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fair value of our marketable equity securities totaled \$70 million and \$6 million, respectively. The increase in our marketable equity securities relates to the investment we retained in GRAIL subsequent to the Spin-Off, which was initially recorded as \$397 million, representing 14.5% of GRAIL's net assets disposed of at Spin-Off. Refer to note 2. GRAIL Spin-Off for details. We recorded an unrealized loss of \$332 million in YTD 2024, subsequent to the Spin-Off, based on the fair value of our investment in GRAIL as of September 29, 2024. Gains and (losses) recognized in other income (expense), net on marketable equity securities were as follows: In millions: Q3 2024 Q3 2023 YTD 2024 YTD 2023 Net losses recognized during the period on marketable equity securities: (4) \$66 \$ (333) (2) \$ Less: Net losses recognized during the period on marketable equity securities sold during the period: \$66 \$ (4) \$ Net unrealized losses recognized during the period on marketable equity securities still held at the reporting date: (4) \$66 \$ (333) \$ Non-Marketable Equity Securities As of September 29, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the aggregate carrying amount of non-marketable equity securities, without readily determinable fair values, included in other assets, was \$27 million and \$28 million, respectively. Venture Funds We invest in three venture capital investment funds (the Funds), which are accounted for as equity-method investments. The aggregate carrying amount of the Funds, included in other assets, was \$191 million and \$168 million as of September 29, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively. We recorded losses of \$6 million and \$3 million in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024, respectively, and losses of \$19 million and \$33 million in Q3 2023 and YTD 2023, respectively, in other income (expense), net. Our commitments to the Funds are as follows: \$ in millions Capital commitments Callable through date Remaining callable as of September 29, 2024 (1) Fund I \$100A April 2026 \$3A Fund II \$150A July 2029 \$49A Fund III \$60A December 2034 \$47A (1) Fund I also had recallable distributions of approximately \$10A million. Revenue recognized from transactions with our strategic investees was \$7 million and \$13 million for Q3 2024 and YTD 2024, respectively, and \$2 million and \$68 million for Q3 2023 and YTD 2023, respectively. 15 Table of Contents Fair Value Measurements The following table presents the hierarchy for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis: September 29, 2024 December 31, 2023 In millions: Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Total: Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 Total: Assets: Money market funds (cash equivalents) \$674A \$66A \$674A \$774A \$66A \$674A \$774A Marketable equity securities 70A \$6A \$6A \$70A \$6A \$6A \$70A \$6A Helix contingent value right \$4A \$6A \$6A \$6A \$6A \$6A \$6A Deferred compensation plan assets \$6A \$70A \$6A \$70A \$6A \$6A \$6A Total assets measured at fair value: \$744A \$70A \$6A \$814A \$780A \$61A \$68A \$909A Liabilities: Contingent consideration liabilities \$6A \$6A \$6A \$84A \$84A \$6A \$6A \$387A \$387A Deferred compensation plan liability \$6A \$6A \$6A \$6A \$59A \$6A \$59A Total liabilities measured at fair value: \$6A \$6A \$6A \$64A \$84A \$148A \$6A \$59A \$387A \$446A Our marketable equity securities are measured at fair value based on quoted trade prices in active markets. Our deferred compensation plan assets consist primarily of investments in life insurance contracts carried at cash surrender value, which reflects the net asset value of the underlying publicly traded mutual funds. We perform control procedures to corroborate the fair value of our holdings, including comparing valuations obtained from our investment service provider to valuations reported by our asset custodians, validating pricing sources and models, and reviewing key model inputs, if necessary. Helix Contingent Value Right In conjunction with the deconsolidation of Helix Holdings I, LLC (Helix) in April 2019, we received a contingent value right with a 7-year term that entitled us to consideration dependent upon the outcome of Helix's future financing and/or liquidity events. We elected the fair value option to measure the contingent value right received from Helix. Changes in the estimated fair value are recognized in other income (expense), net. Historically, we estimated the fair value of the contingent value right using a Monte Carlo simulation. Estimates and assumptions used in the Monte Carlo simulation included probabilities related to the timing and outcome of future financing and/or liquidity events, assumptions regarding collectability and volatility, and an estimated equity value of Helix. These unobservable inputs represented a Level 3 measurement because they are supported by little or no market activity and reflect our own assumptions in measuring fair value. On July 31, 2024, we received cash of \$83A million to settle the contingent value right early. Changes in the Helix contingent value right during YTD 2024 were as follows: In millions: Balance as of December 31, 2023 (included in other assets) \$68A Change in estimated fair value 15A Cash received to settle (83) Balance as of September 29, 2024 \$66A 16 Table of Contents Contingent Consideration Liabilities We reassess the fair value of contingent consideration related to acquisitions on a quarterly basis, with changes in the fair value, subsequent to the acquisition date, recognized in selling, general and administrative expense. The contingent value rights issued as part of the GRAIL acquisition entitle the holders to receive future cash payments on a quarterly basis (Covered Revenue Payments) representing a pro rata portion of certain GRAIL-related revenues (Covered Revenues) each year for a 12-year period (through August 2033). As defined in the Contingent Value Rights Agreement, this will reflect a 2.5% payment right to the first \$1A billion of revenue each year for 12 years. Revenue above \$1A billion each year will be subject to a 9% contingent payment right during this same period. Covered Revenues for the period Q4 2023 through Q2 2024 were \$89A million in aggregate and for the period Q4 2022 through Q2 2023 were \$65A million in aggregate, driven primarily by sales of GRAIL's Galleri test. Covered Revenue Payments relating to such periods were \$836,000 and \$609,000 in YTD 2024 and YTD 2023, respectively. The fair value of our contingent consideration liability related to GRAIL was \$82A million and \$387A million as of September 29, 2024 and December 31, 2023, respectively, of which \$81A million and \$385A million, respectively, was included in other long-term liabilities, with the remaining balances included in accrued liabilities. We use a Monte Carlo simulation to estimate the fair value of the GRAIL contingent consideration liability. Estimates and assumptions used in the Monte Carlo simulation include forecasted revenues for GRAIL, a revenue risk premium, a revenue volatility estimate, an operational leverage ratio and a counterparty credit spread. These unobservable inputs represent a Level 3 measurement because they are supported by little or no market activity and reflect our own assumptions in measuring fair value. Subsequent to the Spin-Off of GRAIL, we no longer have access to GRAIL management's forecasts and therefore must rely on information made public by GRAIL's management to estimate forecasted revenues through August 2033. In August 2024, GRAIL management publicly announced a corporate restructuring, including a reduction in headcount and planned hires and a substantial decrease in certain R&D projects and investments. To estimate the liability as of September 29, 2024, we selected a revenue risk premium of 18%, which was derived from reconciling our forecasted revenues for GRAIL to GRAIL's market capitalization based on a 60-day trailing average. The significant decrease in the contingent consideration liability from December 31, 2023 was due to the decrease in the forecasted revenues, following revised revenue projections announced by GRAIL in May 2024 and the restructuring announcement in August 2024, and the increase in the revenue risk premium resulting from the lower market capitalization observed at or subsequent to the Spin-Off. The assumptions used in estimating the fair value of the contingent consideration liability related to GRAIL are inherently subject to uncertainty and we note that small changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact on the concluded value. For example, an increase or decrease of 20%, in each year, to the forecasted revenues would have resulted in an increase of \$21A million and a decrease of \$20A million, respectively, in the liability as of September 29, 2024. Additionally, an increase or decrease of 250 basis points to the selected revenue risk premium would have resulted in a decrease of \$15A million and an increase of \$16A million, respectively. We expect certain levels of volatility in the GRAIL contingent consideration liability are possible in future quarters. Changes in the estimated fair value of our contingent consideration liabilities during YTD 2024 were as follows: In millions: Balance as of December 31, 2023 \$387A Acquisition 2A Change in estimated fair value (304) Cash payments (1) Balance as of September 29, 2024 \$84A 17 Table of Contents 5. DEBT Summary of Term Debt Obligations In millions: September 29, 2024 December 31, 2023 Principal amount of 2025 Term Notes outstanding \$500A \$500A Principal amount of 2026 Term Notes outstanding \$500A \$500A Principal amount of 2027 Term Notes outstanding \$500A \$500A Principal amount of 2031 Term Notes outstanding \$500A \$500A Unamortized discounts and debt issuance costs (12) (11) Net carrying amount of term debt, non-current 1,988A 1,489A Fair value of term debt outstanding (Level 2) \$1,966A \$1,440A Interest expense, which included amortization of debt discounts and issuance costs, was \$36A million and \$74A million in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024, respectively, and \$18A million and \$55A million in Q3 2023 and YTD 2023, respectively. 4.650% Term Notes due 2026 (2026 Term Notes) On September 9, 2024, we issued \$500A million aggregate principal amount of 2026 Term Notes. After deducting discounts and issuance costs, we received net proceeds of \$497A million, which were used to repay a portion of the outstanding debt under the Delayed Draw Credit Agreement. The 2026 Term Notes, which mature on September 9, 2026, accrue interest at a rate of 4.650% per annum, payable semi-annually on March 9 and September 9 of each year, beginning on March 9, 2025. We may redeem for cash all or any portion of the 2026 Term Notes, at our option, at any time prior to maturity at make-whole premium redemption prices as defined in the form of the notes. 5.800% Term Notes due 2025 (2025 Term Notes) and 5.750% Term Notes due 2027 (2027 Term Notes) In December 2022, we issued \$500A million aggregate principal amount of 2025 Term Notes and \$500A million aggregate principal amount of 2027 Term Notes. The 2025 Notes, which mature on December 12, 2025, and the 2027 Notes, which mature on December 13, 2027, accrue interest at a rate of 5.800% and 5.750% per annum, respectively, payable semi-annually. Interest for the 2025 Notes is payable on June 12 and December 12 of each year and interest for the 2027 Notes is payable on June 13 and December 13 of each year, beginning in June 2023. We may redeem for cash all or any portion of the 2025 or 2027 Term Notes, at our option, at any time prior to maturity. Prior to November 12, 2025 for the 2025 Notes and prior to November 13, 2027 for the 2027 Notes, the notes are redeemable at make-whole premium redemption prices as defined in the applicable forms of note. After November 12, 2025 and November 13, 2027, respectively, the notes are redeemable at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the redemption date. 2.550% Term Notes due 2031 (2031 Term Notes) In March 2021, we issued \$500A million aggregate principal amount of 2031 Term Notes. The notes mature on March 23, 2031 and accrue interest at a rate of 2.550% per annum, payable semi-annually on March 23 and September 23 of each year. We may redeem for cash all or any portion of the notes, at our option, at any time prior to maturity. Prior to December 23, 2030, the notes are redeemable at make-whole premium redemption prices as defined in the form of the notes. After December 23, 2030, the notes are redeemable at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but excluding, the redemption date. 18 Table of Contents Delayed Draw Term Loan due 2025 On June 17, 2024, we entered into a 364-day delayed draw credit agreement (the Delayed Draw Credit Agreement), which provided us with a senior unsecured term loan credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$750A million (the Delayed Draw Credit Facility). On June 20, 2024, we borrowed \$750A million on the credit facility in order to provide a portion of the Disposal Funding to GRAIL as part of the Spin-Off. The delayed draw term loan incurred interest at a rate of 6.7%. On September 9, 2024, we repaid the full principal outstanding on the Delayed Draw Credit Facility, including accrued interest, of \$761A million and terminated the Delayed Draw Credit Agreement. We recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of \$5A million in Q3 2024 related to the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs, which was included in interest expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Revolving Credit Agreement On January 4, 2023, we entered into a credit agreement (the Revolving Credit Agreement), which provides us with a \$750A million senior unsecured five-year revolving credit facility, including a \$40A million sublimit for swingline borrowings and a \$50A million sublimit for letters of credit (the Revolving Credit Facility). Proceeds of the loans under the Revolving Credit Facility may be used to finance working capital needs and for general corporate purposes. The Revolving Credit Facility matures, and all amounts outstanding become due and payable in full, on January 4, 2028, subject to two one-year extensions at our option, the consent of the extending lenders and certain other conditions. We may prepay amounts borrowed and terminate commitments under the Revolving Credit Facility at any time without premium or penalty. As of September 29, 2024, there were no borrowings or letters of credit outstanding under the credit facility, and we were in compliance with all financial and operating covenants. Loans under the Revolving Credit Facility will have a variable interest rate based on either the term secured overnight financing rate (SOFR) or the alternate base rate, plus an applicable rate that varies with our debt rating and, in the case of loans bearing interest based on term SOFR, a credit spread adjustment equal to 0.10% per annum. The Revolving Credit Agreement includes an option for us to elect to increase commitments under the credit facility or enter into one or more tranches of term loans in the aggregate principal amount of up to \$250A million, subject to consent of the lenders providing the additional commitments or loans and certain other conditions. The Revolving Credit Agreement contains financial and operating covenants. Pursuant to the Revolving Credit Agreement, we are required to maintain a ratio of total debt to adjusted annual earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), calculated based on the four consecutive fiscal quarters ending with the most recent fiscal quarter, of not greater than 3.5

shares repurchased(1)\$994 (1)Total cost of shares repurchased includes the 1% excise tax imposed as part of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, which is calculated based on share repurchases, net of certain share issuances, and was immaterial for Q3 2024.Share-Based CompensationShare-based compensation expense, which includes expense for both equity and liability-classified awards, reported in our condensed consolidated statements of operations was as follows:21Table of ContentsIn millionsQ3 2024Q3 2023YTD 2024YTD 2023Cost of product revenues\$7A \$7A \$19A \$22A Cost of service and other revenue1\$A 2A \$A 5A Research and development33A 36A 115A 117A Selling, general and administrative43A 41A 152A 142A Share-based compensation expense, before taxes84A 86A 291A 286A Related income tax benefits(18)(19)(66)(65)Share-based compensation expense, net of taxes66A \$67A \$225A \$221A As of SeptemberA 29, 2024, unrecognized compensation cost, related to restricted stock and ESPP shares issued to date, of \$655 million was expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.5 years.7. SUPPLEMENTAL BALANCE SHEET DETAILSAccounts ReceivableIn millionsSeptember 29, 2024December 31, 2023Trade accounts receivable, gross\$710A \$741A Allowance for credit losses(11)(7)Total accounts receivable, net\$699A \$734A InventoryIn millionsSeptember 29, 2024December 31, 2023Raw materials\$238A \$276A Work in process149A 102A Finished goods37A 30A Inventory, gross694A 708A Inventory reserve(120)(121)Total inventory, net\$574A \$587A Accrued LiabilitiesIn millionsSeptember 29, 2024December 31, 2023Legal contingencies(1)1\$A \$484A Contract liabilities, current portion235A 252A Accrued compensation expenses237A 223A Accrued taxes payable127A 79A Operating lease liabilities, current portion73A 86A Liability-classified equity incentive awards\$A 55A Other, including warranties(2)11A 146A Total accrued liabilities\$784A \$1,325A (1)See note 8. Legal Proceedings for additional details.(2)See table below for changes in the reserve for product warranties.22Table of ContentsChanges in the reserve for product warranties were as follows:In millionsQ3 2024Q3 2023YTD 2024YTD 2023Balance at beginning of period\$17A \$20A \$21A \$18A Additions charged to cost of product revenue8A 10A 30A 30A Repairs and replacements(9)(11)(35)(29)Balance at end of period\$16A \$19A \$16A \$19A We generally provide a one-year warranty on instruments. Additionally, we provide a warranty on consumables through the expiration date, which generally ranges from six to twelve months after the manufacture date. At the time revenue is recognized, an accrual is established for estimated warranty expenses based on historical experience as well as anticipated product performance. We periodically review the warranty reserve for adequacy and adjust the warranty accrual, if necessary, based on actual experience and estimated costs to be incurred. Warranty expense is recorded as a component of cost of product revenue.RestructuringIn Q2 2023, we implemented a cost reduction initiative that included workforce reductions, the consolidation of certain facilities and other actions to reduce expenses, all as part of a plan to realign operating expenses while maintaining focus on our innovation roadmap and sustainable long-term growth. In YTD 2024, we recorded restructuring charges primarily consisting of asset impairment charges related to our leased facilities. A summary of the pre-tax restructuring charges are as follows:In millionsQ3 2024Q3 2023YTD 2024YTD 2023Cumulative charges recorded since inceptionEmployee separation costs\$6A \$7A \$13A \$33A \$61A Asset impairment charges(1)\$A 49A \$32A \$6A 132A Other costs\$A 2A 1A 2A \$A Total restructuring charges(2)\$6A \$58A \$46A \$91A \$198A (1)For YTD 2024, charges primarily relate to impairment of right-of-use assets and leasehold improvements for our Foster City campus. For YTD 2023, charges primarily relate to impairment of right-of-use assets and leasehold improvements for our i3 campus.(2)For Q3 2024, \$5A million was recorded in SG&A expense and \$1A million in R&D expense. For YTD 2024, \$43A million was recorded in SG&A expense, \$2A million in R&D expense, and remainder in cost of revenue.For Q3 2023, \$55A million was recorded in SG&A expense, \$2A million in R&D expense, and remainder in cost of revenue. We recorded right-of-use asset impairments of \$18A million in Q1 2024 related to our campus in Foster City, California and another property in San Diego, California. The impairments, which were recognized in selling, general and administrative expense, were determined by comparing the fair values of the impacted right-of-use assets to the carrying values of the assets as of the impairment measurement date. The fair values of the right-of-use assets were estimated using the discounted future cash flows method, which includes estimates and assumptions for future sublease rental rates that reflect current sublease market conditions, as well as discount rates. The estimates and assumptions used in our assessments represent Level 3 measurements because they are supported by little or no market activity and reflect our own assumptions in measuring fair value. We also recorded \$14A million of leasehold improvement impairments in Q1 2024, related to our Foster City campus, recognized in selling, general and administrative expense. We continue to evaluate our options with respect to the rest of our campus in Foster City, California and the other property in San Diego, California. As of SeptemberA 29, 2024, we had remaining assets, consisting primarily of right-of-use assets and leasehold improvements, related to our Foster City campus and the other property in San Diego, California of approximately \$136A million.23Table of ContentsA summary of the restructuring liability is as follows:In millionsEmployee Separation Costs(1)Other CostsTotalAmount recorded in accrued liabilities as of DecemberA 31, 2023\$17A \$1A \$18A Additional expense recorded13A 1A 14A Cash payments(22)(24)Adjustments to accrual(2)\$A A (2)Amount recorded in accrued liabilities as of SeptemberA 29, 2024\$6A \$A A \$6A (1)It is expected that substantially all of the employee separation related charges will be paid by the end of Q4 2024.Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible AssetsGoodwill is reviewed for impairment annually, during the second quarter of our fiscal year, or more frequently if an event occurs indicating the potential for impairment. In May 2024, we performed our annual goodwill impairment test for our two reporting units: Core Illumina and GRAIL. We performed a quantitative test for both reporting units. GRAIL's carrying value exceeded its fair value, estimated as \$580A million, and we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$1,466A million in Q2 2024. There was no impairment for Core Illumina, as its fair value exceeded its carrying value. To determine the fair value of GRAIL as of May 2024, we utilized enterprise value estimates of GRAIL, as estimated by investment bankers for purposes of determining pricing for the Spin-Off. Estimates and assumptions used to derive the investment bankers' enterprise value estimates included estimated revenues for a two year period based on assumed growth rates and implied revenue multiples for comparable companies. These estimates and assumptions represent a Level 3 measurement as they are supported by little or no market activity and reflect our own assumptions in measuring fair value. An increase in estimated enterprise values for GRAIL of 100% would still have resulted in a full impairment of goodwill. In prior periods, we used a combination of both an income (discounted cash flows) and market approach to determine the fair value of GRAIL. The income approach utilized projected cash flows for GRAIL based on a long-range plan which contemplated FDA approval and estimated cash flows for a 15 year period. Based on this approach, in Q3 2023, we estimated the fair value of GRAIL to be \$3.6A billion, using a selected discount rate of 24.0%, and recorded a goodwill impairment of \$712A million. An increase of 50 to 100 basis points to the discount rate used in our assessment at that time would have resulted in additional goodwill impairment of \$200A million to \$350A million. Using this same approach in Q4 2023 suggested no further decrement in fair value. Initial analyst coverage of GRAIL from December 2023 into the spring of 2024 suggested that GRAIL could be valued between \$3A billion and \$4A billion. By May 2024, prior to the consummation of the GRAIL Spin-Off, additional information about GRAIL had become available in GRAIL's amended Form 10 filings and a publicly available management presentation, which included updated disclosure about GRAIL's business and anticipated near term financial trends. Prior to the consummation of the GRAIL Spin-Off, the amount of GRAIL's Disposal Funding, \$974A million, was also disclosed. Analyst and banker valuation estimates then began to estimate fair values between \$400A million and \$770A million, consistent with the impairment recorded in Q2 2024. To determine the fair value of Core Illumina, we used a combination of both an income and market approach consistent with prior periods. The income approach utilized estimated discounted cash flows for the reporting unit, while the market approach utilized comparable company information. Estimates and assumptions used in the income approach included projected cash flows and a discount rate and represent a Level 3 measurement because they are supported by little or no market activity and reflect our own assumptions in measuring fair value.24Table of ContentsWe also evaluated GRAIL's in-process research and development (IPR&D) asset for potential impairment, in May 2024, as part of our annual test. We further concluded the when-issued trading activity for GRAIL's common stock, in June 2024, to be an additional triggering event that required an additional impairment test be performed. The carrying value of the IPR&D asset exceeded its estimated fair value and we recorded an impairment of \$420A million in Q2 2024. The fair value of GRAIL's IPR&D was determined using an income approach, specifically a discounted cash flow model. Estimates and assumptions used in the income approach, which represent a Level 3 measurement, included projected cash flows and a discount rate of 46.5%. The discount rate was derived from reconciling GRAIL's long-range plan, which contemplated FDA approval and estimated cash flows for a 15 year period, to observed market values of GRAIL based on the when-issued trading activity. An increase of 300 basis points to the discount rate used in our assessment would have resulted in additional impairment of \$20A million. There is substantial risk inherent in forecasting revenues and spend associated with research and development, including assumptions around the timing and level of resources and investment to be made, which were more challenging in light of the Spin-Off and related Disposal Funding. We performed a recoverability test for GRAIL's definite-lived intangible assets, which include developed technology and trade name, noting no impairment. No impairment was noted for Core Illumina definite-lived intangible assets. GoodwillChanges to goodwill during YTD 2024 were as follows:In millionsBalance as of December 31, 2023(1)\$2,545A Acquisition34A Impairment (1,466)Balance as of September 29, 2024\$1,113A (1)The balance as of DecemberA 31, 2023 includes accumulated impairment of \$4,626A million related to our GRAIL reporting unit.Intangible AssetsThe following is a summary of our identifiable intangible assets:A September 29, 2024December 31, 2023In millionsGrossCarryingAmountAccumulatedAmortizationIntangible Assets,NetGrossCarryingAmountAccumulatedAmortizationImpairmentIntangible Assets,NetDeveloped technologies\$465A \$(296)\$169A \$2,807A \$(585)\$A A \$2,222A Licensed technologies227A (107)120A 274A (133)\$A A 141A Trade name2A (2)\$A A 43A (14)\$A A 29A Customer relationships16A (14)2A 14A (13)\$A A 1A License agreements19A (13)6A 14A (13)\$A A 1A Database12A (4)8A 12A (3)\$A A 9A Total finite-lived intangible assets, net\$741A (436)\$305A 3,164A (761)\$A A 2,403A In-process research and development (IPR&D)\$A A A A A 705A A A (115)590A Total intangible assets, net\$741A \$(436)\$305A 3,869A \$(761)\$A (115)\$2,993A The significant decrease in developed technologies, trade name, and IPR&D reflect the GRAIL intangible assets disposed of in connection with the Spin-Off. See note 2. GRAIL Spin-Off for more information. Additionally, in Q1 2024, we placed into service (reflected in developed technologies) the IPR&D asset we acquired in Q2 2021. 25Table of ContentsAs a result of the Fluent BioSciences acquisition in Q3 2024, we recorded a developed technology intangible of \$42A million, with a useful life of 7 years, and a customer relationship intangible of \$2A million, with a useful life of 11 years. We are still finalizing the allocation of the purchase price as it relates to the completion of certain tax returns. We expect to finalize the valuation as soon as practicable, but no later than one year after the acquisition. Amortization expense for Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 was \$17A million and \$113A million, respectively, and \$49A million and \$148A million in Q3 2023 and YTD 2023, respectively. The estimated future annual amortization of finite-lived intangible assets is shown in the following table. Actual amortization expense to be reported in future periods could differ from these estimates as a result of acquisitions, divestitures, and asset impairments, among other factors.In millionsEstimated Annual Amortization2024 (remainder of year)\$17A 2025\$6A 2026\$6A 2027\$5A 2028\$2A Thereafter\$8A Total\$305A Derivative Financial InstrumentsWe are exposed to foreign exchange rate risks in the normal course of business and use derivative financial instruments to partially offset this exposure. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. Foreign exchange contracts are carried at fair value in other current assets, other assets, accrued liabilities, or other long-term liabilities, as appropriate, on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. We use foreign exchange forward contracts to manage foreign currency risks related to monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. These derivative financial instruments have terms of one month or less and are not designated as hedging instruments. Changes in fair value of these derivatives are recognized in other income (expense), net, along with the re-measurement gain or loss on the foreign currency denominated assets or liabilities. As of SeptemberA 29, 2024, we had foreign exchange forward contracts in place to hedge exposures in the euro, Japanese yen, Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, Singapore dollar, Chinese Yuan Renminbi, and British pound. As of SeptemberA 29, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023, the total notional amounts of outstanding forward contracts in place for these foreign currency purchases were \$497 million and \$926 million, respectively. In September 2024, as a result of the European Commission withdrawing its previously imposed fine, the related forward contracts we previously entered into for a total notional amount of A-432A million were terminated. We use foreign currency forward contracts to hedge portions of our foreign currency exposure associated with forecasted revenue transactions. These derivative financial instruments have terms up to 24 months and are designated as cash flow hedges. Changes in fair value of our cash flow hedges are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss and are reclassified to revenue in the same period the underlying hedged transactions are recorded. We regularly review the effectiveness of our hedges and consider them to be ineffective if it becomes probable that the forecasted transactions will not occur

2024. We recognized a gain of \$489A million in operating expense, resulting from reversal of the accrued fine and related accrued interest, offset by a loss of \$8A million, recognized in other income (expense), net, for the reversal of associated foreign currency fluctuations. The fine accrued interest at a rate of 5.5% per annum while it was outstanding. The guarantees we provided in October 2023 to satisfy the obligation in lieu of cash payment while we appealed the European Commission’s jurisdictional and fine decisions are no longer outstanding. 27Table of ContentsOn August 15, 2024, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission dismissed the previously disclosed administrative complaint in light of the completion of the Spin-Off.SEC Inquiry LetterIn July 2023, we were informed that the staff of the SEC was conducting an investigation relating to Illumina and was requesting documents and communications primarily related to Illumina’s acquisition of GRAIL and certain statements and disclosures concerning GRAIL, its products and its acquisition, and related to the conduct and compensation of certain members of Illumina and GRAIL management, among other things. Illumina is cooperating with the SEC in this investigation.Shareholder Derivative ComplaintsOn October 17, 2023, a stockholder derivative and class action complaint captioned Icahn Partners LP, et al. v. deSouza, et al., purportedly brought on behalf of Illumina and public holders of Illumina’s common stock, was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery against certain current and former directors (including our former Chief Executive Officer). We are named as a nominal defendant in the complaint. The lawsuit alleges the named directors breached their fiduciary duties by knowingly causing Illumina to unlawfully close the GRAIL acquisition, concealing material facts related to the GRAIL acquisition and making inadequate disclosures. Before the filing of the complaint, the purported stockholders did not make a demand that our Board of Directors pursue the claims asserted therein. The complaint seeks damages, costs and expenses, including attorney fees, the certification and consolidation of a putative class, the issuance of amended disclosures, the removal of conflicted directors and declaratory and other equitable relief. Since the lawsuit is brought in part on behalf of Illumina as a nominal defendant, the alleged damages were allegedly suffered by us.On November 1, 2023, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint, which has not yet been briefed. On the same day, Illumina-joined by the director defendants-moved to strike portions of the complaint that contain improperly included confidential and privileged information. On January 16, 2024, the Court granted the motion to strike. On December 5, 2023, the plaintiffs moved to expedite the proceedings with respect to their direct claims. The director defendants opposed that motion and Illumina joined their opposition. On January 19, 2024, the Court denied plaintiffs’ motion to expedite. On January 23, 2024, the plaintiffs filed a motion for reargument of the Court’s January 16 opinion, which the Court denied on February 19, 2024. On February 29, 2024, the plaintiffs filed an application to the trial court to certify the orders granting the motion to strike and denying the motion for reargument for interlocutory appeal. The Court refused the application on March 20, 2024. On March 14, 2024, the plaintiffs filed an application for interlocutory appeal with the Supreme Court of Delaware, which the Court denied on April 11, 2024. On February 26, 2024, a stockholder derivative complaint captioned City of Omaha Police and Firefighters Retirement System v. deSouza, et al., purportedly brought on behalf of Illumina, was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery against certain current and former directors. On April 16, 2024, a stockholder derivative complaint captioned City of Roseville General Employees Retirement System, et al. v. deSouza, et al., purportedly brought on behalf of Illumina, was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery against certain current and former directors and officers. On August 16, 2024, a stockholder derivative complaint captioned Thomas P. DiNapoli v. John Thompson et al., purportedly brought on behalf of Illumina, was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery against certain current and former directors. We are named as a nominal defendant in the complaints. The lawsuits allege the named directors and officers breached their fiduciary duties by knowingly causing Illumina to unlawfully close the GRAIL acquisition. The stockholders previously made requests to inspect certain books and records under Delaware law, and they purport to base their complaint in part on documents obtained from Illumina in response to those requests. Before the filing of the complaint, the purported stockholders did not make a demand that our Board of Directors pursue the claim asserted therein. The complaints seek damages, costs and expenses, including attorney fees and other equitable relief. Since the lawsuits are brought in part on behalf of Illumina as a nominal defendant, the alleged damages were allegedly suffered by us.On March 26, 2024, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint in the lawsuit filed by City of Omaha Police and Firefighters Retirement System. The motion has not yet been briefed. On May 16, 2024, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint in the lawsuit filed by City of Roseville General Employees Retirement System, et al. The motion has not yet been briefed. On September 16, 2024, the defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint in the lawsuit filed by Thomas DiNapoli. The motion has not yet been briefed.28Table of ContentsIn light of the fact that these lawsuits are in an early stage, we cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the suits. We deny the allegations in the complaints and intend to vigorously defend the litigations. On February 21, 2024, a stockholder derivative complaint captioned Elaine Wang, et al. v. deSouza, et al., purportedly brought on behalf of the Company was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware (District of Delaware) against certain current and former directors. The Company is named as a nominal defendant in the complaint. The lawsuit alleges that the named directors breached their fiduciary duties by knowingly causing the Company to unlawfully close the GRAIL acquisition. Before the filing of the complaint, the purported stockholder did not make a demand that our Board of Directors pursue the asserted claims therein. The complaint seeks, among other things, restitution to the Company for the alleged damages caused by the named defendants. Since the lawsuit was brought in part on behalf of Illumina as a nominal defendant, the alleged damages were allegedly suffered by us.On March 8, 2024, a stockholder derivative complaint captioned Michael Warner, et al. v. deSouza, et al., purportedly brought on behalf of Illumina was also filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California against certain current and former directors. We are named as a nominal defendant in the complaint. The lawsuit alleges that the named directors breached their fiduciary duties by knowingly causing us to unlawfully close the GRAIL acquisition. Before the filing of the complaint, the purported stockholder did not make a demand that our Board of Directors pursue the asserted claims therein. The complaint seeks, among other things, restitution to Illumina for the alleged damages caused by the named defendants. Since the lawsuit was brought in part on behalf of Illumina as a nominal defendant, the alleged damages were allegedly suffered by us. On March 28, 2024, the parties submitted a Joint Motion to Transfer the lawsuit to the District of Delaware, which the Court granted on March 29, 2024, and the Court transferred the lawsuit to the District of Delaware on the same day.Elaine Wang, et al. v. deSouza, et al. and Michael Warner, et al. v. deSouza, et al. were voluntarily dismissed on April 29, 2024, and May 1, 2024, respectively. On May 1, 2024, Michael Warner sent a litigation demand to our Board of Directors requesting that a civil action for monetary damages be brought by the Board of Directors on behalf of Illumina against officers and directors involved with the GRAIL acquisition. On July 30, 2024, the Board unanimously determined that it was in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders to defer a final decision on the demand given, among other things, the pending stockholder lawsuits described herein and the similarity of issues raised in the demand and those lawsuits. Our Board will monitor the stockholder lawsuits and revisit the demand as warranted as the lawsuits progress. On June 3, 2024, Elaine Wang made requests to inspect certain books and records under Delaware law and the Company sent a production of documents in response to that demand. On August 21, 2024, an additional stockholder, Jane Davidson, sent a litigation demand to our Board of Directors requesting that a civil action for breaches of fiduciary duty, indemnification, contribution and other appropriate claims be brought by the Board of Directors on behalf of Illumina against officers and directors involved with the GRAIL acquisition. On October 29, 2024, the Board unanimously determined that it was in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders to defer a final decision on the demand given, among other things, the pending stockholder lawsuits described herein and the similarity of issues raised in the demand and those lawsuits. Our Board will monitor the stockholder lawsuits and revisit the demand as warranted as the lawsuits progress.Securities Class ActionsFederal Securities Class Actions. On November 11, 2023, the first of three securities class action complaints was filed against Illumina and certain of its current and former executive officers in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California. The first-filed case is captioned Kangas v. Illumina, Inc. et al., the second-filed case is captioned Roy v. Illumina, Inc. et al., and the third-filed case is captioned Louisiana Sheriff’s Pension & Relief Fund v. Illumina, Inc. et al. (collectively, the Actions). The complaints generally allege, among other things, that defendants made materially false and misleading statements and omitted material facts relating to Illumina’s acquisition of Grail. The complaints seek unspecified damages, interest, fees, and costs. On January 9, 2024, four movants filed motions to consolidate the Actions and to appoint a lead plaintiff (Lead Plaintiff Motions). On April 11, 2024, the Court issued an order consolidating the Actions into a single action (captioned in re Illumina, Inc. Securities Litigation No. 23-cv-2082-LL-MMP), and appointed Universal-Investment-Gesellschaft mbH, UI BVK Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, and ACATIS Investment Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH as lead plaintiffs (the Lead Plaintiffs). On June 21, 2024, the Lead Plaintiffs filed their consolidated amended complaint. The complaint alleges that Illumina and GRAIL and certain of their current and former directors and officers violated 29Table of ContentsSections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act and SEC Rule 10b-5 in connection with Illumina’s acquisition of GRAIL. On September 13, 2024, the Lead Plaintiffs filed a second amended consolidated complaint. Illumina’s response is due November 12, 2024.State Securities Class Actions. On February 2, 2024, the first of two additional securities class actions was filed against Illumina, certain of its officers and directors, and several other individuals and entities in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo, captioned Loren Scott Mar v. Illumina, et al. and Scott Zerzanek v. Illumina, Inc. et al.. Both complaints generally allege, among other things, that defendants made materially false and misleading statements and omitted material facts in the November 2020 and February 2021 registration statements and prospectus relating to Illumina’s acquisition of Grail. The complaints seek unspecified damages, interest, fees, and costs. On March 29, 2024, the parties to the actions filed a Joint Stipulation to Consolidate the actions and to appoint co-lead counsel for plaintiffs, which the Court granted on April 5, 2024. On August 12, 2024, the Plaintiffs filed their consolidated complaint. On September 6, 2024, Illumina and the other named defendants filed a motion to stay the litigation. On October 4, 2024, the plaintiffs opposed the motion to stay. A hearing on the motion to stay is scheduled for December 6, 2024.In light of the fact that the lawsuits are in an early stage, we cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the suits. We deny the allegations in the complaints and intend to vigorously defend the litigation.DOF Civil Investigative DemandOn January 18, 2024, we received a civil investigative demand (CID) from the U.S. Department of Justice, requiring production of certain documents and information in the course of a False Claims Act investigation to determine whether there is or has been a violation of 31 U.S.C. Â§ 3729. The False Claims Act investigation concerns allegations that the Company caused the submission of false claims to Medicare and other federal government programs because it misrepresented its compliance with cybersecurity requirements to the Food and Drug Administration and other federal agencies that purchase its devices. The Company is cooperating with the government. Books and Records ActionOn February 14, 2024, a stockholder filed a complaint in the Delaware Court of Chancery captioned Pavers and Road Builders Benefit Funds v. Illumina, Inc. seeking to inspect certain books and records related to the GRAIL transaction, including certain materials and minutes from meetings of our Board of Directors, which have been withheld because the Company contends they are non-responsive to the request or subject to the attorney-client privilege. Illumina previously provided documents to the stockholder in response to a demand made by letter under Delaware law, but the stockholder seeks additional and unredacted materials through this action. On March 11, 2024, Illumina filed an answer to the complaint, denying that the stockholder was entitled to inspection. We deny that the stockholder is entitled to review the documents and intend to vigorously defend the litigation. The trial took place on June 7, 2024. On July 16, 2024, the Court issued a decision requiring the Company to produce certain additional documents to plaintiff. On July 26, 2024, the stockholder filed a motion seeking in camera review of certain documents that the Company maintains are not subject to the Court’s July 16, 2024 order to produce documents. The Court granted the motion on August 19, 2024, and the Company filed the documents for in camera review on August 29, 2024. On October 7, 2024, the Court ruled that the Company need not produce the documents subject to the motion for in camera review because they are privileged under the attorney opinion work product doctrine.9. INCOME TAXESOur effective tax rate may vary from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate due to the change in the mix of earnings in tax jurisdictions with different statutory rates, benefits related to tax credits, and the tax impact of non-deductible expenses and other permanent differences between income (loss) before income taxes and taxable income. 30Table of ContentsOur effective tax rates for Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 were 2.1% and (3.2)%, respectively, compared to 3.6% and (3.8)% in Q3 2023 and YTD 2023, respectively. The variance from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21% for Q3 2024 was primarily because of the \$25A million income tax expense impact of GRAIL pre-acquisition net operating losses on GILTI, the utilization of U.S. foreign tax credits, and the Pillar Two global minimum top-up tax, respectively, and the \$10A million income tax expense impact of capitalizing research and development expenses for tax purposes. The variance from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21% for YTD 2024 was primarily because of the \$308A million income tax expense impact from the impairment of goodwill, which is nondeductible for tax purposes, \$141A million income tax expense impact of GRAIL pre-acquisition net operating losses on GILTI, the utilization of U.S. foreign tax credits, and the Pillar Two global minimum top-up tax, and the \$53A million income tax expense impact of capitalizing research and development expenses for tax purposes. The income tax rate in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 was favorably impacted by the reversal of the European Commission fine related to the GRAIL acquisition, which is excluded from taxable income, and by the mix of earnings in jurisdictions with lower statutory tax rates than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate, such as in Singapore.As of SeptemberA 29, 2024 and DecemberA 31, 2023, prepaid income taxes, included within prepaid expenses and other current assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets, were \$16A million and \$75A million, respectively.10. SEGMENT INFORMATION We report segment information based on the management approach, which designates the internal reporting used by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for making decisions and assessing performance as the source of our reportable segments. The CODM allocates resources and assesses the performance of each operating segment using information about its revenue and income (loss) from operations. Our CODM does not evaluate our operating segments using discrete asset information. We do not allocate expenses between segments.Core Illumina: Core Illumina’s products and services serve customers in the research, clinical and applied markets, and enable the adoption of a variety of genomic solutions. Core Illumina includes all of our operations, excluding the results of GRAIL. Core Illumina sells products and provides services to GRAIL, and vice versa, in accordance with contractual agreements between the entities.GRAIL: GRAIL is a healthcare company focused on early detection of multiple cancers. We completed the Spin-Off of GRAIL on JuneA 24, 2024. Refer to note 2. GRAIL Spin-Off for additional details.In millionsQ3 2024Q3 2023YTD 2024YTD 2023Revenue:Core Illumina\$1,080A \$1,106A \$3,228A \$3,341A GRAILA \$21A \$55A 62A EliminationsA \$ (8)(15)(21)Consolidated revenue\$1,080A \$1,119A \$3,268A \$3,382A Income (loss) from operations:Core Illumina\$741A \$762A \$1,298A \$1,519A GRAILA \$ (1)(1)A \$ (1)A \$ (1)A Consolidated income (loss) from operations\$741A \$(75A)\$(1,008)\$(905)Total other expense, net primarily relates to Core Illumina, and we do not allocate income taxes to our segments.31Table of ContentsMANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION & ANALYSISOur Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) will help readers understand our results of operations, financial condition, and cash flow. It is provided in addition to the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and notes. This MD&A is organized as follows:â€¢Management’s Overview and Outlook. High level discussion of our operating results and significant known trends that affect our business.â€¢Results of Operations. Detailed discussion of our revenues and expenses.â€¢Liquidity and Capital Resources. Discussion of key aspects of our condensed consolidated statements of cash flows, changes in our financial position, and our financial commitments.â€¢Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates. Discussion of significant changes since our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K that we believe are important to understanding the assumptions and judgments underlying our condensed consolidated financial statements.â€¢Recent Accounting Pronouncements. Summary of recent accounting pronouncements applicable to our condensed consolidated financial statements.â€¢Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk. Discussion of our financial instruments’ exposure to market risk.Our discussion of our results of operations, financial condition, and cash flow for Q3 2023 and YTD 2023 can be found in â€¢Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operationsâ€ within our filing of Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended OctoberA 1, 2023.This MD&A discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See Consideration Regarding Forward-Looking Statements preceding the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section of this report for additional factors relating to such statements. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in this report and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended DecemberA 31, 2023. Operating results are not necessarily indicative of results that may occur in future periods.MANAGEMENT’S OVERVIEW AND OUTLOOKThis overview and outlook provide a high-level discussion of our operating results and significant known trends that affect our business. We believe that an understanding of these trends is important to understanding our financial results for the periods being reported herein as well as our future financial performance. This summary is not intended to be exhaustive, nor is it intended to be a substitute for the detailed discussion and analysis provided elsewhere in this report.About IlluminaOur focus on innovation has established us as a global leader in DNA sequencing and array-based technologies, serving customers in the research, clinical and applied markets.Â Our products are used for applications in the life sciences, oncology, reproductive health, agriculture and other emerging segments. Our customers include leading genomic research centers, academic institutions, government laboratories, and hospitals, as well as pharmaceutical, biotechnology, commercial molecular diagnostic laboratories, and consumer genomics companies. Our comprehensive line of products addresses the scale of experimentation and breadth of functional analysis to advance disease research, drug development, and the development of molecular tests. This portfolio of leading-edge sequencing and array-based solutions addresses a range of genomic complexity and throughput, enabling researchers and clinical practitioners to select the

best solution for their scientific challenge.32Table of ContentsOn June 24, 2024, we completed the Spin-Off of GRAIL into a new public company through the distribution of approximately 85.5% of the outstanding shares of common stock of GRAIL to Illumina stockholders on a pro rata basis. We retained approximately 14.5% of the shares of GRAIL common stock immediately following the Spin-Off. The disposition of GRAIL did not meet the criteria to be reported as a discontinued operation and accordingly, GRAILâ€™s assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows have not been reclassified. In connection with the Spin-Off, Illuminaâ€™s stockholders received one share of GRAIL common stock for every six shares of Illumina common stock held on the Record Date. Refer to note 2. GRAIL Spin-Off for further details. See note 10. Segment Information for details regarding our reportable segments. Our financial results have been, and will continue to be, impacted by several significant trends, which are described below. While these trends are important to understanding and evaluating our financial results, this discussion should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto within the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section of this report, and the other transactions, events, and trends discussed in Risk Factors within the Other Key Information section of this report.Financial Overview Since 2023, macroeconomic factors such as inflation, exchange rate fluctuations and concerns about an economic downturn, competitive challenges in our China region, and the sanctions imposed on Russia as a result of the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine have impacted both Illumina directly and our customersâ€™ behavior. For example, some customers experienced supply chain pressures that delayed their lab expansions and others are managing inventory and capital more conservatively. We expect these factors to continue to have an impact on our sales and results of operations for the remainder of 2024, the size and duration of which is significantly uncertain. Financial highlights for YTD 2024 included the following:â€¢Revenue decreased 3% in YTD 2024 to \$3,268 million compared to \$3,382 million in YTD 2023 primarily due to a decrease in sequencing instruments revenue, driven by fewer shipments of our high-throughput and mid-throughput instruments, offset by increases in sequencing consumables revenue and service and other revenue, primarily driven by our strategic partnerships and service contracts.â€¢Gross profit as a percentage of revenue (gross margin) was 65.3% in YTD 2024 compared to 61.2% in YTD 2023. The increase in gross margin was driven primarily by execution of our operational excellence priorities that delivered cost savings, including freight, and improved productivity, a more favorable mix of sequencing consumables, and a decrease in warranty and field service costs. This was offset by certain strategic partnership revenue that is lower margin. Our gross margin depends on many factors, including: market conditions that may impact our pricing; sales mix changes among consumables, instruments, services, and development and licensing revenue; product mix changes between established products and new products; excess and obsolete inventories; royalties; our cost structure for manufacturing operations relative to volume; freight costs; and product support obligations.â€¢Loss from operations was \$1,008 million in YTD 2024 compared to \$905 million in YTD 2023. The increase in loss from operations was due to an increase in operating expense of \$166 million, which included an increase in goodwill and intangible impairment of \$1,068 million, offset by a \$488 million favorable impact in legal contingency and settlement, as a result of the European Commission withdrawing its previously imposed fine in September 2024, and an increase in the gains recognized on our GRAIL contingent consideration liability of \$222A million, offset by a \$63A million increase in gross profit. We continue to focus on our cost reduction initiatives to accelerate progress toward higher margins and create flexibility for further investment in high-growth areas.33Table of Contentsâ€¢Our effective tax rate was (3.2)% in YTD 2024 compared to (3.8)% in YTD 2023. The variance from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21% was primarily because of the income tax expense impact of the impairment of goodwill, which is nondeductible for tax purposes, the income tax expense impact of the reversal of the European Commission fine related to the GRAIL acquisition, which is excluded from taxable income, the income tax expense impact of research and development expense capitalization for tax purposes, and the income tax expense impact of GRAIL pre-acquisition net operating losses on GILTI, the utilization of U.S. foreign tax credits, and the Pillar Two global minimum top-up tax. This was partially offset by the mix of earnings in jurisdictions with lower statutory tax rates than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate, such as in Singapore.â€¢We ended Q3 2024 with cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments totaling \$939 million, of which approximately \$464 million was held by our foreign subsidiaries.RESULTS OF OPERATIONSTo enhance comparability, the following table sets forth unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations data for the specified reporting periods, stated as a percentage of total revenue.(1)Q3 2024Q3 2023YTD 2024YTD 2023Revenue:Product revenue84.6A %84.1A %83.2A %84.7A %Service and other revenue15.4A 15.9A 16.8A 15.3A Total revenue100.0A 100.0A 100.0A 100.0A Cost of revenue:Cost of product revenue21.8A 26.2A 22.5A 26.1A Cost of service and other revenue7.8A 8.5A 8.8A 8.4A Amortization of acquired intangible assets1.5A 4.2A 3.4A 4.3A Total cost of revenue31.1A 38.9A 34.7A 38.8A Gross profit68.9A 61.1A 65.3A 61.2A Operating expense:Research and development23.4A 28.1A 27.9A 30.0A Selling, general and administrative22.2A 27.0A 24.8A 33.3A Goodwill and intangible impairment2A 73.4A 57.8A 24.3A Legal contingency and settlement(45.3)(0.1)(14.4)0.4A Total operating expense30.1A 38.4A 32.8A 68.0A Operating income (loss) from operations68.6A (67.3)(30.8)(26.8)Other income (expense)Interest income1.0A 1.2A 1.1A 1.4A Interest expense(3.4)(1.7)(2.3)(1.7)Other income (expense), net0.4A (2.1)(9.8)(1.0)Total other expense, net(2.0)(2.6)(11.0)(1.3)Income (loss) before income taxes66.6A (69.9)(41.8)(28.1)Provision (benefit) for income taxes1.4A (2.5)1.3A 1.1A Net income (loss)65.2A %67.4%(43.1)%(29.2)% (1)Percentages may not recalculate due to rounding.34Table of ContentsRevenueDollars in millionsQ3 2024Q3 2023Change% ChangeYTD 2024YTD 2023Change% ChangeCore Illumina:Consumables\$807A \$766A \$41A 5A %\$2,390A \$2,344A \$46A 2A %Instruments107A 182A (75)(41)342A 539A (197)(37)Total product revenue914A 948A (34)(42,732A 2,883A (151) (5)Service and other revenue166A 158A 8A 5A 496A 458A 38A 8A Total Core Illumina revenue1,080A 1,106A (26)(23,228A 3,341A (113)(3)GRAIL:Service and other revenue4A 21A (21) (100)55A 62A (7)(11)Eliminationsâ€“(8)8A 100A (15)(21)6A (29)Total consolidated revenue\$1,080A \$1,119A (39)(3)%\$3,268A \$3,382A (114)(3)%Core Illumina consumables revenue increased in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 primarily due to an increase in sequencing consumables revenue of \$46 million and \$48 million, respectively, driven primarily by an increase in NovaSeq X consumables. Core Illumina instruments revenue decreased in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 primarily due to a decrease in sequencing instruments revenue of \$75 million and \$196 million, respectively, driven by fewer shipments of our high-throughput instruments, given we entered 2024 with a lower backlog of NovaSeq X instruments, as compared to 2023, given significant periods following the launch, and fewer shipments of our mid-throughput instruments, primarily as capital and cash flow constraints continue to impact our customersâ€™s purchasing behavior. Core Illumina service and other revenue increased in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 primarily due to increased revenue from our strategic partnerships and extended maintenance service contracts, partially offset by decreased revenue from development and licensing agreements. The increase in YTD 2024 Core Illumina service and other revenue was also partially offset by decreased revenue from genotyping services. The decrease in GRAIL revenue in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 was due to the Spin-Off in Q2 2024. Gross MarginDollars in millionsQ3 2024Q3 2023Change% ChangeYTD 2024YTD 2023Change% ChangeGross profit (loss):Core Illumina\$745\$715\$30A 4A %\$2,181\$2,161\$20A 1A %GRAILâ€“(27)27A (100)(38)(77)39A (53)Eliminationsâ€“(4)4A (100) (10)(14)4A (29)Consolidated gross profit\$745\$684\$61A 9A %\$2,133\$2,070\$63A 3A %Gross margin:Core Illumina68.9A %64.7A %67.6A %64.7A %GRAIL****Consolidated gross margin68.9A %61.1A %65.3A %61.2A % *Not meaningful.35Table of ContentsThe increase in Core Illumina gross margin in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 was driven primarily by a favorable impact from the execution of our operational excellence priorities that delivered cost savings, including freight, and improved productivity, a more favorable mix of sequencing consumables, and a decrease in warranty and field service costs. The increase in YTD 2024 was offset by higher strategic partnership revenue that is lower margin. The decrease in GRAIL gross loss in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 was due to the Spin-Off in Q2 2024. Operating ExpenseDollars in millionsQ3 2024Q3 2023Change% ChangeYTD 2024YTD 2023Change% ChangeResearch and development:Core Illumina\$253A \$238A \$15A 6A %\$732A \$771A (\$39)(5)%GRAILâ€“(7)9A (79)(100)189A 254A (65)(26)Eliminationsâ€“(2)2A (100)(8)(12)4A (33)Consolidated research and development253A 315A (62)(20)913A 1,013A (100)(100)Selling, general and administrative:Core Illumina239A 216A 23A 11A 621A 857A (236)(28)GRAILâ€“(8)7A (87)(100)192A 271A (79) (29)Eliminationsâ€“(A)â€“(A)â€“(A)â€“(A)â€“(A) (1)1A (100)Consolidated selling, general and administrative239A 303A (64)(21)813A 1,127A (314)(28)Goodwill and intangible impairment:Core Illuminaâ€“(A)â€“(A)â€“(A)â€“(A)â€“(A) (3)3A 3A 100A GRAILâ€“(A) 821A (821)(100)1,886A 821A 1,065A 130A Consolidated goodwill and intangible impairmentâ€“(A) 821A (821) (100)1,889A 821A 1,068A 130A Legal contingency and settlement:Core Illumina(488)(1)(487)48,700A (474)14A (488)(3,486)Total consolidated operating expense\$4A \$1,438A \$(1,434) (100)%\$3,141A \$2,975A \$166A 6A %Core Illumina R&D expense increased by \$15 million, or 6%, in Q3 2024 primarily due to an increase in share-based compensation expense related to PSU awards. Core Illumina R&D expense decreased by \$39 million, or 5%, in YTD 2024 primarily due to decreases in headcount and employee related compensation costs, restructuring charges of \$14 million, and lab supply costs, as we continue to focus on our cost reduction initiatives. Core Illumina SG&A expense increased by \$23 million, or 11%, in Q3 2024 primarily due to a decrease in the gains recognized on our GRAIL contingent consideration liability of \$61A million and an increase in share-based compensation expense related to PSU awards. The increase was offset by decreases in restructuring charges of \$49A million and GRAIL-related transaction expenses, given the Spin-Off of GRAIL in Q2 2024. Core Illumina SG&A expense decreased by \$236 million, or 28%, in YTD 2024 primarily due to an increase in the gains recognized on our GRAIL contingent consideration liability of \$222A million and decreases in restructuring charges of \$29A million, proxy contest charges of \$28A million, and facility related costs, as we continue to exit certain of our facilities. The decrease was offset by increases in share-based compensation expense related to PSU awards and GRAIL-related transaction expenses, which included \$53A million of expenses incurred in YTD 2024 directly related to the Spin-Off.36Table of ContentsThe decrease in GRAIL R&D and SG&A expense in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 was due to the Spin-Off in Q2 2024.GRAIL goodwill and intangible impairment for YTD 2024 consisted of goodwill impairment of \$1,466A million and IPR&D intangible asset impairment of \$420A million as a result of performing impairment tests in Q2 2024. See note 7. Supplemental Balance Sheet Details for additional information. GRAIL goodwill and intangible impairment for Q3 2023 and YTD 2023 consisted of goodwill impairment of \$712A million and IPR&D intangible asset impairment of \$109A million as a result of performing an interim impairment test in Q3 2023. Core Illumina goodwill and intangible impairment for YTD 2024 consisted of an IPR&D intangible asset impairment recorded in Q1 2024. Core Illumina legal contingency and settlement in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 primarily consisted of a gain of \$489A million resulting from the reversal of the EC fine accrual, and related accrued interest, following the European Commissionâ€™s decision to withdraw its previously imposed fine. See note 8. Legal Proceedings for additional details. Core Illumina legal contingency and settlement in YTD 2023 primarily consisted of an adjustment to our accrual for the fine previously imposed by the European Commission and other patent litigation settlement activity. Other Income (Expense)Dollars in millionsQ3 2024Q3 2023Change% ChangeYTD 2024YTD 2023Change% ChangeInterest income\$1A \$13A (\$2) (15)%\$36A \$47A (\$11)(23)%Interest expense(36)(19)(17)89A (75)(59)(16)27A Other income (expense), net4A (22)26A (118)(319)(33)(286)867A Total other expense, nets(21)(28)\$7A (25)%\$(358)\$(45)(313)696A %Total other expense, net primarily relates to the Core Illumina segment.Interest income in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 consisted primarily of interest on our money market funds, which decreased primarily due to a lower cash balance in Q3 2024 as compared to the prior year. Interest expense consisted primarily of interest on our outstanding term debt and a loss on debt extinguishment of \$5A million related to the repayment of our delayed draw term loan in Q3 2024. The fluctuation in other income (expense), net in Q3 2024 was primarily driven by a favorable net impact related to foreign currency activity as compared to the prior period and a decrease in net losses recognized on our strategic investments of \$7 million. The fluctuation in other income (expense), net in YTD 2024 was primarily driven by an increase in net losses recognized on our strategic investments of \$303 million, which included an unrealized loss of \$332 million on our retained investment in GRAIL subsequent to the Spin-Off. This was offset by a favorable net impact related to foreign currency activity as compared to the prior year and an increase in the gains recognized on our Helix contingent value right of \$7 million.Provision (Benefit) for Income TaxesDollars in millionsQ3 2024Q3 2023Change% ChangeYTD 2024YTD 2023Change% ChangeIncome (loss) before income taxes\$720A \$(782)\$1,502A (192)%\$(1,366)\$(950)\$(416)44A %Provision (benefit) for income taxes15A (28)43A (154)44A 36A 8A 22A Net income (loss)\$705A \$(754)\$1,459A (194)%\$(1,410)\$(986)\$(424)43A %Effective tax rate2.1A %3.6A %3.2)% (3.8)%37Table of ContentsOur effective tax rate was 2.1% and (3.2)% in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024, respectively, compared to 3.6% and (3.8)% in Q3 2023 and YTD 2023, respectively. The variance from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21% for Q3 2024 was primarily because of the \$25A million income tax expense impact of GRAIL pre-acquisition net operating losses on GILTI, the utilization of U.S. foreign tax credits, and the Pillar Two global minimum top-up tax, respectively, and the \$10A million income tax expense impact of capitalizing research and development expenses for tax purposes. The variance from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21% for YTD 2024 was primarily because of the \$308 million income tax expense impact from the impairment of goodwill, which is nondeductible for tax purposes, \$141 million income tax expense impact of GRAIL pre-acquisition net operating losses on GILTI, the utilization of U.S. foreign tax credits, and the Pillar Two global minimum top-up tax, and the \$53A million income tax expense impact of capitalizing research and development expenses for tax purposes. The income tax rate in Q3 2024 and YTD 2024 was favorably impacted by the reversal of the European Commission fine related to the GRAIL acquisition, which is excluded from taxable income, and by the mix of earnings in jurisdictions with lower statutory tax rates than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate, such as in Singapore.In Q3 2023 and YTD 2023, the variance from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 21% was primarily because of the \$149A million income tax expense impact from the impairment of goodwill, which is nondeductible for tax purposes, the \$20A million and \$84A million income tax expense impact of capitalizing research and development expenses for tax purposes, respectively, and the \$38A million and \$63A million income tax expense impact of GRAIL pre-acquisition net operating losses on GILTI and the utilization of U.S. foreign tax credits, respectively. The income tax expense in Q3 2023 and YTD 2023 were also favorably impacted by the mix of earnings in jurisdictions with lower statutory tax rates than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate, such as in Singapore.Our future effective tax rate may vary from the U.S. federal statutory tax rate due to the mix of earnings in tax jurisdictions with different statutory tax rates and the other factors discussed in the risk factor â€¢We are subject to risks related to taxation in multiple jurisdictionsâ€¢ described in â€¢Risk Factorsâ€¢ within the Business & Market Information section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCESAs of September 29, 2024, we had \$869 million in cash and cash equivalents, of which \$464 million was held by our foreign subsidiaries. Cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$179 million from December 31, 2023 due to factors described in the â€¢Cash Flow Summaryâ€¢ below. In connection with the Spin-Off, we derecognized GRAILâ€™s cash and cash equivalents of \$968A million, which included the required Disposal Funding (see note 2. GRAIL Spin-Off). Our primary source of liquidity, other than our holdings of cash, cash equivalents, and investments, has been cash flows from operations and, from time to time, issuances of debt. During YTD 2024, we received net proceeds from the issuance of our 2026 Term Notes of \$497A million and repaid our delayed draw term loan of \$750A million. Our ability to generate cash from operations, supplemented with the issuance of debt and/or liquidation of our short-term investments, provides us with the financial flexibility we need to meet operating, investing, and financing needs. As of September 29, 2024, we had \$70A million in short-term investments, comprised of marketable equity securities.In September 2024, the European Commission withdrew its previously imposed fine of \$4,~432A million. Accordingly, we reversed the related accrual and recognized a net gain of \$481A million in Q3 2024. The guarantees we provided in October 2023 to satisfy the obligation in lieu of cash payment while we appealed the European Commissionâ€™s jurisdictional and fine decisions are no longer outstanding. Refer to note 8. Legal Proceedings for additional details. In June 2024, we entered into a 364-day Delayed Draw Credit Facility, which provided us with a senior unsecured term loan credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$750A million. On June 20, 2024, we borrowed \$750A million on the Delayed Draw Credit Facility. The delayed draw term loan incurred interest at a rate of 6.7%. On September 9, 2024, we repaid the full principal amount outstanding under the Delayed Draw Credit Facility, including accrued interest, of \$761A million and terminated the Delayed Draw Credit Agreement.On September 9, 2024, we issued \$500A million aggregate principal amount of 2026 Term Notes. We received net proceeds of \$497A million, which were used to repay a portion of the outstanding debt under the Delayed Draw Credit Agreement. The 2026 Term Notes, which mature on September 9, 2026, accrue interest at a rate of 4.650% per annum, payable semi-annually on March 9 and September 9 of each year, beginning on March 9, 2025. We may redeem for cash all or any portion of the 2026 Term Notes, at our option, at any time prior to maturity. 38Table of ContentsIn December 2022, we issued \$500A million aggregate principal amount of 2025 Term Notes and \$500A million aggregate principal amount of 2027 Term Notes. The 2025 Term Notes, which mature on December 12, 2025, and the 2027 Term Notes, which mature on December 13, 2027, accrue interest at a rate of 5.800% and 5.750% per annum, respectively, payable semi-annually in June and December of each year. In March 2021, we issued \$500A million aggregate principal amount of 2031 Term Notes, which mature on March 23, 2031, and accrue interest at a rate of 2.550% per annum, payable semi-annually in March and September of each year. We may redeem for cash all or any portion of the 2025, 2027, or 2031 Term Notes, at our option, at any time prior to maturity. In January 2023, we entered into the Revolving Credit Agreement, which provides us with a \$750A million senior unsecured five year revolving credit facility, including a \$40A million sublimit for swingline borrowings and a \$50A million sublimit for letters of credit. The credit facility matures, and all amounts outstanding become due and payable in full, on January 4, 2028, subject to two one-year extensions at our option and consent of the extending lenders and certain other conditions. As of September 29, 2024, there were no outstanding borrowings.As of September 29, 2024, the fair value of our

contingent consideration liability related to GRAIL was \$82Å million, of which \$81Å million was included in other long-term liabilities. The contingent value rights entitle the holders to receive future cash payments on a quarterly basis (Covered Revenue Payments) representing a pro rata portion of certain GRAIL-related revenues (Covered Revenues) each year through August 2033. This reflects a 2.5% payment right to the first \$1Å billion of revenue each year for 12 years. Revenue above \$1Å billion each year is subject to a 9% contingent payment right during this same period. In YTD 2024, we paid \$836,000 in aggregate Covered Revenue Payments related to Covered Revenues for the period Q4 2023 through Q2 2024 of \$89Å million in aggregate. In August 2024, our Board of Directors authorized a new share repurchase program, which cancels and supersedes all prior and available repurchase authorizations, to repurchase up to \$1.5Å billion of our outstanding common stock. The repurchases may be completed through open market purchases, pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 or Rule 10b-18, or through an accelerated share repurchase program. Authorizations to repurchase up to \$1.4 billion of our outstanding common stock remained available as of SeptemberÅ 29, 2024. We had \$3 million (plus callable share distributions of approximately \$10 million), \$49 million, and \$47 million, respectively, remaining in our capital commitments to three venture capital investment funds as of SeptemberÅ 29, 2024 that are callable through April 2026, July 2029, and December 2034, respectively. We anticipate that our current cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments, together with cash provided by operating activities and available borrowing capacity under the Revolving Credit Facility, are sufficient to fund our near-term capital and operating needs for at least the next 12Å months. Operating needs include the planned costs to operate our business, including amounts required to fund working capital and capital expenditures. Our primary short-term needs for capital, which are subject to change, may include:Å support of commercialization efforts related to our current and future products;Å acquisitions of equipment and other fixed assets for use in our current and future manufacturing and research and development facilities;Å the continued advancement of research and development efforts;Å potential strategic acquisitions and investments;Å repayment of debt obligations; Å repurchases of our outstanding common stock; andÅ the evolving needs of our facilities, including costs of leasing and building out facilities. We expect that our revenue and results of operations, as well as the status of each of our new product development programs, will significantly impact our cash management decisions. Our future capital requirements and the adequacy of our available funds will depend on many factors, including:Å our ability to successfully commercialize and further develop our technologies and create innovative products in our markets;39Table of ContentsÅ scientific progress in our research and development programs and the magnitude of those programs;Å competing technological and market developments;Å andÅ the need to enter into collaborations with other companies or acquire other companies or technologies to enhance or complement our product and service offerings. Cash Flow SummaryIn millionsYTD 2024YTD 2023Net cash provided by operating activities\$473Å \$254Å Net cash used in investing activities(130)(146)Net cash used in financing activities(523)(1,183)Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents1Å (9)Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents\$(179)\$(1,084)Operating ActivitiesNet cash provided by operating activities in YTD 2024 consisted of a net loss of \$1,410 million, plus net adjustments of \$2,368 million, less net changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$485 million. The primary adjustments to net loss included goodwill and intangible impairment of \$1,889 million, net loss on strategic investments of \$342 million, share-based compensation expense of \$291 million, depreciation and amortization expense of \$283 million, and property and equipment and right-of-use asset impairment of \$32 million, offset by change in fair value of contingent consideration liabilities of \$304 million and deferred income taxes of \$161 million. Cash flow impact from changes in net operating assets and liabilities were primarily driven by decreases in accrued liabilities and accounts payable. Investing ActivitiesNet cash used in investing activities totaled \$130 million in YTD 2024. We invested \$99 million in capital expenditures, primarily associated with investments in facilities, paid \$81 million for an acquisition, net of cash acquired, and other intangible assets, and purchased strategic investments, net of distributions, of \$33 million. This was offset by the receipt of \$83 million related to the settlement of our Helix contingent value right. Financing ActivitiesNet cash used in financing activities totaled \$523 million in YTD 2024. We deconsolidated cash and cash equivalents of \$968Å million, as a result of the GRAIL Spin-Off, repaid our delayed draw term loan of \$750Å million, and used \$99Å million to repurchase our common stock. This was offset by net borrowings on the Delayed Draw Credit Facility of \$744 million, net proceeds received from the issuance of our 2026 Term Notes of \$497Å million, and proceeds received from the sale of shares under our employee stock purchase plan of \$56 million. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATESIn preparing our condensed consolidated financial statements, we make estimates, assumptions and judgments that can have a significant impact on our net revenue, operating income (loss), and net income (loss), as well as on the value of certain assets and liabilities on our balance sheet. We believe that the estimates, assumptions and judgments involved in the accounting policies described in Å Critical Accounting Policies and EstimatesÅ within the ManagementÅ s Discussion & Analysis section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended DecemberÅ 31, 2023 have the greatest potential impact on our financial statements, so we consider them to be our critical accounting policies and estimates. Though macroeconomic factors such as inflation, exchange rate fluctuations and concerns about an economic downturn present additional uncertainty, we continue to use the best information available to inform our critical accounting estimates. There were no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates during YTD 2024.40Table of ContentsRECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTSFor a summary of recent accounting pronouncements applicable to our condensed consolidated financial statements, see note 1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies within the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section of this report, which is incorporated herein by reference. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISKThere were no substantial changes to our market risks in YTD 2024, when compared to the disclosures in Å Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market RiskÅ within the ManagementÅ s Discussion & Analysis section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended DecemberÅ 31, 2023. OTHER KEY INFORMATIONCONTROLS AND PROCEDURESWe design our internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that (1)Å our transactions are properly authorized; (2)Å our assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use; and (3)Å our transactions are properly recorded and reported in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. We also maintain internal controls and procedures to ensure that we comply with applicable laws and our established financial policies. During the third quarter of 2024, we continued to monitor and evaluate the design and operating effectiveness of key controls. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect internal control over financial reporting. Based on managementÅ s evaluation (under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer (CEO) and chief financial officer (CFO)), as of the end of the period covered by this report, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)), are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. LEGAL PROCEEDINGSSee discussion of legal proceedings in note 8. Legal Proceedings in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements section of this report, which is incorporated herein by reference. RISK FACTORSOur business is subject to various risks, including those described in Å Risk FactorsÅ within the Business & Market Information section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended DecemberÅ 31, 2023, and the Å Other Key InformationÅ section of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, which we strongly encourage you to review. In addition to the risk factors disclosed in our Form 10-K, the issues raised in the following risk factor could adversely affect our operating results and stock price: On June 24, 2024, we completed the separation of GRAIL into a separate, independent publicly traded company. As of September 6, 2024, all previously disclosed regulatory proceedings in the United States and European Union related to our acquisition of GRAIL (the Acquisition) have come to an end. Litigation, regulation, and other proceedings related to or resulting from the Acquisition have resulted in operational restrictions and increased costs and could result in similar additional future consequences or further result in loss of revenues.41Table of ContentsAs previously disclosed, the Acquisition was subject to various legal challenges, including by the FTC and European Commission. As a result, we have been a party to a number of regulatory and administrative proceedings regarding the Acquisition. On June 24, 2024, we completed the separation (the Spin-Off) of GRAIL into a separate, independent publicly traded company as described in note 2. GRAIL Spin-Off within the Consolidated Financial Statements. We incurred significant costs to complete the Spin-Off, including significant legal, financial advisory, regulatory and other professional services fees and additional expenses, and assumed certain liabilities in connection therewith. The Spin-Off also may result in loss of revenue and other adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we have experienced and might continue to experience negative impacts on our stock price. We cannot predict what other adverse consequences to, among other things, our reputation, our relationships with governmental or regulatory authorities, or our ability to successfully complete future transactions, our ability to attract, retain and motivate customers, key personnel and those with whom we conduct business may result. Furthermore, we have and may continue to become subject to stockholder inspection demands under Delaware law, investigations initiated by regulators and law firms, and derivative or other similar litigation that can be expensive, divert management attention and human and financial capital to less productive uses and result in potential reputational damage. The GRAIL acquisition and subsequent litigation resulted in (i) the announcement of an investigation by the SEC and others by law firms of possible securities law violations; (ii) stockholder inspection demands seeking to investigate possible breaches of fiduciary duties, corporate wrongdoing or a lack of independence of the members of the Board, including a complaint filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery seeking to inspect books and records captioned Pavers and Road Builders Benefit Funds v. Illumina, Inc.; (iii) the filing of four securities class actions in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California: Kangas v. Illumina, Inc. et al., Roy v. Illumina, Inc. et al., Louisiana SheriffsÅ Pension & Relief Fund v. Illumina, Inc. et al. and Warner v. deSouza et al.; (iv) the filing of a securities class action in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware captioned Wang v. deSouza et al.; (v) the filing of two securities class actions in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Mateo: Loren Scott Mar v. Illumina, et al. and Scott Zerzanek v. Illumina, Inc. et al.; (vi) the filing of a stockholder derivative and class action complaint captioned Icahn Partners LP, et al. v. deSouza, et al.; (vii) the filing of a stockholder derivative complaint captioned City of Omaha Police and Firefighters Retirement System v. deSouza, et al.; and (ix) the filing of a stockholder derivative complaint captioned Thomas P. DiNapoli v. John Thompson et al. See note 8. Legal Proceedings within the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details. In the event that any of the matters described above result in one or more adverse judgments or settlements, we may experience an adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations or stock price. SHARE REPURCHASES AND SALES Purchases of Equity Securities by the IssuerIn August 2024, our Board of Directors authorized a new share repurchase program, which cancels and supersedes all prior and available repurchase authorizations, to repurchase up to \$1.5Å billion of our outstanding common stock. The repurchases may be completed through open market purchases, pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 or Rule 10b-18, or through an accelerated share repurchase program. Shares repurchased in open market transactions pursuant to this program during Q3 2024 were as follows: In thousands, except price per share. Å Total Number of Shares Purchased Å Average Price Paid per Share (1) Total Å of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program July 29, 2024 - August 25, 2024 \$1,401,684Å Total \$127.71Å \$127.71Å \$1,401,684Å (1) Average price paid per share excludes the excise tax on share repurchases imposed as part of the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. 42Table of ContentsUnregistered Sales of Equity SecuritiesNone during the quarterly period ended SeptemberÅ 29, 2024. ADOPTIONS, MODIFICATIONS OR TERMINATIONS OF TRADING PLANSDuring the quarterly period ended SeptemberÅ 29, 2024, none of the CompanyÅ s directors or officers adopted, modified or terminated any Å Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangementÅ or any Å non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement, Å in each case as such term is defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K. 43Table of ContentsEXHIBITSIncorporated by ReferenceExhibitÅ NumberExhibit DescriptionFormFile NumberExhibitFiling DateFiled Herewith3.1Amended and Restated Bylaws of Illumina, Inc., effective as of August 5, 202410-Q001-354063.1August 7, 202410.1Underwriting Agreement, dated September 4, 2024, between the Company and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, as representatives of the several underwriters named therein8-K001-354061.1September 9, 202420OfficerÅ s Certificate, dated September 9, 2024, setting forth the terms and form of the Notes8-K001-354064.2September 9, 202410.3+Separation Agreement and General Release of All Claims by and between Joydeep Goswami and Illumina, Inc. dated as of July 2, 202410-Q001-354061.0August 7, 202431.Certification of Jacob Thaysen pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002X31.2Certification of Ankur Dhingra pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002X32.1Certification of Jacob Thaysen pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002X32.2Certification of Ankur Dhingra pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002X101.INSXBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL documentX101.SCHXBRL Taxonomy Extension SchemaX101.CALXBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation LinkbaseX101.LABXBRL Taxonomy Extension Label LinkbaseX101.PREXBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation LinkbaseX101.DEFBXBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition LinkbaseX104Cover Page Interactive Data File - formatted in Inline XBRL and included as Exhibit 101X+ Management contract or corporate plan or arrangement44Table of ContentsÅ Portions of this exhibit omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) and Item 601(b)(10) of Regulation S-K, as applicable. The Company agrees to furnish a supplemental and unredacted copy of any omitted schedule to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon its request.45Table of ContentsFORM 10-Q CROSS-REFERENCE INDEXÅ PagePART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATIONItemÅ 1. Financial Statements5Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets5Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations6Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)7Condensed Consolidated Statement of StockholdersÅ Equity8Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows10Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements11ItemÅ 2. ManagementÅ s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations32ItemÅ 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk41ItemÅ 4. Controls and Procedures41PART II. OTHER INFORMATIONItemÅ 1. Legal Proceedings41ItemÅ 1A. Risk Factors41ItemÅ 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds42ItemÅ 3. Defaults Upon Senior SecuritiesNoneItemÅ 4. Mine Safety DisclosuresNot ApplicableItemÅ 5. Other Information42ItemÅ 6. Exhibits44Signatures4746Table of ContentsSIGNATURESPursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized. Å ILLUMINA, INC. (registrant)Date: November 5, 2024By: /s/ ANKUR DHINGRAName: Ankur DhingraTitle: Chief Financial Officer47DocumentExhibitÅ 31.1CERTIFICATION OF JACOB THAYSEN PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 20021. Jacob Thaysen, certify that:1I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Illumina, Inc.;2Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;3Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;4The registrantÅ s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act RulesÅ 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act RulesÅ 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have: a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrantÅ s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrantÅ s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrantÅ s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrantÅ s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrantÅ s internal control over financial reporting; and5The registrantÅ s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrantÅ s auditors and the audit committee of the registrantÅ s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrantÅ s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a

significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.Dated: November 5, 2024 By: /s/ JACOB THAYSEN Name: Jacob Thaysen Title: Chief Executive OfficerDocumentExhibit 31.2CERTIFICATION OF ANKUR DHINGRA PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002I, Ankur Dhingra, certify that:1I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Illumina, Inc.;2Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;3Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;4The registrant’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:a)designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;b)designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;c)evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; andd)disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and5The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):a)all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; andb)any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.Dated: November 5, 2024 By: /s/ ANKUR DHINGRA Name: Ankur Dhingra Title: Chief Financial OfficerDocumentExhibit 32.1CERTIFICATION OF JACOB THAYSEN PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002In connection with the Quarterly Report of Illumina, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 29, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Jacob Thaysen, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:(1)The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and(2)The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.Dated: November 5, 2024 By: /s/ JACOB THAYSEN Name: Jacob Thaysen Title: Chief Executive OfficerThis certification accompanying the Report is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liabilities of such Section, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before, on or after the date of the Report), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.DocumentExhibit 32.2CERTIFICATION OF ANKUR DHINGRA PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C.SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002In connection with the Quarterly Report of Illumina, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 29, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Ankur Dhingra, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:(1)The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and(2)The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.Dated: November 5, 2024 By: /s/ ANKUR DHINGRA Name: Ankur Dhingra Title: Chief Financial OfficerThis certification accompanying the Report is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liabilities of such Section, and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before, on or after the date of the Report), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.