

Reorganization”). The Post-Offer Reorganization will utilize processes available to Purchaser under Dutch law to ensure that (a) Purchaser becomes the owner of all of Mobileye’s business operations from and after the consummation of the Post-Offer Reorganization and (b) any Mobileye shareholders who do not tender their Shares pursuant to the Offer (including during the Subsequent Offering Period, as it may be extended by the Minority Exit Offering Period) are offered or receive the same consideration for their Shares as those shareholders who tendered their Shares pursuant to the Offer (including during the Subsequent Offering Period, as it may be extended by the Minority Exit Offering Period), without interest and less applicable withholding taxes. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that the compulsory acquisition procedure (*uitkoopprocedure*) of non-tendered shares as provided by Dutch law (the “Compulsory Acquisition”) is implemented, then Shares held by non-tendering Mobileye shareholders will be acquired in accordance with Section 2:92a or Section 2:201a of the Dutch Civil Code. In that circumstance, the Enterprise Chamber (*Ondernemingskamer*) of the Amsterdam Court of Appeals (*Gerechtshof Amsterdam*) (the “Dutch Court”) will determine the price to be paid for the non-tendered Shares. In such event, while Intel and Purchaser will use their reasonable best efforts to cause the per Share price paid in the Compulsory Acquisition for the non-tendered Shares to be equal to the Offer Consideration, the Dutch Court has sole discretion to determine the per Share price for the non-tendered Shares. Such price may be greater than, equal to or less than the Offer Consideration. Such price may potentially be increased by statutory interest (“Dutch Statutory Interest”) accrued at the rate applicable in The Netherlands (currently two percent per annum). The period for the calculation of the Dutch Statutory Interest would begin either (i) on the date on which the Offer Consideration became payable to Mobileye shareholders who tendered their Shares to Purchaser in the Offer (the “Offer Payment Date”), provided that Purchaser has acquired at least 95% of Mobileye’s issued capital (*geplaatst kapitaal*) as of the Offer Payment Date or (ii) under certain circumstances, including when Purchaser has not acquired at least 95% of Mobileye’s issued capital (*geplaatst kapitaal*) as of the Offer Payment Date, from the date when the Dutch Court renders a judgment allowing the claim for the Compulsory Acquisition against the non-tendering shareholders for all of their Mobileye Shares. The end of the period for the calculation of the Dutch Statutory Interest would be the date Purchaser pays for the Shares then owned by the non-tendering Mobileye shareholders. As a result of the Post-Offer Reorganization, Mobileye will either be liquidated or become wholly owned by Purchaser.

Purchaser and Intel may effectuate or cause to be effectuated, at Purchaser’s or Intel’s election, the Post-Offer Reorganization by one or more of a variety of actions, potentially including (a) subject to the receipt of the Pre-Wired Asset Sale Ruling (as defined below) and the approval of the Pre-Wired Asset Sale Resolutions by Mobileye shareholders at the EGM, the Asset Sale and, as soon as practicable following the consummation of the Asset Sale, completing the Post-Offer Reorganization by the Liquidation (as defined below) and the Second Step Distribution (as defined below) or (b) if permissible under applicable law, the Compulsory Acquisition.

Under the Purchase Agreement, Mobileye (which is a tax resident of Israel) has agreed, as soon as reasonably practicable after the execution of the Purchase Agreement, and in consultation with Intel and Purchaser, to prepare and file with the Israel Tax Authority (the “ITA”) an application for a ruling or rulings in form and substance reasonably acceptable to Intel and Purchaser that (a) exempts Intel, Purchaser and Mobileye from Israeli tax with respect to the Asset Sale, the Second Step Distribution, and the Liquidation, taking into account all relevant related steps (including the possible conversion of Mobileye from a *naamloze vennootschap* or *N.V.* to a *besloten vennootschap met beperkte aansprakelijkheid* or *B.V.* following the Asset Sale) and (b) provides that the Asset Sale will not adversely affect the remaining duration or the extent of the incentives available to Mobileye and its subsidiaries resulting from the status of a “Preferred Enterprise” and/or “Benefitted Enterprise” under Israel’s Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investment, 1959, or require any recapture of any previously claimed incentive, and that the entitlement of Mobileye or any of its subsidiaries to any such incentive shall be preserved despite the Asset Sale (clauses (a) and (b) together, the “Pre-Wired Asset Sale Ruling”).

If the ITA issues the Pre-Wired Asset Sale Ruling and Mobileye shareholders have approved the Pre-Wired Asset Sale Resolutions and the Conversion Resolutions, and if Purchaser and Intel elect to proceed with the Asset Sale followed by the Liquidation and the Second Step Distribution, and if the number of Shares tendered pursuant to the Offer and not properly withdrawn (including Shares validly tendered during the Subsequent Offering Period, as it may be extended by the Minority Exit Offering Period), together with the Shares then