to the base conversion rate.

For each increase in the base conversion rate for notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change as described above, the incremental share factor will be proportionately increased as set forth under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Conversion rate adjustments,” subject to the maximum conversion rate set forth in the next paragraph below.

Moreover, in no event will the conversion rate per \$1,000 principal amount of notes as a result of this adjustment (and/or any adjustment to the base conversion rate as a result of the incremental share factor) exceed 20.3915 shares of common stock, subject to adjustment in the same manner as the base conversion rate as set forth under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Conversion rate adjustments.”

Our obligation to increase the base conversion rate for notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change could be considered a penalty, in which case the enforceability thereof would be subject to general principles of reasonableness and equitable remedies.

The base conversion rate of the notes may not be adjusted for all dilutive events.

The base conversion rate of the notes is subject to adjustment for certain events, including, but not limited to, the issuance of certain stock dividends on our common stock, the issuance of certain rights or warrants, subdivisions, combinations, distributions of capital stock, indebtedness, or assets, cash dividends and certain issuer tender or exchange offers as described under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Conversion rate adjustments.” However, the base conversion rate will not be adjusted for other events, such as a third-party tender or exchange offer or an issuance of common stock for cash, that may adversely affect the trading price of the notes or the market price of our common stock. An event that adversely affects the value of the notes may occur, and that event may not result in an adjustment to the base conversion rate.

Some significant restructuring transactions and changes in the composition of our board may not constitute a fundamental change, in which case we would not be obligated to offer to repurchase the notes.

Upon the occurrence of a fundamental change, you have the right to require us to repurchase your notes. However, the fundamental change provisions will not afford protection to holders of notes in the event of other transactions that could adversely affect the notes. For example, transactions such as leveraged recapitalizations, refinancings, restructurings, or acquisitions initiated by us may not constitute a fundamental change requiring us to repurchase the notes. In the event of any such transaction, the holders would not have the right to require us to repurchase the notes, even though each of these transactions could increase the amount of our indebtedness, or otherwise adversely affect our capital structure or any credit ratings, thereby adversely affecting the holders of notes.

In addition, absent the occurrence of a fundamental change as described under “Description of notes—Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes” or a make-whole fundamental change as described under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change,” changes in the composition of our board of directors will not provide holders with the right to require us to repurchase the notes or to an increase in the base conversion rate upon conversion.

We have not registered the notes or the common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes, if any, which will limit your ability to resell them.

The notes and the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes, if any, have not been registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws. Unless the notes and the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes, if any, have been registered, the notes and such shares may not be transferred or resold except in a transaction exempt from or not subject to the registration requirements of the

Securities Act and applicable state securities laws. We do not intend to file a registration statement for the resale of the notes and the common stock, if any, into which the notes are convertible. See “Description of notes—No registration rights; additional interest.”

We cannot assure you that an active trading market will develop for the notes.

Prior to this offering, there has been no trading market for the notes, and we do not intend to apply to list the notes on any securities exchange or to arrange for quotation on any automated dealer quotation system. We have been informed by the initial purchasers that they intend to make a market in the notes after the offering is completed. However, the initial purchasers may cease their market-making at any time without notice. In addition, the liquidity of the trading market in the notes, and the market price quoted for the notes, may be adversely affected by changes in the overall market for this type of security and by changes in our financial performance or prospects or in the prospects for companies in our industry generally. As a result, we cannot assure you that an active trading market will develop for the notes. If an active trading market does not develop or is not maintained, the market price and liquidity of the notes may be adversely affected. In that case you may not be able to sell your notes at a particular time or you may not be able to sell your notes at a favorable price.

Any adverse rating of the notes may cause their trading price to fall.

We do not intend to seek a rating on the notes. However, if a rating service were to rate the notes and if such rating service were to lower its rating on the notes below the rating initially assigned to the notes or otherwise announces its intention to put the notes on credit watch, the trading price of the notes could decline.

You may be subject to tax if we make or fail to make certain adjustments to the base conversion rate of the notes even though you do not receive a corresponding cash distribution.

The base conversion rate of the notes is subject to adjustment in certain circumstances, including the payment of cash dividends. We have historically paid, and expect to continue to pay, quarterly cash dividends on our common stock. See “Dividend policy.” If the base conversion rate is adjusted as a result of a distribution that is taxable to our common stockholders, such as a cash dividend, you may be deemed to have received a dividend subject to U.S. federal income tax without the receipt of any cash. In addition, a failure to adjust (or to adjust adequately) the base conversion rate after an event that increases your proportionate interest in us could be treated as a deemed taxable dividend to you. If a make-whole fundamental change occurs prior to the maturity date, under some circumstances, we will increase the base conversion rate for notes converted in connection with the make-whole fundamental change. In addition, if the daily VWAP of our common stock is greater than the base conversion price, the conversion rate will be increased as described under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Settlement on conversion” below. Such increases may also be treated as distributions subject to U.S. federal income tax as dividends. See “Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations.” If you are a non-U.S. holder (as defined in “Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations”), any deemed dividend generally would be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a 30% rate, or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable treaty, which may be set off against subsequent payments on the notes. See “Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations.”

Risks related to our common stock

Our stock price has been volatile in the past and could be highly volatile in the future. This volatility may affect the price at which you could sell the common stock you receive upon conversion of your notes, if any, and the sale of substantial amounts of our common stock could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and the value of your notes.

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly in the past and is likely to fluctuate in the future. The future trading price of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a variety of factors, many of which are beyond our control, including, but not limited to:

- quarterly variations in our operating results or the operating results of other technology companies;
- general conditions in the semiconductor industry;
- global economic and financial conditions;
- changes in analysts' estimates of our financial performance or buy/sell recommendations;
- changes in our financial guidance or our failure to meet such guidance;
- any acquisitions we pursue or complete; and
- actual or anticipated announcements of technical innovations or new products by us or our competitors.

In addition, the stock market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market prices for many companies and that often have been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. These broad market fluctuations and other factors have harmed and may harm the market price of our common stock. Some or all of the foregoing factors could also harm the value of our common stock and your notes.

Anti-takeover defenses in our charter documents and under Delaware law could discourage takeover attempts, which could also reduce the market price of our common stock and the value of your notes.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control of our company. These provisions could also make it difficult for stockholders to elect directors that are not nominated by the current members of our board of directors or take other corporate actions, including effecting changes in our management. These provisions include:

- the ability of our board of directors to issue shares of preferred stock and to determine the price and other terms of those shares, including preferences and voting rights, without stockholder approval, which could be used to significantly dilute the ownership of a hostile acquiror;
- the right of our board of directors to elect a director to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of our board of directors or the resignation, death or removal of a director, which prevents stockholders from being able to fill vacancies on our board of directors;
- the requirement that a special meeting of stockholders may be called only by the holders of 50% or more of the combined voting power of all classes of our capital stock, which could delay the ability of our stockholders to force consideration of a proposal or to take action, including the removal of directors;
- the ability of our board of directors, by majority vote, to amend the bylaws, which may allow our board of directors to take additional actions to prevent an unsolicited takeover and inhibit the ability of an acquiror to amend the bylaws to facilitate an unsolicited takeover attempt; and

- advance notice procedures with which stockholders must comply to nominate candidates to our board of directors or to propose matters to be acted upon at a stockholders' meeting, which may discourage or deter a potential acquiror from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquiror's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

In addition, as a Delaware corporation, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. These provisions may prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or combining with us for a certain period of time. The application of Section 203 also could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of us.

Any of these provisions could, under certain circumstances, depress the market price of our common stock and the value of the notes. See "Description of capital stock."

Use of proceeds

We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$1.47 billion (or approximately \$1.69 billion if the initial purchasers exercise their over-allotment option in full), after deducting fees and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

We intend to use approximately \$1,136.5 million of the net proceeds from this offering to repurchase approximately \$575.0 million aggregate principal amount of our existing debentures concurrently with this offering through one of the initial purchasers as our agent. The remaining net proceeds will be used to reduce borrowings under our Amended Credit Agreement.

Capitalization

The following table sets forth our unaudited cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments and capitalization as of December 31, 2014:

- on an actual basis; and
- on an as adjusted basis to give effect to (1) the issuance and sale of the notes in this offering (assuming the initial purchasers' over-allotment option is not exercised), after deducting fees and estimated offering expenses payable by us, (2) the repayment of our term loan and the repayment of borrowings under our line of credit as of December 31, 2014 under our Amended Credit Agreement and (3) the use of the net proceeds from this offering as described in "Use of proceeds," which includes repaying \$336.2 million under the Amended Credit Agreement using net proceeds from this offering, but does not give effect to the repurchase of approximately \$575.0 million aggregate principal amount of the existing debentures using approximately \$1,136.5 million of the net proceeds from this offering through individually negotiated transactions concurrently with this offering.

This table should be read in conjunction with "Use of proceeds" in this offering memorandum and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 and our financial statements and related notes thereto and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2014 and our financial statements and related notes thereto, all of which are incorporated by reference into this offering memorandum.

(In thousands, except share data and footnotes)	As of December 31, 2014	
	Actual	As adjusted
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments(1)	\$1,122,458	\$2,258,979
Long-term debt:		
Junior convertible debentures(2)	379,263	379,263
Long-term line of credit(3)	644,375	645,021
Long-term borrowings, net(3)	318,457	—
Notes offered hereby(4)	—	1,500,000
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock—par value \$0.001 per share; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued, actual and as adjusted	—	—
Common stock—par value \$0.001 per share; 450,000,000 shares authorized; 218,789,994 shares issued, 201,444,488 shares outstanding, actual and as adjusted(5)	201	201
Additional paid-in capital(2)(4)(5)	1,252,902	1,252,902
Retained earnings	1,522,185	1,522,185
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	15,563	15,563
Less shares of common stock held in treasury at cost; 17,345,506 shares at December 31, 2014	(534,562)	(534,562)
Non-controlling interest	25,989	25,989
Total stockholders' equity(2)(4)(5)	2,282,278	2,282,278
Total capitalization(2)(4)(5)	3,624,373	4,806,562

(1) The amount under the "As adjusted" column does not reflect the use of \$1,136.5 million of the net proceeds from this offering to repurchase existing debentures through individually negotiated transactions concurrently with this offering.

- (2) In accordance with ASC 470-20, the amount shown here reflects the liability value on our balance sheet versus the principal amount of the existing debentures. As of December 31, 2014, \$1.15 billion aggregate principal amount of the existing debentures were outstanding. After giving effect to the repurchase of approximately \$575.0 million aggregate principal amount of the existing debentures concurrently with this offering, approximately \$575.0 million aggregate principal amount of the existing debentures would have remained outstanding as of December 31, 2014. Repurchases of the existing debentures (after giving effect to ASC 470-20) will result in a decrease to additional paid-in capital and, therefore, a decrease to total stockholders' equity and total capitalization. There are also deferred tax impacts associated with the repurchase of the existing debentures that will reduce deferred tax liabilities and increase additional paid-in-capital.
- (3) The amount listed under the "As adjusted" column reflects (i) borrowings of \$336.9 million under our Amended Credit Agreement to repay outstanding term loans and (ii) the repayment of \$336.2 million of such borrowings using net proceeds of this offering.
- (4) In accordance with ASC 470-20, convertible debt that may be wholly or partially settled in cash is required to be separated into a liability and an equity component, such that interest expense reflects the issuer's non-convertible debt interest rate. Upon issuance, a debt discount is recognized as a decrease in debt and an increase in equity. The debt component will accrete up to the principal amount (\$1.5 billion in aggregate for the notes offered hereby) over the expected term of the debt. ASC 470-20 does not affect the actual amount that we are required to repay, and the amount shown in the table above for the notes is the aggregate principal amount of the notes and does not reflect the debt discount that we will be required to recognize in our consolidated balance sheet. Issuance of the notes (giving effect to ASC 470-20 as described above) will result in an increase to additional paid-in capital and, therefore, an increase to total stockholders' equity and total capitalization.
- (5) The number of shares of common stock issued and outstanding is based on the number of shares outstanding as of December 31, 2014, and excludes:
- 882,089 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of options outstanding at December 31, 2014, at a weighted average exercise price of \$28.24 per share;
 - 5,283,968 shares of common stock issuable upon the vesting of restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2014;
 - 17.1 million shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under our equity compensation plan at December 31, 2014; and
 - the shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon conversion of the notes offered hereby.

Price range of our common stock

Our common stock is quoted on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “MCHP.” The following table sets forth for the indicated periods the high and low closing sales prices of our common stock as reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market.

	High	Low
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2013:		
First Quarter	\$37.32	\$30.40
Second Quarter	35.73	31.03
Third Quarter	33.37	29.37
Fourth Quarter	37.32	32.58
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2014:		
First Quarter	38.04	34.23
Second Quarter	41.69	37.37
Third Quarter	44.75	38.82
Fourth Quarter	48.09	43.61
Fiscal year ended March 31, 2015:		
First Quarter	49.48	45.85
Second Quarter	49.83	45.02
Third Quarter	46.59	37.73
Fourth Quarter (through February 5, 2015)	49.04	43.02

On December 31, 2014, there were 287 registered holders of record of our common stock. On February 5, 2015, the reported last sale price of our common stock was \$49.04 per share as reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market.

Dividend policy

Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends that the board of directors may declare from time to time. We may only pay dividends out of funds that are legally available for that purpose.

We have paid quarterly dividends on our common stock since the third quarter of fiscal 2003. While the board of directors expects to continue to declare dividends quarterly, there can be no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends at these levels or at all. The following table shows the history of per share cash dividends paid on our common stock for fiscal years 2013, 2014 and 2015 (through February 5, 2015).

	Cash dividend per share
2013:	
First Quarter	\$0.350
Second Quarter	0.351
Third Quarter	0.352
Fourth Quarter	0.353
2014:	
First Quarter	0.353
Second Quarter	0.354
Third Quarter	0.354
Fourth Quarter	0.355
2015:	
First Quarter	0.356
Second Quarter	0.356
Third Quarter	0.357

Description of notes

We will issue the notes under an indenture to be dated as of the date of initial issuance of the notes (the “indenture”) between us and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (the “trustee”). You may request a copy of the indenture from us as described under “Where you can find more information.”

The following description is a summary of the material provisions of the notes and the indenture and does not purport to be complete. This summary is subject to and is qualified by reference to all the provisions of the notes and the indenture, including the definitions of certain terms used in the indenture. We urge you to read these documents because they, and not this description, define your rights as a holder of the notes.

For purposes of this description, references to “we,” “our,” “us” and “Microchip” refer only to Microchip Technology Incorporated and not to its subsidiaries.

General

The notes will:

- be our general unsecured, senior subordinated obligations;
- initially be limited to an aggregate principal amount of \$1.5 billion (or \$1.725 billion if the initial purchasers over-allotment option is exercised in full);
- bear cash interest from February 11, 2015 at an annual rate of 1.625% payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning on August 15, 2015;
- not be redeemable prior to maturity;
- be subject to repurchase by us at the option of the holders following a fundamental change (as defined below under “–Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes”), at a fundamental change repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased, *plus* accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date;
- mature on February 15, 2025, unless earlier converted or repurchased;
- be issued in denominations of \$1,000 and multiples of \$1,000; and
- be represented by one or more registered notes in global form, but in certain limited circumstances may be represented by notes in definitive form. See “Book-entry, settlement and clearance.”

Subject to satisfaction of certain conditions and during the periods described below, the notes may be converted at an initial base conversion rate of 14.5654 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (equivalent to an initial base conversion price of approximately \$68.66 per share of common stock).

If, on any trading day during the relevant 50 trading day observation period, the daily VWAP (as defined below) of our common stock is less than or equal to the base conversion price, the conversion rate for such day will equal the base conversion rate, subject to adjustment if certain events occur. If, on any trading day during the relevant observation period, the daily VWAP of our common stock exceeds the base conversion price, the conversion rate for such trading day will be determined by a formula resulting in the conversion rate for such day being increased, provided that it does not exceed 2.0% of 20.3915 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to adjustment in the same manner as the base conversion rate. See “–Conversion rights–Settlement upon conversion.”

We will settle conversions of notes by paying or delivering, as the case may be, cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, at our election, as described under “–Conversion rights–Settlement upon conversion.” You will not receive any separate cash payment for interest, if any, accrued and unpaid to the conversion date except under the limited circumstances described below.

The indenture does not limit the amount of debt that may be issued by us or our subsidiaries under the indenture or otherwise. The indenture does not contain any financial covenants and does not restrict us from paying dividends or issuing or repurchasing our other securities. Other than restrictions described under “–Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes” and “–Consolidation, merger and sale of assets” below and except for the provisions set forth under “–Conversion rights–Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change,” the indenture does not contain any covenants or other provisions designed to afford holders of the notes protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction involving us or in the event of a decline in our credit rating as the result of a takeover, recapitalization, highly leveraged transaction or similar restructuring involving us that could adversely affect such holders.

We may, without the consent of the holders, reopen the indenture for the notes and issue additional notes under the indenture with the same terms as the notes offered hereby (other than differences in the issue price and interest accrued prior to the issue date of such additional notes) in an unlimited aggregate principal amount; *provided* that if any such additional notes are not fungible with the notes initially offered hereby for U.S. federal income tax purposes, such additional notes will have one or more separate CUSIP numbers.

We do not intend to list the notes on any securities exchange or any automated dealer quotation system.

Except to the extent the context otherwise requires, we use the term “notes” in this offering memorandum to refer to each \$1,000 principal amount of notes. We use the term “common stock” in this offering memorandum to refer to our common stock, par value \$0.001 per share. References in this offering memorandum to a “holder” or “holders” of notes that are held through The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) are references to owners of beneficial interests in such notes, unless the context otherwise requires. However, we and the trustee will treat the person in whose name the notes are registered (Cede & Co., in the case of notes held through DTC) as the owner of such notes for all purposes. References herein to the “close of business” refer to 5:00 P.M., New York City time, and to the “open of business” refer to 9:00 A.M., New York City time.

Purchase and cancellation

We will cause all notes surrendered for payment, repurchase (including as described below), registration of transfer or exchange or conversion, if surrendered to any person other than the trustee (including any of our agents, subsidiaries or affiliates), to be delivered to the trustee for cancellation. All notes delivered to the trustee shall be cancelled promptly by the trustee. No notes shall be authenticated in exchange for any notes cancelled as provided in the indenture.

We may, to the extent permitted by law, repurchase notes directly or indirectly (regardless of whether such notes are surrendered to us) in the open market or otherwise, whether by us or our subsidiaries or through a private or public tender or exchange offer or through counterparties to private agreements, including by cash-settled swaps or other derivatives. We will cause any notes so repurchased (other than notes repurchased pursuant to cash-settled swaps or other derivatives) to be surrendered to the trustee for cancellation, and they will no longer be considered “outstanding” under the indenture upon their repurchase.

Payments on the notes; paying agent and registrar; transfer and exchange

We will pay the principal (including any fundamental change repurchase price) of, and interest on, notes in global form registered in the name of or held by DTC or its nominee in immediately available funds to DTC or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered holder of such global note.

We will pay the principal of any certificated notes at the office or agency designated by us for that purpose. We have initially designated the trustee as our paying agent and registrar and its corporate trust office in the United States of America as a place where notes may be presented for payment or for registration of transfer. We may, however, change the paying agent or registrar without prior notice to the holders of the notes, and we may act as paying agent or registrar. Interest on certificated notes will be payable (i) to holders having an aggregate principal amount of \$5,000,000 or less, by check mailed to the holders of these notes and (ii) to holders having an aggregate principal amount of more than \$5,000,000, either by check mailed to each holder or, upon application by such a holder to the registrar not later than the relevant regular record date, by wire transfer in immediately available funds to that holder's account within the United States, which application shall remain in effect until the holder notifies, in writing, the registrar to the contrary.

A holder of notes may transfer or exchange notes at the office of the registrar in accordance with the indenture. The registrar and the trustee may require a holder, among other things, to furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents. No service charge will be imposed by us, the trustee or the registrar for any registration of transfer or exchange of notes, but we may require a holder to pay a sum sufficient to cover any transfer tax or other similar governmental charge required by law or permitted by the indenture. You may not sell or otherwise transfer notes or any common stock issuable upon conversion of notes except in compliance with the provisions set forth below under "Notice to investors" and "Transfer restrictions." We are not required to transfer or exchange any note surrendered for conversion or required repurchase upon a fundamental change.

The registered holder of a note will be treated as its owner for all purposes.

Interest

The notes will bear cash interest at a rate of 1.625% per year until maturity. Interest on the notes will accrue from February 11, 2015 or from the most recent date on which interest has been paid or duly provided for. Interest will be payable semiannually in arrears on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning on August 15, 2015.

Interest will be paid to the person in whose name a note is registered at the close of business on February 1 or August 1, as the case may be, immediately preceding the relevant interest payment date (each, a "regular record date"). Interest on the notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year composed of twelve 30-day months and, for partial months, on the basis of the number of days actually elapsed in a 30-day month.

If any interest payment date, the maturity date or any earlier required repurchase date upon a fundamental change of a note falls on a day that is not a business day, the required payment will be made on the next succeeding business day and no interest on such payment will accrue in respect of the delay. The term "business day" means, with respect to any note, any day other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a day on which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is authorized or required by law or executive order to close or be closed.

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references to interest in this offering memorandum include additional interest, if any, payable as described under "—No registration rights; additional interest" and at our election as the sole remedy relating to the failure to comply with our reporting obligations as described under "—Events of default."

Subordination

The payment of the principal, any premium and interest on the notes, including amounts payable on any repurchase and any cash payable upon conversion (other than cash payable in lieu of delivering fractional shares of our common stock), will be subordinated to the prior payment in full of all of our senior debt (as defined below). The notes will rank equally with all our indebtedness that is not so subordinated, and will be structurally subordinated to any debt or other liabilities of our subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2014, after giving effect to the Amended Credit Agreement, we would have had \$2,131.3 million of indebtedness outstanding, and the aggregate amount of indebtedness and other liabilities of our subsidiaries was approximately \$210.6 million, excluding intercompany liabilities and liabilities of a type not required to be reflected on the balance sheet of such subsidiaries in accordance with GAAP. After giving effect to the Amended Credit Agreement, we would have had \$981.3 million of indebtedness that we intend to designate as senior debt outstanding as of December 31, 2014.

“Senior debt” is defined in the indenture to mean the principal of (and premium, if any) and interest (including all interest accruing subsequent to the commencement of any bankruptcy or similar proceeding, whether or not a claim for post-petition interest is allowable as a claim in any such proceeding) on, and all fees and other amounts payable in connection with, our unsubordinated indebtedness. Senior debt will not include (i) the notes, (ii) our existing debentures, (iii) any other indebtedness or obligation if its terms or the terms of the instrument under which or pursuant to which it is issued expressly provide that it is not senior in right of payment to the notes, (iv) any indebtedness or obligation of ours to any of our subsidiaries or (v) trade payables.

“Indebtedness” means the following, whether absolute or contingent, secured or unsecured, due or to become due, outstanding on the date of the indenture or thereafter created, incurred or assumed, without duplication:

- our indebtedness evidenced by a credit or loan agreement, note, bond, debenture or other written obligation;
- all of our obligations for money borrowed;
- all of our obligations evidenced by a note or similar instrument;
- our obligations (i) as lessee under leases required to be capitalized on the balance sheet of the lessee under GAAP or (ii) as lessee under other leases for facilities, capital equipment or related assets, whether or not capitalized, entered into or leased for financing purposes (with the determination of whether a lease is entered into for “financing purposes” to be made by us in our reasonable discretion);
- all of our obligations under any swaps, caps, floors, collars, hedge agreements, forward contracts or similar agreements or arrangements;
- all of our obligations with respect to letters of credit, bankers’ acceptances and similar facilities (including reimbursement obligations with respect to the foregoing);
- all of our obligations issued or assumed as the deferred purchase price of property or services (but excluding trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business);
- all obligations of the type referred to in the above clauses of another person and all dividends of another person, the payment of which, in either case, we have assumed or guaranteed, or for which we are responsible or liable, directly or indirectly, jointly or severally, as obligor, guarantor or otherwise, or which are secured by a lien on our property; and
- renewals, extensions, modifications, replacements, restatements and refundings of, or any indebtedness or obligation issued in exchange for, any such indebtedness or obligation described in the above clauses of this definition.

We may not make any payment on account of principal, premium or interest on the notes, or repurchase the notes, if either of the following occurs:

- we default in our obligations to pay principal, premium, interest or other amounts on our senior debt, including a default under any redemption or repurchase obligation, and the default continues beyond any grace period that we may have to make those payments; or
- any other default occurs and is continuing on any designated senior debt (a “nonpayment default”) and (i) the default permits the holders of the designated senior debt to accelerate its maturity and (ii) the trustee has received a written notice (a “payment blockage notice”) of the default from us, the holder of such designated senior debt or such other person permitted to give such notice under the indenture.

If payments on the notes have been blocked by a payment default on senior debt, payments on the notes may resume when the payment default has been cured or waived or ceases to exist. If payments on the notes have been blocked by a nonpayment default on designated senior debt, payments on the notes may resume on the earlier of (i) the date the nonpayment default is cured or waived or ceases to exist and (ii) 179 days after the payment blockage notice is received.

No nonpayment default that existed on the day a payment blockage notice was delivered to the trustee can be used as the basis for any subsequent payment blockage notice. In addition, once a holder of designated senior debt has blocked payment on the notes by giving a payment blockage notice, no new period of payment blockage can be commenced pursuant to a subsequent payment blockage notice until 365 days have elapsed since the effectiveness of the immediately prior payment blockage notice.

“Designated senior debt” means our obligations under any particular senior debt, including indebtedness outstanding under the Amended Credit Agreement, in which the instrument creating or evidencing the same or the assumption or guarantee thereof (or related agreements or documents to which we are a party) expressly provides that such indebtedness shall be “designated senior debt” for purposes of the indenture. The instrument, agreement or other document evidencing any designated senior debt may place limitations and conditions on the rights of such senior debt to exercise the rights of designated senior debt.

“Amended Credit Agreement” means that certain Credit Agreement, dated as of June 27, 2013 (as amended on February 4, 2015 and from time to time), by and among Microchip Technology Incorporated, the lenders from time to time party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent.

Upon any acceleration of the principal due on the notes as a result of an event of default or payment or distribution of our assets to creditors upon any dissolution, winding up, liquidation or reorganization, whether voluntary or involuntary, marshaling of assets, assignment for the benefit of creditors, or in bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or other similar proceedings, all principal, premium, if any, interest and other amounts due on all senior debt must be paid in full before you are entitled to receive any payment with respect to the notes. See “Events of default.” By reason of such subordination, in the event of insolvency, our creditors who are holders of senior debt are likely to recover more, ratably, than you will recover, and you will likely experience a reduction or elimination of payments on the notes.

A substantial portion of our operations is conducted through our subsidiaries. The notes will not be guaranteed by any of our existing or future subsidiaries. Our subsidiaries are separate and distinct legal entities and have no obligation, contingent or otherwise, to pay amounts due with respect to the notes or to make any funds available therefor, whether by dividends, loans or other payments. In addition to the contractual subordination provisions described above, the notes will be “structurally subordinated” to all indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables and lease obligations, of our subsidiaries. This occurs because any right of Microchip to receive any assets of its subsidiaries upon their liquidation or reorganization, and the right of the

holders of the notes to participate in those assets, will be effectively subordinated to the claims of that subsidiary's creditors, including trade creditors, except to the extent that Microchip itself is recognized as a creditor of such subsidiary, in which case the claims of Microchip would still be subordinate to any security interest in the assets of the subsidiary and any indebtedness of the subsidiary senior to that held by Microchip. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other payments to us is also restricted by, among other things, applicable corporate and other laws and regulations as well as agreements to which our subsidiaries are or may become a party.

The indenture does not limit our or our subsidiaries' ability to incur debt or other liabilities.

We may not be able to pay the cash portions of any settlement amount upon conversion of the notes, or to pay cash for the fundamental change repurchase price upon a fundamental change if a holder requires us to repurchase notes as described below. See "Risk factors—Risks related to the notes—We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to settle conversions of the notes in cash or to repurchase the notes upon a fundamental change, and our current debt contains, and our future debt may contain, limitations on our ability to pay cash upon conversion or repurchase of the notes."

No redemption

We may not redeem the notes prior to the maturity date, and no "sinking fund" is provided for the notes, which means that we are not required to redeem or retire the notes periodically.

Conversion rights

General

Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding November 15, 2024, the notes will be convertible only upon satisfaction of one or more of the conditions described under the headings "—Conversion upon satisfaction of sale price condition," "—Conversion upon satisfaction of trading price condition," and "—Conversion upon specified corporate events." On or after November 15, 2024 until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders may convert all or any portion of their notes at the conversion rate at any time irrespective of the foregoing conditions.

The base conversion rate will initially be 14.5654 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (equivalent to an initial base conversion price of approximately \$68.66 per share of common stock). Upon conversion of a note, we will satisfy our conversion obligation by paying or delivering, as the case may be, cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, at our election, based on a daily conversion rate fraction calculated on a proportionate basis for each trading day in the applicable 50 trading day observation period, all as set forth below under "—Settlement upon conversion." If, on any trading day during the applicable 50 trading day observation period, the daily VWAP (as defined below) of our common stock is less than or equal to the base conversion price, the conversion rate for such day will equal the base conversion rate, subject to adjustment if certain events occur. If, on any trading day during the relevant observation period, the daily VWAP of our common stock exceeds the base conversion price, the conversion rate for such trading day will be determined by a formula resulting in the conversion rate for such day being increased, provided that it does not exceed 2.0% of 20.3915 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to adjustment in the same manner as the base conversion rate. The trustee will initially act as the conversion agent.

A holder may convert fewer than all of such holder's notes so long as the notes converted are a multiple of \$1,000 principal amount.

Upon conversion, you will not receive any separate cash payment for accrued and unpaid interest, if any, except as described below. We will not issue fractional shares of our common stock upon conversion of notes. Instead, we will pay cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share as described under “—Settlement upon conversion.” Our payment and delivery, as the case may be, to you of the cash, shares of our common stock or a combination thereof, as the case may be, into which a note is convertible will be deemed to satisfy in full our obligation to pay:

- the principal amount of the note; and
- accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the relevant conversion date.

As a result, accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding, the relevant conversion date will be deemed to be paid in full rather than cancelled, extinguished or forfeited. Upon a conversion of notes into a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, accrued and unpaid interest will be deemed to be paid first out of the cash paid upon such conversion.

Notwithstanding the immediately preceding paragraph, if notes are converted after the close of business on a regular record date for the payment of interest and prior to the open of business on the corresponding interest payment date, holders of such notes at the close of business on such regular record date will receive the full amount of interest payable on such notes on the corresponding interest payment date notwithstanding the conversion. Notes surrendered for conversion during the period from the close of business on any regular record date to the open of business on the immediately following interest payment date must be accompanied by funds equal to the amount of interest payable on the notes so converted; provided that no such payment need be made:

- for conversions following the regular record date immediately preceding the maturity date;
- if we have specified a fundamental change repurchase date that is after a regular record date and on or prior to the business day immediately following the corresponding interest payment date; or
- to the extent of any overdue interest, if any overdue interest exists at the time of conversion with respect to such note.

Therefore, for the avoidance of doubt, all record holders on the regular record date immediately preceding the maturity date or any fundamental change repurchase date described in the bullets above will receive the full interest payment due on the maturity date or other corresponding interest payment date regardless of whether their notes have been converted following such regular record date.

If a holder converts notes, we will pay any documentary, stamp or similar issue or transfer tax due on any issuance of any shares of our common stock upon the conversion, unless the tax is due because the holder requests such shares to be issued in a name other than the holder’s name, in which case the holder will pay that tax.

Holders may surrender their notes for conversion under the following circumstances:

Conversion upon satisfaction of sale price condition

Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding November 15, 2024, a holder may surrender all or any portion of its notes for conversion at any time during any fiscal quarter commencing after the fiscal quarter ending on June 30, 2015 (and only during such fiscal quarter), if the last reported sale price of the common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the base conversion price on each applicable trading day.

The “last reported sale price” of our common stock on any date means the closing sale price per share (or if no closing sale price is reported, the average of the bid and ask prices or, if more than one in either case, the average of the average bid and the average ask prices) on that date as reported in composite transactions for the principal U.S. national or regional securities exchange on which our common stock is traded. If our common stock is not listed for trading on a U.S. national or regional securities exchange on the relevant date, the “last reported sale price” will be the last quoted bid price for our common stock in the over-the-counter market on the relevant date as reported by OTC Markets Group Inc. or a similar organization. If our common stock is not so quoted, the “last reported sale price” will be the average of the mid-point of the last bid and ask prices for our common stock on the relevant date from each of at least three nationally recognized independent investment banking firms selected by us for this purpose.

“Trading day” means a day on which (i) trading in our common stock (or other security for which a closing sale price must be determined) generally occurs on The NASDAQ Global Select Market or, if our common stock (or such other security) is not then listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market, on the principal other U.S. national or regional securities exchange on which our common stock (or such other security) is then listed or, if our common stock (or such other security) is not then listed on a U.S. national or regional securities exchange, on the principal other market on which our common stock (or such other security) is then traded, and (ii) a last reported sale price for our common stock (or closing sale price for such other security) is available on such securities exchange or market. If our common stock (or such other security) is not so listed or traded, “trading day” means a “business day.”

Conversion upon satisfaction of trading price condition

Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding November 15, 2024, a holder of notes may surrender all or any portion of its notes for conversion at any time during the five business day period after any 10 consecutive trading day period (the “measurement period”) in which the “trading price” per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, as determined following a request by a holder of notes in accordance with the procedures described below, for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate on each such trading day.

Solely for purposes of this “Conversion upon satisfaction of trading price condition,” the “conversion rate” on any day will be (i) if the last reported sale price of our common stock on the trading day immediately preceding such day is less than or equal to the base conversion price, the base conversion rate and (ii) if such last reported sale price of our common stock is greater than the base conversion price, the base conversion rate plus a number of shares equal to the product of (a) the incremental share factor and (b) the difference between such last reported sale price and the base conversion price, such difference divided by such last reported sale price.

The “trading price” of the notes on any date of determination means the average of the secondary market bid quotations obtained by the bid solicitation agent for \$5,000,000 principal amount of notes at approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on such determination date from three independent nationally recognized securities dealers we select for this purpose; *provided* that if three such bids cannot reasonably be obtained by the bid solicitation agent but two such bids are obtained, then the average of the two bids shall be used, and if only one such bid can reasonably be obtained by the bid solicitation agent, that one bid shall be used. If the bid solicitation agent cannot reasonably obtain at least one bid for \$5,000,000 principal amount of notes from a nationally recognized securities dealer, then the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of notes will be deemed to be less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate. If (x) we are not acting as bid solicitation agent, and we do not, when we are required to, instruct the bid solicitation agent to obtain bids, or if we give such instruction to the bid solicitation agent, and the bid solicitation agent fails to make such determination or (y) we are acting as bid solicitation agent and we

fail to make such determination, then, in either case, the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of notes will be deemed to be less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate on each trading day of such failure.

The bid solicitation agent (if other than us) shall have no obligation to determine the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of notes unless we have requested such determination; and we shall have no obligation to make such request (or, if we are acting as bid solicitation agent, we shall have no obligation to determine the trading price), unless a holder of a note provides us with reasonable evidence that the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of notes would be less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate. At such time, we shall instruct the bid solicitation agent (if other than us) to determine, or if we are acting as bid solicitation agent, we shall determine, the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of notes beginning on the next trading day and on each successive trading day until the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of notes is greater than or equal to 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate. If the trading price condition has been met, we will so notify the holders, the trustee and the conversion agent (if other than the trustee). If, at any time after the trading price condition has been met, the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of notes is greater than or equal to 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of our common stock and the conversion rate for such date, we will so notify the holders, the trustee and the conversion agent (if other than the trustee).

Conversion upon specified corporate events

Certain distributions

If, prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding November 15, 2024, we elect to:

- issue to all or substantially all holders of our common stock any rights, options or warrants (other than in connection with a stockholder rights plan) entitling them, for a period of not more than 60 calendar days after the announcement date of such issuance, to subscribe for or purchase shares of our common stock at a price per share that is less than the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock for the 10 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date of announcement of such issuance; or
- distribute to all or substantially all holders of our common stock our assets, securities or rights to purchase our securities, which distribution has a per share value, as reasonably determined by our board of directors or a committee thereof, exceeding 10% of the last reported sale price of our common stock on the trading day preceding the date of announcement for such distribution,

then, in either case, we must notify the holders of the notes at least 55 scheduled trading days prior to the ex-dividend date for such issuance or distribution. Once we have given such written notice, holders may surrender all or any portion of their notes for conversion at any time until the earlier of 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the business day immediately preceding the ex-dividend date for such issuance or distribution and our announcement that such issuance or distribution will not take place, even if the notes are not otherwise convertible at such time.

Certain corporate events

If a transaction or event that constitutes a “fundamental change” (as defined under “–Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes”) or a “make-whole fundamental change” (as defined under “–Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change”) occurs prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding November 15, 2024, regardless of whether a holder has the right to require us to repurchase the notes as described under “–Fundamental change permits

holders to require us to repurchase notes,” or if we are a party to a consolidation, merger, binding share exchange, or transfer or lease of all or substantially all of our assets, in each case, pursuant to which our common stock would be converted into cash, securities or other assets, all or any portion of a holder’s notes may be surrendered for conversion at any time from or after the effective date of the transaction until 55 trading days after the actual effective date of such transaction or, if such transaction also constitutes a fundamental change, until the related fundamental change repurchase date. We will notify holders, the trustee and the conversion agent (if other than the trustee) (i) at least 10 scheduled trading days prior to the anticipated effective date of such transaction; or (ii) if we have not publicly announced such transaction at least 10 scheduled trading days prior to the anticipated effective date of such transaction, within one business day of the day we publicly announce such transaction, and in no event later than the actual effective date of such transaction.

Conversions on or after November 15, 2024

On or after November 15, 2024, a holder may convert all or any portion of its notes at any time prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date regardless of the foregoing conditions.

Conversion procedures

If you hold a beneficial interest in a global note, to convert you must comply with DTC’s procedures for converting a beneficial interest in a global note and, if required, pay funds equal to interest payable on the next interest payment date to which you are not entitled. As such, if you are a beneficial owner of the notes, you must allow for sufficient time to comply with DTC’s procedures if you wish to exercise your conversion rights.

If you hold a certificated note, to convert you must:

- complete and manually sign the conversion notice on the back of the note, or a facsimile of the conversion notice;
- deliver the conversion notice, which is irrevocable, and the note to the conversion agent;
- if required, furnish appropriate endorsements and transfer documents; and
- if required, pay funds equal to interest payable on the next interest payment date to which you are not entitled.

We will pay any documentary, stamp or similar issue or transfer tax on the issuance of any shares of our common stock upon conversion of the notes, unless the tax is due because the holder requests such shares to be issued in a name other than the holder’s name, in which case the holder will pay the tax.

We refer to the date you comply with the relevant procedures for conversion described above as the “conversion date.”

If a holder has already delivered a repurchase notice as described under “–Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes” with respect to a note, the holder may not surrender that note for conversion until the holder has withdrawn the repurchase notice in accordance with the relevant provisions of the indenture. If a holder submits its notes for required repurchase, the holder’s right to withdraw the repurchase notice and convert the notes that are subject to repurchase will terminate at the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the relevant fundamental change repurchase date.

Settlement upon conversion

Upon conversion, we may choose to pay or deliver, as the case may be, either cash (“cash settlement”), shares of our common stock (“physical settlement”) or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock (“combination settlement”), as described below. We refer to each of these settlement methods as a “settlement method.”

All conversions for which the relevant conversion date occurs on or after November 15, 2024 will be settled using the same settlement method. Except for any conversions for which the relevant conversion date occurs on or after November 15, 2024, we will use the same settlement method for all conversions with the same conversion date, but we will not have any obligation to use the same settlement method with respect to conversions with different conversion dates. That is, we may choose for notes converted on one conversion date to settle conversions in physical settlement, and choose for notes converted on another conversion date cash settlement or combination settlement.

If we elect a settlement method, we will inform holders so converting through the trustee of the settlement method we have selected no later than the close of business on the trading day immediately following the related conversion date (or in the case of any conversions for which the relevant conversion date occurs on or after November 15, 2024, no later than the business day immediately preceding November 15, 2024). If we do not timely elect a settlement method, we will no longer have the right to elect cash settlement or physical settlement with respect to such conversion date or during such period and we will be deemed to have elected combination settlement in respect of our conversion obligation, as described below, and the specified dollar amount (as defined below) per \$1,000 principal amount of notes will be equal to \$1,000. If we timely elect combination settlement, but we do not timely notify converting holders of the specified dollar amount per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, such specified dollar amount will be deemed to be \$1,000. It is our current intent to settle conversions through combination settlement with a specified dollar amount per \$1,000 principal amount of notes of \$1,000.

Settlement amounts will be computed as follows:

- if we elect physical settlement, we will deliver to the converting holder in respect of each \$1,000 principal amount of notes being converted a number of shares of common stock equal to the sum of the daily conversion rate fractions for each of the 50 consecutive trading days during the related observation period;
- if we elect cash settlement, we will pay to the converting holder in respect of each \$1,000 principal amount of notes being converted cash in an amount equal to the sum of the daily conversion values for each of the 50 consecutive trading days during the related observation period; and
- if we elect (or are deemed to have elected) combination settlement, we will pay or deliver, as the case may be, to the converting holder in respect of each \$1,000 principal amount of notes being converted a “settlement amount” equal to the sum of the daily settlement amounts for each of the 50 consecutive trading days during the related observation period.

With respect to any trading day during the related observation period, the “daily conversion rate fraction” shall be determined as follows:

- if the daily VWAP on such date is less than or equal to the base conversion price, the daily conversion rate fraction will be equal to the base conversion rate divided by 50, as may be adjusted as described below; or

- if such daily VWAP is greater than the base conversion price, the daily conversion rate fraction will be equal to the following:

$$\frac{\text{base conversion rate} + \left[\left(\frac{\text{such daily VWAP} - \text{base conversion price}}{\text{such daily VWAP}} \right) \times \text{incremental share factor} \right]}{50}$$

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event will the daily conversion rate fraction for any day during the observation period exceed 2.0% of 20.3915 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (the “daily share cap”). Since the daily conversion rate fraction is capped at the daily share cap, the daily conversion value on any day will not exceed the daily share cap multiplied by the daily VWAP of our common stock on such day.

The daily share cap is subject to the same adjustments as the base conversion rate (and on a proportional basis) as described under “–Conversion rate adjustments” below. For the avoidance of doubt, in no event will the conversion rate per \$1,000 principal amount of notes exceed 20.3915 shares of common stock (whether as a result of any increase in the base conversion rate for notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change as described under “–Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change” below and/or due to the application of the incremental share factor), subject to adjustment in the same manner as the base conversion rate as set forth under “–Conversion rate adjustments.” Further, for purposes of the foregoing formula in determining the daily conversion rate fractions and the conversion rate during the relevant observation period, the base conversion price shall not be adjusted for any increase to the base conversion rate solely with respect to notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change. See “Description of notes–Conversion rights–Adjustment to shares delivered upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change.”

The “incremental share factor” is initially 7.2827, as may be adjusted as described below.

The “daily conversion value” means, for each of the 50 consecutive trading days during the observation period, the product of (1) the daily conversion rate fraction on such trading day and (2) the daily VWAP for such trading day.

The “daily settlement amount,” for each of the 50 consecutive trading days during the observation period, shall consist of:

- cash equal to the lesser of (i) the maximum cash amount per \$1,000 principal amount of notes to be received upon conversion as specified in the notice specifying our chosen settlement method (the “specified dollar amount”), if any, *divided by* 50 (such quotient, the “daily measurement value”) and (ii) the daily conversion value; and
- if the daily conversion value exceeds the daily measurement value, a number of shares equal to (i) the difference between the daily conversion value and the daily measurement value, *divided by* (ii) the daily VWAP for such trading day.

The “daily VWAP” means, for each of the 50 consecutive trading days during the relevant observation period, the per share volume-weighted average price as displayed under the heading “Bloomberg VWAP” on Bloomberg page “MCHP <equity> AQR” (or its equivalent successor if such page is not available) in respect of the period from the scheduled open of trading until the scheduled close of trading of the primary trading session on such trading day (or if such volume-weighted average price is unavailable, the market value of one share of our common stock on such trading day as determined using a volume-weighted average method customary for transactions of this type by a nationally recognized independent investment banking firm retained for this

purpose by us). The “daily VWAP” will be determined without regard to after-hours trading or any other trading outside of the regular trading session trading hours.

The “observation period” with respect to any note surrendered for conversion means:

- if the relevant conversion date occurs prior to November 15, 2024, the 50 consecutive trading day period beginning on, and including, the second trading day immediately succeeding such conversion date; and
- if the relevant conversion date occurs on or after November 15, 2024, the 50 consecutive trading days beginning on, and including, the 52nd scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date.

For the purposes of determining amounts due upon conversion only, “trading day” means a day on which (i) there is no “market disruption event” (as defined below) and (ii) trading in our common stock generally occurs on The NASDAQ Global Select Market or, if our common stock is not then listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market, on the principal other U.S. national or regional securities exchange on which our common stock is then listed or, if our common stock is not then listed on a U.S. national or regional securities exchange, on the principal other market on which our common stock is then listed or admitted for trading. If our common stock is not so listed or admitted for trading, “trading day” means a “business day.”

“Scheduled trading day” means a day that is scheduled to be a trading day on the principal U.S. national or regional securities exchange or market on which our common stock is listed or admitted for trading. If our common stock is not so listed or admitted for trading, “scheduled trading day” means a “business day.”

For the purposes of determining amounts due upon conversion, “market disruption event” means (i) a failure by the primary U.S. national or regional securities exchange or market on which our common stock is listed or admitted for trading to open for trading during its regular trading session or (ii) the occurrence or existence prior to 1:00 p.m., New York City time, on any scheduled trading day for our common stock for more than one half-hour period in the aggregate during regular trading hours of any suspension or limitation imposed on trading (by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant stock exchange or otherwise) in our common stock on the primary U.S. national or regional securities exchange or market on which our common stock is listed or admitted for trading or in any options contracts or futures contracts traded on any U.S. exchange relating to our common stock.

Except as described under “—Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change” and “—Recapitalizations, reclassifications and changes of our common stock,” we will deliver the consideration due in respect of conversion on the third business day immediately following the last trading day of the relevant observation period.

We will pay cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share of common stock issuable upon conversion based on the daily VWAP for the last trading day of the relevant observation period.

Each conversion will be deemed to have been effected as to any notes surrendered for conversion on the conversion date; *provided, however*, that the person in whose name any shares of our common stock shall be issuable upon such conversion will become the holder of record of such shares as of the close of business on the last trading day of the relevant observation period.

Conversion rate adjustments

The base conversion rate will be adjusted as described below under “—Adjustment events,” except that we will not make any adjustments to the base conversion rate if holders of the notes participate (other than in the case of (x) a share split or share combination described under clause (1) below) or (y) a tender or exchange offer described under clause (5) below), at the same time and upon the same terms as holders of our common stock and solely as a result of holding the notes, in any of the transactions described below without having to convert

their notes as if they held a number of shares of common stock equal to the conversion rate, *multiplied by* the principal amount (expressed in thousands) of notes held by such holder.

Incremental share factor adjustment

At any time the base conversion rate is adjusted as described below, the incremental share factor will be adjusted based on the following formula:

$$ISP_1 = ISP_0 \times \frac{CR_1}{CR_0}$$

where,

ISP₀ = the incremental share factor in effect immediately prior to such adjustment;

ISP₁ = the incremental share factor in effect immediately after giving effect to such adjustment;

CR₀ = the base conversion rate in effect immediately prior to such adjustment; and

CR₁ = the base conversion rate in effect immediately after giving effect to such adjustment.

Adjustment events

- (1) If we exclusively issue shares of our common stock as a dividend or distribution on shares of our common stock, or if we effect a share split or share combination, the base conversion rate will be adjusted based on the following formula:

$$CR_1 = CR_0 \times \frac{OS_1}{OS_0}$$

where,

CR₀ = the base conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the open of business on the ex-dividend date of such dividend or distribution, or immediately prior to the open of business on the effective date of such share split or share combination, as applicable;

CR₁ = the base conversion rate in effect immediately after the open of business on such ex-dividend date or effective date;

OS₀ = the number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately prior to the open of business on such ex-dividend date or effective date; and

OS₁ = the number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to such dividend, distribution, share split or share combination.

Any adjustment made under this clause (1) shall become effective immediately after the open of business on the ex-dividend date for such dividend or distribution, or immediately after the open of business on the effective date for such share split or share combination, as applicable. If any dividend or distribution of the type described in this clause (1) is declared but not so paid or made, the base conversion rate shall be immediately readjusted, effective as of the date our board of directors or a committee thereof determines not to pay such dividend or distribution, to the base conversion rate that would then be in effect if such dividend or distribution had not been declared.

- (2) If we issue to all or substantially all holders of our common stock any rights, options or warrants entitling them, for a period of not more than 60 calendar days after the announcement date of such issuance, to subscribe for or purchase shares of our common stock at a price per share that is less than the average of

the last reported sale prices of our common stock for the 10 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date of announcement of such issuance, the base conversion rate will be increased based on the following formula:

$$CR_1 = CR_0 \times \frac{OS_0 + X}{OS_0 + Y}$$

where,

CR_0 = the base conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the open of business on the ex-dividend date for such issuance;

CR_1 = the base conversion rate in effect immediately after the open of business on such ex-dividend date;

OS_0 = the number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately prior to the open of business on such ex-dividend date;

X = the total number of shares of our common stock issuable pursuant to such rights, options or warrants; and

Y = the number of shares of our common stock equal to the aggregate price payable to exercise such rights, options or warrants, *divided by* the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the 10 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date of announcement of the issuance of such rights, options or warrants.

Any increase made under this clause (2) will be made successively whenever any such rights, options or warrants are issued and shall become effective immediately after the open of business on the ex-dividend date for such issuance. To the extent that shares of common stock are not delivered after the expiration of such rights, options or warrants, the base conversion rate shall be decreased to the base conversion rate that would then be in effect had the increase with respect to the issuance of such rights, options or warrants been made on the basis of delivery of only the number of shares of common stock actually delivered. If such rights, options or warrants are not so issued, the base conversion rate shall be decreased to the base conversion rate that would then be in effect if such ex-dividend date for such issuance had not occurred.

For the purpose of this clause (2), and for the purpose of the first bullet point under “—Conversion upon specified corporate events—Certain distributions,” in determining whether any rights, options or warrants entitle the holders to subscribe for or purchase shares of the common stock at less than such average of the last reported sale prices for the 10 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date of announcement of such issuance, and in determining the aggregate offering price of such shares of common stock, there shall be taken into account any consideration received by us for such rights, options or warrants and any amount payable on exercise or conversion thereof, the value of such consideration, if other than cash, to be determined by our board of directors or a committee thereof.

- (3) If we distribute shares of our capital stock, evidences of our indebtedness, other assets or property of ours or rights, options or warrants to acquire our capital stock or other securities, to all or substantially all holders of our common stock, excluding:
- dividends, distributions or issuances as to which an adjustment was effected pursuant to clause (1) or (2) above;
 - dividends or distributions paid exclusively in cash as to which the provisions set forth in clause (4) below shall apply;

- distributions of reference property in exchange for our common stock in connection with a transaction described in “Recapitalizations, reclassifications and changes of our common stock;” and
- spin-offs as to which the provisions set forth below in this clause (3) shall apply;

then the base conversion rate will be increased based on the following formula:

$$CR_1 = CR_0 \times \frac{SP_0}{SP_0 - FMV}$$

where,

CR_0 = the base conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the open of business on the ex-dividend date for such distribution;

CR_1 = the base conversion rate in effect immediately after the open of business on such ex-dividend date;

SP_0 = the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the 10 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the ex-dividend date for such distribution; and

FMV = the fair market value (as determined by our board of directors or a committee thereof) of the shares of capital stock, evidences of indebtedness, assets, property, rights, options or warrants distributed with respect to each outstanding share of our common stock on the ex-dividend date for such distribution.

Any increase made under the portion of this clause (3) above will become effective immediately after the open of business on the ex-dividend date for such distribution. If such distribution is not so paid or made, the base conversion rate shall be decreased to be the base conversion rate that would then be in effect if such distribution had not been declared. If we issue rights, options or warrants that are only exercisable upon the occurrence of certain triggering events, then we will not adjust the base conversion rate pursuant to the clauses above until the earliest of these triggering events occurs, and we will readjust the base conversion rate to the extent any of these rights, options or warrants are not exercised before they expire. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if “ FMV ” (as defined above) is equal to or greater than “ SP_0 ” (as defined above), in lieu of the foregoing increase, each holder of a note shall receive, in respect of each \$1,000 principal amount thereof, at the same time and upon the same terms as holders of our common stock, the amount and kind of our capital stock, evidences of our indebtedness, other assets or property of ours or rights, options or warrants to acquire our capital stock or other securities that such holder would have received if such holder owned a number of shares of common stock equal to the conversion rate in effect on the ex-dividend date for the distribution.

With respect to an adjustment pursuant to this clause (3) where there has been a payment of a dividend or other distribution on our common stock of shares of capital stock of any class or series, or similar equity interest, of or relating to a subsidiary or other business unit, that are, or, when issued, will be, listed or admitted for trading on a U.S. national securities exchange, which we refer to as a “spin-off,” the base conversion rate will be increased based on the following formula:

$$CR_1 = CR_0 \times \frac{FMV_0 + MP_0}{MP_0}$$

where,

CR_0 = the base conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the end of the valuation period (as defined below);

CR_1 = the base conversion rate in effect immediately after the end of the valuation period;

FMV_0 = the average of the last reported sale prices of the capital stock or similar equity interest distributed to holders of our common stock applicable to one share of our common stock (determined by reference to the definition of last reported sale price set forth under “–Conversion upon satisfaction of sale price condition” as if references therein to our common stock were to such capital stock or similar equity interest) over the first 10 consecutive trading day period after, and including, the ex-dividend date of the spin-off (the “valuation period”); *provided* that if there is no last reported sale price of the capital stock or similar equity interest distributed to holders of our common stock on such ex-dividend date, the “valuation period” shall be the first ten consecutive trading day period after, and including, the first date such last reported sale price is available; and

MP_0 = the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the valuation period.

The increase to the base conversion rate under the preceding paragraph will occur on the last trading day of the valuation period; *provided* that, subject to the immediately succeeding sentence, in respect of any conversion of notes, for any trading day that falls within the relevant observation period for such conversion and within the valuation period, the references to “10” in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed replaced with such lesser number of trading days as have elapsed between the ex-dividend date for such spin-off and such trading day in determining the base conversion rate as of such trading day. Further, if the ex-dividend date for such spin-off is after the 10th trading day immediately preceding, and including, the end of the observation period in respect of a conversion of notes, references to “10” or “10th” in the preceding paragraph and this paragraph shall be deemed to be replaced, solely in respect of that conversion, with such lesser number of trading days as have elapsed from, and including, the ex-dividend date for such spin-off to, and including, the last trading day of such observation period. If such spin-off does not occur, the base conversion rate shall be decreased to be the base conversion rate that would then be in effect if such distribution had not been declared, effective as of the date on which our board of directors or a committee thereof determines not to consummate such spin-off.

(4) If any cash dividend or distribution is made to all or substantially all holders of our common stock, the base conversion rate will be adjusted based on the following formula:

$$CR_1 = CR_0 \times \frac{SP_0}{SP_0 - C}$$

where,

CR_0 = the base conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the open of business on the ex-dividend date for such dividend or distribution;

CR_1 = the base conversion rate in effect immediately after the open of business on the ex-dividend date for such dividend or distribution;

SP_0 = the last reported sale price of our common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the ex-dividend date for such dividend or distribution; and

C = the amount in cash per share we distribute to all or substantially all holders of our common stock.

Any increase made under this clause (4) shall become effective immediately after the open of business on the ex-dividend date for such dividend or distribution. If such dividend or distribution is not so paid, the base conversion rate shall be decreased, effective as of the date our board of directors or a committee thereof determines not to make or pay such dividend or distribution, to be the base conversion rate that would then be in effect if such dividend or distribution had not been declared. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if “C” (as defined above) is equal to or greater than “SP₀” (as defined above), in lieu of the foregoing increase, each holder of a note shall receive, for each \$1,000 principal amount of notes, at the same time and upon the same terms as holders of shares of our common stock, the amount of cash that such holder would have received if such holder owned a number of shares of our common stock equal to the conversion rate on the ex-dividend date for such cash dividend or distribution.

- (5) If we make or any of our subsidiaries makes a payment in respect of a tender or exchange offer for our common stock, to the extent that the cash and value of any other consideration included in the payment per share of common stock exceeds the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the 10 consecutive trading day period commencing on, and including, the trading day next succeeding the last date on which tenders or exchanges may be made pursuant to such tender or exchange offer, the base conversion rate will be increased based on the following formula:

$$CR_1 = CR_0 \times \frac{AC + (SP_1 \times OS_1)}{OS_0 \times SP_1}$$

where,

- CR₀ = the base conversion rate in effect immediately prior to the close of business on the 10th trading day immediately following, and including, the trading day next succeeding the date such tender or exchange offer expires;
- CR₁ = the base conversion rate in effect immediately after the close of business on the 10th trading day immediately following, and including, the trading day next succeeding the date such tender or exchange offer expires;
- AC = the aggregate value of all cash and any other consideration (as determined by our board of directors or a committee thereof) paid or payable for shares purchased in such tender or exchange offer;
- OS₀ = the number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately prior to the date such tender or exchange offer expires (prior to giving effect to the purchase of all shares accepted for purchase or exchange in such tender or exchange offer);
- OS₁ = the number of shares of our common stock outstanding immediately after the date such tender or exchange offer expires (after giving effect to the purchase of all shares accepted for purchase or exchange in such tender or exchange offer); and
- SP₁ = the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the 10 consecutive trading day period commencing on, and including, the trading day next succeeding the date such tender or exchange offer expires.

The increase to the base conversion rate under the preceding paragraph will occur at the close of business on the 10th trading day immediately following, and including, the trading day next succeeding the date such tender or exchange offer expires; *provided* that, subject to the immediately succeeding sentence, in respect of any conversion of notes, for any trading day that falls within the relevant observation period for such conversion

and within the 10 trading days immediately following, and including, the trading day next succeeding the expiration date of any tender or exchange offer, references to “10” or “10th” in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed replaced with such lesser number of trading days as have elapsed between the expiration date of such tender or exchange offer and such trading day in determining the base conversion rate as of such trading day. Further, if the trading day next succeeding the date such tender or exchange offer expires is after the 10th trading day immediately preceding, and including, the end of the observation period in respect of a conversion of notes, references to “10” or “10th” in the preceding paragraph and this paragraph shall be deemed to be replaced, solely in respect of that conversion, with such lesser number of trading days as have elapsed from, and including, the trading day next succeeding the date such tender or exchange offer expires to, and including, the last trading day of such observation period. If we are obligated to purchase our common stock pursuant to any such tender or exchange offer described in this clause (5) but are permanently prevented by applicable law from effecting any such purchase or all such purchases are rescinded, the base conversion rate will be readjusted to be the base conversion rate that would then be in effect if such tender or exchange offer had not been made or had been made only in respect of the purchases that have been effected.

Notwithstanding the above, certain listing standards of The NASDAQ Global Select Market may limit the amount by which we may increase the base conversion rate pursuant to the events described in clauses (2) through (5) in this section and as described in the section captioned “—Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change.” These standards generally require us to obtain the approval of our stockholders before entering into certain transactions that potentially result in the issuance of 20% or more of our common stock outstanding at the time the notes are issued unless we obtain stockholder approval of issuances in excess of such limitations. In accordance with these listing standards, these restrictions will apply at any time when the notes are outstanding, regardless of whether we then have a class of securities listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market. Accordingly, in the event of an increase in the conversion rate above that which would result in the notes, in the aggregate, becoming convertible into shares in excess of such limitations, we will, at our option, either obtain stockholder approval of such issuances or pay cash in lieu of delivering any shares otherwise deliverable upon conversions in excess of such limitations based on the daily VWAP for each trading day of the relevant observation period in respect of which, in lieu of delivering our common shares, we pay cash pursuant to this paragraph.

Except as stated herein, we will not adjust the base conversion rate for the issuance of shares of our common stock or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of our common stock or the right to purchase shares of our common stock or such convertible or exchangeable securities.

As used in this section, “ex-dividend date” means the first date on which the shares of our common stock trade on the applicable exchange or in the applicable market, regular way, without the right to receive the issuance, dividend or distribution in question, from us or, if applicable, from the seller of our common stock on such exchange or market (in the form of due bills or otherwise) as determined by such exchange or market, and “effective date” means the first date on which the shares of our common stock trade on the applicable exchange or in the applicable market, regular way, reflecting the relevant share split or share combination, as applicable.

Subject to the applicable listing standards of The NASDAQ Global Select Market, we are permitted to increase the base conversion rate of the notes by any amount for a period of at least 20 business days if our board of directors or a committee thereof determines that such increase would be in our best interest. Subject to the applicable listing standards of The NASDAQ Global Select Market, we may also (but are not required to) increase the base conversion rate to avoid or diminish income tax to holders of our common stock or rights to purchase shares of our common stock in connection with a dividend or distribution of shares (or rights to acquire shares) or similar event.

A holder may, in some circumstances, including a distribution of cash dividends to holders of our shares of common stock, be deemed to have received a distribution subject to U.S. federal income tax as a result of an adjustment or the nonoccurrence of an adjustment to the base conversion rate. For a discussion of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of an adjustment to the conversion rate, see “Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations.”

If we have a rights plan in effect upon conversion of the notes into common stock, you will receive, in addition to any shares of common stock received in connection with such conversion, the rights under the rights plan. However, if, prior to any conversion, the rights have separated from the shares of common stock in accordance with the provisions of the applicable rights plan, the base conversion rate will be adjusted at the time of separation as if we distributed to all or substantially all holders of our common stock, shares of our capital stock, evidences of indebtedness, assets, property, rights, options or warrants as described in clause (3) above, subject to readjustment in the event of the expiration, termination or redemption of such rights.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, the base conversion rate will not be adjusted:

- upon the issuance of any shares of our common stock pursuant to any present or future plan providing for the reinvestment of dividends or interest payable on our securities and the investment of additional optional amounts in shares of our common stock under any plan;
- upon the issuance of any shares of our common stock or options or rights to purchase those shares pursuant to any present or future employee, director or consultant benefit plan or program of or assumed by us or any of our subsidiaries;
- upon the issuance of any shares of our common stock pursuant to any option, warrant, right or exercisable, exchangeable or convertible security not described in the preceding bullet and outstanding as of the date the notes were first issued;
- upon the repurchase of any shares of our common stock pursuant to an open-market share repurchase program or other buy-back transaction (including, without limitation, through any structured or derivative transaction such as an accelerated share repurchase derivative or similar forward derivative) that is not a tender offer or exchange offer of the nature described under clause (5) above;
- solely for a change in the par value of the common stock; or
- for accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, we will not be required to adjust the conversion rate unless the adjustment would result in a change of at least 1% of the conversion rate. However, we will carry forward any adjustments that are less than 1% of the conversion rate and make such carried forward adjustments (1) when the cumulative net effect of all adjustments not yet made will result in a change of at least 1% of the conversion rate or (2) regardless of whether the adjustment (or such cumulative net effect) is less than 1%, (i) on the effective date of any fundamental change or make-whole fundamental change and (ii) on each trading day of any observation period. Adjustments to the conversion rate will be calculated to the nearest 1/10,000th of a share.

Recapitalizations, reclassifications and changes of our common stock

In the case of:

- any recapitalization, reclassification or change of our common stock (other than changes resulting from a subdivision or combination),

- any consolidation, merger or combination involving us,
- any sale, lease or other transfer to a third party of the consolidated assets of ours and our subsidiaries substantially as an entirety, or
- any statutory share exchange,

in each case, as a result of which our common stock would be converted into, or exchanged for, stock, other securities, other property or assets (including cash or any combination thereof), then, at and after the effective time of the transaction, we or the successor or acquiring corporation, as the case may be, will execute with the trustee a supplemental indenture without the consent of holders, providing that the right to convert each \$1,000 principal amount of notes will be changed into a right to convert such principal amount of notes into the kind and amount of shares of stock, other securities or other property or assets (including cash or any combination thereof) that a holder of a number of shares of common stock equal to the conversion rate immediately prior to such transaction would have owned or been entitled to receive (the “reference property”) upon such transaction. However, at and after the effective time of the transaction, (i) we will continue to have the right to determine the form of consideration to be paid or delivered, as the case may be, upon conversion of notes, as set forth under “–Settlement upon conversion” and (ii)(x) any amount payable in cash upon conversion of the notes as set forth under “–Settlement upon conversion” will continue to be payable in cash, (y) any shares of our common stock that we would have been required to deliver upon conversion of the notes as set forth under “–Settlement upon conversion” will instead be deliverable in the amount and type of reference property that a holder of that number of shares of our common stock would have received in such transaction and (z) the daily VWAP will be calculated based on the value of a unit of reference property that a holder of one share of our common stock would have received in such transaction. If the transaction causes our common stock to be converted into, or exchanged for, the right to receive more than a single type of consideration (determined based in part upon any form of stockholder election), the reference property into which the notes will be convertible will be deemed to be (i) the weighted average of the types and amounts of consideration received by the holders of our common stock that affirmatively make such an election or (ii) if no holders of our common stock affirmatively make such an election, the types and amounts of consideration actually received by the holders of our common stock. If the holders of our common stock receive only cash in such transaction, then for all conversions that occur after the effective date of such transaction (i) the consideration due upon conversion of each \$1,000 principal amount of notes shall be solely cash in an amount equal to the conversion rate in effect on the conversion date (as may be increased as described under “–Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change”), *multiplied by* the price paid per share of common stock in such transaction and (ii) we will satisfy our conversion obligation by paying cash to converting holders on the third business day immediately following the conversion date. We will notify holders, the trustee and the conversion agent (if other than the trustee) of the weighted average as soon as practicable after such determination is made.

The supplemental indenture providing that the notes will be convertible into reference property will also provide for anti-dilution and other adjustments that are as nearly equivalent as possible to the adjustments described under “–Conversion rate adjustments” above. If the reference property in respect of any such transaction includes shares of stock, securities or other property or assets of a company other than us or the successor or purchasing corporation, as the case may be, in such transaction and such other company is an affiliate of ours or the successor or purchasing corporation, as the case may be, such other company will also execute such supplemental indenture, and such supplemental indenture will contain such additional provisions to protect the interests of the holders, including the right of holders to require us to repurchase their notes upon a fundamental change as described under “–Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes” below, as the board of directors reasonably considers necessary by reason of the foregoing.

Adjustments of prices

Whenever any provision of the indenture requires us to calculate the last reported sale prices, the daily VWAPs, the daily conversion rate fractions, the daily conversion values, the daily measurement values or the daily settlement amounts over a span of multiple days (including an observation period and the “stock price” for purposes of a make-whole fundamental change), our board of directors or a committee thereof will make appropriate adjustments to each to account for any adjustment to the conversion rate that becomes effective, or any event requiring an adjustment to the conversion rate where the ex-dividend date, effective date or expiration date of the event occurs, at any time during the period when the last reported sale prices, the daily VWAPs, the daily conversion values or the daily settlement amounts are to be calculated.

Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change

If the “effective date” (as defined below) of a transaction or event constituting a “fundamental change” (as defined below) pursuant to clauses (1), (2) or (3) of such definition (determined after giving effect to any exceptions to or exclusions from such definition, but without regard to the *proviso* in clause (2) of the definition thereof, a “make-whole fundamental change”) occurs prior to the maturity date of the notes and a holder elects to convert its notes in connection with such make-whole fundamental change, we will, under certain circumstances, increase the base conversion rate for the notes so surrendered for conversion by a number of additional shares of common stock (the “additional shares”), as described below. A conversion of notes will be deemed for these purposes to be “in connection with” such make-whole fundamental change if the relevant notice of conversion of the notes is received by the conversion agent from, and including, the effective date of the make-whole fundamental change up to, and including, the business day immediately prior to the related fundamental change repurchase date (or, in the case of a make-whole fundamental change that would have been a fundamental change but for the *proviso* in clause (2) of the definition thereof, the 55th trading day immediately following the effective date of such make-whole fundamental change) (such period, the “make-whole fundamental change period”).

Upon surrender of notes for conversion in connection with a make-whole fundamental change, we will, at our option, satisfy our conversion obligation by physical settlement, cash settlement or combination settlement, as described under “—Conversion rights—Settlement upon conversion.” However, if the consideration for our common stock in any make-whole fundamental change described in clause (2) of the definition of fundamental change is composed entirely of cash, for any conversion of notes following the effective date of such make-whole fundamental change, the conversion obligation will be calculated based solely on the “stock price” (as defined below) for the transaction and will be deemed to be an amount of cash per \$1,000 principal amount of converted notes equal to the conversion rate (including any increase to reflect the additional shares as described in this section), *multiplied by* such stock price. In such event, the conversion obligation will be determined and paid to holders in cash on the third business day following the conversion date. We will notify holders of the effective date of any make-whole fundamental change and issue a press release announcing such effective date no later than five business days after such effective date.

The number of additional shares, if any, by which the base conversion rate will be increased will be determined by reference to the table below, based on the date on which the make-whole fundamental change occurs or becomes effective (the “effective date”) and the price (the “stock price”) paid (or deemed to be paid) per share of our common stock in the make-whole fundamental change. If the holders of our common stock receive in exchange for their common stock only cash in a make-whole fundamental change described in clause (2) of the definition of fundamental change, the stock price will be the cash amount paid per share. Otherwise, the stock price will be the average of the last reported sale prices of our common stock over the five trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the effective date of the make-whole fundamental change.

The stock prices set forth in the column headings of the table below will be adjusted as of any date on which the base conversion rate of the notes is otherwise adjusted. The adjusted stock prices will equal the stock prices immediately prior to such adjustment, *multiplied by* a fraction, the numerator of which is the base conversion rate immediately prior to the adjustment giving rise to the stock price adjustment and the denominator of which is the base conversion rate as so adjusted. The number of additional shares as set forth in the table below will be adjusted in the same manner and at the same time as the base conversion rate as set forth under “–Conversion rate adjustments.”

The following table sets forth the number of additional shares by which the base conversion rate will be increased per \$1,000 principal amount of notes for each stock price and effective date set forth below:

Effective date	Stock price										
	\$49.04	\$60.00	\$68.66	\$80.00	\$100.00	\$125.00	\$150.00	\$175.00	\$200.00	\$250.00	\$300.00
February 11, 2015	5.8261	5.4073	5.0216	3.8541	2.5498	1.6783	1.1651	0.8263	0.5864	0.2745	0.0901
February 15, 2016	5.8261	5.2122	4.8198	3.6660	2.4012	1.5726	1.0901	0.7723	0.5468	0.2520	0.0779
February 15, 2017	5.8261	4.9968	4.5946	3.4552	2.2358	1.4573	1.0111	0.7186	0.5108	0.2376	0.0742
February 15, 2018	5.8261	4.7627	4.3455	3.2197	2.0498	1.3268	0.9202	0.6548	0.4657	0.2147	0.0653
February 15, 2019	5.8261	4.5215	4.0684	2.9441	1.8250	1.1677	0.8109	0.5814	0.4181	0.1995	0.0645
February 15, 2020	5.8261	4.2393	3.7532	2.6389	1.5842	1.0008	0.6956	0.5011	0.3621	0.1733	0.0544
February 15, 2021	5.8261	3.9496	3.3996	2.2801	1.2954	0.7989	0.5546	0.4018	0.2925	0.1415	0.0441
February 15, 2022	5.8261	3.5868	2.9755	1.8698	0.9904	0.6001	0.4199	0.3073	0.2254	0.1091	0.0322
February 15, 2023	5.8261	3.1735	2.4613	1.3716	0.6432	0.3840	0.2725	0.2015	0.1491	0.0734	0.0209
February 15, 2024	5.8261	2.6333	1.7633	0.7423	0.2873	0.1817	0.1320	0.0981	0.0729	0.0363	0.0088
February 15, 2025	5.8261	2.1013	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

The exact stock prices and effective dates may not be set forth in the table above, in which case

- If the stock price is between two stock prices in the table or the effective date is between two effective dates in the table, the number of additional shares by which the base conversion rate will be increased will be determined by a straight-line interpolation between the number of additional shares set forth for the higher and lower stock prices and the earlier and later effective dates, as applicable, based on a 365-day year.
- If the stock price is greater than \$300.00 per share (subject to adjustment in the same manner as the stock prices set forth in the column headings of the table above), no additional shares will be added to the base conversion rate.
- If the stock price is less than \$49.04 per share (subject to adjustment in the same manner as the stock prices set forth in the column headings of the table above), no additional shares will be added to the base conversion rate.

For each increase in the base conversion rate for notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change as described above, the incremental share factor will be proportionately increased as set forth under “–Conversion rate adjustments,” subject to the maximum conversion rate set forth in the immediately succeeding paragraph. For the avoidance of doubt, the base conversion price shall not be adjusted for purposes of the formula used to determine the conversion rate solely with respect to any adjustment to the base conversion rate for notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in no event will the conversion rate per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (whether as a result of any increase in the base conversion rate for notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change as described above and/or due to the application of the incremental share factor) exceed 20.3915 shares of common stock, subject to adjustment in the same manner as the base conversion rate as set forth under “–Conversion rate adjustments.”

Our obligation to increase the conversion rate for notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change could be considered a penalty, in which case the enforceability thereof would be subject to general principles of reasonableness and equitable remedies.

Exchange in lieu of conversion

When a holder surrenders its notes for conversion, we may, at our election (an “exchange election”), direct the conversion agent to surrender, on or prior to the second business day following the conversion date, such notes to a financial institution designated by us for exchange in lieu of conversion. In order to accept any notes surrendered for conversion, the designated institution must agree to timely deliver, in exchange for such notes, cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock, at our election, that would otherwise be due upon conversion as described above under “—Conversion rights—Settlement upon conversion” (the “conversion consideration”). If we make an exchange election, we will, by the close of business on the second business day following the relevant conversion date, notify the holder surrendering its notes for conversion that we have made the exchange election and we will notify the designated financial institution of the relevant deadline for delivery of the conversion consideration.

Any notes exchanged by the designated institution will remain outstanding, subject to applicable DTC procedures. If the designated institution agrees to accept any notes for exchange but does not timely deliver the related conversion consideration, or if such designated financial institution does not accept the notes for exchange, we will deliver the relevant conversion consideration as if we had not made an exchange election.

Our designation of a financial institution to which the notes may be submitted for exchange does not require such institution to accept any notes.

Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes

If a “fundamental change” (as defined below in this section) occurs at any time, holders will have the right, at their option, to require us to repurchase for cash all of their notes, or any portion of the principal thereof that is equal to \$1,000 or a multiple of \$1,000. The fundamental change repurchase date will be a date specified by us that is not less than 20 or more than 35 calendar days following the date of our fundamental change notice as described below.

The fundamental change repurchase price we are required to pay will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased, *plus* accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date (unless the fundamental change repurchase date falls after a regular record date but on or prior to the interest payment date to which such regular record date relates, in which case we will instead pay the full amount of accrued and unpaid interest to the holder of record on such regular record date, and the fundamental change repurchase price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased).

A “fundamental change” will be deemed to have occurred at the time after the notes are originally issued if any of the following occurs:

(1) a “person” or “group” within the meaning of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act, other than us, our wholly owned subsidiaries or our or their employee benefit plans, files a Schedule TO or any schedule, form or report under the Exchange Act disclosing that such person or group has become the direct or indirect “beneficial owner,” as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act, of our common equity representing more than 50% of the voting power of our common equity;

(2) the consummation of (A) any recapitalization, reclassification or change of our common stock (other than changes resulting from a subdivision or combination) as a result of which our common stock would be

converted into, or exchanged for, stock, other securities, other property or assets; (B) any share exchange, consolidation or merger of us pursuant to which our common stock will be converted into cash, securities or other property or assets; or (C) any sale, lease or other transfer in one transaction or a series of transactions of all or substantially all of the consolidated assets of us and our subsidiaries, taken as a whole, to any person other than one of our wholly owned subsidiaries; *provided, however*, that a transaction described in clause (B) in which the holders of all classes of our common equity immediately prior to such transaction own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of all classes of common equity of the continuing or surviving corporation or transferee or the parent thereof immediately after such transaction in substantially the same proportions as such ownership immediately prior to such transaction shall not be a fundamental change pursuant to this clause (2);

(3) our stockholders approve any plan or proposal for the liquidation or dissolution of us; or

(4) our common stock (or other common stock underlying the notes) ceases to be listed or quoted on any of The New York Stock Exchange, The NASDAQ Global Select Market or The NASDAQ Global Market (or any of their respective successors).

A transaction or transactions described in clause (1) or clause (2) above will not constitute a fundamental change, however, if at least 90% of the consideration received or to be received by our common stockholders, excluding cash payments for fractional shares and cash payments made in respect of dissenters' appraisal rights, in connection with such transaction or transactions consists of shares of common stock that are listed or quoted on any of The New York Stock Exchange, The NASDAQ Global Select Market or The NASDAQ Global Market (or any of their respective successors) or will be so listed or quoted when issued or exchanged in connection with such transaction or transactions and as a result of such transaction or transactions the notes become convertible into such consideration, excluding cash payments for fractional shares and cash payments made in respect of dissenters' appraisal rights (subject to the provisions set forth above under “–Conversion rights–Settlement upon conversion”).

If any transaction in which our common stock is replaced by the securities of another entity occurs, following completion of any related make-whole fundamental change period, references to us in the definition of “fundamental change” above shall instead be references to such other entity.

On or before the 20th day after the occurrence of a fundamental change, we will provide to all holders of the notes and the trustee and paying agent a written notice of the occurrence of the fundamental change and of the resulting repurchase right. Such notice shall state, among other things:

- the events causing a fundamental change;
- the date of the fundamental change;
- the last date on which a holder may exercise the repurchase right;
- the fundamental change repurchase price;
- the fundamental change repurchase date;
- the name and address of the paying agent and the conversion agent, if applicable;
- if applicable, the base conversion rate and any adjustments to the base conversion rate;
- that the notes with respect to which a fundamental change repurchase notice has been delivered by a holder may be converted only if the holder withdraws the fundamental change repurchase notice in accordance with the terms of the indenture; and
- the procedures that holders must follow to require us to repurchase their notes.

Simultaneously with providing such notice, we will publish the information on our website or through such other public medium as we may use at that time.

To exercise the fundamental change repurchase right, you must deliver, on or before the business day immediately preceding the fundamental change repurchase date, the notes to be repurchased, duly endorsed for transfer, together with a written repurchase notice, to the paying agent. Each repurchase notice must state:

- if certificated, the certificate numbers of your notes to be delivered for repurchase;
- the portion of the principal amount of notes to be repurchased, which must be \$1,000 or a multiple thereof; and
- that the notes are to be repurchased by us pursuant to the applicable provisions of the notes and the indenture.

If the notes are not in certificated form, such repurchase notice must comply with appropriate DTC procedures.

Holders may withdraw any repurchase notice (in whole or in part) by a written notice of withdrawal delivered to the paying agent prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the fundamental change repurchase date. The notice of withdrawal shall state:

- the principal amount of the withdrawn notes which must be \$1,000 or a multiple thereof;
- if certificated notes have been issued, the certificate numbers of the withdrawn notes; and
- the principal amount, if any, which remains subject to the repurchase notice, which must be \$1,000 or a multiple thereof.

If the notes are not in certificated form, such notice of withdrawal must comply with appropriate DTC procedures.

We will be required to repurchase the notes on the fundamental change repurchase date. Holders who have exercised the repurchase right will receive payment of the fundamental change repurchase price on the later of (i) the fundamental change repurchase date and (ii) the time of book-entry transfer or the delivery of the notes. If the paying agent holds money sufficient to pay the fundamental change repurchase price of the notes on the fundamental change repurchase date, then, with respect to the notes that have been properly surrendered for repurchase and have not been validly withdrawn:

- the notes will cease to be outstanding and interest will cease to accrue (whether or not book-entry transfer of the notes is made or whether or not the notes are delivered to the paying agent); and
- all other rights of the holder will terminate (other than the right to receive the fundamental change repurchase price).

In connection with any repurchase offer pursuant to a fundamental change repurchase notice, we will, if required:

- comply with the provisions of the tender offer rules under the Exchange Act that may then be applicable;
- file a Schedule TO or any other required schedule under the Exchange Act; and
- otherwise comply with all federal and state securities laws in connection with any offer by us to repurchase the notes;

in each case, so as to permit the rights and obligations under this “–Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes” to be exercised in the time and in the manner specified in the indenture.

No notes may be repurchased on any date at the option of holders upon a fundamental change if the principal amount of the notes has been accelerated, and such acceleration has not been rescinded, on or prior to such date (except in the case of an acceleration resulting from a default by us in the payment of the fundamental change repurchase price with respect to such notes).

We will not be required to repurchase or make an offer to repurchase the notes upon a fundamental change if a third party makes such an offer in the same manner, at the same time and otherwise in compliance with the requirements set forth in the indenture applicable to an offer made by us to repurchase the notes upon a fundamental change, and such third party repurchases all notes properly surrendered and not validly withdrawn upon such offer.

The repurchase rights of the holders could discourage a potential acquirer of us. The fundamental change repurchase feature, however, is not the result of management's knowledge of any specific effort to obtain control of us by any means or part of a plan by management to adopt a series of anti-takeover provisions.

The term fundamental change is limited to specified transactions and may not include other events that might adversely affect our financial condition. In addition, the requirement that we offer to repurchase the notes upon a fundamental change may not protect holders in the event of a highly leveraged transaction, reorganization, merger or similar transaction involving us.

Furthermore, holders may not be entitled to require us to repurchase their notes upon a fundamental change or entitled to an increase in the conversion rate upon conversion as described under “—Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change” in certain circumstances involving a significant change in the composition of our board, unless such change is in connection with a fundamental change or a make-whole fundamental change as described herein.

The definition of fundamental change includes a phrase relating to the sale, lease or other transfer of “all or substantially all” of our consolidated assets. There is no precise, established definition of the phrase “substantially all” under applicable law. Accordingly, the ability of a holder of the notes to require us to repurchase its notes as a result of the sale, lease or other transfer of less than all of our assets may be uncertain.

If a fundamental change were to occur, we may not have enough funds to pay the fundamental change repurchase price. Our ability to repurchase the notes for cash may be limited by restrictions on our ability to obtain funds for such repurchase through dividends from our subsidiaries, the terms of our then existing borrowing arrangements or otherwise. See “Risk factors—Risks related to the notes—We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to settle conversions of the notes in cash or to repurchase the notes upon a fundamental change, and our current debt contains, and future debt may contain, limitations on our ability to pay cash upon conversion or repurchase of the notes.” If we fail to repurchase the notes when required following a fundamental change, we will be in default under the indenture and may be in default under the terms of our other indebtedness (including our existing debentures and our Amended Credit Agreement. In addition, we have, and may in the future incur, other indebtedness with similar change in control provisions permitting our holders to accelerate or to require us to repurchase our indebtedness upon the occurrence of similar events or on some specific dates.

Consolidation, merger and sale of assets

The indenture provides that we shall not consolidate with or merge with or into, or sell, convey, transfer or lease all or substantially all of our properties and assets to, another person, unless (i) either (a) we are the person formed by or surviving such merger or consolidation or (b) the person (if other than us) (x) formed by such consolidation or into which we are merged or (y) that acquires by conveyance or transfer or that leases all or substantially all of our properties and assets (the “successor person”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America, any State thereof or the District of Columbia, and such

successor person expressly assumes by supplemental indenture all of our obligations under the notes and the indenture; and (ii) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no default or event of default has occurred and is continuing under the indenture. Upon any such consolidation, merger or sale, conveyance, transfer or lease in which there is a successor person, such successor person shall succeed to, and may exercise every right and power of, ours under the indenture, and we shall be discharged from our obligations under the notes and the indenture except in the case of any such lease.

Although these types of transactions are permitted under the indenture, certain of the foregoing transactions could constitute a fundamental change permitting each holder to require us to repurchase the notes of such holder as described above.

Events of default

Each of the following is an event of default with respect to the notes:

- (1) default in any payment of interest on any note when due and payable and the default continues for a period of 30 days;
- (2) default in the payment of principal of any note when due and payable at its stated maturity, upon any required repurchase, upon declaration of acceleration or otherwise;
- (3) our failure to comply with our obligation to convert the notes in accordance with the indenture upon exercise of a holder's conversion right and such failure continues for three business days;
- (4) our failure to give a fundamental change notice as described under "–Fundamental change permits holders to require us to repurchase notes," notice of a make-whole fundamental change as described under "–Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon a make-whole fundamental change" or notice of a specified corporate transaction as described under "–Conversion upon specified corporate events," in each case when due;
- (5) our failure to comply with our obligations under "Consolidation, merger and sale of assets";
- (6) our failure for 60 days after written notice from the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the notes then outstanding has been received to comply with any of our other agreements contained in the notes or indenture;
- (7) default by us or any of our significant subsidiaries (as defined below) with respect to any mortgage, agreement or other instrument under which there may be outstanding, or by which there may be secured or evidenced, any indebtedness for money borrowed in excess of \$50.0 million (or its foreign currency equivalent) in the aggregate of us and/or any such subsidiary, whether such indebtedness now exists or shall hereafter be created (i) resulting in such indebtedness becoming or being declared due and payable or (ii) constituting a failure to pay the principal of any such indebtedness when due and payable at its stated maturity, upon required repurchase, upon declaration of acceleration or otherwise, and in the cases of clauses (i) and (ii), such acceleration shall not have been rescinded or annulled or such failure to pay or default shall not have been cured or waived, or such indebtedness is not paid or discharged, as the case may be, within 30 days after written notice to us by the trustee or to us and the trustee by holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of notes then outstanding in accordance with the indenture; or
- (8) certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency, or reorganization of us or any of our significant subsidiaries (as defined below).

A "significant subsidiary," for purposes of clauses (7) and (8) above, is a subsidiary that is a "significant subsidiary" as defined in Article 1, Rule 1-02 of Regulation S-X promulgated by the SEC; *provided* that, in the

case of a subsidiary that meets the criteria of clause (3) of the definition thereof but not clause (1) or (2) thereof, such subsidiary shall not be deemed to be a significant subsidiary unless the subsidiary's income (or loss) from continuing operations before income taxes, extraordinary items and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle exclusive of amounts attributable to any non-controlling interests for the last completed fiscal year prior to the date of such determination exceeds \$25.0 million.

If an event of default occurs and is continuing, the trustee by written notice to us, or the holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding notes by written notice to us and the trustee, may, and the trustee at the request of such holders shall, declare 100% of the principal of and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on all the notes to be due and payable. In case of certain events of bankruptcy, insolvency or reorganization, involving us, 100% of the principal of and accrued and unpaid interest on the notes will automatically become due and payable. Upon such a declaration of acceleration, such principal and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, will be due and payable immediately.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the indenture will provide that, to the extent we elect, the sole remedy for an event of default under the indenture relating to our failure to comply with our obligations as set forth under “–Reports” below, will, for the first 365 days after the occurrence of such an event of default, consist exclusively of the right to receive additional interest on the notes at a rate equal to (x) 0.25% per annum of the principal amount of the notes outstanding for each day during the first 180 days on which such event of default is continuing beginning on, and including, the date on which such an event of default first occurs and (y) 0.50% per annum of the principal amount of the notes outstanding for each day for the remainder of such 365-day period during which such event of default is continuing (in addition to any additional interest that may accrue with respect to the notes as a result of a registration default as described below under the caption “–No registration rights; additional interest”).

If we so elect, such additional interest will be payable in the same manner and on the same dates as the stated interest payable on the notes. On the 366th day after such event of default (if the event of default relating to the reporting obligations is not cured or waived prior to such 366th day), the notes will be subject to acceleration as provided above. The provisions of the indenture described in this paragraph will not affect the rights of holders of notes in the event of the occurrence of any other event of default. In the event we do not elect to pay the additional interest following an event of default in accordance with this paragraph or we elected to make such payment but do not pay the additional interest when due, the notes will be immediately subject to acceleration as provided above.

In order to elect to pay the additional interest as the sole remedy during the first 365 days after the occurrence of an event of default relating to the failure to comply with the reporting obligations in accordance with the immediately preceding paragraph, we must notify all holders of notes, the trustee and the paying agent of such election prior to the beginning of such 365-day period. Upon our failure to timely give such notice, the notes will be immediately subject to acceleration as provided above.

In no event shall additional interest with respect to notes payable at our election for failure to comply with our reporting obligations pursuant to this “–Events of default” (including any additional interest that may accrue as a result of our failure to comply with our obligations as described below under the caption “–No registration rights; additional interest”) accrue at a rate in excess of 0.50% per annum pursuant to the indenture, regardless of the number of events or circumstances giving rise to the requirement to pay such additional interest.

If any portion of the amount payable on the notes upon acceleration is considered by a court to be unearned interest (through the allocation of the value of the instrument to the embedded warrant or otherwise), the court could disallow recovery of any such portion.

The holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes may waive all past defaults (except with respect to nonpayment of principal or interest or with respect to the failure to deliver the consideration due upon conversion) and rescind any such acceleration with respect to the notes and its consequences if (i) rescission would not conflict with any judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction and (ii) all existing events of default, other than the nonpayment of the principal of and interest on the notes that have become due solely by such declaration of acceleration, have been cured or waived.

Each holder shall have the right to receive payment or delivery, as the case may be, of:

- the principal (including the fundamental change repurchase price, if applicable) of;
- accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on; and
- the consideration due upon conversion of,

its notes, on or after the respective due dates expressed or provided for in the indenture, or to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment or delivery, as the case may be, and such right to receive such payment or delivery, as the case may be, on or after such respective dates shall not be impaired or affected without the consent of such holder.

Subject to the provisions of the indenture relating to the duties of the trustee, if an event of default occurs and is continuing, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of the rights or powers under the indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders unless such holders have offered to the trustee indemnity or security satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense. Except to enforce the right to receive payment of principal or interest when due, or the right to receive payment or delivery of the consideration due upon conversion, no holder may pursue any remedy with respect to the indenture or the notes unless:

- (1) such holder has previously given the trustee written notice that an event of default is continuing;
- (2) holders of at least 25% in principal amount of the outstanding notes have requested the trustee to pursue the remedy;
- (3) such holders have offered the trustee security or indemnity satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense;
- (4) the trustee has not complied with such request within 60 days after the receipt of the request and the offer of such security or indemnity; and
- (5) the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes have not given the trustee a direction that, in the opinion of the trustee, is inconsistent with such request within such 60-day period.

Subject to certain restrictions, the holders of a majority in principal amount of the outstanding notes are given the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceeding for any remedy available to the trustee or of exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee.

The indenture provides that in the event an event of default has occurred and is continuing, the trustee will be required in the exercise of its powers to use the degree of care that a prudent person would use under the circumstances in the conduct of its own affairs. The trustee, however, may refuse to follow any direction that conflicts with law or the indenture or that the trustee determines is unduly prejudicial to the rights of any other holder or that would involve the trustee in personal liability. Prior to taking any action under the indenture, the trustee will be entitled to indemnification satisfactory to it against any loss, liability or expense caused by taking or not taking such action.

The indenture provides that if a default occurs and is continuing and is known to a responsible officer of the trustee, the trustee must send to each holder written notice of the default within 90 days after it occurs. Except in the case of a default in the payment of principal of or interest on any note or a default in the payment or

delivery of the consideration due upon conversion, the trustee may withhold notice if and so long as a committee of trust officers of the trustee in good faith determines that withholding notice is in the interests of the holders. In addition, we are required to deliver to the trustee, within 120 days after the end of each fiscal year, a certificate indicating whether the signers thereof know of any default that occurred during the previous year. We are also required to deliver to the trustee, within 30 days after the occurrence thereof, written notice of any events which would constitute certain defaults, their status and what action we are taking or proposing to take in respect thereof.

Payments of the fundamental change repurchase price, principal and interest that are not made when due will accrue interest per annum at the then-applicable interest rate from the required payment date.

Modification and amendment

Subject to certain exceptions, the indenture or the notes may be amended with the consent of the holders of at least a majority in principal amount of the notes then outstanding (including without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a repurchase of, or tender or exchange offer for, notes) and, subject to certain exceptions, any past default or compliance with any provisions may be waived with the consent of the holders of a majority in principal amount of the notes then outstanding (including, without limitation, consents obtained in connection with a repurchase of, or tender or exchange offer for, notes). However, without the consent of each holder of an outstanding note affected, no amendment may, among other things:

- (1) reduce the amount of notes whose holders must consent to an amendment;
- (2) reduce the rate of or extend the stated time for payment of interest on any note;
- (3) reduce the principal of or extend the stated maturity of any note;
- (4) make any change that adversely affects the conversion rights of any notes;
- (5) reduce the fundamental change repurchase price of any note or amend or modify in any manner adverse to the holders of notes our obligation to make such payments, whether through an amendment or waiver of provisions in the covenants, definitions or otherwise;
- (6) make any note payable in money, or at a place of payment, other than that stated in the note;
- (7) change the ranking of the notes in any manner adverse to holders;
- (8) impair the right of any holder to receive payment of principal and interest on such holder's notes on or after the due dates therefor or to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to such holder's notes;
- (9) make any change in the amendment provisions that require each holder's consent or in the waiver provisions; or
- (10) make any change to the subordination provisions of the indenture if such change would adversely affect the rights of holders.

Without the consent of any holder, we and the trustee may amend the indenture to:

- (1) cure any ambiguity, omission, defect or inconsistency that does not adversely affect holders of the notes as determined in good faith by the Company;
- (2) provide for the assumption by a successor person of our obligations under the indenture and the notes, in accordance with the provisions described above under "–Consolidation, merger and sale of assets;"
- (3) add guarantees with respect to the notes;

- (4) secure the notes;
- (5) add to our covenants or events of default for the benefit of the holders or surrender any right or power conferred upon us;
- (6) make any change that does not adversely affect the rights of any holder as determined in good faith by the Company;
- (7) in connection with any transaction described under “Conversion rights—Recapitalizations, reclassifications and changes of our common stock” above, provide that the notes are convertible into reference property, subject to the provisions described under “Conversion rights—Settlement upon conversion” above, and make certain related changes to the terms of the notes to the extent expressly required by the indenture as determined in good faith by the Company;
- (8) irrevocably elect a settlement method or a specified dollar amount or eliminate our right to elect a settlement method; or
- (9) conform the provisions of the indenture to the “Description of notes” section in the preliminary offering memorandum, as supplemented by the related pricing term sheet as determined in good faith by the Company.

Holders do not need to approve the particular form of any proposed amendment. It will be sufficient if such holders approve the substance of the proposed amendment. After an amendment under the indenture becomes effective, we are required to send to the holders a written notice briefly describing such amendment. However, the failure to give such notice to all the holders, or any defect in the notice, will not impair or affect the validity of the amendment.

Discharge

We may satisfy and discharge our obligations under the indenture by delivering to the securities registrar for cancellation all outstanding notes or by depositing with the trustee or delivering to the holders, as applicable, after the notes have become due and payable, whether at maturity, at any fundamental change repurchase date, upon conversion or otherwise, cash or cash and/or shares of common stock, solely to satisfy outstanding conversions, as applicable, sufficient to pay all of the outstanding notes and paying all other sums payable under the indenture by us. Such discharge is subject to terms contained in the indenture.

Calculations in respect of notes

Except as otherwise provided above, we will be responsible for making all calculations called for under the notes. These calculations include, but are not limited to, determinations of the stock price, the last reported sale prices of our common stock, the daily VWAPs, the daily conversion rate fractions, the daily conversion values, the daily settlement amounts, accrued interest payable on the notes and the conversion rate of the notes. We will make all these calculations in good faith and, absent manifest error, our calculations will be final and binding on holders of notes. We will provide a schedule of our calculations to each of the trustee and the conversion agent, and each of the trustee and the conversion agent is entitled to rely conclusively upon the accuracy of our calculations without independent verification. The trustee will forward our calculations to any holder of notes upon the request of that holder.

Reports

The indenture provides that any documents or reports that we are required to file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (excluding any such information, documents or reports, or portions thereof, subject to confidential treatment and any correspondence with the SEC) must be filed by us with the

trustee within 15 days after the same are required to be filed with the SEC (giving effect to any grace period provided by Rule 12b-25 or any successor rule under the Exchange Act). Documents filed by us with the SEC via the EDGAR system (or any successor thereto) will be deemed to be filed with the trustee as of the time such documents are filed via EDGAR (or any successor thereto), it being understood that the trustee shall have no responsibility to determine if such filings have been made or if information is publicly available.

Delivery of the reports and documents described above to the trustee is for informational purposes only, and the trustee's receipt of such shall not constitute constructive notice of any information contained therein or determinable from information contained therein, including our compliance with any of our covenants under the indenture (as to which the trustee is entitled to conclusively rely on an officer's certificate).

Rule 144A information

At any time we are not subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, we will, so long as any of the notes or any shares of our common stock issuable upon conversion thereof will, at such time, constitute "restricted securities" within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) under the Securities Act, promptly provide to the trustee and will, upon written request, provide to any holder, beneficial owner or prospective purchaser of such notes or any shares of our common stock issuable upon conversion of such notes the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act to facilitate the resale of such notes or shares of our common stock pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act.

Trustee

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association is the trustee, security registrar, paying agent and conversion agent. Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, in each of its capacities, including without limitation as trustee, security registrar, paying agent and conversion agent, assumes no responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information concerning us or our affiliates or any other party contained in this document or the related documents or for any failure by us or any other party to disclose events that may have occurred and may affect the significance or accuracy of such information.

We maintain banking relationships in the ordinary course of business with the trustee and its affiliates.

No personal liability of stockholders, employees, officers or directors

None of our, or of any successor entity's, direct or indirect stockholders, employees, officers or directors, as such, past, present or future, shall have any personal liability in respect of our obligations under the indenture or the notes solely by reason of his or its status as such stockholder, employee, officer or director.

Governing law

The indenture provides that it and the notes, and any claim, controversy or dispute arising under or related to the indenture or the notes, will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

No registration rights; additional interest

We do not intend to file a shelf registration statement for the resale of the notes or the common stock, if any, issuable upon conversion of the notes. As a result, you may only resell your notes or shares of common stock issued upon conversion of the notes, if any, pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and other applicable securities laws.

Under Rule 144 under the Securities Act (“Rule 144”) as currently in effect, a person who acquired notes from us or our affiliate and who has beneficially owned notes or shares of our common stock issued upon conversion of the notes for at least one year is entitled to sell such notes or shares of our common stock without registration, but only if such person is not deemed to have been our affiliate at the time of, or at any time during three months immediately preceding, the sale. Furthermore, under Rule 144, a person who acquired notes from us or our affiliate and who has beneficially owned notes or shares of our common stock issued upon conversion of the notes for at least six months is entitled to sell such notes or shares of our common stock without registration, so long as (i) such person is not deemed to have been our affiliate at the time of, or at any time during three months immediately preceding, the sale and (ii) we have filed all required reports under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as applicable, during the twelve months preceding such sale (other than current reports on Form 8-K). If we are not current in filing our Exchange Act reports, a person who acquires from our affiliate notes or shares of our common stock issued upon conversion of the notes could be required to hold such notes or shares of our common stock for up to one year following such acquisition. If we are not current in filing our Exchange Act reports, a person who is our affiliate and who owns notes or shares of our common stock issued upon conversion of the notes could be required to hold such notes or shares of our common stock indefinitely.

If, at any time during the six-month period beginning on, and including, the date that is six months after the last date of original issuance of the notes, we fail to timely file any document or report that we are required to file with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as applicable (after giving effect to all applicable grace periods thereunder and other than reports on Form 8-K), or the notes are not otherwise freely tradable by holders other than our affiliates or holders that were our affiliates at any time during the three months immediately preceding (as a result of restrictions pursuant to U.S. securities laws or the terms of the indenture or the notes), we will pay additional interest on the notes. Additional interest will accrue on the notes at the rate of 0.50% per annum of the principal amount of notes outstanding for each day during such period for which our failure to file has occurred and is continuing or the notes are not otherwise freely tradable by holders other than our affiliates (or holders that have been our affiliates at any time during the three months immediately preceding) without restrictions pursuant to U.S. securities laws or the terms of the indenture or the notes.

Further, if, and for so long as, the restrictive legend on the notes has not been removed, the notes are assigned a restricted CUSIP number or the notes are not otherwise freely tradable by holders other than our affiliates or holders that were our affiliates at any time during the three months immediately preceding (without restrictions pursuant to U.S. securities laws or the terms of the indenture or the notes) as of the 375th day after the last date of original issuance of the notes offered hereby, we will pay additional interest on the notes at a rate equal to 0.50% per annum of the principal amount of notes outstanding until the restrictive legend has been removed from the notes, the notes are assigned an unrestricted CUSIP number and the notes are freely tradable as described above by holders other than our affiliates (or holders that were our affiliates at any time during the three months immediately preceding).

In no event shall additional interest with respect to notes payable for failure to comply with our obligations pursuant to this “–No registration rights; additional interest” (including any additional interest that may accrue at our election as a result of our failure to comply with our reporting obligations as described under the caption “–Events of default”) accrue at a rate in excess of 0.50% per annum pursuant to the indenture, regardless of the number of events or circumstances giving rise to the requirement to pay such additional interest.

For purposes of the foregoing, “freely tradable” shall mean that the notes are eligible for sale and transfer without registration under the Securities Act pursuant to Rule 144 (without being subject to limitations on volume or manner of sale pursuant to such rule).

We cannot assure you that we will be able to remove the restrictive legend from the notes or from any shares of our common stock issued upon conversion of the notes.

Any note or common stock issued upon the conversion or exchange of a note that is repurchased or owned by any affiliate of us may not be resold by such affiliate unless registered under the Securities Act or resold pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act in a transaction that results in such note or common stock, as the case may be, no longer being a “restricted security” (as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act). We will cause any note that is repurchased or owned by us to be surrendered to the trustee for cancellation as described under “–Purchase and cancellation” above.

The notes will be issued with one or more restricted CUSIP numbers.

Additional interest pursuant to the foregoing provisions will be payable in arrears on each interest payment date following accrual in the same manner as regular interest on the notes and will be in addition to any additional interest that may accrue at our election as the sole remedy relating to the failure to comply with our reporting obligations as described under “–Events of default.”

Book-entry, settlement and clearance

The global notes

The notes will be initially issued in the form of one or more registered notes in global form, without interest coupons (the “global notes”). Upon issuance, each of the global notes will be deposited with the trustee as custodian for DTC and registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC.

Ownership of beneficial interests in a global note will be limited to persons who have accounts with DTC (“DTC participants”) or persons who hold interests through DTC participants. We expect that under procedures established by DTC:

- upon deposit of a global note with DTC’s custodian, DTC will credit portions of the principal amount of the global note to the accounts of the DTC participants designated by the initial purchasers; and
- ownership of beneficial interests in a global note will be shown on, and transfer of ownership of those interests will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC (with respect to interests of DTC participants) and the records of DTC participants (with respect to other owners of beneficial interests in the global note).

Beneficial interests in global notes may not be exchanged for notes in physical, certificated form except in the limited circumstances described below.

The global notes and beneficial interests in the global notes will be subject to restrictions on transfer as described under “Notice to investors” and “Transfer restrictions.”

Book-entry procedures for the global notes

All interests in the global notes will be subject to the operations and procedures of DTC and, therefore, you must allow for sufficient time in order to comply with these procedures if you wish to exercise any of your rights with respect to the notes. We provide the following summary of those operations and procedures solely for the convenience of investors. The operations and procedures of DTC are controlled by that settlement system and may be changed at any time. Neither we nor the initial purchasers are responsible for those operations or procedures.

DTC has advised us that it is:

- a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York;

- a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York State Banking Law;
- a member of the Federal Reserve System;
- a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a “clearing agency” registered under Section 17A of the Exchange Act.

DTC was created to hold securities for its participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between its participants through electronic book-entry changes to the accounts of its participants. DTC’s participants include securities brokers and dealers, including the initial purchasers; banks and trust companies; clearing corporations and other organizations. Indirect access to DTC’s system is also available to others such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies; these indirect participants clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC participant, either directly or indirectly. Investors who are not DTC participants may beneficially own securities held by or on behalf of DTC only through DTC participants or indirect participants in DTC.

So long as DTC’s nominee is the registered owner of a global note, that nominee will be considered the sole owner or holder of the notes represented by that global note for all purposes under the indenture. Except as provided below, owners of beneficial interests in a global note:

- will not be entitled to have notes represented by the global note registered in their names;
- will not receive or be entitled to receive physical, certificated notes; and
- will not be considered the owners or holders of the notes under the indenture for any purpose, including with respect to the giving of any direction, instruction or approval to the trustee under the indenture.

As a result, each investor who owns a beneficial interest in a global note must rely on the procedures of DTC to exercise any rights of a holder of notes under the indenture (and, if the investor is not a participant or an indirect participant in DTC, on the procedures of the DTC participant through which the investor owns its interest).

Payments of principal and interest with respect to the notes represented by a global note will be made by the trustee to DTC’s nominee as the registered holder of the global note. Neither we nor the trustee will have any responsibility or liability for the payment of amounts to owners of beneficial interests in a global note, for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of those interests by DTC, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records of DTC relating to those interests.

Payments by participants and indirect participants in DTC to the owners of beneficial interests in a global note will be governed by standing instructions and customary industry practice and will be the responsibility of those participants or indirect participants and DTC.

Transfers between participants in DTC will be effected under DTC’s procedures and will be settled in same-day funds.

Certificated notes

Notes in physical, certificated form will be issued and delivered to each person that DTC identifies as a beneficial owner of the related notes only if:

- DTC notifies us at any time that it is unwilling or unable to continue as depository for the global notes and a successor depository is not appointed within 90 days;
- DTC ceases to be registered as a clearing agency under the Exchange Act and a successor depository is not appointed within 90 days; or
- an event of default with respect to the notes has occurred and is continuing and such beneficial owner requests that its notes be issued in physical, certificated form.

Description of capital stock

Under Microchip's restated certificate of incorporation (the "Certificate of Incorporation"), Microchip is authorized to issue up to 450 million shares of common stock and up to 5 million shares of preferred stock. As of December 31, 2014, we had outstanding 201,444,488 shares of common stock and no shares of preferred stock.

The following summary of certain provisions of the common stock and preferred stock does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by, the provisions of Microchip's Certificate of Incorporation, bylaws and the provisions of applicable law.

Common stock

Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any preferred stock outstanding at the time, the holders of outstanding shares of common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of assets legally available therefor at such times and in such amounts as our board of directors from time to time may determine. Holders of common stock are also entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. The common stock is not entitled to preemptive rights and is not subject to conversion or redemption. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Microchip, the assets legally available for distribution to stockholders would be distributed ratably among the holders of the common stock and any participating preferred stock outstanding at that time after payment of liquidation preferences, if any, on any outstanding preferred stock and payment of other claims of creditors. Each outstanding share of common stock is, and all shares of common stock currently outstanding are, fully paid and nonassessable.

Preferred stock

Microchip is authorized to issue up to 5 million shares of preferred stock. Our board of directors is authorized, subject to limitations prescribed by the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"), to provide for the issuance of preferred stock in one or more series, to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each such series, to fix the rights, preferences and privileges of the shares of each wholly unissued series and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereon, and to increase or decrease the number of shares of any such series (but not below the number of shares of such series then outstanding), without any further vote or action by the stockholders. Our board of directors may authorize the issuance of preferred stock with voting or conversion rights that could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of common stock. The issuance of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Microchip and may adversely affect the market price of the common stock, and the voting and other rights of the holders of common stock. Microchip has no current plan to issue any shares of preferred stock.

Delaware anti-takeover law and charter and bylaw provisions

Provisions of Delaware law and our charter documents could make the acquisition of us and the removal of incumbent officers and directors more difficult.

Delaware takeover statute

We are governed by Section 203 of the DGCL, which prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in any business combination with any interested stockholder for a period of three years after the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

- before that date, the board of directors of the corporation approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;

- upon completion of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction began, excluding for purposes of determining the number of shares outstanding those shares owned by (i) persons who are directors and also officers and (ii) employee stock plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether shares held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer; or
- on or after that date, the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders and not by written consent, by the affirmative vote of at least 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

In general, Section 203 of the DGCL defines an interested stockholder as any entity or person who, with affiliates and associates owns, or within the three year period immediately prior to the business combination, beneficially owned 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation. Section 203 of the DGCL defines business combination to include:

- any merger or consolidation involving the corporation and the interested stockholder;
- any sale, transfer, pledge or other disposition of 10% or more of the assets of the corporation involving the interested stockholder;
- subject to specified exceptions, any transaction that results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation of any stock of the corporation to the interested stockholder;
- any transaction involving the corporation that increases the proportionate share of the stock of any class or series of the corporation beneficially owned by the interested stockholder; or
- the receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the corporation.

Advance notice provisions

Our bylaws establish advance notice procedures for stockholder proposals and nominations of candidates for election as directors other than nominations made by or at the direction of the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors.

Special meeting requirements

Our Certificate of Incorporation and bylaws provide that special meetings of stockholders may only be called by our board of directors or the chairman of the board or by one or more stockholders owning in the aggregate not less than fifty percent (50%) of the entire capital stock of the corporation issued and outstanding and entitled to vote.

Cumulative voting

Neither our Certificate of Incorporation nor our bylaws provides for cumulative voting in the election of directors.

Action by stockholder consent

Microchip's bylaws provide that our stockholders may take action by written consent without a meeting.

Limitation on liability and indemnification of officers and directors

Section 145 of the DGCL authorizes a court to award, or a corporation's board of directors to grant, indemnity to directors and officers in terms sufficiently broad to permit such indemnification under certain circumstances for liabilities (including reimbursement for expenses incurred) arising under the Securities Act.

As permitted by the DGCL, our Certificate of Incorporation provides that our directors shall not be liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability (i) for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) under Section 174 of the DGCL (regarding unlawful payments of dividends and unlawful stock purchases or redemptions), or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

In addition, as permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL, our bylaws provide that we are required to indemnify to the fullest extent authorized by law, subject to certain very limited exceptions, any person who was or is made a party or is threatened to be made a party to or is otherwise involved in any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, by reason of the fact that he or she is or was a director or an officer of Microchip or is or was serving at the request of Microchip as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, including service with respect to an employee benefit plan (an "Indemnitee"), against all expense, liability and loss (including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines, ERISA excise taxes or penalties and amounts paid in settlement) reasonably incurred or suffered by such Indemnitee in connection therewith.

We have entered or intend to enter into Indemnification Agreements with each of our current directors and executive officers to give such directors and executive officers additional contractual assurances regarding the scope of the indemnification set forth in our Certificate of Incorporation and to provide additional procedural protections.

Transfer agent and registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, N.A. Its address is 161 North Concord Exchange, P.O. Box 64854, St. Paul, Minnesota 55075-1139, Attention: Shareowner Services.

Certain U.S. federal income tax considerations

This section is a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations relating to the holding, disposition and conversion of the notes and the holding and disposition of the common stock into which the notes may be converted. This summary does not provide a complete analysis of all potential tax considerations. The information provided below is based on existing U.S. federal income tax authorities, all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations, possibly with retroactive effect. There can be no assurances that the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) will not challenge one or more of the tax consequences described herein, and we have not obtained, nor do we intend to obtain, a ruling from the IRS with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding, disposing of or converting the notes or holding or disposing of the common stock into which the notes may be converted. The summary generally applies only to beneficial owners of the notes that purchase their notes in this offering for an amount equal to the issue price of the notes, which is the first price at which a substantial amount of the notes is sold for money to the public (not including sales to bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers), and that hold the notes and common stock as “capital assets” for U.S. federal income tax purposes (generally, for investment). This discussion does not purport to deal with all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular beneficial owner in light of the beneficial owner’s circumstances (for example, persons subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), or a U.S. holder (as defined below) whose “functional currency” is not the U.S. dollar). Also, it is not intended to be wholly applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules (such as dealers in securities or currencies, traders in securities that elect to use a mark-to-market method of accounting, banks, thrifts, regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, insurance companies, tax-exempt entities, tax-deferred or other retirement accounts, certain former citizens or residents of the United States, persons holding notes or common stock as part of a hedging, conversion or integrated transaction or a straddle, or persons deemed to sell notes or common stock under the constructive sale provisions of the Code). Finally, the summary does not address the potential application of the Medicare contribution tax on net investment income imposed by Section 1411 of the Code, the effects of the U.S. federal estate and gift tax laws or any applicable non-U.S., state or local laws.

INVESTORS CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF NOTES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS TO THEIR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. FEDERAL ESTATE AND GIFT TAX LAWS, NON-U.S., STATE AND LOCAL LAWS, AND TAX TREATIES.

As used herein, the term “U.S. holder” means a beneficial owner of the notes or the common stock into which the notes may be converted that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes is (1) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (2) a corporation, or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state of the United States, including the District of Columbia, (3) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (4) a trust if (x) it is subject to the primary supervision of a U.S. court and one or more U.S. persons has the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (y) it has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

A “non-U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of the notes or the common stock into which the notes may be converted (other than a partnership, including an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is not a U.S. holder.

If a partnership (including an entity or arrangement, domestic or foreign, treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of a note or common stock acquired upon conversion of a

note, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A beneficial owner of a note or common stock acquired upon conversion of a note that is a partnership, and partners in such partnership, should consult their own tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding, disposing of or converting the note or holding or disposing of the common stock into which the note may be converted.

U.S. holders

Taxation of interest

U.S. holders will be required to recognize as ordinary income any stated interest paid or accrued on the notes, in accordance with their regular method of tax accounting.

In general, if the terms of a debt instrument entitle a holder to receive payments (other than fixed periodic interest) that exceed the issue price of the instrument by more than a de minimis amount, the holder will be required to include such excess in income as “original issue discount” over the term of the instrument on a constant yield to maturity basis, irrespective of the holder’s regular method of tax accounting. We believe, and the rest of this discussion assumes, that the notes will not be issued with original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Additional interest

We may be required to make payments of additional interest to holders of the notes under the circumstances described under “Description of notes—Events of default” and “Description of notes—No registration rights; additional interest” above. We believe that there is only a remote possibility that we would be required to pay additional interest, or that if such additional interest were required to be paid, it would be an incidental amount, and therefore we intend to take the position that this possible payment of additional interest will not subject the notes to the special rules governing certain contingent payment debt instruments (which, if applicable, would affect the timing, amount and character of income with respect to the notes). Our determination in this regard, while not binding on the IRS, is binding on U.S. holders unless they disclose their contrary position. The remainder of this discussion assumes that the notes are not treated as contingent payment debt instruments subject to such rules. If, contrary to our expectations, we pay additional interest, although it is not free from doubt, such additional interest should be taxable to a U.S. holder as ordinary interest income at the time it accrues or is paid in accordance with the U.S. holder’s regular method of tax accounting. In the event we pay additional interest on the notes, U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the treatment of such amounts.

Sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of notes

A U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss if the holder disposes of a note in a sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition (other than conversion of a note into shares of our common stock or cash and shares of our common stock, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of which are described under “—U.S. holders—Conversion of notes” below). The U.S. holder’s gain or loss will equal the difference between the proceeds received by the holder (other than amounts attributable to accrued but unpaid interest) and the holder’s tax basis in the note. The proceeds received by the U.S. holder will include the amount of any cash and the fair market value of any other property received for the note. The U.S. holder’s tax basis in the note generally will equal the amount the holder paid for the note. The portion of any proceeds that is attributable to accrued interest will not be taken into account in computing the U.S. holder’s capital gain or loss. Instead, that portion will be recognized as ordinary interest income to the extent that the U.S. holder has not previously included the accrued interest in income. The gain or loss recognized by the U.S. holder on the disposition of the

note will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder held the note for more than one year, or short-term capital gain or loss if the holder held the note for one year or less, at the time of the transaction. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers currently are taxed at reduced rates. Short-term capital gains are taxed at ordinary income rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Exchange in lieu of conversion

If a U.S. holder surrenders notes for conversion, we direct the notes to be offered to a financial institution for exchange in lieu of conversion, and the designated financial institution accepts the notes and delivers cash, shares of our common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our common stock for the notes, as described under “Description of notes—Exchange in lieu of conversion” above, the holder will be taxed on the transfer as a sale or exchange of the notes, as described above under “—Sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of notes”. In such case, a U.S. holder’s tax basis in any shares of our common stock received will equal the fair market value of the stock on the date of the exchange, and the holder’s holding period in the shares of our common stock received will begin the day after the date of the exchange.

Conversion of notes

Upon conversion of a note solely into cash, a U.S. holder generally will be subject to the rules described under “—U.S. holders—Sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of notes” above, subject to the discussion under “—U.S. holders—Constructive distributions” below regarding the possibility that certain adjustments to the conversion rate of a note may be treated as a taxable stock dividend.

A U.S. holder generally will not recognize any income, gain or loss on the conversion of a note solely into shares of our common stock, except with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share of common stock and the fair market value of any common stock attributable to accrued and unpaid interest, subject to the discussion under “—U.S. holders—Constructive distributions” below regarding the possibility that certain adjustments to the conversion rate of a note may be treated as a taxable stock dividend. The U.S. holder’s aggregate tax basis in the common stock (including any fractional share for which cash is paid, but excluding shares attributable to accrued and unpaid interest) will equal the U.S. holder’s tax basis in the note. The U.S. holder’s holding period in the common stock (other than shares attributable to accrued and unpaid interest) will include the holding period in the note.

The tax consequences of the conversion of a note into a combination of cash and shares of our common stock are not entirely clear. Assuming that the note constitutes a “security” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a U.S. holder may be treated as exchanging the note for our common stock and cash in a recapitalization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The term “security” is not defined in the Code or in the Treasury Regulations, and has not been clearly defined by judicial decisions. An instrument is a “security” for these purposes if, based on all the facts and circumstances, the instrument constitutes a meaningful investment in the issuer of the instrument. Although there are a number of factors that may affect the determination of whether a debt instrument is a “security,” one of the most important factors is the original term of the instrument, or the length of time between the issuance of the instrument and its maturity. In general, instruments with an original term of more than ten years are likely to be treated as “securities,” and instruments with an original term of less than five years may not be treated as “securities.” In addition, the convertibility of a debt instrument into stock of the issuer may argue in favor of “security” treatment because of the possible equity participation in the issuer. We intend to take the position that the notes are “securities” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

If the note is a security and the conversion is treated as a recapitalization for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the U.S. holder would not be permitted to recognize loss, but would be required to recognize gain. The amount of gain recognized by a U.S. holder would equal the lesser of (i) the excess (if any) of (A) the amount of cash

received (excluding any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of our common stock and any cash received attributable to accrued and unpaid interest) plus the fair market value of our common stock received (treating a fractional share of our common stock as issued and received for this purpose and excluding any such common stock that is attributable to accrued and unpaid interest) upon conversion over (B) the U.S. holder's tax basis in the converted note, and (ii) the amount of cash received upon conversion (other than any cash received in lieu of a fractional share of our common stock and any cash received attributable to accrued and unpaid interest). Subject to the discussion under “—U.S. holders—Constructive distributions” below regarding the possibility that certain adjustments to the conversion rate of note a may be treated as a taxable stock dividend, the gain recognized by a U.S. holder upon conversion of a note will be long-term capital gain if the holder held the note for more than one year, or short-term capital gain if the holder held the note for one year or less, at the time of the conversion. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers currently are taxed at reduced rates. Short-term capital gains are taxed at ordinary income rates. The U.S. holder's tax basis in the common stock received (including any fractional share for which cash is paid, but excluding shares attributable to accrued and unpaid interest) generally would equal the tax basis of the converted note, decreased by the amount of cash received (other than cash in lieu of a fractional share of common stock and any cash attributable to accrued and unpaid interest), and increased by the amount of gain (if any) recognized upon conversion (other than any gain recognized as a result of cash received in lieu of a fractional share of common stock). The U.S. holder's holding period in the common stock (other than shares attributable to accrued and unpaid interest) would include the holding period in the converted note.

Alternatively, the conversion of a note into a combination of cash and shares of our common stock may be treated as in part a payment in redemption for cash of a portion of the note and in part a conversion of a portion of the note into common stock. In such case, a U.S. holder's aggregate tax basis in the note would be allocated between the portion of the note treated as redeemed and the portion of the note treated as converted into common stock on a pro rata basis. The U.S. holder generally would recognize capital gain or loss with respect to the portion of the note treated as redeemed equal to the difference between the amount of cash received by the U.S. holder (other than amounts attributable to accrued and unpaid interest) and the U.S. holder's tax basis in the portion of the note treated as redeemed, subject to the discussion under “—U.S. holders—Constructive distributions” below regarding the possibility that the adjustment to the conversion rate in connection with a make-whole fundamental change or our notice of redemption may be treated as a taxable stock dividend. See “—U.S. holders—Sale, exchange, redemption or other taxable disposition of notes” above. With respect to the portion of the note treated as converted, a U.S. holder generally would not recognize any gain or loss (except with respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share of common stock and common stock received attributable to accrued and unpaid interest), subject to the discussion under “—U.S. holders—Constructive distributions” below regarding the possibility that certain adjustments to the conversion rate of a note may be treated as a taxable stock dividend. The tax basis allocated to the portion of the note treated as converted into common stock would be the U.S. holder's tax basis in the common stock received (including any fractional share for which cash is paid, but excluding shares attributable to accrued interest). The U.S. holder's holding period in the common stock (other than shares attributable to accrued interest) would include the holding period in the converted note.

With respect to cash received in lieu of a fractional share of our common stock, a U.S. holder will be treated as if the fractional share were issued and received and then immediately redeemed for cash. Accordingly, the U.S. holder generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the cash received and that portion of the holder's tax basis in the common stock attributable to the fractional share on a proportionate basis in accordance with its relative fair market value.

Any cash and the value of any portion of our common stock that is attributable to accrued and unpaid interest on the notes not yet included in income by a U.S. holder will be taxed as ordinary income. The basis in any

shares of common stock attributable to accrued and unpaid interest will equal the fair market value of such shares when received. The holding period in any shares of common stock attributable to accrued and unpaid interest will begin on the day after the date of conversion.

A U.S. holder that converts a note between a record date for an interest payment and the next interest payment date and consequently receives a payment of cash interest, as described in “Description of notes—Conversion rights—General,” should consult its own tax advisor concerning the appropriate treatment of such payment.

If we undergo certain corporate transactions, as described under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Recapitalizations, reclassifications and changes of our common stock” above, the conversion obligation may be adjusted so that holders would be entitled to convert the notes into the type of consideration that they would have been entitled to receive upon such corporate transaction had the notes been converted into our common stock immediately prior to such corporate transaction, except that such holders will not be entitled to receive additional shares unless such notes are converted in connection with the relevant make-whole fundamental change. Depending on the facts and circumstances at the time of such corporate transaction, such adjustment may result in a deemed exchange of the outstanding notes, which may be a taxable event for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences of such an adjustment upon a corporate transaction.

Distributions

If, after a U.S. holder acquires any of our common stock upon a conversion of a note, we make a distribution in respect of such common stock from our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles), the distribution will be treated as a dividend and will be includible in a U.S. holder’s income at the time such holder is treated as receiving such distribution for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will be treated first as a tax-free return of the U.S. holder’s investment, up to the U.S. holder’s tax basis in its common stock, and any remaining excess will be treated as capital gain from the sale or exchange of the common stock. If the U.S. holder is a U.S. corporation, it would generally be able to claim a dividends received deduction on a portion of any distribution taxed as a dividend, provided that certain holding period and other requirements are satisfied. Subject to certain exceptions, dividends received by non-corporate U.S. holders are taxed at the reduced rates applicable to long-term capital gains, provided that certain holding period requirements are met.

Constructive distributions

The terms of the notes allow for changes in the conversion rate of the notes under certain circumstances. A change in conversion rate that allows holders of notes to receive more shares of common stock on conversion may increase such holders’ proportionate interests in our earnings and profits or assets. In that case, the holders of notes may be treated as though they received a taxable distribution in the form of our common stock. A taxable constructive stock distribution will result, for example, when the conversion rate is adjusted to compensate holders of notes for distributions of cash or property to our stockholders. See “Dividend policy” above. The adjustment to the conversion rate of notes converted in connection with a make-whole fundamental change, as described under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Increase in base conversion rate upon conversion upon make-whole fundamental change” above, and the adjustment to the conversion rate of notes converted if the daily VWAP is greater than the base conversion price, as described under “Description of notes—Conversion rights—Settlement upon conversion” above, also may be treated as a taxable stock distribution. If an event occurs that dilutes the interests of stockholders or increases the interests of holders of the notes and the conversion rate of the notes is not adjusted (or not adequately adjusted), this also could be

treated as a taxable stock distribution to holders of the notes. Conversely, if an event occurs that dilutes the interests of holders of the notes and the conversion rate is not adjusted (or not adequately adjusted), the resulting increase in the proportionate interests of our stockholders could be treated as a taxable stock distribution to the stockholders. Not all changes in the conversion rate that result in holders of notes receiving more common stock on conversion, however, increase such holders' proportionate interests in our earnings and profits or assets. For instance, a change in conversion rate could simply prevent the dilution of the holders' interests upon a stock split or other change in capital structure. Changes of this type, if made pursuant to a bona fide reasonable adjustment formula, are not treated as constructive stock distributions. Any taxable constructive stock distribution resulting from a change to, or failure to change, the conversion rate that is treated as a distribution of common stock would be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes in the same manner as a distribution on our common stock paid in cash or other property. It would result in a taxable dividend to the recipient to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (with the recipient's tax basis in its note or common stock (as the case may be) being increased by the amount of such dividend), with any excess treated as a tax-free return of the holder's investment in its note or common stock (as the case may be) or as capital gain. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding whether any taxable constructive stock dividends would be eligible for the dividends received deduction or the reduced rates described in the previous paragraph, as the requisite applicable holding periods might not be considered to be satisfied.

Sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of common stock

A U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss on a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of common stock. The U.S. holder's gain or loss will equal the difference between the proceeds received by the holder and the holder's tax basis in the stock. The proceeds received by the U.S. holder will include the amount of any cash and the fair market value of any other property received for the stock. The gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder on a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of common stock will be long-term capital gain or loss if the holder's holding period in the common stock is more than one year, or short-term capital gain or loss if the holder's holding period in the common stock is one year or less, at the time of the transaction. Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers are currently taxed at reduced rates. Short-term capital gains are taxed at ordinary income rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Non-U.S. holders

The following discussion is limited to the U.S. federal income tax consequences relevant to a non-U.S. holder (as defined above).

Taxation of interest

Payments of interest to non-U.S. holders generally are subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or a reduced or zero rate under the terms of an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and the non-U.S. holder's country of residence), collected by means of withholding by the payor.

Payments of interest on the notes to most non-U.S. holders, however, will qualify as "portfolio interest," and thus, subject to the discussion below regarding FATCA, will be exempt from U.S. federal income tax, including withholding of such tax, if the non-U.S. holders certify their nonresident status as described below.

The portfolio interest exemption will not apply to payments of interest to a non-U.S. holder that:

- owns, actually or constructively, shares of our stock representing at least 10% of the total combined voting power of all classes of our stock entitled to vote;

- is a “controlled foreign corporation” (generally, a foreign corporation more than 50% of the stock of which (by vote or value) is owned, actually or constructively, by one or more U.S. persons that each owns, actually or constructively, at least 10% of the corporation’s voting stock) that is related, directly or indirectly, to us through stock ownership;
- is engaged in the conduct of a trade or business in the United States to which such interest payments are effectively connected, and, generally, if an income tax treaty applies, such interest payments are attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder (see the discussion under “–Non-U.S. holders–Income or gains effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business” below); or
- is a bank whose receipt of interest on the notes is described in Section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code.

The portfolio interest exemption, reduction of the withholding rate pursuant to the terms of applicable income tax treaty and several of the special rules for non-U.S. holders described below apply only if the holder certifies its nonresident status. A non-U.S. holder can meet this certification requirement by providing a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E or other appropriate IRS Form W-8 or substitute form to us or our paying agent prior to the payment. If the non-U.S. holder holds the note through a financial institution or other agent acting on the holder’s behalf, the holder will be required to provide appropriate documentation to the agent. The non-U.S. holder’s agent will then be required to provide certification to us or our paying agent, either directly or through other intermediaries.

Sale, exchange, redemption, conversion or other disposition of notes or common stock

Subject to the discussion below regarding backup withholding and FATCA, non-U.S. holders generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on any gain realized on the sale, exchange, redemption, conversion or other disposition of notes or common stock (other than with respect to payments attributable to accrued interest, which will be taxed as described under “–Non-U.S. holders–Taxation of interest” above), unless:

- the gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. holder of a U.S. trade or business (and, generally, if an income tax treaty applies, the gain is attributable to a U.S. permanent establishment maintained by the non-U.S. holder), in which case the gain would be subject to tax as described below under “–Non-U.S. holders–Income or gains effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business;”
- the non-U.S. holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the year of disposition and certain other conditions apply, in which case, except as otherwise provided by an applicable income tax treaty, the gain, which may be offset by U.S. source capital losses, would be subject to a flat 30% tax, even though the individual is not considered a resident of the United States; or
- the rules of the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act (or FIRPTA) (described below) treat the gain as effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.

The FIRPTA rules may apply to a sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition of notes or common stock by a non-U.S. holder if we currently are, or were at any time within five years before the sale, exchange, redemption or other disposition (or, if shorter, the non-U.S. holder’s holding period for the notes or common stock disposed of), a “U.S. real property holding corporation” (or USRPHC). In general, we would be a USRPHC if U.S. real property interests comprised at least 50% of the fair market value of our assets. We believe that we currently are not, and will not become in the future, a USRPHC.

Dividends

Dividends paid to a non-U.S. holder on any common stock received on conversion of a note, including any taxable constructive stock dividends resulting from certain adjustments (or failures to make adjustments) to the number of shares of common stock to be issued on conversion (as described under “–U.S. holders–Constructive distributions” above) generally will be subject to U.S. withholding tax at a 30% rate. The withholding tax on dividends (including any taxable constructive stock dividends), however, may be reduced under the terms of an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and the non-U.S. holder’s country of residence. A non-U.S. holder should demonstrate its eligibility for a reduced rate of withholding under an applicable income tax treaty by timely delivering a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E or other appropriate IRS Form W-8. Withholding with respect to any taxable constructive stock dividend may be set off against subsequent payments on the notes. A non-U.S. holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of withholding under the terms of an applicable income tax treaty may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld by timely filing an appropriate claim for refund with the IRS. Dividends on the common stock that are effectively connected with a non-U.S. holder’s conduct of a U.S. trade or business are discussed below under “–Non-U.S. holders–Income or gains effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business.”

Income or gains effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business

The preceding discussion of the U.S. federal income and withholding tax considerations of the purchase, ownership or disposition of notes or common stock by a non-U.S. holder assumes that the holder is not engaged in a U.S. trade or business for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If any interest on the notes, dividends on common stock, or gain from the sale, exchange, redemption, conversion or other disposition of the notes or common stock is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by the non-U.S. holder, then the income or gain will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis at the regular graduated rates and in the same manner applicable to U.S. holders. If the non-U.S. holder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty between the United States and the holder’s country of residence, any “effectively connected” income or gain generally will be subject to U.S. federal income tax only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base maintained by the holder in the United States. Payments of interest or dividends that are effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business (and, if a tax treaty applies, attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base), and therefore included in the gross income of a non-U.S. holder, will not be subject to 30% withholding, provided that the holder claims exemption from withholding by timely delivering a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI or appropriate substitute form. If the non-U.S. holder is a corporation (or an entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes), that portion of its earnings and profits that is effectively connected with its U.S. trade or business generally also would be subject to a “branch profits tax.” The branch profits tax rate is generally 30%, although an applicable income tax treaty might provide for a lower rate.

Legislation and guidance relating to foreign accounts

Legislation incorporating provisions referred to as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, or “FATCA” imposes a withholding tax on certain types of payments made to “foreign financial institutions” and certain other “non-financial foreign entities” as defined in the Code and applicable regulations. The legislation generally imposes a 30% withholding tax on U.S. source interest income on our notes, dividends on our common stock, or gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of the notes or common stock paid to a foreign financial institution or to a non-financial foreign entity (whether as beneficial owner or intermediary), unless (i) the foreign financial institution undertakes certain diligence and reporting obligations, (ii) the non-financial foreign entity either certifies it does not have any substantial U.S. owners or furnishes identifying information regarding each substantial U.S. owner and such entity meets certain other specified requirements or (iii) an exemption applies. Subject to the following sentence, if the payee is a foreign financial institution and an

exemption does not apply, it must enter into an agreement with the IRS requiring, among other things, that it undertake to identify accounts held by certain U.S. persons or U.S.-owned foreign entities, annually report certain information about such accounts, and withhold 30% on payments to account holders whose actions prevent it from complying with these reporting and other requirements. If the country in which a payee is resident has entered into an “intergovernmental agreement” with the United States regarding FATCA, such agreement may permit the payee to report to that country rather than to the U.S. Treasury and obviate any need to enter into an agreement with the IRS. FATCA withholding generally will apply to interest on our notes and dividends on our common stock. FATCA withholding with respect to the gross proceeds of a sale or other disposition of our notes or common stock will not begin until January 1, 2017. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding this legislation.

Backup withholding and information reporting

The Code and the Treasury regulations require those who make specified payments to report the payments to the IRS. Among the specified payments are interest, dividends, and proceeds paid by brokers to their customers. This reporting regime is reinforced by “backup withholding” rules, which require the payor to withhold from payments subject to information reporting if the recipient has failed to provide a taxpayer identification number to the payor, furnished an incorrect identification number, or repeatedly failed to report interest or dividends on tax returns. The backup withholding rate is currently 28%.

Payments of interest or dividends (including constructive dividends) to U.S. holders of notes or common stock and payments made to U.S. holders by a broker upon a sale of notes or common stock generally will be subject to information reporting and backup withholding, unless the holder (1) is an exempt payee, or (2) in the case of backup withholding, provides the payor with a correct taxpayer identification number and complies with applicable certification requirements.

We must report annually to the IRS the interest and/or dividends (including constructive dividends) paid to each non-U.S. holder and the tax withheld, if any, with respect to such interest and/or dividends, including any tax withheld pursuant to the rules described under “–Non-U.S. holders–Taxation of interest” and “–Non-U.S. holders–Dividends” above. Copies of these reports may be made available to tax authorities in the country where the non-U.S. holder resides. Payments to non-U.S. holders of dividends on our common stock or interest on the notes may be subject to backup withholding unless the non-U.S. holder certifies its non-U.S. status on a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN, IRS Form W-8BEN-E or other appropriate IRS Form W-8. Payments made to non-U.S. holders by a broker upon a sale of the notes or our common stock will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding as long as the non-U.S. holder certifies its non-U.S. status or otherwise establishes an exemption.

Any amounts withheld from a payment to a U.S. holder or non-U.S. holder of notes or common stock under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or can be credited against any U.S. federal income tax liability of the holder, provided the required information is furnished timely to the IRS.

Notice to investors

We are relying on exemptions from registration under the Securities Act for offers and sales of securities that do not involve a public offering. The initial purchasers are relying on exemptions from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A in connection with the initial resale of the notes. The sale of the securities offered by this offering memorandum has not been registered under the Securities Act or under the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. Unless their sale is registered, the notes may be offered only in transactions that are exempt from these securities laws. By purchasing notes, you will be deemed to have made the acknowledgments, representations, warranties and agreements described in this section and under the heading "Transfer restrictions" in this offering memorandum. You should understand that you may be required to bear the financial risks of your investment for an indefinite period of time.

This offering memorandum is based on information provided by us and by other sources that we believe are reliable. We cannot assure you that the information provided by other sources is accurate or complete. This offering memorandum summarizes and incorporates certain documents and other information, and we refer you to them for a more complete understanding of what we discuss in this offering memorandum. In making an investment decision, you must rely on your own examination of our company and the terms of the offering and the notes, including the merits and risks involved.

You acknowledge that (i) you have not relied on the initial purchasers or any person affiliated with the initial purchasers in connection with your investigation of the accuracy of such information or your investment decision; (ii) you have reviewed this offering memorandum, including the information incorporated herein by reference, and have been afforded an opportunity to request from us and to review all additional information considered by you to be necessary to verify the accuracy of, or to supplement, the information contained or incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum; and (iii) no person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation concerning us or the notes or the shares issuable upon conversion of the notes, if any, other than as contained in this offering memorandum and information given by our duly authorized officers and employees in connection with your examination of our company and the terms of the offering and the notes, and neither we nor the initial purchasers take any responsibility for, or can provide any assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you.

We are not making any representation to any purchaser of the notes regarding the legality of an investment in the notes by such purchaser under any legal investment or similar laws or regulations. You should not consider any information in this offering memorandum to be legal, business or tax advice. You should consult your own attorney, business advisor or tax advisor for legal, business and tax advice regarding an investment in the notes.

This offering memorandum is highly confidential and has been prepared by us solely for use in connection with the proposed private placement of the notes described in this offering memorandum. We and the initial purchasers reserve the right to withdraw this offering at any time before closing, to reject any offer to purchase, in whole or in part, for any reason, or to sell less than the amount of notes offered by this offering memorandum. This offering memorandum is personal to each offeree and does not constitute an offer to any other person or to the public generally to subscribe for or otherwise acquire notes. Distribution of this offering memorandum to any person other than the offeree and those persons, if any, retained to advise such offeree with respect thereto is unauthorized, and any disclosure of any of its contents without our prior written consent is prohibited.

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, except as reasonably necessary to comply with applicable securities laws, you (and each of your employees, representatives or other agents) may disclose to any and all persons, without limitation of any kind, the U.S. federal income tax treatment and the tax structure of the

offering and all materials of any kind (including opinions and other tax analyses) that are provided to you relating to such tax treatment and tax structure. For this purpose, “tax structure” is limited to facts relevant to the U.S. federal income tax treatment of the offering and does not include information relating to our identity.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this offering memorandum is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Transfer restrictions

The notes and the common stock, if any, issuable upon conversion thereof have not been registered under the Securities Act. As a result, the notes may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Accordingly, the initial purchasers are initially offering the notes only to “qualified institutional buyers” (as defined under Rule 144A under the Securities Act) in compliance with Rule 144A.

As a purchaser of notes, you will be deemed to have acknowledged, represented to and agreed with us and the initial purchasers as follows:

- You are purchasing the notes for your own account or for an account with respect to which you exercise sole investment discretion and you and such account are a qualified institutional buyer and are aware that the sale to you is being made in reliance on Rule 144A.
- You acknowledge that the notes and the common stock, if any, that may be issued upon conversion thereof have not been (and will not be) registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except as set forth below.
- You acknowledge that neither we nor any initial purchaser or any person representing us or any initial purchaser has made any representation to you with respect to us or the offering and sale of the notes other than the information contained or incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum. You also acknowledge that you have received a copy of the offering memorandum relating to the offering of the notes and acknowledge that you have had access to such financial and other information, including that incorporated by reference in this offering memorandum, and have been offered the opportunity to ask us questions and received answers thereto, as you deemed necessary in connection with the decision to purchase the notes.
- You will not resell or otherwise transfer any of the notes or the common stock, if any, issuable upon conversion thereof prior to the date (the “resale restriction termination date”) that is the later of (i) the date that is one year after the last date of original issuance of the notes or such shorter period of time as permitted by Rule 144 or any successor provision thereto and (ii) such later date, if any, as may be required by applicable law, except:
 - to us or one of our subsidiaries;
 - under a registration statement that has been declared effective under the Securities Act;
 - to a person you reasonably believe is a qualified institutional buyer that is purchasing for its own account or for the account of another qualified institutional buyer and to whom notice is given that the transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A, all in compliance with Rule 144A (if available); or
 - pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 (if available) or any other available exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act.
- You will, and each subsequent holder is required to, notify any purchaser of notes or the common stock, if any, issuable upon conversion thereof from you or it of the above resale restrictions.
- You understand that all of the notes and any shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the notes will, prior to the resale restriction termination date, bear a legend substantially to the following effect, unless the notes have been sold pursuant to an effective registration statement that continues to be effective at the

time of such transfer, or sold pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Rule 144 or any similar provision then in force under the Securities Act, or unless otherwise agreed by us with notice to the trustee:

THIS SECURITY AND THE COMMON STOCK, IF ANY, ISSUABLE UPON CONVERSION OF THIS SECURITY HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “SECURITIES ACT”), AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE. BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF OR OF A BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN, THE ACQUIRER:

- (1) REPRESENTS THAT IT AND ANY ACCOUNT FOR WHICH IT IS ACTING IS A “QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER” (WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) AND THAT IT EXERCISES SOLE INVESTMENT DISCRETION WITH RESPECT TO EACH SUCH ACCOUNT, AND**
- (2) AGREES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMPANY THAT IT WILL NOT OFFER, SELL, PLEDGE OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THIS SECURITY OR ANY BENEFICIAL INTEREST HEREIN PRIOR TO THE DATE THAT IS THE LATER OF (X) ONE YEAR AFTER THE LAST ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE HEREOF OR SUCH SHORTER PERIOD OF TIME AS PERMITTED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR ANY SUCCESSOR PROVISION THERETO AND (Y) SUCH LATER DATE, IF ANY, AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW, EXCEPT:**
 - (A) TO MICROCHIP TECHNOLOGY INCORPORATED (THE “COMPANY”) OR ANY SUBSIDIARY THEREOF, OR**
 - (B) PURSUANT TO A REGISTRATION STATEMENT WHICH HAS BECOME EFFECTIVE UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR**
 - (C) TO A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR**
 - (D) PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT.**

PRIOR TO THE REGISTRATION OF ANY TRANSFER IN ACCORDANCE WITH CLAUSE (2)(D) ABOVE, THE COMPANY AND THE TRUSTEE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REQUIRE THE DELIVERY OF SUCH LEGAL OPINIONS, CERTIFICATIONS OR OTHER EVIDENCE AS MAY REASONABLY BE REQUIRED IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THAT THE PROPOSED TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECURITIES ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS. NO REPRESENTATION IS MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF ANY EXEMPTION FROM THE REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITIES ACT.

- You acknowledge that we, the initial purchasers and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the above acknowledgments, representations and agreements. You agree that if any of the acknowledgments, representations or agreements you are deemed to have made by your purchase of notes and the common stock, if any, issuable upon conversion thereof is no longer accurate, you will promptly notify us and the initial purchasers. If you are purchasing any notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, you represent that you have sole investment discretion with respect to each of those accounts and that you have full power to make the above acknowledgments, representations and agreements on behalf of each account.

Plan of distribution

We will enter into a purchase agreement with J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as representatives of the several initial purchasers listed in the table below. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the purchase agreement, we have agreed to sell to the initial purchasers, and each initial purchaser has severally agreed to purchase from us, the principal amount of notes set forth opposite that initial purchaser's name.

Initial purchaser	Principal amount of notes
J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	\$ 850,050,000
Wells Fargo Securities, LLC	176,303,000
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated	75,652,000
BMO Capital Markets Corp.	57,562,000
HSBC Securities (USA) Inc.	75,652,000
U.S. Bancorp Investments, Inc.	75,652,000
BBVA Securities Inc.	32,892,000
DBS Bank Ltd.	32,892,000
Fifth Third Securities, Inc.	32,892,000
Mitsubishi UFJ Securities (USA), Inc.	32,892,000
SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc.	32,892,000
BB&T Capital Markets, a division of BB&T Securities, LLC	24,669,000
Total	\$1,500,000,000

The purchase agreement provides that the initial purchasers are obligated to purchase all of the notes if any are purchased. The obligations of the several initial purchasers under the purchase agreement are subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

We have agreed to indemnify the several initial purchasers against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments the initial purchasers may be required to make in respect of those liabilities.

J. Wood Capital Advisors LLC is acting as our financial advisor for this transaction, for which we will pay it an advisory fee.

Over-allotment option

We have granted the initial purchasers an option to purchase, exercisable within a 30-day period from the date of this offering memorandum, up to an additional \$225,000,000 principal amount of notes from us, solely to cover over-allotments, if any. If any notes are purchased with this option, the initial purchasers will purchase notes in approximately the same proportion as shown in the table above. If any additional notes are purchased with this option, the initial purchasers will offer such additional notes on the same terms as those on which the notes are being offered.

New issue of notes

The sale of the notes and the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion thereof, if any, has not been registered under the Securities Act and, accordingly, the notes and the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion thereof, if any, may not be offered or sold except in transactions exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Each purchaser of the notes will be deemed to have made the acknowledgements, representations and agreements as described under “Notice to investors” and “Transfer restrictions.”

We have been advised that the initial purchasers propose to resell the notes to persons that they reasonably believe to be qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A) in reliance on Rule 144A. The price at which the notes are offered may be changed at any time without notice.

The notes are a new issue of securities, and there is currently no established trading market for such notes. In addition, the notes are subject to certain restrictions on resale and transfer as described under “Notice to investors” and “Transfer restrictions.” We do not intend to apply for the notes to be listed on any securities exchange or to arrange for the notes to be quoted on any quotation system. The initial purchasers have advised us that they intend to make a market in the notes, but they are not obligated to do so. The initial purchasers may discontinue any market-making in the notes at any time in their sole discretion without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid trading market will develop for the notes. If an active trading market for the notes does not develop, the market price and liquidity of the notes may be adversely affected. If the notes are traded, they may trade at a discount from their initial offering price depending on prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, our performance and other factors.

No sale of similar securities

We and our directors and our executive officers have agreed that, for a period of 60 days from the date of the purchase agreement (the “lock-up period”), neither we nor they will, without the prior consent of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, offer, pledge, sell (or enter into any agreement to offer or sell) or lend, directly or indirectly, any shares of our common stock or any securities convertible into, or exercisable or exchangeable for, shares of our common stock, enter into any swap or other arrangement that transfers to another, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of the common stock or such other securities, file or participate in the filing of a registration statement with the SEC in respect of such common stock or securities, or publicly disclose the intention to effect one of these transactions.

Notwithstanding the above, the initial purchasers have agreed in the purchase agreement that the lock-up agreement applicable to us does not apply to: (i) the sale of the securities in this offering, or the issuance by us of any shares of our common stock upon the conversion thereof; (ii) the issuance of any shares of our common stock upon conversion of the existing debentures; (iii) the grant by us of employee or director stock options or restricted stock units in the ordinary course of business; (iv) the issuance by us of any shares of our common stock upon the exercise of an option or warrant or the conversion of a security outstanding on the date of the purchase agreement of which the initial purchasers have been advised in writing or pursuant to equity plans we have filed with the Commission prior to the date of the purchase agreement (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the issuance of shares of our common stock upon the vesting of restricted stock units issued pursuant to such plans or pursuant to our employee stock purchase plans); or (v) our entry into an agreement to issue up to an aggregate of 15,000,000 shares of our common stock in full or partial consideration of any future acquisition or strategic investment, *provided* that (x) the number of shares of our common stock issued during the lock-up period pursuant to this clause (v) will not exceed 2,300,000 shares in the aggregate and (y) any such shares issued will count towards the aggregate 15,000,000 shares of our common stock that we may agree to issue pursuant to this clause (v).

In addition, the initial purchasers have agreed that the lock-up agreements applicable to our directors and our executive officers do not apply to: (a) transfers of our common stock or any security convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for our common stock by gift, will or intestacy, including without limitation transfers by gift, will or intestacy to family members of the relevant director or executive officer or to a settlement or trust established under the laws of any country; (b) transfers or sales of our common stock, or any security convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for our common stock, pursuant to any contract, instruction or plan complying with Rule 10b5-1 of the Exchange Act (a “10b5-1 plan”), that has been entered into prior to the date of the lock-up agreement of the relevant director or executive officer; (c) sales of shares of our common stock by all such directors and executive officers not to exceed 1,000,000 shares in the aggregate; or (d) transfers of our common stock to us in a transaction exempt from Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act (i) to satisfy tax withholding obligations in connection with (x) the vesting of restricted stock units that vest during the lock-up period or (y) the exercise of options that expire during the lock-up period, or (ii) to satisfy the exercise price of options that expire during the lock-up period; *provided* that in the event of any transfer pursuant to clause (a), (i) the transferee shall enter into a lock-up agreement substantially in the form of the lock-up agreements applicable to our directors and our executive officers covering the remainder of the lock-up period, (ii) the transfer does not involve a disposition for value, (iii) as a result of any transfer, no filing under Section 16 of the Exchange Act reporting a reduction in beneficial ownership of shares of common stock shall be required or voluntarily made during the lock-up period in connection with such transfer, and (iv) the relevant director or executive officer does not otherwise voluntarily effect any public announcement of such transfer during the lock-up period. In addition, each of our directors and our executive officers has agreed that, without the prior written consent of J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, he or she will not, during the lock-up period, make any demand for, or exercise any right with respect to, the registration of any shares of our common stock or any security convertible into or exercisable or exchangeable for shares of our common stock. Each of our directors and our executives officers also have authorized us and our transfer agent and registrar to decline to make any transfer of their securities except in compliance with the foregoing restrictions, and we are responsible for administering the sales under clause (c) to ensure that sales are not made in excess of the aggregate limit. J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, in its sole discretion, may release any of the securities subject to this lock-up agreement at any time without notice.

Price stabilization and short positions; repurchase of our existing debentures

In connection with the offering of the notes, the initial purchasers may engage in over-allotment, stabilizing transactions and syndicate covering transactions in the notes and our common stock. Over-allotment involves sales in excess of the offering size, which creates a short position for the initial purchasers. Stabilizing transactions involve bids to purchase the notes or our common stock in the open market for the purpose of pegging, fixing or maintaining the price of the notes. Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the notes or our common stock in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions. Stabilizing transactions and syndicate covering transactions may cause the price of the notes or our common stock to be higher than it would otherwise be in the absence of those transactions.

We intend to use a substantial portion of the net proceeds from this offering to retire a portion of our outstanding convertible debt concurrently with this offering. These repurchases could have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our common stock above levels that would otherwise have prevailed, or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our common stock. See “Use of proceeds”.

Foreign jurisdictions

With respect to offers and sales of our securities that are the subject of this offering memorandum:

- offers or sales of any of such securities to persons in the United Kingdom are prohibited in circumstances which have resulted in or will result in such securities being or becoming the subject of an offer of transferable securities to the public as defined in Section 102B of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended) (the “FSMA”);
- all applicable provisions of the FSMA must be complied with, with respect to anything done in relation to such securities in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom; and
- any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received in connection with the issue or sale of such securities shall only be communicated, or be caused to be communicated, in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us.

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “Relevant Member State”), each initial purchaser has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the “Relevant Implementation Date”) it has not made and will not make an offer of our securities which are the subject of this offering memorandum to the public in that Relevant Member State other than:

- to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- to fewer than 100 or, if the Relevant Member State has implemented the relevant provision of the 2010 PD Amending Directive, 150, natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive), as permitted under the Prospectus Directive, subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or
- in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of notes shall require us or any initial purchaser to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression “an offer of securities to the public” in relation to any notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the securities to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the securities, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State, the expression “Prospectus Directive” means Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including the 2010 PD Amending Directive, to the extent implemented in the Relevant Member State), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Relevant Member State and the expression “2010 PD Amending Directive” means Directive 2010/73/EU.

You should be aware that the laws and practices of certain countries require investors to pay stamp taxes and other charges in connection with purchases of securities.

Other relationships

Certain of the initial purchasers and their affiliates have provided in the past and may provide from time to time in the future certain commercial banking, financial advisory, investment banking and other services for us and our affiliates in the ordinary course of their business, for which they have received and may continue to receive customary fees and commissions. Affiliates of certain of the initial purchasers are lenders or agents under our Amended Credit Agreement, and certain of the initial purchasers or their affiliates may hold a portion of the

existing debentures we plan to repurchase and therefore could receive a pro rata portion of the net proceeds of this offering related to any such repayment of our indebtedness.

In addition, from time to time, certain of the initial purchasers and their affiliates may effect transactions for their own account or the account of customers, and hold on behalf of themselves or their customers, long or short positions in our debt or equity securities or loans, and for persons or entities who have relationships with us, and may do so in the future. The initial purchasers and their respective affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

Legal matters

Certain legal matters relating to the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, Professional Corporation, Palo Alto, California and Austin, Texas. The initial purchasers have been represented in connection with this offering by Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP, Menlo Park, California.

Independent registered public accounting firm

The financial statements as of March 31, 2014 and 2013 and for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended March 31, 2014 incorporated in this offering memorandum by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014 have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report incorporated by reference herein.

Available information

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any materials we file at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-888-SEC-0330. Copies of these materials can also be obtained by mail at prescribed rates from the Public Reference Section of the SEC, 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The SEC also maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

Our SEC filings are also available to the public from our website at www.microchip.com. Information on our website or accessible through our website is not incorporated by reference herein and is not otherwise intended to be part of this offering memorandum.

We "incorporate by reference" into this offering memorandum the information we have filed with the SEC. This means that we disclose important information by referring you to those documents. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this offering memorandum. We incorporate by reference the documents listed below (other than any portions of such documents that are not deemed "filed" under the Exchange Act in accordance with the Exchange Act and applicable SEC rules) and any future filings made by us with the SEC (other than any portions of such documents that are not deemed "filed" under the Exchange Act in accordance with the Exchange Act and applicable SEC rules) under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act until our offering is complete:

1. our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, filed on May 30, 2014;
2. our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended June 30, 2014, September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2014, filed on August 11, 2014, November 10, 2014 and February 3, 2015, respectively;
3. our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the SEC on July 18, 2014 (solely to the extent incorporated by reference into our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014);
4. our Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on April 1, 2014, May 22, 2014, August 27, 2014 and February 4, 2015; and
5. our Registration of Securities on Form 8-A filed on February 5, 1993 as amended by our Form 8-A/A filed on October 12, 1999.

Any statement made in a document incorporated by reference into this offering memorandum is deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this offering memorandum to the extent that a statement in this offering memorandum or in any other subsequently filed document, which is also incorporated by reference into this offering memorandum, modifies or supersedes the statement. Any statement made in this offering memorandum is deemed to be modified or superseded to the extent that a statement in any subsequently filed document, which is incorporated by reference into this offering memorandum, modifies or supersedes such statement.

If at any time, we are not subject to the information requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, we will furnish to holders of the notes and prospective purchasers thereof the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act in order to permit compliance with Rule 144A in connection with resales of such notes.

You may request a copy of these filings, at no cost, by writing or telephoning us at the following address:

Microchip Technology Incorporated
2355 W. Chandler Blvd.
Chandler, Arizona 85224-6199
(480) 792-7200
Attention: Investor Relations

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

\$1,500,000,000

1.625% Convertible Senior Subordinated Notes due 2025



MICROCHIP

Offering memorandum

Joint Book-Running Managers

J.P. Morgan

BofA Merrill Lynch

BMO Capital Markets

Wells Fargo Securities

HSBC

US Bancorp

Senior Co-Managers

BBVA

DBS Bank Ltd.

Fifth Third Securities

MUFG

SunTrust Robinson Humphrey

Co-Manager

BB&T Capital Markets

Financial Advisor to Microchip Technology Incorporated

J. Wood Capital Advisors