

ANALOG DEVICES INC
Form 10-K
November 22, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-K
(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended October 29, 2016

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 1-7819

Analog Devices, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Massachusetts

04-2348234

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Technology Way, Norwood, MA

02062-9106

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(781) 329-4700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Common Stock \$0.16 2/3 Par Value NASDAQ Global Select Market

Title of Each Class Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

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

None

Title of Class

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Sec. 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (Sec. 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting

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company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). YES NO

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$13,575,000,000 based on the last reported sale of the Common Stock on The NASDAQ Global Select Market on May 1, 2016. Shares of voting and non-voting stock beneficially owned by executive officers, directors and holders of more than 5% of the outstanding stock have been excluded from this calculation because such persons or institutions may be deemed affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of October 29, 2016, there were 308,170,560 shares of Common Stock, \$0.16 2/3 par value per share, outstanding. Documents Incorporated by Reference

Document Description

Form 10-K
Part

Portions of the Registrant’s Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held March 8, 2017

III

Note About Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” contains forward-looking statements regarding future events and our future results that are subject to the safe harbor created under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and other safe harbors under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about the industries in which we operate and the beliefs and assumptions of our management. Words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “targets,” “goals,” “projects,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “continues,” “may,” “could” and “will,” and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to projections regarding our future financial performance; our anticipated growth and trends in our businesses; the proposed acquisition of Linear Technology Corporation and financing for the proposed transaction; our future liquidity, capital needs and capital expenditures; our future market position and expected competitive changes in the marketplace for our products; our ability to pay dividends or repurchase stock; our ability to service our outstanding debt; our expected tax rate; the effect of new accounting pronouncements; our ability to successfully integrate acquired businesses and technologies; and other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that these forward-looking statements are only predictions and are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict, including those identified in Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements, including to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of the filing of this report, except to the extent required by law.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Company Overview

Analog Devices, Inc. (we, Analog Devices or the Company) is a world leader in the design, manufacture and marketing of a broad portfolio of solutions that leverage high-performance analog, mixed-signal and digital signal processing technology, including integrated circuits (ICs), algorithms, software, and subsystems. Since our inception in 1965, we have focused on solving our customers' toughest signal processing engineering challenges and playing a fundamental role in converting, conditioning, and processing real-world phenomena such as temperature, pressure, sound, light, speed, and motion into electrical signals to be used in a wide array of electronic devices. We combine sensors, data converters, amplifiers and linear products, radio frequency (RF) ICs, power management products, and signal processing products into technology platforms that meet specific customer and market needs, leveraging our engineering investment across a broad base of markets and customers. As new generations of applications evolve, such as autonomous vehicles and the Internet of Things, new needs for Analog Devices' high-performance analog signal processing and digital signal processing (DSP) products and technology are emerging.

We focus on key strategic markets where our signal processing technology is often a critical differentiator in our customers' products; in particular, the industrial, automotive, consumer and communications markets. Used by more than 100,000 customers worldwide, our products are embedded inside many different types of electronic equipment including:

- Industrial process control systems
- Medical imaging equipment
- Factory automation systems
- Patient vital signs monitoring devices
- Instrumentation and measurement systems
- Wireless infrastructure equipment
- Energy management systems
- Networking equipment
- Aerospace and defense electronics
- Optical systems
- Automobiles
- Portable consumer devices

We were incorporated in Massachusetts in 1965. Our headquarters are near Boston, in Norwood, Massachusetts. In addition, we have manufacturing facilities in Massachusetts, Ireland, and the Philippines, and have more than thirty design facilities worldwide. Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol ADI and is included in the Standard & Poor's 500 Index.

Recent Developments

On July 26, 2016, we entered into a definitive agreement (the Merger Agreement) to acquire Linear Technology Corporation (Linear), an independent manufacturer of high performance linear integrated circuits. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Linear stockholders will receive, for each outstanding share of Linear common stock, \$46.00 in cash and 0.2321 of a share of our common stock at the closing. Based on the number of outstanding shares of Linear common stock as of July 26, 2016 and our 5-day volume weighted average price as of July 21, 2016, the value of the total consideration to be paid by us is estimated to be approximately \$14.8 billion, to be funded with the issuance of approximately 58.0 million new shares of our common stock and approximately \$11.6 billion of new short- and long-term indebtedness. On October 18, 2016, Linear stockholders approved the Merger Agreement. As of October 29, 2016 we had received antitrust clearance in the United States and Germany. Subsequently, we have also received antitrust clearances in Japan and Israel. We currently expect the transaction to be completed by the end of the second quarter of our fiscal year ended October 28, 2017 (fiscal 2017), subject to receipt of the remaining required regulatory clearances and the satisfaction or waiver of the other conditions contained in the Merger Agreement.

Available Information

We maintain a website with the address www.analog.com. We are not including the information contained on our website as a part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We make available free of charge through our website our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current

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Reports on Form 8-K (including exhibits), and amendments to these reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish such material to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). We also make available on our website our corporate governance guidelines, the charters for our audit committee, compensation committee, and nominating and corporate governance committee, our equity award granting policies, our code of business conduct and ethics which applies to our directors, officers and employees, and our related person transaction policy, and such information is available in print and free

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of charge to any shareholder of Analog Devices who requests it. In addition, we intend to disclose on our website any amendments to, or waivers from, our code of business conduct and ethics that are required to be publicly disclosed pursuant to rules of the SEC or NASDAQ.

Industry Background

Semiconductor components are the electronic building blocks used in electronic systems and equipment. These components are classified as either discrete devices, such as individual transistors, or ICs, in which a number of transistors and other elements are combined to form a more complicated electronic circuit. ICs may be divided into two general categories, digital and analog. Digital circuits, such as memory devices and microprocessors, generally process on-off electrical signals, represented by binary digits, “1” and “0”. In contrast, analog ICs monitor, condition, amplify or transform continuous analog signals associated with physical properties, such as temperature, pressure, weight, light, sound or motion, and play an important role in bridging between real world phenomena and a variety of electronic systems. Analog ICs also provide voltage regulation and power control to electronic systems.

Principal Products

We design, manufacture and market a broad line of high-performance ICs that incorporate analog, mixed-signal and digital signal processing technologies. Our ICs are designed to address a wide range of real-world signal processing applications. We sell our ICs to tens of thousands of customers worldwide, many of whom use products spanning our core technologies in a wide range of applications. Our IC product portfolio includes both general-purpose products used by a broad range of customers and applications, as well as application-specific products designed for specific clusters of customers in key target markets. By using readily available, high-performance, general-purpose products in their systems, our customers can reduce the time they need to bring new products to market. Given the high cost of developing more customized ICs, our standard products often provide a cost-effective solution for many low to medium volume applications. We also focus on working with leading customers to design application-specific solutions. We begin with our existing core technologies, which leverage our data conversion, amplification, RF and microwave, MEMS, power management and DSP capabilities, and devise a solution to more closely meet the needs of a specific customer or group of customers. Because we have already developed the core technology platform for our general-purpose products, we can create application-specific solutions quickly.

We produce and market a broad range of ICs and operate in one reportable segment based on the aggregation of seven operating segments. The ICs sold by each of our operating segments are manufactured using similar semiconductor manufacturing processes and raw materials in either our own production facilities or by third-party wafer fabricators using proprietary processes. Our ICs are sold to customers globally through a direct sales force, third-party distributors, independent sales representatives and via our website. Our technology offerings are aligned with the predominant markets served in order to facilitate decision making throughout our organization. Our ten highest revenue products, in the aggregate, accounted for approximately 13% of our revenue for our fiscal year ended October 29, 2016 (fiscal 2016).

Analog Products

Our analog and mixed signal IC technology has been the foundation of our business for over five decades, and we are one of the world’s largest suppliers of high-performance analog ICs. Our analog signal processing ICs are primarily high-performance devices, offering higher dynamic range, greater bandwidth, and other enhanced features. We believe that the principal advantages these products have as compared to competitors’ products include higher accuracy, higher speed, lower cost per function, smaller size, lower power consumption and fewer components, resulting in improved performance and reliability. Our product portfolio includes several thousand analog ICs, any one of which can have as many as several hundred customers. Our analog ICs typically have long product life cycles. Our analog IC customers include original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and customers who build electronic subsystems for integration into larger systems.

Converters — We are a leading supplier of data converter products. Data converters translate real-world analog signals into digital data and also translate digital data into analog signals. Data converters remain our largest and most diverse product family and an area where we are continuously innovating to enable our customers to redefine and differentiate their products. Our converter products combine sampling rates and accuracy with the low noise, power, price and small package size required by industrial, automotive, consumer, and communications electronics.

Amplifiers/Radio Frequency — We are also a leading supplier of high-performance amplifiers. Amplifiers are used to condition analog signals. High performance amplifiers emphasize the performance dimensions of speed and precision. Within this product portfolio we provide precision, instrumentation, high speed, intermediate frequency/RF, broadband, and other amplifiers. We also offer an extensive portfolio of precision voltage references that are used in a wide variety of applications. Our analog product line also includes a broad portfolio of high performance RF ICs covering the entire RF signal chain, from industry-leading stand-alone RF function blocks such as phase locked loops, frequency synthesizers, mixers, modulators,

demodulators, and power detectors, to highly integrated broadband and short-range single chip transceiver solutions. Our high performance RF ICs support the high performance requirements of cellular infrastructure and a broad range of applications in our target markets.

Other Analog — Also within our analog technology portfolio are products that are based on MEMS technology. This technology enables us to build extremely small sensors that incorporate an electromechanical structure and the supporting analog circuitry for conditioning signals obtained from the sensing element. Our MEMS product portfolio includes accelerometers used to sense acceleration, gyroscopes used to sense rotation and inertial measurement units used to sense multiple degrees of freedom combining multiple sensing types along multiple axes. The majority of our current revenue from MEMS products is derived from the automotive end market. In addition to our MEMS products, our other analog product category includes isolators that enable designers to implement isolation in designs without the cost, size, power, performance, and reliability constraints found with optocouplers. Our isolators have been designed into hundreds of applications, such as universal serial bus isolation in patient monitors, where it allows hospitals and physicians to adopt the latest advances in computer technology to supervise patient health and wirelessly transmit medical records. In smart metering applications, our isolators provide reliable electrostatic discharge performance that helps reduce meter tampering. Likewise, in satellites, where any malfunction can be catastrophic, our isolators help protect the power system while enabling designers to achieve small form factors.

Power Management & Reference — Power management and reference products make up the balance of our analog sales. Those products, which include functions such as power conversion, driver monitoring, sequencing and energy management, are developed to complement analog signal chain components across core market segments from micro power, energy-sensitive battery applications to efficient, high performance power systems in infrastructure and industrial applications.

Digital Signal Processing Products

Digital Signal Processing products (DSPs) complete our product portfolio. DSPs are optimized for high-speed numeric calculations, which are essential for instantaneous, or real-time, processing of digital data generated, in most cases, from analog to digital signal conversion. Our DSPs are designed to be fully programmable and to efficiently execute specialized software programs, or algorithms, associated with processing digitized real-time, real-world data. Programmable DSPs are designed to provide the flexibility to modify the device's function quickly and inexpensively using software. Our general-purpose DSP IC customers typically write their own algorithms using software development tools provided by us and third-party suppliers. Our DSPs are designed in families of products that share common architectures and therefore can execute the same software across a range of products. We support these products with easy-to-use development tools, which are designed to reduce our customers' product development costs and time-to-market. Our customers use our products to solve a wide range of signal processing challenges across our core market and segment focus areas within the industrial, automotive, consumer and communications end markets. As an integrated part of our customers' signal chain, there are typically many other Analog Devices products connected to our processors, including converters, audio and video codecs and power management solutions.

Markets and Applications

The breakdown of our fiscal 2016 revenue by end market is set out in the table below.

| End Market | Percent of Fiscal 2016 Revenue |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Industrial | 44% |
| Automotive | 16% |
| Consumer | 20% |
| Communications | 20% |

The following describes some of the characteristics of, and customer products within, our major end markets:

Industrial — Our industrial market includes the following sectors:

Industrial and Instrumentation — Our industrial automation applications generally require ICs that offer performance greater than that available from commodity-level ICs but generally do not have production volumes that warrant custom ICs. There is a trend towards development of products focused on particular sub-applications, which

incorporate combinations of analog, mixed-signal, and DSP ICs to achieve the necessary functionality. Our instrumentation customers differentiate themselves by using the highest performance analog and mixed-signal ICs available. Our industrial and instrumentation market includes applications such as:

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- Process control systems
- Robotics
- Environmental control systems
- Oscilloscopes
- Lab, chemical, and environmental analyzers
- Weigh scales

Defense/Aerospace — The defense, commercial avionics and space markets all require high-performance ICs that meet rigorous environmental and reliability specifications. Many of our analog ICs can be supplied in versions that meet these standards. In addition, many products can be supplied to meet the standards required for broadcast satellites and other commercial space applications. Most of our products sold in this market are specially tested versions of products derived from our standard product offering. As end systems are becoming more complex many of our customers in this market also look for sub-systems. We supply sub-systems to many of these customers.

Customer products include:

- Navigation systems
- Space and satellite communications
- Communication systems
- Radar systems
- Security devices

Energy Management — The desire to improve energy efficiency, conservation, reliability, and cleanliness is driving investments in renewable energy, power transmission and distribution systems, electric meters, and other innovative areas. The common characteristic behind these efforts is the addition of sensing, measurement, and communication technologies to electrical infrastructure. Our offerings include both standard and application-specific products and are used in applications such as:

- Utility meters
- Meter communication modules
- Substation relays and automation equipment
- Wind turbines
- Solar inverters
- Building energy automation/control

Healthcare — Two significant trends in the healthcare market today are the increasing need for higher channel counts in medical imaging systems to improve resolution and throughput while achieving a lower cost per channel, and the movement of highly accurate patient monitoring devices from the hospital environment to the home, improving patient care and reducing overall healthcare costs. Our innovative technologies are designed into a variety of high performance imaging, patient monitoring, medical instrumentation, and home health devices. Our offerings include both standard and application-specific products and are used in applications such as:

- Ultrasound
- CT scanners
- Digital x-ray
- Multi-parameter patient monitors
- Pulse oximeters
- Infusion pumps
- Clinical lab instrumentation
- Surgical instrumentation
- Blood analyzers
- Activity monitors

Automotive — We develop differentiated high performance signal processing solutions that enable sophisticated automotive systems to be greener, safer and smarter. Through collaboration with manufacturers worldwide, we have achieved significant market share through a broad portfolio of analog, digital and MEMS ICs that increase fuel efficiency, enhance vehicle stability and safety and improve the in cabin audio/video experience. Specifically, we have developed products used in applications such as:

- | Greener | Safer | Smarter |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| • Hybrid electric / electric vehicles | • Crash sensors in airbag systems | • Car audio, voice processing and connectivity |
| • Battery monitoring and management systems | • Electronic stability systems | • Video processing and connectivity |
| | • Advanced driver assistance systems | • Car telematics |

Consumer — To address the market demand for state of the art personal and professional entertainment systems and the consumer demand for high quality user interfaces, music, movies and photographs, we have developed analog, digital and mixed-signal solutions that meet the rigorous cost and time-to-market requirements of the consumer electronics

market. The

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emergence of high-performance, feature-rich consumer products has created a market for our high-performance ICs with a high level of specific functionality that enables best in class user experience. These products include:

- Portable devices (smart phones, tablets and wearable devices) for media and vital signs
- Prosumer audio/video motoring applications equipment

Communications — The development of broadband, wireless and internet infrastructures around the world has created an important market for our communications products. Communications technology involves the processing of signals that are converted from analog to digital and digital to analog form during the process of transmitting and receiving data. The need for higher speed and reduced power consumption, coupled with more reliable, bandwidth-efficient communications, creates demand for our products, which are used in the full spectrum of signal processing for internet protocol, video streaming, voice communication and machine-type communications. In wireless and broadband communication applications, our products are incorporated into:

- Cellular basestation equipment
- Wired networking and data center equipment
- Wireless backhaul systems
- Satellite systems

See Note 4, Industry, Segment and Geographic Information, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information about our products by end market.

Research and Development

Our markets are characterized by rapid technological changes and advances. Accordingly, we make substantial investments in the design and development of new products and manufacturing processes, and the improvement of existing products and manufacturing processes. We spent approximately \$654 million during fiscal 2016 on the design, development and improvement of new and existing products and manufacturing processes, compared to approximately \$637 million during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015 (fiscal 2015) and approximately \$560 million during the fiscal year ended November 1, 2014 (fiscal 2014).

Our research and development strategy focuses on building technical leadership in core technology platforms, which include converters, amplifiers and RF and microwave, MEMS, power management, and DSP. In support of our research and development activities, we employ thousands of engineers involved in product and manufacturing process development throughout the world.

Patents and Other Intellectual Property Rights

We seek to establish and maintain our proprietary rights in our technology and products through the use of patents, copyrights, mask works, trademarks and trade secrets. We have a program to file applications for and obtain patents, copyrights, mask works and trademarks in the United States and in selected foreign countries where we believe filing for such protection is appropriate. We also seek to maintain our trade secrets and confidential information by nondisclosure policies and through the use of appropriate confidentiality agreements. We have obtained a substantial number of patents and trademarks in the United States and in other countries. As of October 29, 2016, we held approximately 2,440 U.S. patents and approximately 537 non-provisional pending U.S. patent applications with expiration dates ranging from 2016 through 2035. There can be no assurance, however, that the rights obtained can be successfully enforced against infringing products in every jurisdiction. While our patents, copyrights, mask works, trademarks and trade secrets provide some advantage and protection, we believe our competitive position and future success is largely determined by such factors as the system and application knowledge, innovative skills, technological expertise and management ability and experience of our personnel; the range and success of new products being developed by us; our market brand recognition and ongoing marketing efforts; and customer service and technical support. It is generally our policy to seek patent protection for significant inventions that may be patented, though we may elect, in certain cases, not to seek patent protection even for significant inventions, if we determine other protection, such as maintaining the invention as a trade secret, to be more advantageous. We also have trademarks that are used in the conduct of our business to distinguish genuine Analog Devices products and we maintain cooperative advertising programs to promote our brands and identify products containing genuine Analog Devices components.

Sales Channels

We sell our products globally through a direct sales force, third-party distributors, independent sales representatives and via our website. We have direct sales offices, sales representatives and/or distributors in over 40 countries outside

North America.

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We support our worldwide sales efforts through our website and with extensive promotional programs that include editorial coverage and paid advertising in online and printed trade publications, webinars, social media and communities, promotional and training videos, direct mail programs, technical seminars and participation in trade shows. We publish, share and distribute technical content such as data sheets, application guides and catalogs. We maintain a staff of field application engineers who aid customers in incorporating our products into their products. In addition, we offer a variety of web-based tools that ease product selection and aid in the design process for our customers.

We derived approximately 52% of our fiscal 2016 revenue from sales made through distributors. These distributors typically maintain an inventory of our products. Some of them also sell products that compete with our products, including those for which we are an alternate source. In all regions of the world, we defer revenue and the related cost of sales on shipments to distributors until the distributors resell the products to their customers. We make sales to distributors under agreements that allow distributors to receive price adjustment credits and to return qualifying products for credit, as determined by us, in order to reduce the amounts of slow-moving, discontinued or obsolete product from their inventory. These agreements limit such returns to a certain percentage of our shipments to that distributor during the prior quarter. In addition, distributors are allowed to return unsold products if we terminate the relationship with the distributor. Additional information relating to our sales to distributors is set forth in Note 2n, Revenue Recognition, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Segment Financial Information and Geographic Information

We operate and track our results in one reportable segment based on the aggregation of seven operating segments. Through subsidiaries and affiliates, we conduct business in numerous countries outside the United States. During fiscal 2016, we derived approximately 62% of our revenue from customers in international markets. Our international business is subject to risks customarily encountered in foreign operations, including fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and controls, import and export controls, and other laws, policies and regulations of foreign governments. Although we engage in hedging transactions to reduce our exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations, our competitive position may be adversely affected by changes in the exchange rate of the United States dollar against other currencies.

Revenue by geographic region, based on the primary location of our customers' design activity for our products, for fiscal 2016 was as follow:

| Geographic Area | Percent of Fiscal 2016 Revenue* |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| United States | 38% |
| Rest of North/South America | 3% |
| Europe | 27% |
| Japan | 9% |
| China | 17% |
| Rest of Asia | 7% |

* The sum of the individual percentages does not equal 100% due to rounding

For further detail regarding revenue and other financial information about our industry, segment and geographic areas, see our Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 4, Industry, Segment and Geographic Information of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. For a discussion of important risk factors that may materially affect us, see the Risk Factors contained in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Customers

We have over 100,000 customers worldwide. Our largest single customer represented approximately 12% of fiscal 2016 revenue and 13% of fiscal 2015 revenue. No sales to an individual customer accounted for more than 10% of fiscal 2014 revenue. Our customers use hundreds of different types of our products in a wide range of applications spanning the industrial, automotive, consumer and communication markets. Our 20 largest customers accounted for

approximately 39% of our fiscal 2016 revenue.

Seasonality

Sales to customers during our first fiscal quarter may be lower than other quarters due to plant shutdowns at some of our customers during the holiday season. In general, the seasonality for any specific period of time has not had a material impact on

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our results of operations. In addition, as explained in our risk factors contained in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our revenue is more likely to be influenced on a quarter to quarter basis by cyclicity in the semiconductor industry.

Production and Raw Materials

Monolithic IC components are manufactured in a sequence of semiconductor production steps that include wafer fabrication, wafer testing, cutting the wafer into individual “chips,” or dice, assembly of the dice into packages and electrical testing of the devices in final packaged form. The raw materials used to manufacture these devices include silicon wafers, processing chemicals (including liquefied gases), precious metals and ceramic and plastic used for packaging.

We develop and employ a wide variety of proprietary manufacturing processes that are specifically tailored for use in fabricating high-performance analog, DSP, mixed-signal and MEMS ICs. We also use bipolar and complementary metal-oxide semiconductor, CMOS, wafer fabrication processes.

Our IC products are fabricated both at our production facilities and by third-party wafer fabricators. Our products are manufactured in our own wafer fabrication facilities using proprietary processes and at third-party wafer-fabrication foundries using sub-micron digital CMOS processes. We currently source approximately 60% of our wafer requirements annually from third-party wafer fabrication foundries, primarily Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC). We operate wafer fabrication facilities in Wilmington, Massachusetts and Limerick, Ireland. We also operate test facilities located in the Philippines and use third-party subcontractors for the assembly and testing of our products.

Capital spending was approximately \$127 million in fiscal 2016, compared with approximately \$154 million in fiscal 2015. We expect capital expenditures for the fiscal year ending October 28, 2017 (fiscal 2017) to be in the range of \$125 million to \$145 million.

Our products require a wide variety of components, raw materials and external foundry services, most of which we purchase from third-party suppliers. We have multiple sources for many of the components and materials that we purchase and incorporate into our products. However, a large portion of our external wafer purchases and foundry services are from a limited number of suppliers, primarily TSMC. If TSMC or any of our other key suppliers are unable or unwilling to manufacture and deliver sufficient quantities of components to us, on the time schedule and of the quality that we require, we may be forced to seek to engage additional or replacement suppliers, which could result in significant expenses and disruptions or delays in manufacturing, product development and shipment of product to our customers. Although we have experienced shortages of components, materials and external foundry services from time to time, these items have generally been available to us as needed.

Backlog

Backlog at the end of fiscal 2016 was approximately \$700 million, up from approximately \$626 million at the end of fiscal 2015. We define backlog as of a particular date to mean firm orders from a customer or distributor with a requested delivery date within thirteen weeks. Backlog is impacted by the tendency of customers to rely on shorter lead times available from suppliers, including us, in periods of depressed demand. In periods of increased demand, there is a tendency towards longer lead times that has the effect of increasing backlog and, in some instances, we may not have manufacturing capacity sufficient to fulfill all orders. As is customary in the semiconductor industry, we allow most orders to be canceled or deliveries to be delayed by customers without significant penalty. Accordingly, we believe that our backlog at any time should not be used as an indication of our future revenue.

We typically do not have long-term sales contracts with our customers. In some of our markets where end-user demand may be particularly volatile and difficult to predict, some customers place orders that require us to manufacture product and have it available for shipment, even though the customer is unwilling to make a binding commitment to purchase all, or even any, of the product. In other instances, we manufacture product based on forecasts of customer demand. As a result, we may incur inventory and manufacturing costs in advance of anticipated sales and are subject to the risk of cancellation of orders leading to a sharp reduction of sales and backlog. Further, those orders or forecasts may be for products that meet the customer’s unique requirements so that those canceled orders would, in addition, result in an inventory of unsaleable products, resulting in potential inventory write-offs. As a result of lengthy manufacturing cycles for some of our products that are subject to these uncertainties, the amount of

unsaleable product could be substantial.

Government Contracts

Less than 5% of our fiscal 2016 revenue was attributable to sales to the U.S. government and U.S. government contractors and subcontractors. Our government contract business is predominantly in the form of negotiated, firm, fixed-price subcontracts. Most of these contracts and subcontracts contain standard provisions relating to termination at the election of the U.S. government.

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Acquisitions, Divestitures and Investments

An element of our business strategy involves expansion through the acquisition of businesses, assets, products or technologies that allow us to complement our existing product offerings, expand our market coverage, increase our engineering workforce or enhance our technological capabilities. From time to time, we consider acquisitions and divestitures that may strengthen our business.

As noted above, on July 26, 2016, we entered into the Merger Agreement to acquire Linear. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Linear stockholders will receive, for each outstanding share of Linear common stock, \$46.00 in cash and 0.2321 of a share of the Company's common stock at the closing. Based on the number of outstanding shares of Linear common stock as of July 26, 2016 and the Company's 5-day volume weighted average price as of July 21, 2016, the value of the total consideration to be paid by us is estimated to be approximately \$14.8 billion, to be funded with the issuance of approximately 58.0 million new shares of the Company's common stock and approximately \$11.6 billion of new short- and long-term indebtedness. The transaction is subject to customary closing conditions, including remaining required regulatory clearances.

On July 22, 2014, we completed the acquisition of Hittite Microwave Corporation (Hittite), a company that designed and developed high performance integrated circuits, modules, subsystems and instrumentation for radio frequency, microwave and millimeterwave applications. The total consideration paid to acquire Hittite was approximately \$2.4 billion, financed through a combination of existing cash on hand and a 90-day term loan facility of \$2.0 billion. Additional information relating to our acquisition activities during fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 is set forth in Note 6, Acquisitions, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. There were no divestitures during any of the fiscal years presented.

Competition

We believe that competitive performance in the marketplace for signal processing products depends upon multiple factors, including technological innovation, strength of brand, diversity of product portfolio, product performance, technical support, delivery capabilities, customer service quality, reliability and price, with the relative importance of these factors varying among products, markets, and customers.

We compete with a number of semiconductor companies in markets that are highly competitive. Our competitors include but are not limited to:

- Robert Bosch GmbH
- Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.
- Broadcom Limited
- Microchip Technology, Inc.
- Infineon Technologies
- NXP Semiconductors
- Linear Technology Corporation
- Texas Instruments, Inc.

We believe that our technical innovation emphasizing product performance and reliability, supported by our commitment to strong customer service and technical support, enables us to make a fundamental difference to our customers' competitiveness in our chosen markets.

Environment, Health and Safety

We are committed to protecting the environment and the health and safety of our employees, customers and the public. We endeavor to adhere to applicable environmental, health and safety (EHS) regulatory and industry standards across all of our facilities, and to encourage pollution prevention, reduce our water and energy consumption, reduce waste generation, and strive towards continual improvement. We strive to achieve excellence in EHS management practices as an integral part of our total quality management system.

Our EHS management systems are certified to ISO 14001 for environmental, and OHSAS 18001 for occupational health and safety. We are a member of the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC). Our Sustainability Report, first published in 2009, states our commitment to reducing Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, conserving resources by consuming less energy and water, complying with our code of business conduct and ethics, and applying fair labor standards, among other things. We are not including the information contained in our Sustainability Report in, or incorporating it by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our manufacturing facilities are subject to numerous and increasingly strict federal, state, local and foreign EHS laws and regulations, particularly with respect to the transportation, storage, handling, use, emission, discharge and disposal of certain chemicals used or produced in the semiconductor manufacturing process. Our products are subject to

increasingly stringent

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regulations regarding chemical content in jurisdictions where we sell products, including the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) directive in the European Union and China and the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) directive in the European Union. Contracts with many of our customers reflect these and additional EHS compliance standards. Compliance with these laws and regulations has not had a material impact on our capital expenditures, earnings, financial condition or competitive position. There can be no assurance, however, that current or future environmental laws and regulations will not impose costly requirements upon us. Any failure by us to comply with applicable environmental laws, regulations and contractual obligations could result in fines, suspension of production, the need to alter manufacturing processes and legal liability.

Employees

As of October 29, 2016, we employed approximately 10,000 individuals worldwide. Our future success depends in large part on the continued service of our key technical and senior management personnel, and on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified employees, particularly those highly-skilled design, process, test and applications engineers involved in the design, support and manufacture of new and existing products and processes. We believe that relations with our employees are good; however, the competition for such personnel is intense, and the loss of key personnel could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Set forth below and elsewhere in this report and in other documents we file with the SEC are descriptions of the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report.

Risks Related to the Proposed Acquisition of Linear Technology Corporation

Our ability to complete the acquisition of Linear Technology Corporation (Linear) is subject to various closing conditions, including the receipt of consents and approvals from governmental authorities, which may impose conditions that could adversely affect us or cause the acquisition to be abandoned.

We and Linear must make certain filings with, and obtain certain consents and approvals from, various governmental and regulatory authorities. We have not yet obtained all regulatory consents and approvals required to complete the acquisition. Governmental or regulatory agencies could seek to block or challenge the acquisition. Even if these regulatory consents and approvals are obtained, the governmental authorities from which these approvals are required may impose conditions on the completion of the acquisition, including requiring significant divestitures or placing restrictions on the conduct of the combined company's business, which could have an adverse effect on the combined company following the acquisition. The merger agreement may require us to accept certain conditions from these regulators that could adversely impact the combined company. If we agree to undertake divestitures or comply with operating restrictions in order to obtain any approvals required to complete the acquisition, we may be less able to realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition, and the business and results of operations of the combined company after the acquisition may be adversely affected. If all required regulatory consents and approvals are not received, or they are not received on terms that satisfy the conditions set forth in the merger agreement, then neither we nor Linear will be obligated to complete the acquisition. Under the merger agreement, we could be required, under certain circumstances, to pay Linear a termination fee of \$700 million. If such a termination fee is payable, the payment of this fee could have material and adverse consequences to our financial condition and operations. The applicable waiting period for the acquisition under the Hart Scott Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, expired on October 19, 2016, and as a result, the acquisition has been cleared for U.S. antitrust purposes. In addition, we have received clearances for the acquisition from antitrust regulators in Germany, Japan and Israel.

We can provide no assurance that the various closing conditions will be satisfied and that the necessary approvals will be obtained, or that any required conditions will not materially adversely affect the combined company following the acquisition. In addition, we can provide no assurance that these conditions will not result in the abandonment or delay of the acquisition. The occurrence of any of these events individually or in combination could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and the trading price of our common stock.

We will incur significant acquisition-related costs in connection with the Linear acquisition and the combined company could incur substantial expenses related to the integration of Linear.

We expect to incur costs associated with combining our operations with Linear's operations, as well as transaction fees and other costs related to the acquisition. Many of these costs will be borne by us even if the acquisition is not completed. We will incur through completion of the acquisition, and the combined company will incur following the completion of the acquisition, substantial expenses in connection with integrating each company's respective businesses, policies, procedures, operations, technologies and systems. These integration expenses may result in significant charges taken against earnings by us prior to completion of the acquisition and by the combined company following the completion of the acquisition.

We will incur significant indebtedness in connection with the merger, which could reduce our flexibility to operate our business and increase our interest expense.

In connection with the planned acquisition, we entered into a commitment letter, dated as of July 26, 2016 (the "Commitment Letter"), with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Bank of America, N.A., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Credit Suisse AG, and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, which was subsequently joined on August 10, 2016 by The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (together, the Commitment Parties), pursuant to which the Commitment Parties committed to arrange and provide, subject to the terms and conditions of the Commitment Letter, a 364-day senior unsecured bridge facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$7.5 billion and a 90-day

senior unsecured bridge facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$4.1 billion. On September 23, 2016, we entered into a term loan facility composed of a \$2.5 billion three-year unsecured term loan facility and \$2.5 billion five-year unsecured term loan facility (collectively, the Term Loan Facility) and an amended and restated revolving credit agreement (Revolving Credit Facility), which expires on July 10, 2020. Borrowings under the Term Loan Facility are available upon consummation of the planned acquisition of Linear. Additionally, upon the consummation of the planned acquisition of Linear, the aggregate commitments under the Revolving Credit Facility will increase from \$750 million to \$1 billion, and certain other amendments to the Revolving Credit

Facility will become effective. As a result of our entry into the Term Loan Facility, the commitments under the 364-day senior unsecured bridge facility were reduced from \$7.5 billion to \$2.5 billion. Upon consummation of the merger, our ability to make payments of principal and interest on our indebtedness when due depends upon our future performance, which will be subject to general economic conditions, industry cycles and financial, business and other factors affecting our consolidated operations, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, the amount of cash required to make principal and interest payments on our increased indebtedness levels following completion of the merger, and thus the demands on our cash resources, will be greater than the amount of cash flows required to service our indebtedness prior to the completion of the merger. This increased indebtedness could also have the effect, among other things, of reducing our flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and reducing funds available for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes and may create competitive disadvantages relative to other companies with lower debt levels. If we do not achieve the expected benefits and cost savings from the merger, or if the financial performance of the combined company does not meet current expectations, then our ability to service our indebtedness may be adversely impacted. The market value of our common stock could decline if large amounts of our common stock are sold following the Linear acquisition.

Following the acquisition, our shareholders and former Linear stockholders will own interests in a combined company operating an expanded business with more assets and a different mix of liabilities. Our current shareholders and the current Linear stockholders may not wish to continue to invest in the combined company, or may wish to reduce their investment in the combined company, in order to comply with institutional investing guidelines, to increase diversification or to track any rebalancing of stock indices in which our or Linear's common stock is or was included. If, following the acquisition, large amounts of our common stock are sold, the price of our common stock could decline.

The pendency of the Linear acquisition could adversely affect us.

In connection with the pending acquisition, some of our suppliers and customers may delay or defer sales and purchasing decisions, which could negatively impact revenues, earnings and cash flows regardless of whether the acquisition is completed.

Following the Linear acquisition, the combined company may encounter difficulties in integrating our and Linear's businesses and realizing the anticipated benefits of the acquisition.

The acquisition involves the combination of two companies which currently operate as independent public companies. The combined company will be required to devote management attention and resources to integrating its business practices and operations, and prior to the acquisition, management attention and resources will be required to plan for such integration. Potential difficulties the combined company may encounter in the integration process include the following:

- the inability to successfully integrate the respective businesses of the two companies in a manner that permits the combined company to achieve the cost savings and operating synergies anticipated to result from the acquisition, which could result in the anticipated benefits of the acquisition not being realized partly or wholly in the time frame currently anticipated or at all;
- lost sales and customers as a result of certain customers of either or both of the two companies deciding not to do business with the combined company, or deciding to decrease their amount of business in order to reduce their reliance on a single company;
- integrating personnel and IT systems from the two companies while maintaining focus on providing consistent, high quality products and services;
- potential unknown liabilities and unforeseen increased expenses, delays or regulatory conditions associated with the acquisition; and
- performance shortfalls at one or both of the two companies as a result of the diversion of management's attention caused by completing the acquisition and integrating the companies' operations.

Any of these factors could result in the combined company failing to realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition, on the expected timeline or at all.

Risks Relating to the Business

Disruptions in global credit and financial markets could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

There is significant continuing uncertainty regarding the stability of global credit and financial markets. These economic uncertainties may lead consumers and businesses to postpone spending, which may cause our customers to cancel, decrease or delay their existing and future orders for our products and make it difficult for us to accurately forecast and plan our future business activities. Significant disruption to global credit and financial markets may also adversely affect our ability to access

external financing sources on acceptable terms. Financial difficulties experienced by our customers could result in nonpayment or payment delays for previously purchased products, thereby increasing our credit risk exposure. Uncertainty regarding the future stability of the global credit and financial markets could cause the value of the currency in the affected markets to deteriorate, thus reducing the purchasing power of those customers. In addition, financial difficulties experienced by our suppliers or distributors could result in product delays, increased accounts receivable defaults and inventory challenges. During the past few years, many governments adopted stimulus or spending programs designed to ease the economic impact of the crisis. Some of our businesses benefited from these stimulus programs but there can be no assurance that such programs will continue in the future. If economic conditions deteriorate, we may record additional charges relating to restructuring costs or the impairment of assets and our business and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our future revenue, gross margins, operating results, net income and earnings per share are difficult to predict and may materially fluctuate.

Our future revenue, gross margins, operating results, net income and earnings per share are difficult to predict and may be materially affected by a number of factors, including:

- the effects of adverse economic conditions in the markets in which we sell our products;
- changes in customer demand for our products and/or for end products that incorporate our products;
- the timing, delay, reduction or cancellation of significant customer orders and our ability to manage inventory;
- fluctuations in customer order patterns and seasonality;
- our ability to effectively manage our cost structure in both the short term and over a longer duration;
- changes in geographic, product or customer mix;
- changes in our effective tax rates in the United States, Ireland or worldwide;
- the timing of new product announcements or introductions by us, our customers or our competitors and the market acceptance of such products;
- competitive pricing pressures;
- fluctuations in manufacturing yields, adequate availability of wafers and other raw materials, and manufacturing, assembly and test capacity;
- the ability of our third-party suppliers, subcontractors and manufacturers to supply us with sufficient quantities of raw materials, products and/or components;
- a decline in infrastructure spending by foreign governments, including China;
- a decline in the U.S. Government defense budget, changes in spending or budgetary priorities, a prolonged U.S. Government shutdown or delays in contract awards;
- any significant decline in our backlog;
- our ability to recruit, hire, retain and motivate adequate numbers of engineers and other qualified employees to meet the demands of our customers;
- our ability to generate new design opportunities and win competitive bid selection processes;
- the increasing costs of providing employee benefits, including health insurance, retirement plan and pension plan contributions and retirement benefits;
- our ability to utilize our manufacturing facilities at efficient levels;
- potential significant litigation-related costs or product warranty and/or indemnity claims, including those not covered by our suppliers or insurers;
- the difficulties inherent in forecasting future operating expense levels, including with respect to costs associated with labor, utilities, transportation and raw materials;
- the costs related to compliance with increasing worldwide government, environmental and social responsibility regulations;
- new accounting pronouncements or changes in existing accounting standards and practices; and

the effects of public health emergencies, natural disasters, widespread travel disruptions, security risks, terrorist activities, international conflicts, government sanctions and other events beyond our control.

In addition, the semiconductor market has historically been cyclical and subject to significant economic upturns and downturns. Our business and certain of the end markets we serve are also subject to rapid technological changes and material fluctuations in demand based on end-user preferences. There can be no assurance (i) that products stocked in our inventory will not be rendered obsolete before we ship them, or (ii) that we will be able to design, develop and produce products in a timely fashion to accommodate changing customer demand. As a result of these and other factors, we may experience material fluctuations in future revenue, gross margins, operating results, net income and earnings per share on a quarterly or annual basis. Our historical financial performance and results of operations should not be relied upon as indicators of future performance or results. In addition, if our revenue, gross margins, operating results, net income and earnings per share results or expectations do not meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the market price of our common stock may decline.

Increases in our effective tax rate and exposure to additional tax liabilities may adversely impact our results of operations.

Our effective tax rate reflects the applicable tax rate in effect in the various tax jurisdictions around the world where our income is earned. Our effective tax rate in 2016 was below the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 35%, primarily due to lower statutory tax rates applicable to our operations in the foreign jurisdictions in which we earn income. A number of factors may increase our future effective tax rate, including: new or revised tax laws or legislation or the interpretation of such laws or legislation by governmental authorities; increases in tax rates in various jurisdictions; variation in the mix of jurisdictions in which our profits are earned and taxed; repatriation of non-U.S. earnings; any adverse resolution of ongoing tax audits or adverse rulings from taxing authorities worldwide; changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; adjustments to income taxes upon finalization of various tax returns; increases in expenses not deductible for tax purposes, including executive compensation subject to the limitations of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code and amortization of assets acquired in connection with strategic transactions; decreased availability of tax deductions for stock-based compensation awards worldwide; and changes in available tax credits. Any significant increase in our future effective tax rate could adversely impact our net income during future periods.

On October 5, 2015, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), an international association of thirty four countries, including the U.S. and UK, released the final reports from its Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Action Plans. The BEPS recommendations covered a number of issues, including country-by-country reporting, permanent establishment rules, transfer pricing rules and tax treaties. Future tax reform resulting from this development may result in changes to long-standing tax principles, which could adversely affect our effective tax rate or result in higher cash tax liabilities.

Long-term contracts are not typical for us and incorrect forecasts or reductions, cancellations or delays in orders for our products could adversely affect our operating results.

We typically do not have long-term sales contracts with our customers. In certain markets where end-user demand may be particularly volatile and difficult to predict, some customers place orders that require us to manufacture product and have it available for shipment, even though the customer is unwilling to make a binding commitment to purchase all, or even any, of the product. In other instances, we manufacture product based on forecasts of customer demands, which may fluctuate significantly on a quarterly or annual basis. Additionally, our U.S. government contracts and subcontracts may be funded in increments over a number of government budget periods and typically can be terminated by the government for its convenience. As a result, we may incur inventory and manufacturing costs in advance of anticipated sales, and we are subject to the risk of lower than expected orders or cancellations of orders, leading to a sharp reduction of sales and backlog. Further, orders or forecasts for products that meet the customer's unique requirements and that are canceled or unrealized orders would, in addition, result in an inventory of unsaleable products, causing potential inventory write-offs, and we may be unable to recover all of our costs incurred or committed. As a result of lengthy manufacturing cycles for certain of the products that are subject to these uncertainties, the amount of unsaleable product could be substantial. Incorrect forecasts, or reductions, cancellations or delays in orders for our products could adversely affect our operating results.

Our future success depends upon our ability to execute our business strategy, continue to innovate, improve our existing products, design, develop, produce and market new products, and identify and enter new markets. Our future success significantly depends on our continued ability to execute our business strategy, continue to improve our existing products and design, develop, produce and market innovative new products. Product design, development, innovation and enhancement is often a complex, time-consuming and costly process involving significant investment in research and development, with no assurance of return on investment. There can be no assurance that we will be able to develop and introduce new and improved products in a timely or efficient manner or that new and improved products, if developed, will achieve market acceptance. Our products generally must conform to various evolving and sometimes competing industry standards, which may adversely affect our ability to compete in certain markets or require us to incur

significant costs. In addition, our customers generally impose very high quality and reliability standards on our products, which often change and may be difficult or costly to satisfy. Any inability to satisfy customer quality and reliability standards or comply with industry standards and technical requirements may adversely affect demand for our products and our results of operations. In addition, our growth is dependent on our ability to generate new design opportunities and win competitive bid selection processes. Failure to obtain a particular design win may prevent us from obtaining design wins in subsequent generations of a particular product, which could weaken our position in future competitive selection processes. Our growth is also dependent on our ability to identify and penetrate new markets where we have limited experience and competition is intense. Some of our customers in new markets are less established, which could subject us to increased credit risk. There can be no assurance that the markets we serve and/or target based on our business strategy will grow in the future, that our existing and new products will meet the requirements of these markets, that our products, or the products in which our products are used, will achieve customer acceptance in these markets, that competitors will not force price reductions or take market share from us, or that we can achieve or maintain adequate gross margins or profits in these markets. Additionally, developing markets, such as the developing Internet of Things (IoT) market, require significant investments, resources and technological advancement in order to compete effectively and there can be no assurance that we will achieve success in these markets. Furthermore, a decline in demand in one or several of our end-user markets could have a material adverse effect on the demand for our products and our results of operations.

We may not be able to compete successfully in markets within the semiconductor industry in the future.

We face intense competition in the semiconductor industry, and we expect this competition to increase in the future, including from companies located outside of the United States. Competition is generally based on innovation, design, quality and reliability of products, product performance, features and functionality, product pricing, availability and capacity, technological service and support, and the availability of integrated system solutions, with the relative importance of these factors varying among products, markets and customers. Many companies have sufficient financial, manufacturing, technical, sales and marketing resources to develop and market products that compete with our products. Some of our competitors may have more advantageous supply or development relationships with our current and potential customers or suppliers. Our competitors also include emerging companies selling specialized products in markets we serve and entities outside of the U.S., including entities associated with efforts by foreign governments to create indigenous semiconductor industries. Existing or new competitors may develop products or technologies that more effectively address the demands of our customers and markets with enhanced performance, features and functionality, lower power requirements, greater levels of integration or lower cost. In addition, as we seek to expand our business, including the design and production of products and services for the IoT market, we may encounter increased competition from our current competitors and/or new competitors. Increased competition in certain markets has resulted in and may continue to result in declining average selling prices, reduced gross margins and loss of market share in those markets. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in the future against existing or new competitors, or that our operating results will not be adversely affected by increased competition. In addition, the semiconductor industry has experienced significant consolidation over the past several years. Consolidation among our competitors could lead to a changing competitive landscape, which could negatively impact our competitive position and market share and harm our results of operations.

We rely on third-party suppliers, subcontractors and manufacturers for some industry-standard wafers, manufacturing processes, assembly and test services, and transportation, and we generally cannot control their availability or conditions of supply.

We rely, and plan to continue to rely, on third-party suppliers, assembly and test subcontractors, freight carriers and wafer fabricators (collectively, suppliers) to supply most of our wafers that can be manufactured using industry-standard submicron processes. This reliance involves several risks, including reduced control over availability, capacity utilization, delivery schedules, manufacturing yields, and costs. We currently source approximately 60% of our wafer requirements annually from third-party wafer fabrication foundries, primarily Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, TSMC. In addition, these suppliers often provide manufacturing services to our competitors and therefore periods of increased industry demand may result in capacity constraints. In certain instances, the third-party supplier is the sole source of highly specialized processing services. If our suppliers are

unable or unwilling to manufacture and deliver components to us on the time schedule and of the quality or quantity that we require or provide us with required manufacturing processes, we may be forced to seek to engage additional or replacement suppliers, which could result in additional expenses and delays in product development or shipment of product to our customers. If additional or replacement suppliers or manufacturing processes are not available, we may also experience delays in product development or shipment which could, in turn, result in the temporary or permanent loss of customers.

The markets for semiconductor products are cyclical, and increased production may lead to overcapacity and lower prices, and conversely, we may not be able to satisfy unexpected demand for our products.

The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry has resulted in periods when demand for our products has increased or decreased rapidly. The demand for our products is subject to the strength of our four major end markets of Industrial, Communications Infrastructure, Automotive and Consumer. If we expand our operations and workforce too rapidly or procure excessive resources in anticipation of increased demand for our products, and that demand does not materialize at the pace at which we expect, or declines, or if we overbuild inventory in a period of decreased demand, our operating results may be adversely affected as a result of increased operating expenses, reduced margins, underutilization of capacity or asset impairment charges. These capacity expansions by us and other semiconductor manufacturers could also lead to overcapacity in our target markets which could lead to price erosion that would adversely impact our operating results. Conversely, during periods of rapid increases in demand, our available capacity may not be sufficient to satisfy the demand. In addition, we may not be able to expand our workforce and operations in a sufficiently timely manner, procure adequate resources and raw materials, locate suitable third-party suppliers, or respond effectively to changes in demand for our existing products or to demand for new products requested by our customers, and our current or future business could be materially and adversely affected. Our semiconductor products are complex and we may be subject to product warranty and indemnity claims, which could result in significant costs and damage to our reputation and adversely affect the market acceptance of our products.

Semiconductor products are highly complex and may contain defects when they are first introduced or as new versions are developed. We generally warrant our products to our customers for one year from the date title passes from us. We invest significant resources in the testing of our products; however, if any of our products contain defects, we may be required to incur additional development and remediation costs, pursuant to warranty and indemnification provisions in our customer contracts and purchase orders. These problems may divert our technical and other resources from other product development efforts and could result in claims against us by our customers or others, including liability for costs associated with product recalls, which may adversely impact our operating results. We may also be subject to customer indemnity claims. Our customers have on occasion been sued, and may be sued in the future, by third parties alleging infringement of intellectual property rights, or damages resulting from use of our products. Those customers may seek indemnification from us under the terms and conditions of our sales contracts with them. In certain cases, our potential indemnification liability may be significant. If any of our products contains defects, or has reliability, quality or compatibility problems, our reputation may be damaged, which could make it more difficult for us to sell our products to existing and prospective customers and could also adversely affect our operating results.

We have manufacturing processes that utilize a substantial amount of technology as the fabrication of integrated circuits is a highly complex and precise process. Minute impurities, contaminants in the manufacturing environment, difficulties in the fabrication process, defects in the masks used in the wafer manufacturing process, manufacturing equipment failures, wafer breakage or other factors can cause a substantial percentage of wafers to be rejected or numerous dice on each wafer to be nonfunctional. While we have significant expertise in semiconductor manufacturing, it is possible that some processes could become unstable. This instability could result in manufacturing delays and product shortages, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

We are involved in frequent litigation, including claims regarding intellectual property rights, which could be costly to bring or defend and could require us to redesign products or pay significant royalties.

The semiconductor industry is characterized by frequent claims and litigation involving patent and other intellectual property rights, including claims arising under our contractual obligations to indemnify our customers. Other companies or individuals have obtained patents covering a variety of semiconductor designs and processes, and we might be required to obtain licenses under some of these patents or be precluded from making and selling infringing products, if those patents are found to be valid and infringed by us. In the event a third party makes a valid intellectual property claim against us and a license is not available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, we could be forced either to redesign or to stop production of products incorporating that intellectual property, and our operating results could be materially and adversely affected. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our patents or other of our intellectual property rights or to defend us against claims of infringement, and this litigation could be costly and divert the attention of our key personnel. We could also be subject to litigation or arbitration disputes arising under our

contractual obligations, as well as indemnity, warranty or product liability claims that could lead to significant costs and expenses as we defend those claims or pay damage awards. There can be no assurance that we are adequately insured to protect against all claims and potential liabilities, and we may elect to self-insure with respect to certain matters. We may incur costs and expenses relating to a recall of our customers' products due to an alleged failure of components we supply. An adverse outcome in litigation or arbitration could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or on our operating results or cash flows in the period in which the dispute is resolved. We may be unable to adequately protect our proprietary intellectual property rights, which may limit our ability to compete effectively.

Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to protect our intellectual property. We primarily rely on patent, mask work, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, as well as nondisclosure agreements and other methods, to protect our proprietary technologies and processes. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property, it is possible that competitors or other unauthorized third parties may obtain, copy, reverse engineer, use or disclose our technologies, products and processes. Moreover, the laws of foreign countries in which we design, manufacture, market and sell our products may afford little or no effective protection of our proprietary intellectual property. There can be no assurance that the claims allowed in our issued patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. In addition, any of our existing or future patents may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. As such, any rights granted under these patents may not provide us with adequate protection. We may not be able to obtain foreign patents or pending applications corresponding to our U.S. patents and applications. Even if foreign patents are granted, effective enforcement in foreign countries may not be available. If our patents and mask works do not adequately protect our technology, our competitors may be able to offer products similar to ours. Our competitors may also be able to develop similar technology independently or design around our patents.

We generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and strategic partners. We also try to control access to and distribution of our technologies, documentation and other proprietary information. Despite these efforts, internal or external parties may attempt to copy, disclose, obtain or use our products or technology without our authorization. Also, former employees may seek employment with our business partners, customers or competitors, and there can be no assurance that the confidential nature of our proprietary information will be maintained in the course of such future employment.

A significant disruption in, or breach in security of, our information technology systems could materially and adversely affect our business or reputation.

We rely on information technology systems throughout our Company to keep financial records and customer data, process orders, manage inventory, coordinate shipments to customers, maintain confidential and proprietary information, assist in semiconductor engineering and other technical activities and operate other critical functions such as Internet connectivity, network communications and email. Our information technology systems may be susceptible to damage, disruptions or shutdowns due to power outages, hardware failures, telecommunication failures, user errors, catastrophes or other unforeseen events. If we were to experience a prolonged disruption in the information technology systems that involve our internal communications or our interactions with customers or suppliers, it could result in the loss of sales and customers and significant incremental costs, which could adversely affect our business. We may also be subject to security breaches caused by computer viruses, illegal break-ins or hacking, sabotage, or acts of vandalism by third parties. Our security measures or those of our third party service providers may not detect or prevent security breaches. In addition, we provide our confidential and proprietary information to our strategic partners in certain cases where doing so is necessary to conduct our business. While we employ confidentiality agreements to protect such information, nonetheless those third parties may also be subject to security breaches or otherwise compromise the protection of such information. Security breaches of our information technology systems or those of our partners could result in the misappropriation or unauthorized disclosure of confidential and proprietary information belonging to us or to our employees, partners, customers or suppliers, which could result in our suffering significant financial or reputational damage.

If we do not retain our key personnel, our ability to execute our business strategy will be adversely affected.

Our continued success depends to a significant extent upon the recruitment, retention and effective succession of our executive officers and key management and technical personnel, particularly our experienced engineers. The competition for these employees is intense. The loss of the services of one or more of our key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. In addition, there could be a material adverse effect on our business should the turnover rates for engineers and other key personnel increase significantly or if we are unable to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel. We do not maintain any key person life insurance policy on any of our officers or employees.

To remain competitive, we may need to invest in or acquire other companies, purchase or license technology from third parties, or enter into other strategic transactions in order to introduce new products or enhance our existing products.

An element of our business strategy involves expansion through the acquisitions of businesses, assets, products or technologies that allow us to complement our existing product offerings, diversify our product portfolio, expand our market coverage, increase our engineering workforce or enhance our technological capabilities. We may not be able to find businesses that have the technology or resources we need and, if we find such businesses, we may not be able to invest in, purchase or license the technology or resources on commercially favorable terms or at all. Acquisitions, investments and technology licenses are difficult to identify and complete for a number of reasons, including the cost of potential transactions, competition among prospective buyers and licensees, the need for regulatory approvals, and difficulties related to integration efforts. In addition, investments in early-to-late stage private companies are subject to a risk of a partial or total loss of our investment.

Both in the U.S. and abroad, governmental regulation of acquisitions, including antitrust reviews and approvals, has become more complex, increasing the costs and risks of undertaking and consummating significant acquisitions. In order to finance a potential transaction, we may need to raise additional funds by issuing securities or borrowing money. We may not be able to obtain financing on favorable terms, and the sale of our stock may result in the dilution of our existing shareholders or the issuance of securities with rights that are superior to the rights of our common shareholders.

Acquisitions also involve a number of risks, including:

- difficulty or delay integrating acquired technologies, operations and personnel with our existing businesses;
- diversion of management's attention in connection with both negotiating the transaction and integrating the assets;
- strain on managerial and operational resources as management tries to oversee larger or more complex operations;
- the future funding requirements for acquired companies, which may be significant;
- potential loss of key employees;
- exposure to unforeseen liabilities of acquired companies;
- higher than expected or unexpected costs relating to or associated with an acquisition and integration of assets;
- difficulty realizing synergies and growth prospects of an acquisition in a timely manner or at all; and
- increased risk of costly and time-consuming litigation.

If we are unable to successfully address these risks, we may not realize some or all of the expected benefits of the acquisition, which may have an adverse effect on our business strategy, plans and operating results.

We rely on supplies, services and manufacturing capacity located in geologically unstable areas, which could affect our ability to produce products.

We, like many companies in the semiconductor industry, rely on supplies, services, internal manufacturing capacity, wafer fabrication foundries and other subcontractors in geologically unstable locations around the world. Earthquakes, tsunamis, flooding or other natural disasters may disrupt local semiconductor-related businesses and adversely affect manufacturing capacity, availability and cost of key raw materials, utilities and equipment, and availability of key services, including transport of our products worldwide. Our insurance may not adequately cover losses resulting from such disruptions. Any prolonged inability to utilize one of our manufacturing facilities, or those of our subcontractors or third-party wafer fabrication foundries, as a result of fire, flood, natural disaster, unavailability of utilities or otherwise, could result in a temporary or permanent loss of customers for affected products, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We are exposed to business, economic, political, legal, regulatory and other risks through our significant worldwide operations, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have significant operations and manufacturing facilities outside the United States, including in Ireland and the Philippines. A significant portion of our revenue is derived from customers in international markets, and we expect that international sales will continue to account for a significant portion of our revenue in the future. Risks associated with our international business operations include the following:

- political, legal and economic changes or instability and civil unrest in foreign markets;
- currency conversion risks and exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations;
- limitations on the repatriation of earnings;
- trade and travel restrictions or government sanctions, including restrictions imposed by the U.S. government on trading with parties in foreign countries;
- complex and varying government regulations and legal standards, particularly with respect to price protection, competition practices, export control regulations and restrictions, customs and tax requirements, anti-boycott regulations, data privacy, intellectual property, anti-corruption and environmental compliance, including U.S. customs and export regulations and restrictions, including International Traffic in Arms Regulations and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;
- economic disruption from terrorism and threats of terrorism and the response to them by the U.S. and its allies;
- increased managerial complexities, including different employment practices and labor issues;

- greater difficulty enforcing intellectual property rights and weaker laws protecting such rights;
- natural disasters or pandemics;
- transportation disruptions and delays and increases in labor and transportation costs;
- changes to foreign taxes, tariffs and freight rates;
- fluctuations in raw material costs and energy costs;
- greater difficulty in accounts receivable collections and longer collection periods; and
- costs associated with our foreign defined benefit pension plans.

Any of these risks, or any other risks related to international business operations, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Many of these risks are present in China. While we expect to continue to expand our business and operations in China, our success in the Chinese markets may be adversely affected by China's continuously evolving policies, laws and regulations, including those relating to taxation, import and export tariffs or restrictions, currency controls, antitrust, the environment, indigenous innovation and the promotion of a domestic semiconductor industry, and intellectual property rights and enforcement and protection of those rights. Enforcement of existing laws or agreements may be inconsistent. In addition, changes in the political environment, governmental policies, international trade policies and relations, or U.S.-China relations could result in revisions to laws or regulations or their interpretation and enforcement, exposure of our proprietary intellectual property, increased taxation, and restrictions on imports, import duties or currency revaluations, which could have an adverse effect on our business plans and operating results.

At October 29, 2016, our principal source of liquidity was \$4.1 billion of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, of which approximately \$725.8 million was held in the United States and the remaining balance was held outside the United States in various foreign subsidiaries. As we intend to reinvest substantially all of our foreign earnings indefinitely, this cash held outside the United States is not available to meet certain aspects of our cash requirements in the United States. We require a substantial amount of cash in the United States for operating requirements, stock repurchases, cash dividends and acquisitions. If we are unable to address our U.S. cash requirements through operations, borrowings under our current credit facility, future debt or equity offerings or other sources of cash obtained at an acceptable cost, it may be necessary for us to consider repatriation of earnings that are indefinitely reinvested, and we may be required to pay additional taxes under current tax laws, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our operating results are dependent on the performance of independent distributors.

A significant portion of our sales are through independent distributors that are not under our control. These independent distributors generally represent product lines offered by several companies and thus could reduce their sales efforts applied to our products or they could terminate their representation of us. We generally do not require letters of credit from our distributors and are not protected against accounts receivable default or declarations of bankruptcy by these distributors. Our inability to collect open accounts receivable could adversely affect our operating results. Termination of a significant distributor or a group of distributors, whether at our initiative or the distributor's initiative or through consolidation in the distribution industry, could disrupt our current business, and if we are unable to find suitable replacements, our operating results could be adversely affected.

We are subject to environmental, health and safety (EHS) regulations, which could increase our expenses and affect our operating results.

Our industry is subject to EHS requirements, particularly those environmental requirements that control and restrict the sourcing, use, transportation, emission, discharge, storage and disposal of certain chemicals, minerals, elements and materials used or produced in the semiconductor manufacturing process. Public attention to environmental, sustainability and social responsibility concerns continues to increase, and our customers routinely include stringent environmental and other standards in their contracts with us. Changes in EHS laws or regulations may require us to invest in costly equipment or alter the way our products are made and may adversely affect the sourcing, supply and pricing of materials used in our products. In addition, we use hazardous and other regulated materials that subject us to risks of strict liability for damages caused by potential or actual releases of such materials. Any failure to control such materials adequately or to comply with existing or future EHS statutory or regulatory standards, requirements or contractual obligations could result in liability for damages and remediation; the imposition of regulatory penalties

and civil and criminal fines; the suspension or termination of the development, manufacture, sale or use of certain of our products; changes to our manufacturing processes or a need to substitute materials that may cost more or be less available; damage to our reputation; and/or increased expenses associated with compliance, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

If we fail to comply with government contracting regulations, we could suffer a loss of revenue or incur price adjustments or other penalties.

Some of our revenue is derived from contracts with agencies of the United States government and subcontracts with its prime contractors. As a United States government contractor or subcontractor, we are subject to federal contracting regulations, including the Federal Acquisition Regulations, which govern the allowability of costs incurred by us in the performance of United States government contracts. Certain contract pricing is based on estimated direct and indirect costs, which are subject to change. Additionally, the United States government is entitled after final payment on certain negotiated contracts to examine all of our cost records with respect to such contracts and to seek a downward adjustment to the price of the contract if it determines that we failed to furnish complete, accurate and current cost or pricing data in connection with the negotiation of the price of the contract.

In connection with our United States government business, we are also subject to government audits and to review and approval of our policies, procedures, and internal controls for compliance with procurement regulations and applicable laws. In certain circumstances, if we do not comply with the terms of a contract or with regulations or statutes, we could be subject to downward contract price adjustments or refund obligations or could in extreme circumstances be assessed civil and criminal penalties or be debarred or suspended from obtaining future contracts for a specified period of time. Any such suspension or debarment or other sanction could have an adverse effect on our business.

Under some of our government subcontracts, we are required to maintain secure facilities and to obtain security clearances for personnel involved in performance of the contract, in compliance with applicable federal standards. If we were unable to comply with these requirements, or if personnel critical to our performance of these contracts were unable to obtain or maintain their security clearances, we might be unable to perform these contracts or compete for other projects of this nature, which could adversely affect our revenue.

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow, we may not be able to service our debt obligations, including making payments on our outstanding senior unsecured notes.

In June 2013, we issued in a public offering \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2.875% senior unsecured notes due June 1, 2023 (the 2023 Notes). In December 2015, we issued in a public offering \$850.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.9% senior unsecured notes due December 15, 2025 (the 2025 Notes) and \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.3% senior unsecured notes due December 15, 2045 (the 2045 Notes, and together with the 2023 Notes and the 2025 Notes, the Notes). Our ability to make payments of principal and interest on our indebtedness when due depends upon our future performance, which will be subject to general economic conditions, industry cycles and financial, business and other factors affecting our consolidated operations, many of which are beyond our control. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations in the future to service our outstanding debt, we may be required to, among other things:

- seek additional financing in the debt or equity markets;
- refinance or restructure all or a portion of our indebtedness, including the Notes;
- borrow under our existing revolving credit facility;
- divert funds that would otherwise be invested in our operations;
- repatriate earnings at higher tax rates that are indefinitely reinvested in foreign locations;
- sell selected assets; or
- reduce or delay planned capital expenditures or operating expenditures.

Such measures might not be sufficient to enable us to service our debt, including the Notes, which could negatively impact our financial results. In addition, any such financing, refinancing or sale of assets might not be possible on economically favorable terms.

Restrictions in our revolving credit facility and outstanding debt instruments may limit our activities.

Our current revolving credit facility and the Notes impose, and future debt instruments to which we may become subject may impose, restrictions that limit our ability to engage in activities that could otherwise benefit our Company, including to undertake certain transactions, to create certain liens on our assets and to incur certain subsidiary indebtedness. Our ability to comply with these financial restrictions and covenants is dependent on our future performance, which is subject to prevailing economic conditions and other factors, including factors that are beyond our control such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates, changes in technology and changes in the level of

competition. In addition, our revolving credit facility requires us to maintain compliance with specified financial ratios. If we breach any of the covenants under our revolving credit facility, the indentures governing the Notes, the Term Loan Facility or any future debt instruments to which we may become subject and do

not obtain appropriate waivers, then, subject to applicable cure periods, our outstanding indebtedness thereunder could be declared immediately due and payable or we may be restricted from further borrowing under our revolving credit facility.

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile in the past and may be volatile in the future, as it may be significantly affected by factors including:

- global economic conditions generally;
- crises in global credit, debt and financial markets;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our revenue and operating results;
- changes in financial estimates or other statements made by securities analysts or others in analyst reports or other publications or our failure to perform in line with those estimates or statements or our published guidance;
- changes in market valuations of other semiconductor companies;
- rumors and speculation in the press, investment community or on social media about us or other companies in our industry;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant new products, technical innovations, material transactions, acquisitions or dispositions, litigation, capital commitments or revised earnings estimates;
- departures of key personnel;
- alleged noncompliance with laws, regulations or ethics standards by us or any of our employees, officers or directors; and
- negative media publicity targeting us or our suppliers, customers or competitors.

The stock market has historically experienced volatility, especially within the semiconductor industry, that often has been unrelated to the performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may cause our stock price to fall regardless of our operating results.

Our directors and executive officers periodically sell shares of our common stock in the market, including pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. Regardless of the individual's reasons for such sales, securities analysts and investors could view such sales as a negative indicator and our stock price could be adversely affected as a result.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters is located in Norwood, Massachusetts. Manufacturing and other operations are conducted in several locations worldwide. The following tables provide certain information about our principal general offices and manufacturing facilities:

| Principal Properties | | Approximate |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|
| Owned: | Use | Total Sq. Ft. |
| Wilmington, MA | Wafer fabrication, testing, engineering, marketing and administrative offices | 594,000 sq. ft. |
| Cavite, Philippines | Wafer probe and testing, warehouse, engineering and administrative offices | 873,000 sq. ft. |
| Limerick, Ireland | Wafer fabrication, wafer probe and testing, engineering and administrative offices | 491,000 sq. ft. |
| Chelmsford, MA | Final assembly of certain module and subsystem-level products, testing, engineering and administrative offices | 174,000 sq. ft. |
| Greensboro, NC | Product testing, engineering and administrative offices | 99,000 sq. ft. |
| San Jose, CA | Engineering, administrative offices | 77,000 sq. ft. |

| Principal Properties Leased: | Use | Approximate Total Sq. Ft. | Lease Termination (fiscal year) | Renewals |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Norwood, MA | Corporate headquarters, engineering, sales and marketing offices | 130,000 sq. ft. | 2022 | 2, five-yr. periods |
| Bangalore, India | Engineering | 75,000 sq. ft. | 2018 | 1, five-yr. period |
| Greensboro, NC | Engineering and administrative offices | 51,000 sq. ft. | 2018 | 2, three-yr. periods |
| Shanghai, China | Engineering and sales offices | 59,000 sq. ft. | 2018 | 2, two-yr. periods |
| Beijing, China | Engineering and sales offices | 58,000 sq. ft. | 2021 | 1, three-yr. period |

In addition to the principal leased properties listed in the above table, we also lease sales offices and other premises at 23 locations in the United States and 49 locations internationally under operating lease agreements. These leases expire at various dates through the year 2025. We do not anticipate experiencing significant difficulty in retaining occupancy of any of our manufacturing, office or sales facilities through lease renewals prior to expiration or through month-to-month occupancy, or in replacing them with equivalent facilities. For information concerning our obligations under all operating leases, see Note 11, Lease Commitments, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time in the ordinary course of our business, various claims, charges and litigation are asserted or commenced against us arising from, or related to, contractual matters, patents, trademarks, personal injury, environmental matters, product liability, insurance coverage and personnel and employment disputes. As to such claims and litigation, we can give no assurance that we will prevail. We do not believe that any current legal matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The following table sets forth (i) the name, age and position of each of our executive officers as of November 22, 2016 and (ii) the business experience of each person named in the table during at least the past five years. There is no family relationship among any of our executive officers.

| Executive Officer | Age | Position(s) | Business Experience |
|-----------------------|-----|--|---|
| Vincent T. Roche | 56 | President and Chief Executive Officer | Chief Executive Officer since May 2013; President since November 2012; Vice President, Strategic Segments Group and Global Sales from October 2009 to November 2012; Vice President, Worldwide Sales from March 2001 to October 2009; Vice President and General Manager, Silicon Valley Business Units and Computer & Networking from 1999 to March 2001; Product Line Director from 1995 to 1999; and Product Marketing Manager from 1988 to 1995. |
| David A. Zinsner | 47 | Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer | Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer since November 2014; Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer from January 2009 to November 2014; Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Intersil Corporation, a company that designs and develops integrated circuits, from 2005 to December 2008; Corporate Controller and Treasurer, Intersil Corporation from 2000 to 2005; and Corporate Treasurer, Intersil Corporation from 1999 to 2000. |
| Martin Cotter | 51 | Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales and Digital Marketing | Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales and Digital Marketing since September 2016; Vice President Internet of Things (IoT), Healthcare, and Consumer Business Units, from November 2015 to September 2016; Vice President, Healthcare and Consumer Business Groups from November 2014 to November 2015; and VP, Communications Infrastructure Business Unit from October 2012 to November 2014. |
| Joseph (John) Hassett | 58 | Senior Vice President, Worldwide Manufacturing | Senior Vice President, Worldwide Manufacturing since May 2015; and Vice President, Worldwide Manufacturing from 1994 to May 2015. |
| Rick D. Hess | 63 | Executive Vice President | Executive Vice President, since September 2016; Senior Vice President, Communications and Automotive Business Group from November 2014 to September 2016; Vice President, Radio and Microwave Group from July 2014 to November 2014; President and Chief Executive Officer, Hittite Microwave Corporation, a semiconductor manufacturer from April 2013 to July 2014; Vice President to Superconductors, American Superconductor Corporation, an energy technology company, from 2010 to April 2013; and President and Chief Executive Officer, Konarka Technologies from 2006 to 2010. |

| Executive Officer | Age | Position(s) | Business Experience |
|-------------------|-----|--|---|
| Jean Philibert | 56 | Senior Vice President, Human Resources | Senior Vice President, Human Resources since January 2016; Senior Vice President and Chief People Officer for Kixeye, a gaming development company, from December 2014 to December 2015; and Vice President of Human Resources, Data Protection and Availability Division at EMC, a data storage company, from January 2011 to November 2014. Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer since November 2014; Vice President, High Speed Product and Technology Group from November 2012 to November 2014; Vice President, Linear and Radio Frequency Group from August 2009 to November 2012; Vice President, Radio Frequency and Networking Group from January 2008 to August 2009; Product Line Director from 1999 to 2007; and Engineering Manager from 1992 to 1999. |
| Peter Real | 56 | Senior Vice President and Chief Technology Officer | Chief Legal Officer, Secretary and Senior Vice President of Communications since January 2016; Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from November 2014 to January 2016; Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from January 2006 to November 2014; Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of RSA Security Inc. from January 2000 to November 2005; and Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of RSA Security Inc. from June 1998 to January 2000. |
| Margaret K. Seif | 55 | Chief Legal Officer, Secretary and Senior Vice President of Communications | Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer since April 2015; Vice President, Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer from May 2013 to April 2015; Corporate Controller from April 2011 to May 2013; and Assistant Corporate Controller from February 2004 to April 2011. |
| Eileen Wynne | 50 | Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer | |

PART II

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

Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol ADI. The tables below set forth the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock on the applicable exchange and the dividends declared for each quarterly period within our two most recent fiscal years.

High and Low Sales Prices of Common Stock

| Period | Fiscal 2016 | | Fiscal 2015 | |
|----------------|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| | High | Low | High | Low |
| First Quarter | \$62.40 | \$47.24 | \$57.99 | \$49.18 |
| Second Quarter | \$59.87 | \$48.17 | \$64.94 | \$51.29 |
| Third Quarter | \$66.91 | \$52.17 | \$68.97 | \$57.16 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$65.49 | \$59.01 | \$64.16 | \$50.56 |

Dividends Declared Per Outstanding Share of Common Stock

In fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015, we paid a cash dividend in each quarter as follows:

| Period | Fiscal | Fiscal |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| First Quarter | \$0.40 | \$0.37 |
| Second Quarter | \$0.42 | \$0.40 |
| Third Quarter | \$0.42 | \$0.40 |
| Fourth Quarter | \$0.42 | \$0.40 |

During the first quarter of fiscal 2017, on November 21, 2016, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.42 per outstanding share of common stock. The dividend will be paid on December 13, 2016 to all shareholders of record at the close of business on December 2, 2016. The payment of future dividends, if any, will be based on several factors including our financial performance, outlook and liquidity.

Information regarding our equity compensation plans and the securities authorized for issuance thereunder is set forth in Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On July 26, 2016, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Linear Technology Corporation (Linear), an independent manufacturer of high performance linear integrated circuits. As a result of this proposed acquisition of Linear, we have temporarily suspended our share repurchase program. The table below summarizes the activity related to stock repurchases for the three months ended October 29, 2016.

| Period | Total Number of Shares Purchased(a) | Average Price Paid Per Share(b) | Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs(c) | Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| July 31, 2016 through August 27, 2016 | 8,311 | \$ 65.27 | — | \$792,501,619 |
| August 28, 2016 through September 24, 2016 | 12,002 | \$ 62.52 | — | \$792,501,619 |
| September 25, 2016 through October 29, 2016 | 1,908 | \$ 62.49 | — | \$792,501,619 |
| Total | 22,221 | \$ 63.54 | — | \$792,501,619 |

(a)

Consists of 22,221 shares withheld by us from employees to satisfy employee minimum tax obligations upon vesting of restricted stock units granted to our employees under our equity compensation plans.

- (b) The average price paid for shares in connection with vesting of restricted stock are averages of the closing stock price at the vesting date which is used to calculate the number of shares to be withheld.

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Shares repurchased pursuant to the stock repurchase program publicly announced on August 12, 2004. On February 15, 2016, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an increase to the current authorization for the stock repurchase program by \$600.0 million to \$1.0 billion in the aggregate. In the aggregate, our Board of Directors has authorized us to repurchase \$6.2 billion of our common stock under the program. Under the (c) repurchase program, we may repurchase outstanding shares of our common stock from time to time in the open market and through privately negotiated transactions. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of our Board of Directors, the repurchase program will expire when we have repurchased all shares authorized for repurchase under the repurchase program.

The number of holders of record of our common stock at November 18, 2016 was 1,967. This number does not include shareholders for whom shares are held in a “nominee” or “street” name. On October 28, 2016, the last reported sales price of our common stock on The NASDAQ Global Select Market was \$63.53 per share.

Comparative Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares cumulative total shareholder return on our common stock since October 29, 2011 with the cumulative total return of the Standard & Poor’s (S&P) 500 Index and the S&P Semiconductors Index. This graph assumes the investment of \$100 on October 29, 2011 in our common stock, the S&P 500 Index and the S&P Semiconductors Index and assumes all dividends are reinvested. Measurement points are the last trading day for each respective fiscal year.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table includes selected financial data for each of our last five fiscal years and includes the results of operations from the acquisition of Hittite from July 22, 2014. See Note 6, Acquisitions, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information on this acquisition.

| (thousands, except per share amounts) | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Statement of Operations data: | | | | | |
| Total revenue from continuing operations | \$3,421,409 | \$3,435,092 | \$2,864,773 | \$2,633,689 | \$2,701,142 |
| Net income | 861,664 | 696,878 | 629,320 | 673,487 | 651,236 |
| Net income per share | | | | | |
| Basic | 2.79 | 2.23 | 2.01 | 2.19 | 2.18 |
| Diluted | 2.76 | 2.20 | 1.98 | 2.14 | 2.13 |
| Cash dividends declared per common share | 1.66 | 1.57 | 1.45 | 1.32 | 1.15 |
| Balance Sheet data: | | | | | |
| Total assets (1) | \$7,970,278 | \$7,058,777 | \$6,855,331 | \$6,376,433 | \$5,617,299 |
| Debt (1) | \$1,732,177 | \$869,935 | \$868,430 | \$866,924 | \$818,550 |

(1) Amounts have been restated as a result of the Company's election to change its method of accounting for debt issuance costs in accordance with Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs, during the first quarter of fiscal 2016 retrospectively to October 29, 2011. As a result of the adoption of this ASU, the debt issuance costs related to the Company's outstanding notes have been reclassified as a deduction to the face amount of the notes and are no longer shown as deferred assets within Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

ITEM MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF
7. OPERATIONS (all tabular amounts in thousands except per share amounts)

Results of Operations

Overview

| | Fiscal Year | | | 2016 over 2015 | | 2015 over 2014 | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | \$ Change | % Change | \$ Change | % Change |
| Revenue | \$3,421,409 | \$3,435,092 | \$2,864,773 | \$(13,683) | — % | \$570,319 | 20 % |
| Gross Margin % | 65.1 | % 65.8 | % 63.9 | | | | |
| Net income | \$861,664 | \$696,878 | \$629,320 | \$164,786 | 24 % | \$67,558 | 11 % |
| Net income as a % of Revenue | 25.2 | % 20.3 | % 22.0 | | | | |
| Diluted EPS | \$2.76 | \$2.20 | \$1.98 | \$0.56 | 25 % | \$0.22 | 11 % |

Proposed Acquisition of Linear Technology Corporation

On July 26, 2016, we entered into a definitive agreement (the Merger Agreement) to acquire Linear Technology Corporation (Linear), an independent manufacturer of high performance linear integrated circuits. Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, Linear stockholders will receive, for each outstanding share of Linear common stock, \$46.00 in cash and 0.2321 of a share of our common stock at the closing. Based on the number of outstanding shares of Linear common stock as of July 26, 2016 and our 5-day volume weighted average price as of July 21, 2016, the value of the total consideration to be paid by us is estimated to be approximately \$14.8 billion. On October 18, 2016, Linear stockholders approved the Merger Agreement. As of October 29, 2016 we had received antitrust clearance in the United States and Germany. Subsequently, we have also received antitrust clearances in Japan and Israel. We currently expect the transaction to be completed by the end of the second quarter of our fiscal year ended October 28, 2017 (fiscal 2017), subject to receipt of the remaining required regulatory clearances and the satisfaction or waiver of the other conditions contained in the Merger Agreement.

We intend to fund the acquisition with the issuance of approximately 58.0 million new shares of our common stock and approximately \$11.6 billion of new short- and long-term indebtedness. The financing is supported by fully underwritten bridge financing commitments and is expected to consist of term loans and bonds. See Note 6, Acquisitions and Note 16, Debt, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information.

Acquisition of Hittite Microwave Corporation (Hittite)

On July 22, 2014, we completed the acquisition of Hittite, a company that designed and developed high performance integrated circuits, modules, subsystems and instrumentation for radio frequency, microwave and millimeterwave applications. The total consideration paid to acquire Hittite was approximately \$2.4 billion, financed through a combination of existing cash on hand and a 90-day term loan facility of \$2.0 billion. The acquisition of Hittite is referred to as the Hittite Acquisition. See Note 6, Acquisitions, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion related to the Hittite Acquisition.

Revenue Trends by End Market

The following table summarizes revenue by end market. The categorization of revenue by end market is determined using a variety of data points including the technical characteristics of the product, the "sold to" customer information, the "ship to" customer information and the end customer product or application into which our product will be incorporated. As data systems for capturing and tracking this data evolve and improve, the categorization of products by end market can vary over time. When this occurs, we reclassify revenue by end market for prior periods. Such reclassifications typically do not materially change the sizing of, or the underlying trends of results within, each end market.

| | 2016 | | | 2015 | | | 2014 | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| | Revenue | % of Total Product Revenue | Y/Y% | Revenue | % of Total Product Revenue | Revenue | % of Total Product Revenue* | Revenue | % of Total Product Revenue* |
| Industrial | \$1,502,019 | 44 % | — % | \$1,494,898 | 44 % | \$1,344,906 | 47 % | | |
| Automotive | 540,940 | 16 % | 3 % | 525,893 | 15 % | 525,123 | 18 % | | |
| Consumer | 688,289 | 20 % | (6) % | 729,860 | 21 % | 327,434 | 11 % | | |
| Communications | 690,161 | 20 % | 1 % | 684,441 | 20 % | 667,310 | 23 % | | |
| Total Revenue | \$3,421,409 | 100 % | — % | \$3,435,092 | 100 % | \$2,864,773 | 100 % | | |

*The sum of the individual percentages does not equal the total due to rounding.

Automotive end market revenue increased year-over-year in fiscal 2016 primarily as a result of increased demand for our powertrain, advanced driver assistance systems, and infotainment products. The year-over-year decrease in the consumer end market in fiscal 2016 was primarily the result of lower demand for products sold into portable consumer applications.

The year-over-year increase in the industrial and communications end markets revenue in fiscal 2015 was the result of the Hittite Acquisition. Consumer end market revenue increased in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 as a result of increased demand for products sold into the portable sector of this end market.

Revenue Trends by Geographic Region

Revenue by geographic region, based upon the primary location of our customers' design activity for its products, for fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 was as follows:

| | Fiscal Year | | | Change | | Change | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2016 over 2015 | 2015 over 2014 | 2016 over 2015 | 2015 over 2014 |
| | | | | \$ Change | % Change | \$ Change | % Change |
| United States | \$1,299,629 | \$1,325,279 | \$821,554 | \$(25,650) | (2) % | \$503,725 | 61 % |
| Rest of North and South America | 95,957 | 97,189 | 96,957 | (1,232) | (1) % | 232 | — % |
| Europe | 924,849 | 939,230 | 924,477 | (14,381) | (2) % | 14,753 | 2 % |
| Japan | 291,649 | 319,569 | 308,054 | (27,920) | (9) % | 11,515 | 4 % |
| China | 575,690 | 511,365 | 459,260 | 64,325 | 13 % | 52,105 | 11 % |
| Rest of Asia | 233,635 | 242,460 | 254,471 | (8,825) | (4) % | (12,011) | (5) % |
| Total Revenue | \$3,421,409 | \$3,435,092 | \$2,864,773 | \$(13,683) | — % | \$570,319 | 20 % |

In fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, the predominant countries comprising “Rest of North and South America” are Canada and Mexico; the predominant countries comprising “Europe” are Germany, Sweden, France and the United Kingdom; and the predominant countries comprising “Rest of Asia” are South Korea and Taiwan.

On a regional basis, the sales increase in China in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 was primarily the result of an increase in demand in the industrial, communications and automotive end markets. The sales decrease in Japan in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 was primarily, a result of a decrease in demand for our products in the industrial end market. The sales decrease in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 in the United States was primarily the result of a decrease in demand in the consumer end markets.

The sales increase in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 in the United States was primarily the result of increased demand for consumer products sold into the portable sector and the Hittite Acquisition. The sales increase in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 in Europe was primarily the result of the Hittite Acquisition, partially offset by a decrease in demand for products used in wireless base stations. The sales increase in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 in Japan was primarily a result of the Hittite Acquisition, partially offset by a decrease in demand for products used in home entertainment. The sales increase in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 in China was primarily a result of the Hittite Acquisition. The sales decrease in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 in the Rest of Asia was primarily the result of a decrease in demand in most end markets, partially offset by the Hittite Acquisition.

Gross Margin

| | Fiscal Year | | | Change | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2016 over 2015 \$ Change | 2015 over 2014 % Change |
| Gross Margin | \$2,227,173 | \$2,259,262 | \$1,830,188 | \$(32,089) | (1)% |
| Gross Margin % | 65.1% | 65.8% | 63.9% | | 23% |

Gross margin percentage in fiscal 2016 decreased by 70 basis points compared to fiscal 2015, primarily as a result of lower utilization rates in our manufacturing facilities partially offset by a mix shift in favor of higher margin products being sold.

Gross margin percentage in fiscal 2015 increased 190 basis points compared to fiscal 2014 primarily as a result of the impact of purchased inventory recognized in fiscal 2014 as a result of the Hittite Acquisition.

Research and Development (R&D)

| | Fiscal Year | | | Change | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2016 over 2015 \$ Change | 2015 over 2014 % Change |
| R&D Expenses | \$653,816 | \$637,459 | \$559,686 | \$16,357 | 3% |
| R&D Expenses as a % of Revenue | 19.1% | 18.6% | 19.5% | | 14% |

R&D expenses increased in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 primarily as a result of increases in R&D employee and related benefit expenses and operational spending, partially offset by a decrease in variable compensation expense linked to our overall profitability and revenue growth.

R&D expenses increased in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 primarily as a result of increases in operational spending resulting from the Hittite Acquisition, variable compensation expense linked to our overall profitability and revenue growth and R&D employee and related benefit expenses.

R&D expenses as a percentage of revenue will fluctuate from year-to-year depending on the amount of revenue and the success of new product development efforts, which we view as critical to our future growth. We have hundreds of R&D projects underway, none of which we believe are material on an individual basis. We expect to continue the development of innovative technologies and processes for new products. We believe that a continued commitment to R&D is essential to maintain product leadership with our existing products as well as to provide innovative new product offerings, and therefore, we expect to continue to make significant R&D investments in the future.

Selling, Marketing, General and Administrative (SMG&A)

| | Fiscal Year | | | Change | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2016 over 2015 \$ Change | 2015 over 2014 % Change |
| SMG&A Expenses | \$461,438 | \$478,972 | \$454,676 | \$(17,534) | (4)% |
| SMG&A Expenses as a % of Revenue | 13.5% | 13.9% | 15.9% | | 5% |

SMG&A expenses decreased in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 primarily as a result of decreases in operational spending and variable compensation expense linked to our overall profitability and revenue growth, partially offset by an increase in SMG&A employee and related benefit expenses.

SMG&A expenses increased in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 as a result of increases in variable compensation expense linked to our overall profitability and revenue growth, SMG&A employee and related benefit expenses, as well as operational spending resulting from the Hittite Acquisition. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in Acquisition-related transition costs and other activity.

Amortization of Intangibles

| | Fiscal Year | | | Change | | 2015 over 2014 | |
|---|-------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | \$ Change | % Change | \$ Change | % Change |
| Amortization expenses | \$70,123 | \$88,318 | \$26,020 | \$(18,195) | (21)% | \$62,298 | 239% |
| Amortization expenses as a % of revenue | 2.0 | % 2.6 | % 0.9 | % | | | |

Amortization expenses decreased in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 as a result of certain intangible assets becoming fully amortized during fiscal 2015.

Amortization expenses increased in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 as a result of acquired amortizable intangible assets from the Hittite Acquisition. These intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Special Charges

We monitor global macroeconomic conditions on an ongoing basis, and continue to assess opportunities for improved operational effectiveness and efficiency and better alignment of expenses with revenues. As a result of these assessments, we have undertaken various restructuring actions over the past several years. The expense reductions relating to ongoing actions are described below.

During fiscal 2016, we recorded a special charge of approximately \$13.7 million for severance and fringe benefit costs in accordance with the Company's ongoing benefit plan for 123 manufacturing, engineering and SMG&A employees. As of October 29, 2016, we still employed 44 of the 123 employees included in these cost reduction actions. These employees must continue to be employed by the Company until their employment is terminated in order to receive the severance benefit. We expect this action will result in estimated annual cost savings of approximately \$12.3 million once fully implemented.

During fiscal 2014, we recorded special charges of approximately \$37.3 million. These special charges included \$37.9 million for severance and fringe benefit costs in accordance with our ongoing benefit plan or statutory requirements at foreign locations for 341 manufacturing, engineering and SMG&A employees; \$0.5 million for lease obligations costs for facilities that we ceased using during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014; and \$0.4 million for the impairment of assets that have no future use located at closed facilities. We reversed approximately \$1.4 million of our severance accrual related to charges taken in fiscal 2013, primarily due to severance costs being lower than our estimates. We terminated the employment of all employees associated with this action. This action resulted in annual cost savings of approximately \$46.2 million.

We expect that annual cost savings resulting from these actions will be used to make additional investments in products that we expect will drive revenue growth in the future.

Other Operating Expense

During fiscal 2015, we converted the benefits provided to participants in our Irish defined benefits pension plan to benefits provided under our Irish defined contribution plan. Retired pension plan participants received an annuity. As a result, in fiscal 2015 we recorded settlement charges, legal, accounting and other professional fees totaling \$223.7 million to settle all existing and future Irish pension plan liabilities.

Operating Income

| | Fiscal Year | | | Change | | 2015 over 2014 | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | \$ Change | % Change | \$ Change | % Change |
| Operating income | \$1,028,112 | \$830,841 | \$752,484 | \$197,271 | 24% | \$78,357 | 10% |
| Operating income as a % of Revenue | 30.0 | % 24.2 | % 26.3 | % | | | |

The increase in operating income in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 was primarily the result of a \$223.7 million decrease in other operating expense more fully described above under the heading Other Operating Expense, partially offset by a 70 basis point decrease in gross margin percentage.

The increase in operating income in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 was primarily the result of an increase in revenue of \$570.3 million, a 190 basis point increase in gross margin percentage and a \$37.3 million decrease in special charges, partially offset by a \$223.7 million increase in other operating expense, a \$77.8 million increase in R&D expenses, a \$24.3 million increase in SMG&A expenses and a \$62.3 million increase in amortization of intangibles more fully described above under the headings Research and Development (R&D), Selling, Marketing, General and Administrative (SMG&A), Amortization of Intangibles, Special Charges and Other Operating Expense.

| | Fiscal Year | | | Change | |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2016 over 2015 | 2015 over 2014 |
| Interest expense | \$88,757 | \$27,030 | \$34,784 | \$61,727 | \$(7,754) |
| Interest income | (21,221) | (8,625) | (12,173) | (12,596) | 3,548 |
| Other, net | 3,655 | 2,322 | 528 | 1,333 | 1,794 |
| Total nonoperating expense | \$71,191 | \$20,727 | \$23,139 | \$50,464 | \$(2,412) |

The increase in nonoperating expense in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 was primarily the result of an increase in interest expense as a result of the issuance of \$850.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.9% senior unsecured notes due December 15, 2025 (the 2025 Notes) and \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.3% senior unsecured notes due December 15, 2045 (the 2045 Notes) in fiscal 2016, and as a result of fees related to financing commitments entered into in anticipation of the proposed acquisition of Linear. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in interest expense as a result of the redemption of the \$375.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.0% senior unsecured notes (the 2016 Notes) in fiscal 2016. See Note 16, Debt, of the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information on the issuance of the 2025 Notes and the 2045 Notes and redemption of the 2016 Notes. The increase in nonoperating expense as a result of the increase in interest expense in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 was partially offset by an increase in interest income due to higher interest rates earned on our investments and the investment of higher cash balances in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015.

The decrease in nonoperating expense in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 was primarily the result of the repayment of the 90-day term loan facility used to fund the Hittite Acquisition in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, partially offset by a decrease in interest income primarily as a result of lower cash balances throughout fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014.

Provision for Income Taxes

| | Fiscal Year | | | Change | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2016 over 2015 | 2015 over 2014 | 2016 over 2015 | 2015 over 2014 |
| | | | | \$ Change | % Change | \$ Change | % Change |
| Provision for Income Taxes | \$95,257 | \$113,236 | \$100,025 | \$(17,979) | (16)% | \$13,211 | 13 % |
| Effective Income Tax Rate | 10.0 | % 14.0 | % 13.7 | % | | | |

Our effective tax rate reflects the applicable tax rate in effect in the various tax jurisdictions around the world where our income is earned.

The tax rate for all periods presented was below the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 35%, primarily due to lower statutory tax rates applicable to our operations in the foreign jurisdictions in which we earn income. Non-U.S. jurisdictions accounted for approximately 78% of our total revenues for the fiscal 2016, resulting in a material portion of our pretax income being earned and taxed outside the U.S., primarily in Bermuda and Ireland, at rates ranging from

0% to 35%. The impact on our provision for income taxes of income earned in foreign jurisdictions being taxed at rates different than the U.S. statutory rate was a benefit of approximately \$264.3 million and a foreign effective tax rate of approximately 6.1% in fiscal 2016 compared to a benefit of approximately \$198.1 million and a foreign effective tax rate of approximately 10.6% fiscal 2015. A reduction in the ratio of domestic taxable income to worldwide taxable income effectively lowers the overall tax rate, due to the fact that the tax rates in the majority of foreign jurisdictions where we earn income are significantly lower than the U.S.

statutory rate. In addition, our effective income tax rate can be impacted each year by discrete factors or events. Our effective tax rate for fiscal 2016 included a tax benefit of \$7.5 million from the reinstatement of the U.S. federal research and development tax credit in December 2015 retroactive to January 1, 2015. Our effective tax rate for fiscal 2015 was reduced as a result of \$13.0 million recorded from the reversal of certain prior period tax liabilities, a tax benefit of \$7.0 million from the reinstatement of the U.S. federal research and development tax credit in December 2014 retroactive to January 1, 2014 and a tax benefit of \$3.8 million as a result of an acquisition accounting adjustment. In addition our effective tax rate for fiscal 2015 included \$2.0 million of discrete tax expense items associated with the U.S. provision to return adjustments.

Non-U.S. jurisdictions accounted for approximately 78% of our total revenues for fiscal 2015, resulting in a material portion of our pretax income being earned and taxed outside the U.S., primarily in Bermuda and Ireland, at rates ranging from 0% to 35%. The impact on our provision for income taxes of income earned in foreign jurisdictions being taxed at rates different than the U.S. statutory rate was a benefit of approximately \$198.1 million and a foreign effective tax rate of approximately 10.6% in fiscal 2015, compared to a benefit of approximately \$179.3 million and a foreign effective tax rate of approximately 7.7% in fiscal 2014. A reduction in the ratio of domestic taxable income to worldwide taxable income effectively lowers the overall tax rate, due to the fact that the tax rates in the majority of foreign jurisdictions where we earn income are significantly lower than the U.S. statutory rate. In addition, our effective income tax rate can be impacted each year by discrete factors or events. Our effective tax rate for fiscal 2015 was reduced as a result of \$13.0 million recorded from the reversal of certain prior period tax liabilities, a tax benefit of \$7.0 million from the reinstatement of the U.S. federal research and development tax credit in December 2014 retroactive to January 1, 2014 and a tax benefit of \$3.8 million as a result of an acquisition accounting adjustment. In addition our effective tax rate for fiscal 2015 included \$2.0 million of discrete tax expense items associated with the U.S. provision to return adjustments. Our effective tax rate for fiscal 2014 was not significantly impacted by discrete items.

Net Income

| | Fiscal Year | | | Change | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2016 over 2015 | 2015 over 2014 | | |
| | | | | \$ Change | % Change | \$ Change | % Change |
| Net Income | \$861,664 | \$696,878 | \$629,320 | \$164,786 | 24 % | \$67,558 | 11 % |
| Net Income, as a % of Revenue | 25.2 % | 20.3 % | 22.0 % | | | | |
| Diluted EPS | \$2.76 | \$2.20 | \$1.98 | \$0.56 | 25 % | \$0.22 | 11 % |

The increase in net income in fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 was primarily a result of the \$197.3 million increase in operating income and the \$18.0 million decrease in provision for income taxes, partially offset by the \$50.5 million increase in nonoperating expense.

The increase in net income in fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 was primarily a result of the \$78.4 million increase in operating income, partially offset by the \$13.2 million increase in provision for income taxes.

The impact of inflation and foreign currency exchange rate movement on our results of operations during the past three fiscal years has not been significant.

Acquisitions

On July 22, 2014, we completed our acquisition of Hittite, a company that designed and developed high performance integrated circuits, modules, subsystems and instrumentation for radio frequency, microwave and millimeterwave applications. The total consideration paid to acquire Hittite was approximately \$2.4 billion, financed through a combination of existing cash on hand and a 90-day term loan facility of \$2.0 billion. We recognized assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition, resulting in the recognition of \$1.4 billion of goodwill and \$666.4 million of intangible assets, including \$0.9 million of in-process research and development intangible assets. We recognized approximately \$50.9 million of transaction-related costs, including legal, accounting, severance, debt financing, interest and other related fees of which approximately \$9.7 million were expensed in fiscal 2015 and \$41.2 million in fiscal 2014. These costs are included in the consolidated statements of income in operating expenses within SMG&A expenses as well as non-operating expenses. The Hittite Acquisition

resulted in the creation of a new operating segment. We continue to operate and track our results in one reportable segment based on the aggregation of seven operating segments.

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information presents our combined results of operations after giving effect to the Hittite Acquisition and assumes that the Hittite Acquisition, which closed on July 22, 2014, was completed

on November 4, 2012 (the first day of the Company's 2013 fiscal year). The pro forma consolidated financial information has been calculated after applying our accounting policies and includes adjustments for amortization expense of acquired intangible assets, transaction-related costs, increase in cost of sales for inventory acquired and depreciation of property, plant and equipment, and interest expense for the debt incurred to fund the Hittite Acquisition, together with the consequential tax effects. These pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of our operating results that would have been achieved had the Hittite Acquisition actually taken place on November 4, 2012. In addition, these results are not intended to be a projection of future results and do not reflect events that may occur after the Hittite Acquisition, including but not limited to revenue enhancements, cost savings or operating synergies that the combined Company may achieve as a result of the Hittite Acquisition.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (thousands, except per share data) | November 1, 2014 |
| Revenue | \$3,075,468 |
| Net income | \$778,049 |
| Basic net income per common share | \$2.48 |
| Diluted net income per common share | \$2.44 |

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At October 29, 2016, our principal source of liquidity was \$4.1 billion of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, of which approximately \$725.8 million was held in the United States. The balance of our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments was held outside the United States in various foreign subsidiaries. As we intend to reinvest substantially all of our foreign earnings indefinitely, the majority of cash held outside the United States is not available to meet certain aspects of our cash requirements in the United States, including cash dividends, principal and interest payments, and common stock repurchases. If these funds are needed for U.S. operations or can no longer be indefinitely reinvested outside the United States, we would be required to accrue and pay U.S. taxes to repatriate these funds and such amounts could be material. Our cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of acquisition, including money market funds, and our short-term investments consist primarily of corporate obligations, such as commercial paper and floating rate notes, bonds and bank time deposits. We maintain these balances with high credit quality counterparties, continually monitor the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer and diversify our investments in order to minimize our credit risk.

In connection with our proposed acquisition of Linear, in fiscal 2016 we obtained bridge financing commitments and entered into a term loan facility consisting of a 3-year unsecured term loan facility in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion and a 5-year unsecured term loan facility in the principal amount of \$2.5 billion. We expect to finance the proposed acquisition using both short- and long-term indebtedness totaling approximately \$11.6 billion. In addition, in fiscal 2016 we amended and restated our existing revolving credit facility to allow for the increase in the amount of commitments to \$1.0 billion from \$750.0 million, subject to closing the acquisition of Linear and the satisfaction of certain other conditions. During the period prior to closing, we expect to incur fees and expenses related to the financing arrangements and the acquisition. See Note 16, Debt, of the Notes to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information.

We believe that our existing sources of liquidity and cash expected to be generated from future operations, together with existing and anticipated available long-term financing, will be sufficient to fund operations, capital expenditures, research and development efforts and dividend payments (if any) in the immediate future and for at least the next twelve months.

| | Fiscal Year | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | |
| Net Cash Provided by Operations | \$1,280,895 | \$907,798 | \$871,602 | |
| Net Cash Provided by Operations as a % of Revenue | 37.4 | % 26.4 | % 30.4 | % |

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Net Cash Used for Investing Activities \$(1,218,270) \$(17,125) \$(114,751)

Net Used for Financing Activities \$(22,917) \$(571,603) \$(576,610)

At October 29, 2016, cash and cash equivalents totaled \$921.1 million. The following changes contributed to the net increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$36.8 million in fiscal 2016.

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities is net income adjusted for certain non-cash items and changes in assets and liabilities.

The increase in cash provided by operating activities during fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 was primarily due to changes in working capital and higher net income adjusted for non-cash items. Changes in working capital included a decrease in inventory and an increase in accounts receivable more fully described below under the heading Working Capital.

Investing Activities

Investing cash flows consist primarily of capital expenditures, investment purchases, maturities and sales of available-for-sale securities, as well as cash used for acquisitions.

The increase in cash used for investing activities during fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 was primarily due to an increase in the net purchases of available-for-sale securities and an increase in payments for acquisitions, partially offset by a decrease in property, plant and equipment additions.

Financing Activities

Financing cash flows consist primarily of payments of dividends to stockholders, repurchases of common stock, issuance and repayment of long-term debt, and proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock pursuant to employee equity incentive plans.

The decrease in cash used for financing activities during fiscal 2016 as compared to fiscal 2015 was primarily due to net proceeds of \$1.2 billion received from the issuance of the 2025 Notes and 2045 Notes, partially offset by \$378.2 million of payments for the redemption of our 2016 Notes, an increase in stock repurchases of \$143.1 million, a decrease in proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock pursuant to employee equity incentive plans of \$61.1 million, payments of \$33.4 million related to derivative instruments, payments of \$26.6 million in deferred financing fees related to the proposed acquisition of Linear and an increase in dividend payments to shareholders of \$22.1 million.

Working Capital

| | Fiscal Year | | \$ Change | % Change |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|----------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | | |
| Accounts Receivable | \$477,609 | \$466,527 | \$11,082 | 2 % |
| Days Sales Outstanding* | 50 | 46 | | |
| Inventory | \$376,555 | \$412,314 | \$(35,759) | (9) % |
| Days Cost of Sales in Inventory* | 121 | 121 | | |

* We use the average of the current year and prior year ending net accounts receivable and ending inventory balance in our calculation of days sales outstanding and days cost of sales in inventory, respectively

The increase in accounts receivable was primarily the result of higher product shipments in the final month of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016 as compared to the final month of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015. Days sales outstanding increased primarily as a result of an increase in average accounts receivable of 9% over the prior year. Inventory as of October 29, 2016 decreased as compared to the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 primarily as a result of our efforts to balance manufacturing production, demand and inventory levels. Our inventory levels are impacted by our need to support forecasted sales demand and variations between those forecasts and actual demand. Current liabilities decreased to \$782.9 million at October 29, 2016 from \$1.1 billion recorded at the end of fiscal 2015. The decrease was primarily the result of the redemption of the 2016 Notes in the first quarter of fiscal 2016, partially offset by

an increase in deferred income on shipments to distributors as more fully described below.

As of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, we had gross deferred revenue of \$432.3 million and \$379.9 million, respectively, and gross deferred cost of sales of \$80.8 million and \$79.8 million, respectively. Deferred income on shipments to distributors increased in fiscal 2016 primarily as a result of higher demand for products sold into the channel. Sales to distributors are made under agreements that allow distributors to receive price-adjustment credits and to return qualifying products for credit, as determined by us, in order to reduce the amounts of slow-moving, discontinued or obsolete product from

their inventory. Given the uncertainties associated with the levels of price-adjustment credits to be granted to distributors, the sales price to the distributors is not fixed or determinable until the distributors resell the products to their customers. Therefore, we defer revenue recognition from sales to distributors until the distributors have sold the products to their customers. The amount of price-adjustments is dependent on future overall market conditions, and therefore the levels of these adjustments could fluctuate significantly from period to period. To the extent that we experience a significant increase in the amount of credits we issue to our distributors, there could be a material impact on the ultimate revenue and gross margin recognized relating to these transactions.

Debt

As of October 29, 2016, we had \$1,732.2 million of carrying value outstanding on our debt. The difference in the carrying value of the debt and the principal amount of the debt is due to the unamortized discount and issuance fees on these instruments that will accrete to the face value of the debt over the term of the debt. Our debt obligations consist of the following:

\$500.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 2.875% Senior Unsecured Notes (2023 Notes)

On June 3, 2013, we issued the 2023 Notes with semi-annual fixed interest payments due on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing December 1, 2013.

\$850.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 3.9% Senior Unsecured Notes (2025 Notes) and \$400.0 Million Aggregate Principal Amount of 5.3% Senior Unsecured Notes (2045 Notes)

On December 14, 2015, we issued the 2025 Notes and the 2045 Notes with semi-annual fixed interest payments due on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing June 15, 2016.

The indentures governing the 2023 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2045 Notes contain covenants that may limit our ability to: incur, create, assume or guarantee any debt for borrowed money secured by a lien upon a principal property; enter into sale and lease-back transactions with respect to a principal property; and consolidate with or merge into, or transfer or lease all or substantially all of our assets to, any other party. As of October 29, 2016, we were compliant with these covenants. See Note 16, Debt, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information on our outstanding debt.

Revolving Credit Facility

On July 10, 2015, we amended and restated our existing senior unsecured revolving credit facility with certain institutional lenders (the Credit Agreement) dated as of December 19, 2012. On September 23, 2016, we subsequently amended and restated the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement expires on July 10, 2020 and provides that the Company may borrow up to \$750.0 million. Subject to closing the acquisition of Linear and the satisfaction of certain other conditions, the aggregate amount of commitments under the facility will increase to \$1.0 billion from \$750.0 million and the maximum covenant level will be temporally revised. To date, we have not borrowed under this credit facility, but we may borrow in the future and use the proceeds for repayment of existing indebtedness, stock repurchases, acquisitions, capital expenditures, working capital and other lawful corporate purposes. The terms of the facility impose restrictions on our ability to undertake certain transactions, to create certain liens on assets and to incur certain subsidiary indebtedness. In addition, the Credit Agreement contains a consolidated leverage ratio covenant of total consolidated funded debt to consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) of not greater than 3.0 to 1.0. As of October 29, 2016, we were compliant with these covenants. See Note 15, Revolving Credit Facility, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information on our revolving credit facility.

Stock Repurchase Program

Our common stock repurchase program has been in place since August 2004. In the aggregate, our Board of Directors has authorized us to repurchase \$6.2 billion of our common stock under the program. Under the program, we may repurchase outstanding shares of our common stock from time to time in the open market and through privately negotiated transactions. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of our Board of Directors, the repurchase program will expire when we have repurchased all shares authorized under the program. As of October 29, 2016, we had

repurchased a total of approximately 147.0 million shares of our common stock for approximately \$5.4 billion under this program. As of October 29, 2016, an additional \$792.5 million worth of shares remains available for repurchase under the current authorized program. The repurchased shares are held as authorized but unissued shares of common stock. We also from time to time repurchase shares in settlement of employee minimum tax withholding obligations due upon the vesting of restricted stock units. As a result of our proposed acquisition of Linear, we have temporarily suspended our share repurchase program. While we do not plan to resume share repurchases in the near term, we expect to continue repurchasing our common stock over the long-term.

Capital Expenditures

Net additions to property, plant and equipment were \$127.4 million in fiscal 2016 and were funded with a combination of cash on hand and cash generated from operations. We expect capital expenditures for fiscal 2017 to be in the range of \$125.0 million to \$145.0 million. These capital expenditures will be funded with a combination of cash on hand and cash generated from operations.

Dividends

On November 21, 2016, our Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.42 per outstanding share of common stock. The dividend will be paid on December 13, 2016 to all shareholders of record at the close of business on December 2, 2016 and is expected to total approximately \$129.4 million. We currently expect quarterly dividends to continue at \$0.42 per share, although they remain subject to determination and declaration by our Board of Directors. The payment of future dividends, if any, will be based on several factors, including our financial performance, outlook and liquidity.

Contractual Obligations

The table below summarizes our contractual obligations and the amounts we owe under these contracts in specified periods as of October 29, 2016:

| (thousands) | Total | Payment due by period | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| | | Less than 1 Year | 1-3 Years | 3-5 Years | More than 5 Years |
| Contractual obligations: | | | | | |
| Operating leases (a) | \$82,625 | \$34,328 | \$33,431 | \$11,472 | \$3,394 |
| Bridge financing obligations (b) | 7,162 | 7,162 | — | — | — |
| Debt obligations | 1,750,000 | — | — | — | 1,750,000 |
| Interest payments associated with debt obligations | 1,040,950 | 68,725 | 137,450 | 137,450 | 697,325 |
| Deferred compensation plan (c) | 26,916 | 764 | — | — | 26,152 |
| Pension funding (d) | 5,187 | 5,187 | — | — | — |
| Total | \$2,912,840 | \$116,166 | \$170,881 | \$148,922 | \$2,476,871 |

(a) Certain of our operating lease obligations include escalation clauses. These escalating payment requirements are reflected in the table.

This payment reflects the amount of commitment and structuring fees related to bridge financing commitments, due upon the closing or termination of the proposed acquisition of Linear. The timing of due date of the payment is

(b) estimated based upon the estimated closing of date of the acquisition. See Note 16, Debt, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information on the bridge financing commitments.

These payments relate to obligations under our deferred compensation plan. The deferred compensation plan allows certain members of management and other highly-compensated employees and non-employee directors to defer receipt of all or any portion of their compensation. The amount in the “More than 5 Years” column of the table

(c) represents the remaining total balance under the deferred compensation plan to be paid to participants who have not terminated employment. Since we cannot reasonably estimate the timing of withdrawals for participants who have not yet terminated employment, we have included the future obligation to these participants in the “More than 5 Years” column of the table.

Our funding policy for our foreign defined benefit plans is consistent with the local requirements of each country.

The payment obligations in the table are estimates of our expected contributions to these plans for fiscal year 2017.

(d) The actual future payments may differ from the amounts presented in the table and reasonable estimates of payments beyond one year are not practical because of potential future changes in variables, such as plan asset performance, interest rates and the rate of increase in compensation levels.

Certain of our acquisitions involve the potential payment of contingent consideration. The table above does not reflect any such obligations, which could be up to \$8.5 million, as the timing and amounts are uncertain.

The table above does not reflect future obligations related to the long-term financing we have not yet incurred but expect to incur in connection with our proposed acquisition of Linear, as these obligations will be contingent upon the closing of the acquisition. These obligations consist of the expected issuance of approximately \$11.6 billion in both short- and long-term

indebtedness, plus the interest expense associated with them. See Note 16, Debt, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information on the financing commitments.

As of October 29, 2016, our total liabilities associated with uncertain tax positions was \$81.7 million, which are included in "Other non-current liabilities" in our consolidated balance sheet contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Due to the complexity associated with our deferred taxes and tax uncertainties, we cannot make a reasonably reliable estimate of the period in which we expect to settle the non-current liabilities associated with these deferred taxes and uncertain tax positions. Therefore, we have not included these deferred taxes and uncertain tax positions in the above contractual obligations table.

The expected timing of payments and the amounts of the obligations discussed above are estimated based on current information available as of October 29, 2016.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

As of October 29, 2016, we had no off-balance sheet financing arrangements.

New Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and are adopted by us as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, management believes that the impact of recently issued standards will not have a material impact on our future financial condition and results of operations. See Note 2t, New Accounting Pronouncements, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a description of recently issued and adopted accounting pronouncements, including the dates of adoption and impact on our historical financial condition and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09), which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Additionally, the guidance requires improved disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The FASB has issued several amendments and updates to the new revenue standard, including guidance related to when an entity should recognize revenue gross as a principal or net as an agent and how an entity should identify performance obligations. As amended, ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017, which is our first quarter of fiscal 2019. Early adoption is permitted for all entities only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. As described in Note 2n, Revenue Recognition, of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we defer revenue and the related cost of sales on shipments to distributors until the distributors resell the products to their customers. Upon adoption of ASU 2014-09, we will no longer be permitted to defer revenue until sale by the distributor to the end customer, but rather, will be required to estimate the effects of returns and allowances provided to distributors and record revenue at the time of sale to the distributor. We are continuing to evaluate the future impact and method of adoption of ASU 2014-09 and related amendments on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We are considering early adoption of the new standard using the modified retrospective method in fiscal 2018. Our ability to early adopt the standard is dependent on system readiness and the completion of the analysis necessary to meet the requirements under ASU 2014-09.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations is based upon the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience, knowledge of current conditions and beliefs of what could occur in the future based on

available information. We consider the following accounting policies to be both those most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and those that require the most subjective judgment. If actual results differ significantly from management's estimates and projections, there could be a material effect on our financial statements. We also have other policies that we consider key accounting policies, such as our policy for revenue recognition, including the deferral of revenue on sales to distributors until the products are sold to the end user; however, the application of these policies does not require us to make significant estimates or judgments that are difficult or subjective.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from product sales to customers is generally recognized when title passes, which is upon shipment in the U.S. and for certain foreign countries. Revenue from product sales to other foreign countries is subsequent to product shipment. Title for these shipments to these other foreign countries ordinarily passes within a week of shipment. Accordingly, we defer the revenue recognized relating to these other foreign countries until title has passed. For multiple element arrangements, we allocate arrangement consideration among the elements based on the relative fair values of those elements as determined using vendor-specific objective evidence or third-party evidence. We use our best estimate of selling price to allocate arrangement consideration between the deliverables in cases where neither vendor-specific objective evidence nor third-party evidence is available. A reserve for sales returns and allowances for customers is recorded based on historical experience or specific identification of an event necessitating a reserve. Revenue from contracts with the United States government, government prime contractors and some commercial customers is generally recorded on a percentage of completion basis, using either units delivered or costs incurred as the measurement basis for progress toward completion. The output measure is used to measure results directly and is generally the best measure of progress toward completion in circumstances in which a reliable measure of output can be established. Estimated revenue in excess of amounts billed is reported as unbilled receivables. Contract accounting requires judgment in estimating costs and assumptions related to technical issues and delivery schedule. Contract costs include material, subcontract costs, labor and an allocation of indirect costs. The estimation of costs at completion of a contract is subject to numerous variables involving contract costs and estimates as to the length of time to complete the contract. Changes in contract performance, estimated gross margin, including the impact of final contract settlements, and estimated losses are recognized in the period in which the changes or losses are determined. In all regions of the world, we defer revenue and the related cost of sales on shipments to distributors until the distributors resell the products to their customers. As a result, our revenue fully reflects end customer purchases and is not impacted by distributor inventory levels. Sales to distributors are made under agreements that allow distributors to receive price-adjustment credits and to return qualifying products for credit, as determined by us, in order to reduce the amounts of slow-moving, discontinued or obsolete product from their inventory. These agreements limit such returns to a certain percentage of the value of our shipments to that distributor during the prior quarter. In addition, distributors are allowed to return unsold products if we terminate the relationship with the distributor. Given the uncertainties associated with the levels of price-adjustment credits to be granted to distributors, the sales price to the distributor is not fixed or determinable until the distributor resells the products to their customers. Therefore, we defer revenue recognition from sales to distributors until the distributors have sold the products to their customers.

Inventory Valuation

We value inventories at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. Because of the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, changes in inventory levels, obsolescence of technology, and product life cycles, we write down inventories to net realizable value. We employ a variety of methodologies to determine the net realizable value of inventory. While a portion of the calculation is determined via reference to the age of inventory and lower of cost or market calculations, an element of the calculation is subject to significant judgments made by us about future demand for our inventory. If actual demand for our products is less than our estimates, additional adjustments to existing inventories may need to be recorded in future periods. To date, our actual results have not been materially different than our estimates, and we do not expect them to be materially different in the future.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts, when appropriate, for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, our actual losses may exceed our estimates, and additional allowances would be required. To date, our actual results have not been materially different than our estimates, and we do not expect them to be materially different in the future.

Long-Lived Assets

We review property, plant, and equipment and finite lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is determined by comparison of their carrying value to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows that the assets are expected to generate over their remaining estimated lives. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the

impairment to be recognized in earnings equals the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds their fair value determined by either a quoted market price, if any, or a value determined by utilizing a discounted cash flow technique. Although we have recognized no material impairment adjustments related to our property, plant, and equipment and identified intangible assets during the past three fiscal years,

except those made in conjunction with restructuring actions, deterioration in our business in the future could lead to such impairment adjustments in future periods. Evaluation of impairment of long-lived assets requires estimates of future operating results that are used in the preparation of the expected future undiscounted cash flows. Actual future operating results and the remaining economic lives of our long-lived assets could differ from the estimates used in assessing the recoverability of these assets. These differences could result in impairment charges, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. In addition, in certain instances, assets may not be impaired but their estimated useful lives may have decreased. In these situations, we amortize the remaining net book values over the revised useful lives. We review indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually, on the first day of the fourth quarter (on or about August 1) or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. We perform a qualitative assessment on our indefinite-lived intangible assets to determine whether it is more likely-than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. If it is determined that the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than the carrying value, we would compare the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying amount and recognize an impairment equal to any amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value.

Goodwill

Goodwill is subject to annual impairment tests or more frequently if indicators of potential impairment exist and suggest that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable from estimated discounted future cash flows. We test goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level (operating segment or one level below an operating segment) on an annual basis in the fourth quarter (on or about August 1) or more frequently if we believe indicators of impairment exist. For our latest annual impairment assessment that occurred as of July 31, 2016, we identified our reporting units to be our seven operating segments. The performance of the test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing the fair values of the applicable reporting units with their aggregate carrying values, including goodwill. We determine the fair value of our reporting units using a weighting of the income and market approaches. Under the income approach, we use a discounted cash flow methodology which requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to forecasted revenues, gross profit margins, operating income margins, working capital cash flow, perpetual growth rates, and long-term discount rates, among others. For the market approach, we use the guideline public company method. Under this method we utilize information from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting units, to create valuation multiples that are applied to the operating performance of the reporting unit being tested, in order to obtain their respective fair values. In order to assess the reasonableness of the calculated reporting unit fair values, we reconcile the aggregate fair values of our reporting units determined, as described above, to its current market capitalization, allowing for a reasonable control premium. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit, calculated using the above approaches, exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, we perform the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of impairment loss. The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of the affected reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying value of that reporting unit's goodwill.

Business Combinations

Under the acquisition method of accounting, we recognize tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. We record the excess of the fair value of the purchase consideration over the value of the net assets acquired as goodwill. The accounting for business combinations requires us to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets and the fair value of contingent payment obligations. Critical estimates in valuing purchased technology, customer lists and other identifiable intangible assets include future cash flows that we expect to generate from the acquired assets. If the subsequent actual results and updated projections of the underlying business activity change compared with the assumptions and projections used to develop these values, we could experience impairment charges which could be material. In addition, we have estimated the economic lives of certain acquired assets and these lives are used to calculate depreciation and amortization expense. If our estimates of the economic lives change, depreciation or amortization expenses could be accelerated or slowed.

We record contingent consideration resulting from a business combination at its fair value on the acquisition date. We generally determine the fair value of the contingent consideration using the income approach methodology of

valuation. Each reporting period thereafter, we revalue these obligations and record increases or decreases in their fair value as an adjustment to operating expenses within the consolidated statement of income. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration can result from changes in assumed discount periods and rates, and from changes pertaining to the achievement of the defined milestones. Significant judgment is employed in determining the appropriateness of these assumptions as of the acquisition date and for each subsequent period. Accordingly, future business and economic conditions, as well as changes in any of the assumptions described above, can materially impact the amount of contingent consideration expense we record in any given period.

Accounting for Income Taxes

We must make certain estimates and judgments in determining income tax expense for financial statement purposes. These estimates and judgments occur in the calculation of tax credits, benefits, and deductions, and in the calculation of certain tax assets and liabilities, which arise from differences in the timing of the recognition of revenue and expense for tax and financial statement purposes, as well as the interest and penalties relating to these uncertain tax positions. We assessed the likelihood of the realization of deferred tax assets and concluded that a valuation allowance is needed to reserve the amount of the deferred tax assets that may not be realized due to the uncertainty of the timing and amount of the realization of certain state credit carryovers. In reaching our conclusion, we evaluated certain relevant criteria including the existence of deferred tax liabilities that can be used to realize deferred tax assets, the taxable income in prior carryback years in the impacted state jurisdictions that can be used to absorb net operating losses and taxable income in future years. Our judgments regarding future profitability may change due to future market conditions, changes in U.S. or international tax laws and other factors. These changes, if any, may require material adjustments to these deferred tax assets, resulting in a reduction in net income or an increase in net loss in the period when such determinations are made, which in turn, may result in an increase or decrease to our tax provision in a subsequent period.

We account for uncertain tax positions by determining if it is “more likely than not” that a tax position will be sustained by the appropriate taxing authorities prior to recording any benefit in the financial statements. An uncertain income tax position is not recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained. For those tax positions where it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will be sustained, we have recorded the largest amount of tax benefit with a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. For those income tax positions where it is not more likely than not that a tax benefit will be sustained, no tax benefit has been recognized in the financial statements. We reevaluate these uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis. This evaluation is based on factors including, but not limited to, changes in known facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, effectively settled issues under audit, and new audit activity. A change in these factors would result in the recognition of a tax benefit or an additional charge to the tax provision.

In the ordinary course of global business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain. Some of these uncertainties arise as a consequence of cost reimbursement and royalty arrangements among related entities. Although we believe our estimates are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different than that which is reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. In the event our assumptions are incorrect, the differences could have a material impact on our income tax provision and operating results in the period in which such determination is made. In addition to the factors described above, our current and expected effective tax rate is based on then-current tax law. Significant changes during the year in enacted tax law could affect these estimates.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense associated with stock options and related awards is recognized in the consolidated statements of income. Determining the amount of stock-based compensation to be recorded requires us to develop estimates to be used in calculating the grant-date fair value of stock options and market-based restricted stock units. We calculate the grant-date fair values of stock options using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The use of valuation models requires us to make estimates of key assumptions such as expected option term and stock price volatility to determine the fair value of a stock option. The estimate of these key assumptions is based on historical information and judgment regarding market factors and trends. As it relates to our market-based restricted stock units, we utilize the Monte Carlo simulation valuation model to value these awards. The Monte Carlo simulation model utilizes multiple input variables that determine the probability of satisfying the performance conditions stipulated in the award grant and calculates the fair market value for the market-based restricted stock units granted. The Monte Carlo simulation model also uses stock price volatility and other variables to estimate the probability of satisfying the performance conditions, including the possibility that the market condition may not be satisfied, and the resulting fair value of the award. We recognize the expense related to these on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, which is generally five years for stock options and three years for restricted stock units. See Note 3, Stock-Based Compensation and Shareholders' Equity, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this

Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information related to stock based compensation.

Contingencies

From time to time, in the ordinary course of business, various claims, charges and litigation are asserted or commenced against us arising from, or related to, contractual matters, patents, trademarks, personal injury, environmental matters, product liability, insurance coverage and personnel and employment disputes. We periodically assess each matter to determine if a contingent liability should be recorded. In making this determination, we may, depending on the nature of the matter, consult with internal and external legal counsel and technical experts. Based on the information we obtain, combined with our judgment regarding all the facts and circumstances of each matter, we determine whether it is probable that a contingent loss

may be incurred and whether the amount of such loss can be reasonably estimated. If a loss is probable and reasonably estimable, we record a contingent loss. In determining the amount of a contingent loss, we consider advice received from experts in the specific matter, current status of legal proceedings, settlement negotiations that may be ongoing, prior case history and other factors. If the judgments and estimates made by us are incorrect, we may need to record additional contingent losses that could materially adversely impact our results of operations.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Exposure

Our interest income and expense are sensitive to changes in the general level of interest rates. In this regard, changes in interest rates affect the interest earned on our marketable securities and short term investments, as well as the fair value of our investments and debt.

Based on our marketable securities and short-term investments outstanding as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, our annual interest income would change by approximately \$41 million and \$27 million, respectively, for each 100 basis point increase in interest rates.

To provide a meaningful assessment of the interest rate risk associated with our investment portfolio, we performed a sensitivity analysis to determine the impact a change in interest rates would have on the value of our investment portfolio assuming a 100 basis point parallel shift in the yield curve. Based on investment positions as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in interest rates across all maturities would result in a \$7 million and \$5 million decline, respectively in the fair market value of the portfolio. Such losses would only be realized if we sold the investments prior to maturity.

As of October 29, 2016, we had \$1,750.0 million in principal amount of senior unsecured notes outstanding, which consisted of \$500 million of 2.875% senior unsecured notes due June 1, 2023 (the 2023 Notes), \$850 million of 3.9% senior unsecured notes due December 15, 2025 (the 2025 Notes) and \$400 million of 5.3% senior unsecured notes due December 15, 2045 (the 2045 Notes). As of October 29, 2016, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in market interest rates would reduce the fair value of our 2023 Notes, 2025 Notes and 2045 Notes outstanding by approximately \$29 million, \$66 million and \$58 million, respectively.

Foreign Currency Exposure

As more fully described in Note 2i in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we regularly hedge our non-U.S. dollar-based exposures by entering into forward foreign currency exchange contracts. The terms of these contracts are for periods matching the duration of the underlying exposure and generally range from one to twelve months. Currently, our largest foreign currency exposure is the Euro, primarily because our European operations have the highest proportion of our local currency denominated expenses. Relative to foreign currency exposures existing at October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, a 10% unfavorable movement in foreign currency exchange rates over the course of the year would result in approximately \$8 million of losses and \$8 million of gains, respectively, in changes in earnings or cash flows.

The market risk associated with our derivative instruments results from currency exchange rates that are expected to offset the market risk of the underlying transactions, assets and liabilities being hedged. The counterparties to the agreements relating to our foreign exchange instruments consist of a number of major international financial institutions with high credit ratings. Based on the credit ratings of our counterparties as of October 29, 2016, we do not believe that there is significant risk of nonperformance by them. While the contract or notional amounts of derivative financial instruments provide one measure of the volume of these transactions, they do not represent the amount of our exposure to credit risk. The amounts potentially subject to credit risk (arising from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts) are generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the counterparties' obligations under the contracts exceed our obligations to the counterparties.

The following table illustrates the effect that a 10% unfavorable or favorable movement in foreign currency exchange rates, relative to the U.S. dollar, would have on the fair value of our forward exchange contracts as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015:

| | October 29, 2016 | October 31, 2015 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Fair value of forward exchange contracts liability | \$ (5,231) | \$ (3,083) |
| Fair value of forward exchange contracts after a 10% unfavorable movement in foreign currency exchange rates asset | \$ 11,744 | \$ 13,595 |
| Fair value of forward exchange contracts after a 10% favorable movement in foreign currency exchange rates liability | \$ (23,277) | \$ (18,736) |

The calculation assumes that each exchange rate would change in the same direction relative to the U.S. dollar. In addition to the direct effects of changes in exchange rates, such changes typically affect the volume of sales or the foreign currency sales price as competitors' products become more or less attractive. Our sensitivity analysis of the effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates does not factor in a potential change in sales levels or local currency selling prices.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Analog Devices, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Analog Devices, Inc. as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 29, 2016. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(c). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Analog Devices, Inc. at October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 29, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Analog Devices, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of October 29, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated November 22, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Boston, Massachusetts
November 22, 2016

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Years ended October 29, 2016, October 31, 2015 and November 1, 2014

(thousands, except per share amounts)

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Revenue | | | |
| Revenue | \$3,421,409 | \$3,435,092 | \$2,864,773 |
| Costs and Expenses | | | |
| Cost of sales(1) | 1,194,236 | 1,175,830 | 1,034,585 |
| Gross margin | 2,227,173 | 2,259,262 | 1,830,188 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Research and development(1) | 653,816 | 637,459 | 559,686 |
| Selling, marketing, general and administrative(1) | 461,438 | 478,972 | 454,676 |
| Amortization of intangibles | 70,123 | 88,318 | 26,020 |
| Special charges | 13,684 | — | 37,322 |
| Other operating expense | — | 223,672 | — |
| | 1,199,061 | 1,428,421 | 1,077,704 |
| Operating income | 1,028,112 | 830,841 | 752,484 |
| Nonoperating (income) expenses: | | | |
| Interest expense | 88,757 | 27,030 | 34,784 |
| Interest income | (21,221) | (8,625) | (12,173) |
| Other, net | 3,655 | 2,322 | 528 |
| | 71,191 | 20,727 | 23,139 |
| Earnings | | | |
| Income before income taxes | 956,921 | 810,114 | 729,345 |
| Provision for income taxes | 95,257 | 113,236 | 100,025 |
| Net Income | \$861,664 | \$696,878 | \$629,320 |
| Shares used to compute earnings per share — Basic | 308,736 | 312,660 | 313,195 |
| Shares used to compute earnings per share — Diluted | 312,308 | 316,872 | 318,027 |
| Basic Earnings Per Share | \$2.79 | \$2.23 | \$2.01 |
| Diluted Earnings Per Share | \$2.76 | \$2.20 | \$1.98 |
| Dividends declared and paid per share | \$1.66 | \$1.57 | \$1.45 |
| (1) Includes stock-based compensation expense as follows: | | | |
| Cost of sales | \$7,808 | \$8,983 | \$7,069 |
| Research and development | \$27,039 | \$26,617 | \$20,707 |
| Selling, marketing, general and administrative | \$28,574 | \$33,319 | \$23,036 |

See accompanying Notes.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Years ended October 29, 2016, October 31, 2015 and November 1, 2014

| (thousands) | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Net Income | \$861,664 | \$696,878 | \$629,320 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment (net of taxes of \$1,175 in 2016, \$1,479 in 2015 and \$2,379 in 2014) | (6,006) | (12,925) | (5,615) |
| Change in unrecognized gains/losses on marketable securities: | | | |
| Change in fair value of available-for-sale securities classified as short-term investments (net of taxes of \$56 in 2016, \$55 in 2015 and \$186 in 2014) | 847 | (540) | (306) |
| Total change in unrealized gains/losses on marketable securities, net of tax | 847 | (540) | (306) |
| Change in unrecognized gains/losses on derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges: | | | |
| Changes in fair value of derivatives (net of taxes of \$903 in 2016, \$10,889 in 2015 and \$916 in 2014) | (4,629) | (28,798) | (9,350) |
| Adjustment for realized gain/loss reclassified into earnings (net of taxes of \$1,050 in 2016, \$1,064 in 2015 and \$148 in 2014) | 3,437 | 10,447 | 912 |
| Total change in derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax | (1,192) | (18,351) | (8,438) |
| Changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss — pension plans: | | | |
| Change in transition asset (net of taxes of \$3 in 2016, \$0 in 2015 and \$0 in 2014) | 17 | 19 | 22 |
| Change in actuarial loss/gain (net of taxes of \$3,297 in 2016, \$23,500 in 2015 and \$12,139 in 2014) | (16,730) | 153,953 | (74,049) |
| Change in prior service cost/income (net of taxes of \$47 in 2016, \$640 in 2015 and \$58 in 2014) | 101 | (4,481) | 406 |
| Total change in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income — pension plans, net of tax | (16,612) | 149,491 | (73,621) |
| Other comprehensive (loss) income | (22,963) | 117,675 | (87,980) |
| Comprehensive income | \$838,701 | \$814,553 | \$541,340 |

See accompanying Notes.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015

(thousands, except per share amounts)

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$921,132 | \$884,353 |
| Short-term investments | 3,134,661 | 2,144,575 |
| Accounts receivable less allowances of \$5,117 (\$2,081 in 2015) | 477,609 | 466,527 |
| Inventories(1) | 376,555 | 412,314 |
| Deferred tax assets | — | 129,241 |
| Prepaid income tax | 6,405 | 1,941 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 58,501 | 40,597 |
| Total current assets | 4,974,863 | 4,079,548 |
| Property, Plant and Equipment, at Cost | | |
| Land and buildings | 564,329 | 559,660 |
| Machinery and equipment | 1,994,115 | 1,932,727 |
| Office equipment | 58,785 | 54,099 |
| Leasehold improvements | 59,649 | 55,609 |
| | 2,676,878 | 2,602,095 |
| Less accumulated depreciation and amortization | 2,040,762 | 1,957,985 |
| Net property, plant and equipment | 636,116 | 644,110 |
| Other Assets | | |
| Deferred compensation plan investments | 26,152 | 23,753 |
| Other investments | 21,937 | 17,482 |
| Goodwill | 1,679,116 | 1,636,526 |
| Intangible assets, net | 549,368 | 583,517 |
| Deferred tax assets | 36,005 | 33,280 |
| Other assets | 46,721 | 40,561 |
| Total other assets | 2,359,299 | 2,335,119 |
| | \$7,970,278 | \$7,058,777 |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY | | |
| Current Liabilities | | |
| Accounts payable | \$171,439 | \$174,247 |
| Deferred income on shipments to distributors, net | 351,538 | 300,087 |
| Income taxes payable | 4,100 | 15,062 |
| Debt, current | — | 374,594 |
| Accrued liabilities | 255,857 | 249,595 |
| Total current liabilities | 782,934 | 1,113,585 |
| Non-current Liabilities | | |
| Long-term debt | 1,732,177 | 495,341 |
| Deferred income taxes | 109,931 | 227,376 |
| Deferred compensation plan liability | 26,152 | 23,753 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 153,466 | 125,763 |
| Total non-current liabilities | 2,021,726 | 872,233 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 12) | | |
| Shareholders' Equity | | |
| Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value, 471,934 shares authorized, none outstanding | — | — |
| | 51,363 | 52,011 |

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Common stock, \$0.16 2/3 par value, 1,200,000,000 shares authorized, 308,170,560 shares issued and outstanding (312,060,682 on October 31, 2015)

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital in excess of par value | 402,270 | 634,484 |
| Retained earnings | 4,785,799 | 4,437,315 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (73,814) | (50,851) |
| Total shareholders' equity | 5,165,618 | 5,072,959 |
| | \$7,970,278 | \$7,058,777 |

(1) Includes \$2,486 and \$2,923 related to stock-based compensation at October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, respectively.

See accompanying Notes.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years ended October 29, 2016, October 31, 2015 and November 1, 2014

| (thousands) | Common Stock | | Capital in | Retained | Accumulated |
|--|--------------|----------|------------------------|-------------|---|
| | Shares | Amount | Excess of Par Value | Earnings | Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income |
| BALANCE, NOVEMBER 2, 2013 | 311,045 | \$51,842 | \$711,879 | \$4,056,401 | \$ (80,546) |
| Activity in Fiscal 2014 | | | | | |
| Net Income — 2014 | | | | 629,320 | |
| Dividends declared and paid | | | | (454,225) | |
| Issuance of stock under stock plans and other | 7,400 | 1,234 | 198,880 | | |
| Tax benefit — equity based awards | | | 30,085 | | |
| Stock-based compensation expense | | | 50,812 | | |
| Replacement share-based awards issued in connection with acquisition | | | 6,541 | | |
| Other comprehensive loss | | | | | (87,980) |
| Common stock repurchased | (7,240) | (1,207) | (355,139) | | |
| BALANCE, NOVEMBER 1, 2014 | 311,205 | 51,869 | 643,058 | 4,231,496 | (168,526) |
| Activity in Fiscal 2015 | | | | | |
| Net Income — 2015 | | | | 696,878 | |
| Dividends declared and paid | | | | (491,059) | |
| Issuance of stock under stock plans and other | 4,927 | 822 | 121,809 | | |
| Tax benefit — equity based awards | | | 26,971 | | |
| Stock-based compensation expense | | | 68,919 | | |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | | 117,675 |
| Common stock repurchased | (4,071) | (680) | (226,273) | | |
| BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 2015 | 312,061 | 52,011 | 634,484 | 4,437,315 | (50,851) |
| Activity in Fiscal 2016 | | | | | |
| Net Income — 2016 | | | | 861,664 | |
| Dividends declared and paid | | | | (513,180) | |
| Issuance of stock under stock plans and other | 2,721 | 454 | 61,042 | | |
| Tax benefit — equity based awards | | | 12,282 | | |
| Stock-based compensation expense | | | 63,421 | | |
| Other comprehensive loss | | | | | (22,963) |
| Common stock repurchased | (6,611) | (1,102) | (368,959) | | |
| BALANCE, OCTOBER 29, 2016 | 308,171 | \$51,363 | \$402,270 | \$4,785,799 | \$ (73,814) |

See accompanying Notes.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended October 29, 2016, October 31, 2015 and November 1, 2014

| (thousands) | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operations | | | |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | | |
| Net income | \$ 861,664 | \$ 696,878 | \$ 629,320 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operations: | | | |
| Depreciation | 134,540 | 130,147 | 114,064 |
| Amortization of intangibles | 75,250 | 92,093 | 27,906 |
| Stock-based compensation expense | 63,421 | 68,919 | 50,812 |
| Loss on extinguishment of debt | 3,290 | — | — |
| Other non-cash activity | 24,570 | 6,974 | 4,423 |
| Excess tax benefit — equity based awards | (10,453) | (25,045) | (22,231) |
| Deferred income taxes | 8,124 | (52,214) | (77,711) |
| Change in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Accounts receivable | (9,392) | (71,198) | (36,460) |
| Inventories | 38,221 | (35,557) | 24,642 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | (5,618) | 2,861 | (5,354) |
| Deferred compensation plan investments | (2,399) | (2,643) | (3,746) |
| Prepaid income tax | (4,315) | 4,546 | 10,499 |
| Accounts payable, deferred income and accrued liabilities | 85,502 | 56,614 | 58,373 |
| Deferred compensation plan liability | 2,399 | 2,643 | 3,746 |
| Income taxes payable | 9,950 | 25,060 | 96,536 |
| Other liabilities | 6,141 | 7,720 | (3,217) |
| Total adjustments | 419,231 | 210,920 | 242,282 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 1,280,895 | 907,798 | 871,602 |
| Investing Activities | | | |
| Cash flows from investing: | | | |
| Purchases of short-term available-for-sale investments | (7,697,260) | (6,083,999) | (7,485,162) |
| Maturities of short-term available-for-sale investments | 6,375,361 | 4,984,980 | 7,318,877 |
| Sales of short-term available-for-sale investments | 332,716 | 1,251,194 | 2,187,389 |
| Additions to property, plant and equipment, net | (127,397) | (153,960) | (177,913) |
| Payments for acquisitions, net of cash acquired | (83,170) | (7,065) | (1,945,887) |
| Change in other assets | (18,520) | (8,275) | (12,055) |
| Net cash used for investing activities | (1,218,270) | (17,125) | (114,751) |
| Financing Activities | | | |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | | |
| Proceeds from debt | 1,235,331 | — | 1,995,398 |
| Early termination of debt | (378,156) | — | — |
| Payments of derivative instruments | (33,430) | — | — |
| Payments of deferred financing fees | (26,583) | — | — |
| Term loan repayments | — | — | (1,995,398) |
| Dividend payments to shareholders | (513,180) | (491,059) | (454,225) |
| Repurchase of common stock | (370,061) | (226,953) | (356,346) |
| Proceeds from employee stock plans | 61,496 | 122,631 | 200,114 |
| Contingent consideration payment | (1,409) | (1,767) | (3,576) |
| Change in other financing activities | (7,378) | 500 | 15,192 |
| Excess tax benefit — equity based awards | 10,453 | 25,045 | 22,231 |

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| | | | |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|
| Net cash used for financing activities | (22,917) | (571,603) | (576,610) |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | (2,929) | (3,950) | (3,097) |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 36,779 | 315,120 | 177,144 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 884,353 | 569,233 | 392,089 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | \$921,132 | \$884,353 | \$569,233 |
| See accompanying Notes. | | | |

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Years ended October 29, 2016, October 31, 2015 and November 1, 2014

(all tabular amounts in thousands except per share amounts)

1. Description of Business

Analog Devices, Inc. (Analog Devices or the Company) is a world leader in the design, manufacture and marketing of a broad portfolio of solutions that leverage high-performance analog, mixed-signal and digital signal processing technology, including integrated circuits (ICs), algorithms, software, and subsystems. Since the Company's inception in 1965, it has focused on solving its customers' toughest signal processing engineering challenges, playing a fundamental role in converting, conditioning, and processing real-world phenomena such as temperature, pressure, sound, light, speed, and motion into electrical signals to be used in a wide array of electronic devices. The Company combines sensors, data converters, amplifiers and linear products, radio frequency (RF) ICs, power management products, and signal processing products, into technology platforms that meet specific customer and market needs, leveraging its engineering investment across a broad base of markets and customers. As new generations of applications evolve, such as autonomous vehicles and the Internet of Things, new needs for Analog Devices' high-performance analog signal processing and digital signal processing (DSP) products and technology are emerging.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its subsidiaries. Upon consolidation, all intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated. Certain amounts reported in previous years have been reclassified to conform to the presentation for the fiscal year ended October 29, 2016 (fiscal 2016). As further discussed in Note 2t, New Accounting Pronouncements, the Company adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs (ASU 2015-03), in the first quarter of fiscal 2016. As shown in the table below, pursuant to the guidance in ASU 2015-03 the Company has reclassified unamortized debt issuance costs associated with its senior notes in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of October 31, 2015 as follows (in thousands):

| | October 31, 2015 as presented | Reclassifications | October 31, 2015 as adjusted |
|---|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| Other assets | \$43,962 | \$ (3,401) |) \$40,561 |
| Total other assets | \$2,338,520 | \$ (3,401) |) \$2,335,119 |
| Total assets | \$7,062,178 | \$ (3,401) |) \$7,058,777 |
| Current debt | \$374,839 | \$ (245) |) \$374,594 |
| Current liabilities | \$1,113,830 | \$ (245) |) \$1,113,585 |
| Long-term debt | \$498,497 | \$ (3,156) |) \$495,341 |
| Total non-current liabilities | \$875,389 | \$ (3,156) |) \$872,233 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders equity | \$7,062,178 | \$ (3,401) |) \$7,058,777 |

The Company's fiscal year is the 52-week or 53-week period ending on the Saturday closest to the last day in October. Fiscal 2016, the fiscal year ended October 31, 2015 (fiscal 2015) and the fiscal year ended November 1, 2014 (fiscal 2014) were 52-week periods.

On July 26, 2016, the Company entered into a definitive agreement (the Merger Agreement) to acquire Linear Technology Corporation (Linear), an independent manufacturer of high performance linear integrated circuits. The Company currently expects the transaction to be completed by the end of the Company's second quarter of fiscal 2017.

On July 22, 2014, the Company completed its acquisition of Hittite Microwave Corporation (Hittite), a company that designed and developed high performance integrated circuits, modules, subsystems and instrumentation for radio frequency, microwave and millimeterwave applications. The total consideration paid to acquire Hittite was approximately \$2.4 billion, financed through a combination of existing cash on hand and a 90-day term loan facility of \$2.0 billion. The acquisition of Hittite is referred to as the Hittite Acquisition. The Consolidated Financial Statements include the financial results of Hittite prospectively from July 22, 2014, the closing date of the Hittite Acquisition.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

See Note 6, Acquisitions, of these notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion related to the proposed acquisition of Linear and the acquisition of Hittite.

b. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents are highly liquid investments with insignificant interest rate risk and maturities of ninety days or less at the time of acquisition. Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments consist primarily of institutional money market funds, corporate obligations such as commercial paper and floating rate notes, bonds and bank time deposits.

The Company classifies its investments in readily marketable debt and equity securities as “held-to-maturity,” “available-for-sale” or “trading” at the time of purchase. There were no transfers between investment classifications in any of the fiscal years presented. Held-to-maturity securities, which are carried at amortized cost, include only those securities the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity. Securities such as bank time deposits, which by their nature are typically held to maturity, are classified as such. The Company’s other readily marketable cash equivalents and short-term investments are classified as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of related tax, reported in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income. Adjustments to the fair value of investments classified as available-for-sale are recorded as an increase or decrease in accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, unless the adjustment is considered an other-than-temporary impairment, in which case the adjustment is recorded as a charge in the statement of income. The Company’s deferred compensation plan investments are classified as trading. See Note 7, Deferred Compensation Plan Investments, of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on these investments. There were no cash equivalents or short-term investments classified as trading at October 29, 2016 or October 31, 2015.

The Company periodically evaluates its investments for impairment. There were no other-than-temporary impairments of short-term investments in any of the fiscal years presented.

Realized gains or losses on investments are determined based on the specific identification basis and are recognized in nonoperating (income) expense. There were no material net realized gains or losses from the sales of available-for-sale investments during any of the fiscal periods presented.

Gross unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities classified as short-term investments at October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015 were as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|--------|---------|
| Unrealized gains on securities classified as short-term investments | \$846 | \$233 |
| Unrealized losses on securities classified as short-term investments | (294) | (584) |
| Net unrealized gain (loss) on securities classified as short-term investments | \$552 | \$(351) |

As of October 29, 2016, the Company held 100 investment securities, 25 of which were in an unrealized loss position with gross unrealized losses of \$0.3 million and an aggregate fair value of \$729.6 million. As of October 31, 2015, the Company held 76 investment securities, 23 of which were in an unrealized loss position with gross unrealized losses of \$0.6 million and an aggregate fair value of \$823.4 million. These unrealized losses were primarily related to corporate obligations that earn lower interest rates than current market rates. None of these investments have been in a loss position for more than twelve months. As the Company does not intend to sell these investments and it is unlikely that the Company will be required to sell the investments before recovery of their amortized basis, which will be at maturity, the Company does not consider those investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015.

The components of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015 were as follows:

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents: | | |
| Cash | \$67,877 | \$72,638 |
| Available-for-sale | 693,255 | 807,935 |
| Held-to-maturity | 160,000 | 3,780 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | \$921,132 | \$884,353 |
| Short-term investments: | | |
| Available-for-sale | \$3,110,011 | \$2,144,575 |
| Held-to-maturity (less than one year to maturity) | 24,650 | — |
| Total short-term investments | \$3,134,661 | \$2,144,575 |

See Note 2j, Fair Value, of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the Company's cash equivalents and short-term investments.

c. Supplemental Cash Flow Statement Information

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Cash paid during the fiscal year for: | | | |
| Income taxes | \$77,918 | \$142,931 | \$73,067 |
| Interest | \$41,701 | \$25,625 | \$27,931 |

d. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. The valuation of inventory requires the Company to estimate obsolete or excess inventory as well as inventory that is not of saleable quality. The Company employs a variety of methodologies to determine the net realizable value of its inventory. While a portion of the calculation to record inventory at its net realizable value is based on the age of the inventory and lower of cost or market calculations, a key factor in estimating obsolete or excess inventory requires the Company to estimate the future demand for its products. If actual demand is less than the Company's estimates, impairment charges, which are recorded to cost of sales, may need to be recorded in future periods. Inventory in excess of saleable amounts is not valued, and the remaining inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market.

Inventories at October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015 were as follows:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Raw materials | \$20,263 | \$21,825 |
| Work in process | 232,196 | 261,520 |
| Finished goods | 124,096 | 128,969 |
| Total inventories | \$376,555 | \$412,314 |

e. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost, less allowances for depreciation. The straight-line method of depreciation is used for all classes of assets for financial statement purposes while both straight-line and accelerated methods are used for income tax purposes. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lesser of the term of the lease or the useful life of the asset. Repairs and maintenance charges are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is based on the following ranges of estimated useful lives:

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Buildings | Up to 25 years |
| Machinery & equipment | 3-8 years |
| Office equipment | 3-8 years |

Depreciation expense for property, plant and equipment was \$134.5 million, \$130.1 million and \$114.1 million in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

The Company reviews property, plant and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is determined by comparison of their carrying amount to the future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate over their remaining economic lives. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in earnings equals the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds their fair value determined by either a quoted market price, if any, or a value determined by utilizing a discounted cash flow technique. If such assets are not impaired, but their useful lives have decreased, the remaining net book value is depreciated over the revised useful life. We have not recorded any material impairment charges related to our property, plant and equipment in fiscal 2016, fiscal 2015 or fiscal 2014.

f. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment annually, as well as whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. The Company tests goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level (operating segment or one level below an operating segment) on an annual basis on the first day of the fourth quarter (on or about August 1) or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. For the Company's latest annual impairment assessment that occurred as of July 31, 2016, the Company identified its reporting units to be its seven operating segments. The performance of the test involves a two-step process. The first step of the quantitative impairment test involves comparing the fair values of the applicable reporting units with their aggregate carrying values, including goodwill. The Company determines the fair value of its reporting units using a weighting of the income and market approaches. Under the income approach, the Company uses a discounted cash flow methodology which requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to forecasted revenues, gross profit margins, operating income margins, working capital cash flow, perpetual growth rates, and long-term discount rates, among others. For the market approach, the Company uses the guideline public company method. Under this method the Company utilizes information from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting units, to create valuation multiples that are applied to the operating performance of the reporting unit being tested, in order to obtain their respective fair values. In order to assess the reasonableness of the calculated reporting unit fair values, the Company reconciles the aggregate fair values of its reporting units determined, as described above, to its current market capitalization, allowing for a reasonable control premium. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit, calculated using the above approaches, exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, the Company performs the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of impairment loss. The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of the affected reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying value of that reporting unit. There was no impairment of goodwill in any of the fiscal years presented. The Company's next annual impairment assessment will be performed as of the first day of the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ending October 28, 2017 (fiscal 2017) unless indicators arise that would require the Company to reevaluate at an earlier date. The following table presents the changes in goodwill during fiscal 2016 and fiscal 2015:

| | 2016 | 2015 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Balance at beginning of year | \$1,636,526 | \$1,642,438 |
| Acquisition of Hittite (Note 6) (1) | — | (1,105) |
| Goodwill adjustment related to other acquisitions (2) | 44,046 | 3,663 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | (1,456) | (8,470) |
| Balance at end of year | \$1,679,116 | \$1,636,526 |

(1) Amount in fiscal 2015 represents changes to goodwill as a result of finalizing the acquisition accounting related to the Hittite Acquisition.

(2) Represents goodwill related to other acquisitions that were not material to the Company on either an individual or aggregate basis.

Intangible Assets

The Company reviews finite-lived intangible assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is determined by comparison of their carrying value to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate over their remaining estimated useful lives. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in earnings equals the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds their fair value determined by either a quoted market price, if any, or a value determined by utilizing a discounted cash flow technique.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis on the first day of the fourth quarter (on or about August 1) or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. The impairment test involves a qualitative assessment on the indefinite-lived intangible assets to determine whether it is more likely-than not that the indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired. If it is determined that the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is less than the carrying value, the Company would recognize into earnings the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value. No impairment of intangible assets resulted from the impairment tests in any of the fiscal years presented.

Definite-lived intangible assets, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives or on an accelerated method of amortization that is expected to reflect the estimated pattern of economic use. IPR&D assets are considered indefinite-lived intangible assets until completion or abandonment of the associated R&D efforts. Upon completion of the projects, the IPR&D assets will be amortized over their estimated useful lives.

As of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, the Company's intangible assets consisted of the following:

| | October 29, 2016 | | October 31, 2015 | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| | Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization |
| Customer relationships | \$649,159 | \$ 158,979 | \$624,900 | \$ 88,913 |
| Technology-based | 22,231 | 8,911 | 15,100 | 4,834 |
| Trade-name | 600 | 60 | — | — |
| Backlog | 200 | — | — | — |
| IPR&D (1) | 46,175 | 1,047 | 37,264 | — |
| Total (2) (3) | \$718,365 | \$ 168,997 | \$677,264 | \$ 93,747 |

(1) Includes \$16.5 million of IPR&D assets that have completed their R&D efforts and are being amortized over their estimated useful lives.

(2) Foreign intangible asset carrying amounts are affected by foreign currency translation.

(3) Increases in intangible assets relate to other acquisitions that were not material to the Company on either an individual or aggregate basis.

Amortization expense related to finite-lived intangible assets was \$75.3 million, \$92.1 million and \$27.9 million in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The remaining amortization expense will be recognized over a weighted average life of approximately 3.5 years.

The Company expects annual amortization expense for intangible assets as follows:

Fiscal Year Amortization Expense

| | |
|------|-----------|
| 2017 | \$ 79,794 |
| 2018 | \$ 78,475 |
| 2019 | \$ 75,286 |
| 2020 | \$ 75,047 |
| 2021 | \$ 74,627 |

g. Grant Accounting

Certain of the Company's foreign subsidiaries have received grants from governmental agencies. These grants include capital, employment and research and development grants. Capital grants for the acquisition of property and equipment are netted against the related capital expenditures and amortized as a credit to depreciation expense over the estimated useful life of the related asset. Employment grants, which relate to employee hiring and training, and

research and development grants are recognized in earnings in the period in which the related expenditures are incurred by the Company and the amounts were not material in fiscal 2016, 2015 or 2014.

h. Translation of Foreign Currencies

The functional currency for the Company's foreign sales and research and development operations is the applicable local currency. Gains and losses resulting from translation of these foreign currencies into U.S. dollars are recorded in accumulated

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

other comprehensive (loss) income. Transaction gains and losses and re-measurement of foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are included in income currently, including those at the Company's principal foreign manufacturing operations where the functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Foreign currency transaction gains or losses included in other expenses, net, were not material in fiscal 2016, 2015 or 2014.

i. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Agreements

Foreign Exchange Exposure Management — The Company enters into forward foreign currency exchange contracts to offset certain operational and balance sheet exposures from the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Such exposures result from the portion of the Company's operations, assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other

than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Euro; other significant exposures include the Philippine Peso, the Japanese Yen and the British Pound. These foreign currency exchange contracts are entered into to support transactions made in the normal course of business, and accordingly, are not speculative in nature. The contracts are for periods consistent with the terms of the underlying transactions, generally one year or less. Hedges related to anticipated transactions are designated and documented at the inception of the respective hedges as cash flow hedges and are evaluated for effectiveness monthly. Derivative instruments are employed to eliminate or minimize certain foreign currency exposures that can be confidently identified and quantified. As the terms of the contract and the underlying transaction are matched at inception, forward contract effectiveness is calculated by comparing the change in fair value of the contract to the change in the forward value of the anticipated transaction, with the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income (OCI) in shareholders' equity and reclassified into earnings in the same period during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Any residual change in fair value of the instruments, or ineffectiveness, is recognized immediately in other (income) expense.

The total notional amounts of forward foreign currency derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments of cash flow hedges denominated in Euros, British Pounds, Philippine Pesos and Japanese Yen as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015 was \$179.5 million and \$163.9 million, respectively. The fair values of forward foreign currency derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments in the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015 were as follows:

| Balance Sheet Location | Fair Value At | |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | October 29, 2016 | October 31, 2015 |
| Forward foreign currency exchange contracts | \$5,260 | \$ 3,091 |

Additionally, the Company enters into forward foreign currency contracts that economically hedge the gains and losses generated by the re-measurement of certain recorded assets and liabilities in a non-functional currency. Changes in the fair value of these undesignated hedges are recognized in other (income) expense immediately as an offset to the changes in the fair value of the asset or liability being hedged. As of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, the total notional amount of these undesignated hedges was \$46.2 million and \$57.9 million, respectively. The fair value of these hedging instruments in the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015 was immaterial.

The Company estimates that \$3.9 million, net of tax, of forward foreign currency derivative instruments included in OCI will be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months. There was no material ineffectiveness during the fiscal years ended October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015.

All of the Company's derivative financial instruments are eligible for netting arrangements that allow the Company and its counterparties to net settle amounts owed to each other. Derivative assets and liabilities that can be net settled under these arrangements have been presented in the Company's consolidated balance sheet on a net basis. As of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, none of the netting arrangements involved collateral. The following table

presents the gross amounts of the Company's derivative assets and liabilities and the net amounts recorded in our consolidated balance sheet as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015:

| | October 29, 2016 | | October 31, 2015 |
|---|------------------|--|------------------|
| Gross amount of recognized liabilities | \$ (5,788) | | \$ (3,896) |
| Gross amounts of recognized assets offset in the consolidated balance sheet | 557 | | 813 |
| Net liabilities presented in the consolidated balance sheet | \$ (5,231) | | \$ (3,083) |

Interest Rate Exposure Management — The Company's current and future debt may be subject to interest rate risk. The Company utilizes interest rate derivatives to alter interest rate exposure in an attempt to reduce the effects of these changes.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

On October 28, 2014, the Company entered into forward starting interest rate swap transactions to hedge its exposure to the variability in future cash flows due to changes in interest rates for the first \$500 million of debt issuances that were expected to occur in the future. On December 1, 2015, these forward starting swaps were terminated resulting in a loss of \$33.4 million. On December 14, 2015, the Company issued the 2025 Notes and 2045 Notes. The loss was recorded in OCI and will be reclassified out of OCI to interest expense on a straight line basis over the 10-year term of the 2025 Notes.

The market risk associated with the Company's derivative instruments results from currency exchange rate or interest rate movements that are expected to offset the market risk of the underlying transactions, assets and liabilities being hedged. The counterparties to the agreements relating to the Company's derivative instruments consist of a number of major international financial institutions with high credit ratings. Based on the credit ratings of the Company's counterparties as of October 29, 2016, nonperformance is not perceived to be a material risk. Furthermore, none of the Company's derivatives are subject to collateral or other security arrangements and none contain provisions that are dependent on the Company's credit ratings from any credit rating agency. While the contract or notional amounts of derivative financial instruments provide one measure of the volume of these transactions, they do not represent the amount of the Company's exposure to credit risk. The amounts potentially subject to credit risk (arising from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts) are generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the counterparties' obligations under the contracts exceed the obligations of the Company to the counterparties. As a result of the above considerations, the Company does not consider the risk of counterparty default to be significant.

The Company records the fair value of its derivative financial instruments in its consolidated financial statements in other current assets, other assets or accrued liabilities, depending on their net position, regardless of the purpose or intent for holding the derivative contract. Changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are either recognized periodically in earnings or in shareholders' equity as a component of OCI. Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges are recorded in OCI and reclassified into earnings when the underlying contract matures. Changes in the fair values of derivatives not qualifying for hedge accounting or the ineffective portion of designated hedges are reported in earnings as they occur.

For information on the unrealized holding gains (losses) on derivatives included in and reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income into the consolidated statement of income related to forward foreign currency exchange contracts, see Note 2o, Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

j. Fair Value

The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company applies the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

Level 1 — Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 — Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 — Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The tables below, set forth by level, presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities, excluding accrued interest components, that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015.

The tables exclude cash on hand and assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost or any basis other than

fair value. As of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, the Company held \$252.5 million and \$76.4 million, respectively, of cash and held-to-maturity investments that were excluded from the tables below.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

| | October 29, 2016 | | | |
|---|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Fair Value measurement at Reporting Date using: | | | |
| | Quoted | | | |
| | Prices in | | | |
| | Active | Significant | Significant | |
| | Markets | Other | Other | Total |
| | for | Observable | Unobservable | |
| | Identical | Inputs | Inputs | |
| | Assets | (Level 2) | (Level 3) | |
| | (Level 1) | | | |
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash equivalents: | | | | |
| Available-for-sale: | | | | |
| Institutional money market funds | \$277,595 | \$— | \$ — | \$277,595 |
| Corporate obligations (1) | — | 415,660 | — | 415,660 |
| Short - term investments: | | | | |
| Available-for-sale: | | | | |
| Securities with one year or less to maturity: | | | | |
| Corporate obligations (1) | — | 2,518,148 | — | 2,518,148 |
| Floating rate notes, issued at par | — | 29,989 | — | 29,989 |
| Floating rate notes (1) | — | 561,874 | — | 561,874 |
| Other assets: | | | | |
| Deferred compensation investments | 26,916 | — | — | 26,916 |
| Total assets measured at fair value | \$304,511 | \$3,525,671 | \$ — | \$3,830,182 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Contingent consideration | — | — | 7,555 | 7,555 |
| Forward foreign currency exchange contracts (2) | — | 5,231 | — | 5,231 |
| Total liabilities measured at fair value | \$— | \$5,231 | \$ 7,555 | \$12,786 |

(1) The amortized cost of the Company's investments classified as available-for-sale as of October 29, 2016 was \$3.5 billion.

The Company has netting arrangements by counterparty with respect to derivative contracts. See Note 2i, (2) Derivative Instruments and Hedging Agreements, of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information related to the Company's master netting arrangements.

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

| | October 31, 2015 | | | |
|---|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Fair Value measurement at Reporting Date using: | | | |
| | Quoted | | | |
| | Prices in | Significant | Significant | |
| | Active | Other | Other | |
| | Markets | Observable | Unobservable | Total |
| | for | Inputs | Inputs | |
| | Identical | (Level 2) | (Level 3) | |
| | Assets | | | |
| | (Level 1) | | | |
| Assets | | | | |
| Cash equivalents: | | | | |
| Available-for-sale: | | | | |
| Institutional money market funds | \$198,853 | \$— | \$ — | \$198,853 |
| Corporate obligations (1) | — | 609,082 | — | 609,082 |
| Short - term investments: | | | | |
| Available-for-sale: | | | | |
| Securities with one year or less to maturity: | | | | |
| Corporate obligations (1) | — | 1,899,374 | — | 1,899,374 |
| Floating rate notes, issued at par | — | 99,648 | — | 99,648 |
| Floating rate notes (1) | — | 145,553 | — | 145,553 |
| Other assets: | | | | |
| Deferred compensation investments | 24,124 | — | — | 24,124 |
| Total assets measured at fair value | \$222,977 | \$2,753,657 | \$ — | \$2,976,634 |
| Liabilities | | | | |
| Contingent consideration | — | — | 2,843 | 2,843 |
| Forward foreign currency exchange contracts (2) | — | 3,083 | — | 3,083 |
| Interest rate swap agreements | — | 32,737 | — | 32,737 |
| Total liabilities measured at fair value | \$— | \$35,820 | \$ 2,843 | \$38,663 |

(1) The amortized cost of the Company's investments classified as available-for-sale as of October 31, 2015 was \$2.6 billion.

The Company has master netting arrangements by counterparty with respect to derivative contracts. See Note 2i, (2) Derivative Instruments and Hedging Agreements, of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for more information related to the Company's master netting arrangements.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash equivalents and short-term investments — These investments are adjusted to fair value based on quoted market prices or are determined using a yield curve model based on current market rates.

Deferred compensation plan investments — The fair value of these mutual fund, money market fund and equity investments are based on quoted market prices.

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts — The estimated fair value of forward foreign currency exchange contracts, which includes derivatives that are accounted for as cash flow hedges and those that are not designated as cash flow hedges, is based on the estimated amount the Company would receive if it sold these agreements at the reporting date taking into consideration current interest rates as well as the creditworthiness of the counterparty for assets and the Company's creditworthiness for liabilities. The fair value of these instruments is based upon valuation models using current market information such as strike price, spot rate, maturity date and volatility.

Interest rate swap agreements — The fair value of interest rate swap agreements is based on the quoted market price for the same or similar financial instruments.

Contingent consideration — The fair value of the contingent consideration was estimated utilizing the income approach and is based upon significant inputs not observable in the market. The income approach is based on two steps. The first step

ANALOG DEVICES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

involves a projection of the cash flows that is based on the Company's estimates of the timing and probability of achieving the defined milestones. The second step involves converting the cash flows into a present value equivalent through discounting. The discount rate reflects the Baa costs of debt plus the relevant risk associated with the asset and the time value of money.

The fair value measurement of the contingent consideration encompasses the following significant unobservable inputs:

| Unobservable Inputs | Range |
|---|--------------|
| Potential contingent consideration payments | \$8,500 |
| Discount rate | 0% - 2% |
| Timing of cash flows | 1 to 3 years |
| Probability of achievement | 90% - 100% |

Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognized in operating income in the period of the estimated fair value change. Significant increases or decreases in any of the inputs in isolation may result in a fluctuation in the fair value measurement.

The following table summarizes the change in the fair value of the contingent consideration measured using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) from November 1, 2014 to October 29, 2016:

| | Contingent Consideration |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Balance as of November 1, 2014 | \$ 4,806 |
| Payment made (1) | (2,000) |
| Fair value adjustment (2) | (137) |
| Effect of foreign currency | 174 |
| Balance as of October 31, 2015 | \$ 2,843 |
| Contingent consideration liability recorded | 7,500 |
| Payment made (1) | (1,489) |
| Fair value adjustment (2) | (888) |
| Effect of foreign currency | (411) |
| Balance as of October 29, 2016 | \$ 7,555 |

The payment is reflected in the statements of cash flows as cash used in financing activities related to the liability (1) recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date and as cash provided by operating activities related to the fair value adjustments previously recognized in earnings.

(2) Recorded in research and development expense in the consolidated statements of income.

Financial Instruments Not Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

On April 4, 2011, the Company issued the 2016 Notes with semi-annual fixed interest payments due on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing October 15, 2011. In December 2015, the Company redeemed the 2016 Notes. The fair value of the 2016 Notes as of October 31, 2015 was \$378.6 million, and was classified as a Level 1 measurement according to the fair value hierarchy.

On June 3, 2013, the Company issued the 2023 Notes with semi-annual fixed interest payments due on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing December 1, 2013. Based on quotes received from third-party banks, the fair value of the 2023 Notes as of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015 was \$501.3 million and \$480.9 million, respectively, and is classified as a Level 1 measurement according to the fair value hierarchy.

On December 14, 2015, the Company issued \$850.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.9% senior unsecured notes due December 15, 2025 (the 2025 Notes) and \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.3% senior unsecured notes due December 15, 2045 (the 2045 Notes) with semi-annual fixed interest payments due on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing June 15, 2016. The fair value of the 2025 Notes and 2045 Notes as of October 29, 2016 was \$901.5 million and \$425.1 million, respectively, and are classified as a Level 1 measurements

according to the fair value hierarchy.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

k. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates relate to the useful lives of fixed assets and identified intangible assets, allowances for doubtful accounts and customer returns, the net realizable value of inventory, potential reserves relating to litigation matters, accrued liabilities, accrued taxes, deferred tax valuation allowances, assumptions pertaining to share-based payments and other reserves. Actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences may be material to the financial statements.

l. Concentrations of Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of investments and trade accounts receivable.

The Company maintains cash, cash equivalents and short-term and long-term investments with high credit quality counterparties, continuously monitors the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer and diversifies its investments in order to minimize its credit risk.

The Company sells its products to distributors and original equipment manufacturers involved in a variety of industries including industrial process automation, instrumentation, defense/aerospace, automotive, communications, computers and computer peripherals and consumer electronics. The Company has adopted credit policies and standards to accommodate growth in these markets. The Company performs continuing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and although the Company generally does not require collateral, the Company may require letters of credit from customers in certain circumstances. The Company provides reserves for estimated amounts of accounts receivable that may not be collected.

The Company's largest single customer represented approximately 12% of fiscal 2016 and 13% of fiscal 2015 revenue. No sales to an individual customer accounted for more than 10% of fiscal 2014 revenue.

m. Concentration of Other Risks

The semiconductor industry is characterized by rapid technological change, competitive pricing pressures and cyclical market patterns. The Company's financial results are affected by a wide variety of factors, including general economic conditions worldwide, economic conditions specific to the semiconductor industry, the timely implementation of new manufacturing technologies, the ability to safeguard patents and intellectual property in a rapidly evolving market and reliance on assembly and test subcontractors, third-party wafer fabricators and independent distributors. In addition, the semiconductor market has historically been cyclical and subject to significant economic downturns at various times. The Company is exposed to the risk of obsolescence of its inventory depending on the mix of future business. Additionally, a large portion of the Company's purchases of external wafer and foundry services are from a limited number of suppliers, primarily Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC). If TSMC or any of the Company's other key suppliers are unable or unwilling to manufacture and deliver sufficient quantities of components, on the time schedule and of the quality that the Company requires, the Company may be forced to engage additional or replacement suppliers, which could result in significant expenses and disruptions or delays in manufacturing, product development and shipment of product to the Company's customers. Although the Company has experienced shortages of components, materials and external foundry services from time to time, these items have generally been available to the Company as needed.

n. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from product sales to customers is generally recognized when title passes, which is upon shipment in the U.S. and in certain foreign countries. Revenue from product sales to customers in other foreign countries is subsequent to product shipment. Title for these shipments to these other foreign countries ordinarily passes within a week of shipment. Accordingly, the Company defers the revenue recognized relating to these other foreign countries until title has passed. For multiple element arrangements, the Company allocates arrangement consideration among the elements based on the relative fair values of those elements as determined using vendor-specific objective evidence or third-party evidence. The Company uses its best estimate of selling price to allocate arrangement consideration

between the deliverables in cases where neither vendor-specific objective evidence nor third-party evidence is available. A reserve for sales returns and allowances for customers is recorded based on historical experience or specific identification of an event necessitating a reserve.

Revenue from contracts with the United States government, government prime contractors and some commercial customers is generally recorded on a percentage of completion basis using either units delivered or costs incurred as the measurement basis for progress towards completion. The output measure is used to measure results directly and is generally the best measure of progress toward completion in circumstances in which a reliable measure of output can be established.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

Estimated revenue in excess of amounts billed is reported as unbilled receivables. Contract accounting requires judgment in estimating costs and assumptions related to technical issues and delivery schedule. Contract costs include material, subcontract costs, labor and an allocation of indirect costs. The estimation of costs at completion of a contract is subject to numerous variables involving contract costs and estimates as to the length of time to complete the contract. Changes in contract performance, estimated gross margin, including the impact of final contract settlements, and estimated losses are recognized in the period in which the changes or losses are determined. In all regions of the world, the Company defers revenue and the related cost of sales on shipments to distributors until the distributors resell the products to their customers. As a result, the Company's revenue fully reflects end customer purchases and is not impacted by distributor inventory levels. Sales to distributors are made under agreements that allow distributors to receive price-adjustment credits, as discussed below, and to return qualifying products for credit, as determined by the Company, in order to reduce the amounts of slow-moving, discontinued or obsolete product from their inventory. These agreements limit such returns to a certain percentage of the value of the Company's shipments to that distributor during the prior quarter. In addition, distributors are allowed to return unsold products if the Company terminates the relationship with the distributor.

Distributors are granted price-adjustment credits for sales to their customers when the distributor's standard cost (i.e., the Company's sales price to the distributor) does not provide the distributor with an appropriate margin on its sales to its customers. As distributors negotiate selling prices with their customers, the final sales price agreed upon with the customer will be influenced by many factors, including the particular product being sold, the quantity ordered, the particular customer, the geographic location of the distributor and the competitive landscape. As a result, the distributor may request and receive a price-adjustment credit from the Company to allow the distributor to earn an appropriate margin on the transaction.

Distributors are also granted price-adjustment credits in the event of a price decrease subsequent to the date the product was shipped and billed to the distributor. Generally, the Company will provide a credit equal to the difference between the price paid by the distributor (less any prior credits on such products) and the new price for the product multiplied by the quantity of the specific product in the distributor's inventory at the time of the price decrease. Given the uncertainties associated with the levels of price-adjustment credits to be granted to distributors, the sales price to the distributor is not fixed or determinable until the distributor resells the products to their customers. Therefore, the Company defers revenue recognition from sales to distributors until the distributors have sold the products to their customers.

Generally, title to the inventory transfers to the distributor at the time of shipment or delivery to the distributor, and payment from the distributor is due in accordance with the Company's standard payment terms. These payment terms are not contingent upon the distributors' sale of the products to their customers. Upon title transfer to distributors, inventory is reduced for the cost of goods shipped, the margin (sales less cost of sales) is recorded as "deferred income on shipments to distributors, net" and an account receivable is recorded. Shipping costs are charged to cost of sales as incurred.

The deferred costs of sales to distributors have historically had very little risk of impairment due to the margins the Company earns on sales of its products and the relatively long life-cycle of the Company's products. Product returns from distributors that are ultimately scrapped have historically been immaterial. In addition, price protection and price-adjustment credits granted to distributors historically have not exceeded the margins the Company earns on sales of its products. The Company continuously monitors the level and nature of product returns and is in frequent contact with the distributors to ensure reserves are established for all known material issues.

As of October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015, the Company had gross deferred revenue of \$432.3 million and \$379.9 million, respectively, and gross deferred cost of sales of \$80.8 million and \$79.8 million, respectively.

The Company generally offers a twelve-month warranty for its products. The Company's warranty policy provides for replacement of defective products. Specific accruals are recorded for known product warranty issues. Product warranty expenses during fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 were not material.

o. Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Other comprehensive (loss) income includes certain transactions that have generally been reported in the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity. The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss at October 29, 2016 and October 31, 2015 consisted of the following, net of tax:

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

| | Foreign currency translation adjustment | Unrealized holding gains on available for sale securities classified as short-term investments | Unrealized holding (losses) on available for sale securities classified as short-term investments | Unrealized holding Gains on Derivatives | Pension Plans | Total |
|--|--|---|--|--|------------------|------------|
| October 31, 2015 | \$(18,057) | \$ 216 | \$ (544) | \$(17,692) | \$(14,774) | \$(50,851) |
| Other comprehensive income before reclassifications | (4,831) | 613 | 290 | (5,532) | (14,212) | (23,672) |
| Amounts reclassified out of other comprehensive income | — | — | — | 4,487 | 847 | 5,334 |
| Tax effects | (1,175) | (29) | (27) | (147) | (3,247) | (4,625) |
| Other comprehensive income | (6,006) | 584 | 263 | (1,192) | (16,612) | (22,963) |
| October 29, 2016 | \$(24,063) | \$ 800 | \$ (281) | \$(18,884) | \$(31,386) | \$(73,814) |

The amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive loss into the consolidated statement of income, with presentation location during each period were as follows:

| Comprehensive Income Component | 2016 | 2015 | Location |
|--|----------|-----------|--|
| Unrealized holding (losses) gains on derivatives | | | |
| Currency forwards | \$2,059 | \$9,235 | Cost of sales |
| | 1,038 | 5,200 | Research and development |
| | (579) | 8,361 | Selling, marketing, general and administrative |
| | — | (1,466) | (a) |
| | — | (8,723) | Other operating expense (b) |
| Treasury rate lock | (1,096) | (1,096) | Interest expense |
| Swap rate lock | 3,065 | — | Interest expense |
| | 4,487 | 11,511 | Total before tax |
| | (1,050) | (1,064) | Tax |
| | \$3,437 | \$10,447 | Net of tax |
| Amortization of pension components | | | |
| Transition obligation | \$17 | \$18 | (c) |
| Prior service credit and curtailment recognition | — | (229) | (c) |
| Actuarial losses and settlement recognition | 830 | 7,378 | (c) |
| | 847 | 7,167 | |
| Irish pension curtailment/settlement | — | 231,151 | Other operating expense (c) |
| | 847 | 238,318 | Total before tax |
| | (228) | (28,875) | Tax |
| | \$619 | \$209,443 | Net of tax |
| Total amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax | \$4,056 | \$219,890 | |

a) The gain related to a fixed asset purchase was reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to fixed assets which will depreciate into earnings over its expected useful life.

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b) The gain on currency forwards related to the Irish pension plan settlement was reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to other operating expense. See Note 13, Retirement Plans, of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

c) The amortization of pension components is included in the computation of net periodic pension cost. See Note 13, Retirement Plans, of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

p. Advertising Expense

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense was approximately \$4.7 million in fiscal 2016, \$3.3 million in fiscal 2015 and \$3.2 million in fiscal 2014.

q. Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted income tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The calculation of the tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations. If it is more likely than not that the tax position will not be sustained on audit, an uncertain tax position is reserved. The Company re-evaluates these uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis. Prior to fiscal 2016, deferred tax assets and liabilities are separated into current and non-current amounts based on the classification of the related assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes. See Note 14, Income Taxes, of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information related to income taxes.

r. Earnings Per Share of Common Stock

Basic earnings per share is computed based only on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus the dilutive effect of potential future issuances of common stock relating to stock option programs and other potentially dilutive securities using the treasury stock method. In calculating diluted earnings per share, the dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock units is computed using the average market price for the respective period. In addition, the assumed proceeds under the treasury stock method include the average unrecognized compensation expense of stock options that are in-the-money and restricted stock units. This results in the “assumed” buyback of additional shares, thereby reducing the dilutive impact of in-the-money stock options. Potential shares related to certain of the Company’s outstanding stock options and restricted stock units were excluded because they were anti-dilutive. Those potential shares, determined based on the weighted average exercise prices during the respective years, related to the Company’s outstanding stock options could be dilutive in the future. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Net Income | \$861,664 | \$696,878 | \$629,320 |
| Basic shares: | | | |
| Weighted average shares outstanding | 308,736 | 312,660 | 313,195 |
| Earnings per share basic | \$2.79 | \$2.23 | \$2.01 |
| Diluted shares: | | | |
| Weighted average shares outstanding | 308,736 | 312,660 | 313,195 |
| Assumed exercise of common stock equivalents | 3,572 | 4,212 | 4,832 |
| Weighted average common and common equivalent shares | 312,308 | 316,872 | 318,027 |
| Earnings per share diluted | \$2.76 | \$2.20 | \$1.98 |
| Anti-dilutive shares related to: | | | |
| Outstanding stock options | 3,077 | 2,089 | 2,911 |

s. Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is measured at the grant date based on the grant-date fair value of the awards ultimately expected to vest, and is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, which is generally five years

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)

for stock options and three years for restricted stock units. In addition to restricted stock units with a service condition, the Company grants restricted stock units with both a market condition and a service condition (market-based restricted stock units). The number of shares of the Company's common stock to be issued upon vesting of market-based restricted stock units will range from 0% to 200% of the target amount, based on the comparison of the Company's total shareholder return (TSR) to the median TSR of a specified peer group over a three-year period. TSR is a measure of stock price appreciation plus any dividends paid during the performance period. Determining the amount of stock-based compensation to be recorded for stock options and market-based restricted stock units requires the Company to develop estimates used in calculating the grant-date fair value of awards. The Company uses the Black-Scholes valuation model to calculate the grant-date fair value of stock option awards and the Monte Carlo simulation model to calculate the grant-date fair value of market-based restricted stock units. The use of these valuation models requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions, such as expected volatility, expected term, risk-free interest rate, expected dividend yield and forfeiture rates. The grant-date fair value of restricted stock units with only a service condition represents the value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, reduced by the present value of dividends expected to be paid on the Company's common stock prior to vesting. See Note 3, Stock-Based Compensation and Shareholders' Equity, of these Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information relating to stock-based compensation.

t. New Accounting Pronouncements
Standards Implemented

Interest - Imputation of Interest

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs (ASU 2015-03), which requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, Interest-Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements-Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Announcement at June 18, 2015 EITF Meeting (ASU 2015-15). ASU 2015-15 provides additional guidance to ASU 2015-03, which did not address presentation or subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs associated with line-of-credit-arrangements. The Company elected to early adopt these updates as of January 30, 2016, and debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability are presented in the consolidated balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability. Debt issuance costs related to the Company's revolving credit facility continue to be presented as an asset and are being amortized ratably over the term of the revolving credit facility. The update was early adopted because management believes it provides a more meaningful presentation of its financial position. This change in accounting principle has been applied on a retrospective basis and the consolidated balance sheet as of October 31, 2015 has been adjusted to reflect the period specific effects of applying the new guidance. The retrospective application of this change in accounting principle on the consolidated balance sheet as of October 31, 2015 reclassified debt issuance costs of \$3.4 million, which were previously presented as a long-term asset within other assets, as a reduction to the carrying value of the senior notes by the same amount. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations in any period.

Income Taxes

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes (ASU 2015-17), which simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes and requires that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified statement of financial position. The guidance in ASU 2015-17 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company elected to early adopt this update as of January 30, 2016 on a prospective basis. The adoption of ASU 2015-17 resulted in a reclassification of the Company's current deferred tax asset to the non-current deferred income taxes in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet as of January 30, 2016. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations in any period. No prior periods were retrospectively adjusted.

Discontinued Operations

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity (ASU 2014-08), which raises the threshold for disposals to qualify as discontinued operations. Under the new guidance, a disposal representing a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's financial results or a business activity classified as held for sale, should be reported as discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 also expands the disclosure requirements for discontinued operations and adds new disclosures for individually significant dispositions that do not qualify as discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 was effective for the Company prospectively for fiscal years, and interim reporting periods within

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those fiscal years, beginning with the Company's first quarter of fiscal year 2016. As of October 29, 2016, there have been no disposals or classifications as held for sale that would be subject to ASU 2014-08.

Standards to be Implemented

Income Taxes

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740). ASU 2016-16 will require an entity to recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset, other than inventory, when the transfer occurs. ASU 2016-16 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an annual reporting period for which financial statements have not been issued or made available for issuance. ASU-2016-16 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending November 2, 2019 (fiscal 2019). The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments. ASU 2016-15 provides guidance on several specific cash flow issues, including debt prepayment or extinguishment costs, settlement of certain debt instruments, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of certain insurance claims and distributions received from equity method investees. ASU 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period. ASU-2016-15 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its statement of cash flows.

Equity Method Investments

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-07, Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting (ASU 2016-07). ASU 2016-07 eliminates the requirement that when an investment, initially accounted for under a method other than the equity method of accounting, subsequently qualifies for use of the equity method, an investor must retrospectively apply the equity method in prior periods in which it held the investment. This requires an investor to determine the fair value of the investee's underlying assets and liabilities retrospectively at each investment date and revise all prior periods as if the equity method had always been applied. The new guidance requires the investor to apply the equity method prospectively from the date the investment qualifies for the equity method. The investor will add the carrying value of the existing investment to the cost of the additional investment to determine the initial cost basis of the equity method investment. ASU 2016-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period. ASU-2016-07 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending November 3, 2018 (fiscal 2018). The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Derivatives and Hedging

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-06, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments (ASU 2016-06). ASU 2016-06 clarifies the requirements for assessing whether contingent call (put) options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt hosts. An entity performing the assessment under ASU 2016-06 is required to assess the embedded call (put) options solely in accordance with the four-step decision sequence. ASU 2016-06 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those annual periods. ASU 2016-06 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of the fiscal 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) (ASU 2016-02). ASU 2016-02 requires a lessee to recognize most leases on the balance sheet but recognize expenses on the income statement in a manner similar to current practice. The update states that a lessee will recognize a lease liability for the obligation to make

lease payments and a right-to-use asset for the right to use the underlying assets for the lease term. Leases will continue to be classified as either financing or operating, with classification affecting the recognition, measurement and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease. ASU 2016-02 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. ASU 2016-02 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of the fiscal year ending October 31, 2020 (fiscal 2020). The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

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Financial Instruments

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326), Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments (ASU 2016-13). ASU 2016-13 requires a financial asset (or group of financial assets) measured at amortized cost basis to be presented at the net amount expected to be collected. The allowance for credit losses is a valuation account that is deducted from the amortized cost basis of the financial asset(s) to present the net carrying value at the amount expected to be collected on the financial asset. ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. ASU 2016-13 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2020. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments-Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (ASU 2016-01). ASU 2016-01 requires equity investments to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income; simplifies the impairment assessment of equity investments without readily determinable fair values by requiring a qualitative assessment to identify impairment; eliminates the requirement for public business entities to disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value that is required to be disclosed for financial instruments measured at amortized cost on the balance sheet; requires public business entities to use the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes; requires an entity to present separately in other comprehensive income the portion of the total change in the fair value of a liability resulting from a change in the instrument-specific credit risk when the entity has elected to measure the liability at fair value in accordance with the fair value option for financial instruments; requires separate presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial assets on the balance sheet or the accompanying notes to the financial statements and clarifies that an entity should evaluate the need for a valuation allowance on a deferred tax asset related to available-for-sale securities in combination with the entity's other deferred tax assets. ASU 2016-01 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. ASU 2016-01 is effective in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Business combinations

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments (ASU 2015-16). The update requires that an acquirer recognize adjustments to provisional amounts that are identified during the measurement period in the reporting period in which the adjustment amounts are determined. The update also requires that the acquirer record, in the financial statements of the period in which adjustments to provisional amounts are determined, the effect on earnings of changes in depreciation, amortization, or other income effects, if any, as a result of the change to the provisional amounts, calculated as if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. The new standard is effective prospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2015-16 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Inventory

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Inventory (Topic 330) - Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory (ASU 2015-11), which simplifies the subsequent measurement of inventories by replacing the lower of cost or market test with a lower of cost and net realizable value test. The guidance applies only to inventories for which cost is determined by methods other than last-in first-out (LIFO) and the retail inventory method. The guidance in ASU 2015-11 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016 and early adoption is permitted. ASU 2015-11 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Intangibles-Goodwill and other

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal Use Software (Subtopic 350-40) - Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement (ASU 2015-05), which provides guidance to customers about whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, then the customer should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the customer should account for the arrangement as a service contract. Consequently, all software licenses within the scope of

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Subtopic 350-40 will be accounted for consistent with other licenses of intangible assets. The guidance in ASU 2015-05 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015 and early adoption is permitted. ASU 2015-05 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. The Company is currently evaluating the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

Compensation - Retirement Benefits

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-04, Practical Expedient for the Measurement Date of an Employer's Defined Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets (ASU 2015-04), which provides a practical expedient for entities with a fiscal year-end that does not coincide with a month-end, that permits the entity to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations using the month-end that is closest to the entity's fiscal year-end and apply that practical expedient consistently from year to year. Entities are required to disclose the accounting policy election and the date used to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations. ASU 2015-04 is effective for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early application is permitted. Amendments should be applied prospectively. ASU 2015-04 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Consolidation

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis (ASU 2015-02). ASU 2015-02 affects reporting entities that are required to evaluate whether they should consolidate certain legal entities. ASU 2015-02 modifies the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are variable interest entities (VIEs) or voting interest entities, eliminates the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership and affects the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships. ASU 2015-02 is effective for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. A reporting entity may apply the amendments in this guidance using a modified retrospective approach by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. A reporting entity also may apply the amendments retrospectively. ASU 2015-02 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Presentation of Financial Statements

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40) (ASU 2014-15), which provides guidance about management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. The update requires management to assess an entity's ability to continue as a going concern by incorporating and expanding upon certain principles that are currently in U.S. auditing standards. Specifically, the update (1) provides a definition of the term "substantial doubt", (2) requires an evaluation every reporting period including interim periods, (3) provides principles for considering the mitigating effect of management's plans, (4) requires certain disclosures when substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans, (5) requires an express statement and other disclosures when substantial doubt is not alleviated, and (6) requires an assessment for a period of one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). ASU 2014-15 is effective for annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. ASU 2014-15 is effective for the Company for its annual period ending October 28, 2017. The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Stock Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting (ASU 2016-09). ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2016 and allows for prospective, retrospective or modified retrospective adoption, depending on the area covered in the update, with early adoption

permitted. ASU 2016-09 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the adoption date and the impact, if any, adoption will have on its financial position and results of operations.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-12, Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period (ASU 2014-12), which requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. ASU 2014-12 is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. ASU 2014-12 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2017.

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The Company does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASU 2014-09), which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Additionally, the guidance requires improved disclosures to help users of financial statements better understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The FASB has issued several amendments and updates to the new revenue standard, including guidance related to when an entity should recognize revenue gross as a principal or net as an agent and how an entity should identify performance obligations. As amended, ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017, which is the Company's first quarter of fiscal 2019. Early adoption is permitted for all entities only as of annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. As described in Note 2n, Revenue Recognition, of these Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company defers revenue and the related cost of sales on shipments to distributors until the distributors resell the products to their customers. Upon adoption of ASU 2014-09, the Company will no longer be permitted to defer revenue until sale by the distributor to the end customer, but rather, will be required to estimate the effects of returns and allowances provided to distributors and record revenue at the time of sale to the distributor. The Company is continuing to evaluate the future impact and method of adoption of ASU 2014-09 and related amendments on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company is considering early adoption of the new standard using the modified retrospective method in fiscal 2018. The Company's ability to early adopt the standard is dependent on system readiness and the completion of analysis necessary to meet the requirements under ASU 2014-09.

3. Stock-Based Compensation and Shareholders' Equity

Equity Compensation Plans

The Company grants, or has granted, stock options and other stock and stock-based awards under the Company's Amended and Restated 2006 Stock Incentive Plan (2006 Plan). This plan was originally approved by shareholders on March 14, 2006, and shareholders subsequently approved the amended and restated 2006 Plan in March 2014. The 2006 Plan provides for the grant of up to 34 million shares of the Company's common stock, plus such number of additional shares that were subject to outstanding options under the Company's previous equity compensation plans that have not been issued because the applicable option award subsequently terminates or expires without being exercised. The 2006 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options intended to qualify under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, non-statutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and other stock-based awards. Employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors of the Company and its subsidiaries are eligible to be granted awards under the 2006 Plan. No award may be made under the 2006 Plan after March 12, 2021, but awards previously granted may extend beyond that date. The Company will not grant further equity awards under any previous equity compensation plans.

While the Company may grant to employees options that become exercisable at different times or within different periods, the Company has generally granted to employees options that vest over five years and become exercisable in annual installments of 20% on each of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth anniversaries of the date of grant. The maximum contractual term of all options is ten years. In addition, the Company has granted to employees restricted stock units that generally vest in one installment on the third anniversary of the grant date.

As of October 29, 2016, a total of 14.8 million common shares were available for future grant under the 2006 Plan and 29.2 million common shares were reserved for issuance under the 2006 Plan and the Company's previous equity compensation plans.

Stock-based compensation is measured at the grant date based on the grant-date fair value of the awards ultimately expected to vest, and is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, which is generally five years for stock options and three years for restricted stock units. Determining the amount of stock-based compensation to be recorded requires the Company to develop estimates used in calculating the grant-date fair value of stock options.

Hittite Replacement Awards

In connection with the Hittite Acquisition, the Company issued equity awards to certain Hittite employees in replacement of Hittite equity awards that were canceled at closing. The replacement awards consisted of approximately 0.7 million restricted stock units with a weighted average grant date fair value of \$48.20. The terms and intrinsic value of these awards were

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substantially the same as the canceled Hittite awards. The fair value of the replaced awards associated with services rendered through the date of Acquisition was recognized as a component of the total estimated acquisition consideration, and the remaining fair value of the replaced awards associated with post Acquisition services is being recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining vesting period.

Modification of Awards

The Company has from time to time modified the terms of its equity awards to employees and directors. The modifications made to the Company's equity awards in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 did not result in significant incremental compensation costs, either individually or in the aggregate.

Grant-Date Fair Value

The Company uses the Black-Scholes valuation model to calculate the grant-date fair value of stock option awards and the Monte Carlo simulation model to calculate the grant-date fair value of market-based restricted stock units. The use of these valuation models requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions, such as expected volatility, expected term, risk-free interest rate, expected dividend yield and forfeiture rates. The grant-date fair value of restricted stock units with only a service condition represents the value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, reduced by the present value of dividends expected to be paid on the Company's common stock prior to vesting. Information pertaining to the Company's stock option awards and the related estimated weighted-average assumptions to calculate the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes valuation model granted is as follows:

| Stock Options | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Options granted (in thousands) | 1,814 | 1,954 | 2,240 |
| Weighted-average exercise price | \$55.19 | \$57.20 | \$51.52 |
| Weighted-average grant-date fair value | \$12.67 | \$10.38 | \$8.74 |

Assumptions:

| | | | | |
|---|------|--------|--------|---|
| Weighted-average expected volatility | 34.0 | % 25.9 | % 24.9 | % |
| Weighted-average expected term (in years) | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.3 | |
| Weighted-average risk-free interest rate | 1.4 | % 1.6 | % 1.7 | % |
| Weighted-average expected dividend yield | 3.0 | % 2.8 | % 2.9 | % |

The Company utilizes the Monte Carlo simulation valuation model to value market-based restricted stock units. The Monte Carlo simulation model utilizes multiple input variables that determine the probability of satisfying the performance conditions stipulated in the award grant and calculates the fair market value for the market-based restricted stock units granted. The Monte Carlo simulation model also uses stock price volatility and other variables to estimate the probability of satisfying the performance conditions, including the possibility that the market condition may not be satisfied, and the resulting fair value of the award. Information pertaining to the Company's market-based restricted stock units and the related estimated assumptions used to calculate the fair value of market-based restricted stock units granted using the Monte Carlo simulation model is as follows:

| Market-based Restricted Stock Units | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Units granted (in thousands) | 102 | 75 | 86 |
| Grant-date fair value | \$58.95 | \$55.67 | \$50.79 |

Assumptions:

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--------|--------|---|
| Historical stock price volatility | 25.1 | % 20.0 | % 23.2 | % |
| Risk-free interest rate | 1.1 | % 1.1 | % 0.8 | % |
| Expected dividend yield | 3.0 | % 2.8 | % 2.8 | % |

Expected volatility — The Company is responsible for estimating volatility and has considered a number of factors, including third-party estimates. The Company currently believes that the exclusive use of implied volatility results in the best estimate of the grant-date fair value of employee stock options because it reflects the market's current expectations of future volatility. In evaluating the appropriateness of exclusively relying on implied volatility, the Company concluded that: (1) options in the Company's common stock are actively traded with sufficient volume on several exchanges; (2) the market prices of both the traded options and the underlying shares are measured at a similar point in time to each other and on a date

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close to the grant date of the employee share options; (3) the traded options have exercise prices that are both near-the-money and close to the exercise price of the employee share options; and (4) the remaining maturities of the traded options used to estimate volatility are at least one year. The Company utilizes historical volatility as an input variable of the Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the grant date fair value of market-based restricted stock units. The market performance measure of these awards is based upon the interaction of multiple peer companies. Given the Company is required to use consistent statistical properties in the Monte Carlo simulation and implied volatility is not available across the population, historical volatility must be used.

Expected term — The Company uses historical employee exercise and option expiration data to estimate the expected term assumption for the Black-Scholes grant-date valuation. The Company believes that this historical data is currently the best estimate of the expected term of a new option, and that generally its employees exhibit similar exercise behavior.

Risk-free interest rate — The yield on zero-coupon U.S. Treasury securities for a period that is commensurate with the expected term assumption is used as the risk-free interest rate.

Expected dividend yield — Expected dividend yield is calculated by annualizing the cash dividend declared by the Company's Board of Directors for the current quarter and dividing that result by the closing stock price on the date of grant. Until such time as the Company's Board of Directors declares a cash dividend for an amount that is different from the current quarter's cash dividend, the current dividend will be used in deriving this assumption. Cash dividends are not paid on options, restricted stock or restricted stock units.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The amount of stock-based compensation expense recognized during a period is based on the value of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The term "forfeitures" is distinct from "cancellations" or "expirations" and represents only the unvested portion of the surrendered stock-based award. Based on an analysis of its historical forfeitures, the Company has applied an annual forfeiture rate of 4.7% to all unvested stock-based awards as of October 29, 2016. This analysis will be re-evaluated quarterly and the forfeiture rate will be adjusted as necessary. Ultimately, the actual expense recognized over the vesting period will only be for those options that vest.

Additional paid-in-capital (APIC) Pool

The APIC pool represents the excess tax benefits related to share-based compensation that are available to absorb future tax deficiencies. If the amount of future tax deficiencies is greater than the available APIC pool, the Company records the excess as income tax expense in its consolidated statements of income. For fiscal 2016, fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014, the Company had a sufficient APIC pool to cover any tax deficiencies recorded and as a result, these deficiencies did not affect its results of operations.

Stock-Based Compensation Activity

A summary of the activity under the Company's stock option plans as of October 29, 2016 and changes during the fiscal year then ended is presented below:

| | Options Outstanding (in thousands) | Weighted- Average Exercise Price Per Share | Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term in Years | Aggregate Intrinsic Value |
|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
| Options outstanding at October 31, 2015 | 12,181 | \$41.60 | | |
| Options granted | 1,814 | \$55.19 | | |
| Options exercised | (1,790) | \$34.43 | | |
| Options forfeited | (482) | \$50.84 | | |
| Options expired | (19) | \$40.42 | | |
| Options outstanding at October 29, 2016 | 11,704 | \$44.43 | 6.0 | \$223,611 |
| Options exercisable at October 29, 2016 | 6,577 | \$37.90 | | |