

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 28, 2024

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-29823

SILICON LABORATORIES INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

400 West Cesar Chavez, Austin, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

74-2793174
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

78701
(Zip Code)

(512) 416-8500
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value	SLAB	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company" and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (June 29, 2024) was approximately \$3.5 billion (assuming, for this purpose, that only directors and officers are deemed affiliates).

There were 32,457,680 shares of the registrant's common stock issued and outstanding as of January 28, 2025.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2025 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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Cautionary Statement

Except for the historical financial information and statements that relate solely to historical facts contained herein, the matters discussed in this report on Form 10-K (as well as documents incorporated herein by reference) may be considered “forward-looking” statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such forward-looking statements include declarations regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of Silicon Laboratories Inc. and its management and may be signified by the words “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “project,” “will” or similar language. You are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include those discussed under “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this report. Silicon Laboratories disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Part I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Silicon Laboratories Inc. is a leader in secure, intelligent wireless technology for a more connected world. Our integrated hardware and software platform, intuitive development tools, industry-leading ecosystem, and robust support help customers build advanced industrial, commercial, home, and life applications. We make it easy for developers to solve complex wireless challenges throughout the product lifecycle and get to market quickly with innovative solutions that transform industries, grow economies, and improve lives.

We are pioneers in wireless innovation and have spent over two decades simplifying the complexity of radio frequency (“RF”) from silicon to cloud. Our leading platform, purpose-built for the Internet of Things (“IoT”), helps customers quickly create secure, intelligent, connected devices. Our team and technology assist customers in solving development challenges, including energy efficiency, to build connected devices for applications that support better health, innovative infrastructure, and sustainable cities.

Our semiconductor devices leverage standard complementary metal oxide semiconductor (“CMOS”), a low-cost, widely available process technology. CMOS technology enables smaller, more cost-effective, and energy-efficient solutions. Our software expertise allows us to develop products for markets where intelligent data capture, high-performance processing, and communication are increasingly important product differentiators. We also focus design and engineering efforts on technologies that simplify and accelerate customer adoption of security features engineered into our silicon chips. Our expertise in analog-intensive, mixed-signal integrated chip (“IC”) design in CMOS, as well as in software development allows us to create new and innovative products that are highly integrated and secure, simplifying our customers’ designs and improving their time-to-market.

Industry Background

The Internet of Things is about connecting embedded applications to the Internet. The phrase IoT describes the myriad of smart, connected devices that surround us today, deployed in a variety of home, life, commercial, and industrial applications. When MIT’s Kevin Ashton first used the phrase in 1999, he was promoting the possibilities of RFID, but today, the IoT describes an impressive array of devices and capabilities. Machine learning is bringing greater intelligence to the edge on battery-powered devices. The IoT is monitoring patients’ health 24/7 to send rich data to doctors miles away. Smart, connected devices detect water leaks to improve sustainability and manage bee colonies to strengthen the food supply. It’s an industry of variety and impact. Whether in a door lock or a heart monitor, a smart home thermostat, or a municipal energy grid, our solutions are improving life and the planet’s sustainability.

The IoT requires interaction between the analog world we live in and the digital world of computing, which drives the need for analog-intensive, mixed-signal circuits in a wide range of electronic products. Traditional mixed-signal designs relied upon solutions built with numerous, complex discrete analog and digital components. While these traditional designs provide the required functionality, they are often inefficient and inadequate for use in markets where size, cost, power consumption, performance, and security are increasingly important product differentiators. To improve their competitive position, electronics manufacturers must reduce the cost and complexity of their systems and enable new features or functionality to differentiate themselves from their competitors.

Simultaneously, these manufacturers face accelerating time-to-market demands and must rapidly adapt to evolving industry standards and new technologies. Because analog-intensive, mixed-signal design expertise is difficult to find, these manufacturers increasingly are turning to third parties, like us, to provide advanced mixed-signal solutions. Mixed-signal design requires specific expertise and relies on creative, experienced engineers to deliver solutions that optimize speed, power, and performance despite the noisy digital environment and within the constraints of standard manufacturing processes. The development of this design expertise typically requires years of practical analog design experience under the guidance of a senior engineer, and engineers with the required level of skill and expertise are in short supply.

Many IC solution providers lack sufficient analog expertise to develop compelling mixed-signal products. As a result, manufacturers of electronic devices value providers that can supply them with mixed-signal solutions offering greater functionality, smaller size, and lower power requirements at a reduced cost and shorter time-to-market. We have the

breadth in our portfolio, depth of wireless connectivity expertise, and the focus on IoT to help its customers quickly bring our innovative ideas to market.

Products

We provide analog-intensive, mixed-signal solutions for use in a variety of electronic products in a broad range of applications for the IoT. We have built a leading wireless development platform and product portfolio for the IoT based on Bluetooth®, sub-GHz proprietary technologies, Wi - SUN, Thread, Wi-Fi®, Zigbee®, and Z-Wave®. Our products integrate complex mixed-signal functions that are frequently performed by numerous discrete components in competing products into a single chip, chipset or system-on-chip (“SoC”). By doing so, we create products that, when compared to many competing products, offer the following benefits:

- Require less printed circuit board (“PCB”) space;
- Reduce the use of external components lowering the system cost and simplifying design;
- Offer superior performance improving our customers’ end products;
- Provide increased reliability and manufacturability, improving customer yields; and/or
- Reduce system power requirements enabling smaller form factors and/or longer battery life.

We have continued to diversify our product portfolio and introduce new products and solutions through both organic investment and acquisitions. The life cycles of our products are relatively long, given the amount of effort and time required in the design in process for our customers.

Revenues during fiscal 2024, 2023 and 2022 were generated predominately by sales of our mixed-signal products. The following summarizes the products that we have introduced to customers:

Wireless Microcontrollers and Sensor Products

Our EFM32™, EFM8™, 8051, wireless MCUs and wireless SoCs are based on numerous wireless protocols, including Bluetooth, sub-GHz proprietary technologies, Thread, Wi-Fi, Zigbee, and Z-Wave technologies. Our family of products are ideally suited to ultra-low power IoT embedded systems that include energy-friendly 8-bit mixed-signal microcontrollers, ultra-low power 32-bit microcontrollers, and wireless MCU connectivity solutions using the ARM® Cortex-M0+/M3/M4 and newer M33 cores. Single and multi-protocol SoC devices and modules provide flexible, highly integrated solutions designed to meet demanding requirements of IoT applications. The introduction of our Series 2 portfolio provides a greater focus on updatable device security which is becoming vital to the evolution and success of IoT. We bring enhanced capability to the industry, protecting user data, system keys, and manufacturer brands from malicious threats, both hands-on and internet-based. Our broad portfolio addresses a variety of target markets.

Our sensor products include optical sensors (proximity, ambient light, gestures, and heart rate monitoring), as well as relative humidity (“RH”) / temperature sensors and Hall effect magnetic sensors. These devices leverage our mixed-signal capability to provide high accuracy process technology to improve performance and lower power consumption than competing parts.

Our products are supported by Simplicity Studio™, which provides one-click access to design tools, documentation, software, and support resources. In-house protocol stacks and the Micrium® real-time operating system (“RTOS”) help simplify software development for IoT developers by coordinating and prioritizing multiprotocol connectivity, SoC peripherals and other system-level activities.

We group our products as Industrial & Commercial or Home & Life based on the target markets they address. These markets and their corresponding applications are described below:

Target Market	Applications
Industrial & Commercial	
<i>Industrial IoT</i>	
<p>The Industrial IoT market supports a diverse array of products and applications. Utilizing Industrial IoT enables companies to enhance production and efficiency, gain insights into processes, and predict faults before they lead to downtime. Our Industrial IoT solutions drive energy efficiency, operational excellence, and enables the intelligent and secure use of industrial assets. They simplify human-machine interfaces, improve convenience for electrical providers and consumers through smart metering, drives operational efficiency by adding wireless connectivity to street lights, sensors, and controls, optimize maintenance routines with IoT predictive maintenance, and enhance energy efficiency by allowing renewable energy integration in both residential and utility setting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Industrial automation and control– Smart metering– Smart street lighting– Renewable energy– Electric vehicle supply equipment– Industrial wearables– Industrial equipment– Smart agriculture
<i>Commercial IoT</i>	
<p>Commercial IoT, such as smart retail solutions, can increase retailer efficiency, reduce labor costs, and provide consumer insights by merging digital online e-commerce and physical stores into an omnichannel experience. Our smart retail solutions, such as electronic shelf labels, increase productivity and profitability via centralized and dynamic price management without the labor-intensive manual price updates. Our smart lighting solutions use wireless access points to enable indoor location services which track assets and consumer behavior and speed up click-and-collect ordering.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Smart buildings– Access controls– Asset tracking– Smart lighting– Electronic shelf labels– Theft protection– Power tools– Enterprise access points
Home & Life	
<i>Smart Home</i>	
<p>Smart home devices provide functional, energy-efficient living spaces with secure, reliable, and robust wireless smart home solutions. Sensors collect real-time data continuously to automate lighting, heating, and appliances, minimizing energy consumption while maximizing convenience. Our smart home solutions provide the functionality consumers demand while delivering features that accelerate adoption - privacy, simplicity, and performance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Smart home cameras– Smart locks– Smart gateways– Smart residential lighting– Smart window shades/blinds– Smart heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC)– Smart switches– Smart sensors– Home security panels– Smart smoke/CO detectors
<i>Connected Health</i>	
<p>Smart medical devices, such as continuous glucose monitors, insulin pumps, pulse oximeters, ECG monitors, and fitness wearables, make healthcare more accessible and are improving lives around the world. Regulatory requirements, product miniaturization needs, battery life, and security make development of these connected medical devices challenging for device manufacturers. Our low-power, high-performance wireless SoCs and modules simplify this process and accelerate time-to-market to develop secure, reliable, smart medical devices.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Diabetes management– Consumer health & fitness (wearables)– Elderly care– Patient monitoring– Activity tracking

Customers, Sales and Marketing

We market our products through our direct sales force and through a network of independent sales representatives and distributors. Direct and distribution customers buy on an individual purchase order basis, rather than pursuant to long-term agreements.

We consider our customer to be the end customer purchasing either directly from a distributor, a contract manufacturer or us. During fiscal 2024, our ten largest end customers accounted for 32% of our revenues. We had no customer that represented more than 10% of our revenues during this period. An end customer purchasing through a contract manufacturer typically instructs such contract manufacturer to obtain our products and incorporate such products with other components for sale by such contract manufacturer to the end customer. Although we sell products to, and are paid by distributors and contract manufacturers, we refer to the end customer as our customer. Two of our distributors who sell to our customers, Arrow Electronics and Edom Technology, represented 27% and 16% of our revenues during fiscal 2024, respectively.

We maintain numerous sales offices in Asia, the Americas and Europe. Revenue is attributed to a geographic area based on the shipped-to location. The percentage of our revenues derived from outside of the United States was 90% in fiscal 2024.

Our direct sales force is comprised of many sales professionals who possess varied levels of responsibility and experience, including directors, country managers, regional sales managers, district sales managers, strategic account managers, field sales engineers and sales representatives. We also utilize independent sales representatives and distributors to generate sales of our products. We have relationships with many independent sales representatives and distributors worldwide whom we have selected based on their understanding of the mixed-signal marketplace and their ability to provide effective field sales applications support for our products.

Our marketing efforts are targeted at both identified industry leaders and emerging market participants. Direct marketing activities are supplemented by a focused marketing communications effort that seeks to raise awareness of our company and products. Our public relations efforts are focused on leading trade and business publications. Our external website is used to deliver corporate and product information. We also pursue targeted advertising in key trade publications, and we have a cooperative marketing program that allows our distributors and representatives to promote our products to their local markets in conjunction with their own advertising activities. Finally, we maintain a presence at strategic trade shows and industry events. These activities, in combination with direct sales activities, help drive demand for our products.

Due to the complex and innovative nature of our products, we employ experienced applications engineers who work closely with customers and distributors to support the design-win process and can significantly accelerate the customer's time to market. A design win occurs when a customer has designed our ICs into its product architecture and ordered product from us. A considerable amount of effort to help a customer incorporate our ICs into its products is typically required prior to any sale. In many cases, our innovative ICs require significantly different implementations than existing approaches and, therefore, successful implementations may require extensive communication with potential customers. The amount of time required to achieve a design win can vary substantially depending on a customer's development cycle, which can be relatively short (such as three months) or very long (such as two years) based on a wide variety of customer factors. Not all design wins ultimately result in revenue or may result in less revenue than expected. However, once a completed design architecture has been implemented and produced in high volumes, our customers are reluctant to significantly alter their designs due to this extensive design-win process. We believe this process, coupled with our intellectual property protection, promotes relatively longer product life cycles for our products and high barriers to entry for competitive products, even if such competing products are offered at lower prices. Our close collaboration with our customers provides us with knowledge of derivative product ideas or completely new product line offerings that may not otherwise arise in other new product discussions.

Research and Development

Through our research and development efforts, we leverage experienced analog and mixed-signal engineering talent and expertise to create new ICs that integrate functions typically performed less efficiently by multiple discrete components. This integration generally results in lower costs, smaller die sizes, lower power demands, and enhanced price/performance characteristics. We attempt to reuse successful techniques for integration in new applications where similar benefits can be realized. We believe that we have attracted many of the best engineers in our industry. We believe that reliable and precise analog and mixed-signal ICs can only be developed by teams of engineers who have significant analog

experience and are familiar with the intricacies of designing these ICs for commercial volume production. The development of test methodologies is just one example of a critical activity requiring experience and know-how to enable the rapid release of a new product for commercial success. We have accumulated a vast set of trade secrets that allow us to pursue innovative approaches to mixed-signal problems that are difficult for competitors to duplicate. We highly value our engineering talent and strive to maintain a very high bar when bringing new recruits to the company.

Research and development expenses were \$332.2 million, \$337.7 million and \$332.3 million in fiscal 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Technology

Our product development process facilitates the design of highly innovative, analog-intensive, mixed-signal ICs. Our engineers' deep knowledge of existing and emerging standards and performance requirements helps us to assess the technical feasibility of a particular IC. We target areas where we can provide compelling product improvements. Once we have solved the primary challenges, our field application engineers continue to work closely with our customers' design teams to maintain and develop an understanding of our customers' needs, allowing us to formulate derivative products and refined features.

In providing mixed-signal ICs for our customers, we believe our key competitive advantages are:

- Analog and RF design expertise in CMOS;
- Mixed-signal, firmware, and system design expertise;
- Microcontroller and system-on-a-chip design expertise;
- Software expertise, including multiprotocol connectivity and real-time operating systems for the IoT;
- Module integration and wireless design expertise;
- Silicon-to-cloud security integration expertise; and
- Our broad understanding of systems technology and trends.

To fully capitalize on these advantages, we have assembled a world-class development team with exceptional analog and mixed-signal design expertise led by accomplished senior engineers.

Analog and RF Design Expertise in CMOS

We believe that our most significant core competency is world-class analog and RF design capability. Additionally, we strive to design substantially all our ICs in standard CMOS processes. Most of our product designs now incorporate some type of RF in CMOS technology. While it is often significantly more difficult to design analog ICs in CMOS, CMOS provides multiple benefits versus existing alternatives, including significantly reduced cost, reduced technology risk, and greater worldwide foundry capacity. CMOS is the most commonly used process technology for manufacturing digital ICs and, as a result, is most likely to be used for the manufacturing of ICs with finer line geometries. These finer line geometries can enable smaller and faster ICs. By designing our ICs in CMOS, we enable our products to benefit from this trend towards finer line geometries, which allows us to integrate more digital functionality into our mixed-signal ICs.

Designing analog and mixed-signal ICs is significantly more complicated than designing standalone digital ICs. While advanced software tools exist to help automate digital IC design, there are far fewer tools for advanced analog and mixed-signal IC design. In many cases, our analog circuit design efforts begin at the fundamental transistor level. We believe that we have a demonstrated ability to design the most difficult analog and RF circuits using standard CMOS technologies.

Mixed-Signal, Firmware and System Design Expertise

We consider the partitioning of a circuit to be a proprietary and creative design technique. Deep systems knowledge allows us to use our mixed-signal and RF in CMOS design expertise to maximize the price/performance characteristics of both the analog and digital functions and allow our ICs to work in an optimized manner to accomplish particular tasks. Generally, we attempt to move analog functions into the digital domain as quickly as possible, creating system efficiencies without compromising performance. These patented approaches require our advanced signal processing and systems expertise. We then leverage our firmware know-how to change the 'personality' of our devices, optimizing features and functions needed by various markets we serve. For example, our wireless SoC devices for IoT applications integrate both digital and analog domains in a single chip. The SoCs combine ARM Cortex-M processor cores, a variety of digital and analog peripherals, hardware cryptography accelerators, and analog-intensive multiprotocol radio transceivers. This system

integration at the chip level leverages our deep expertise in mixed-signal and RF design, and low-power wireless MCU architectures pioneered for more than a decade.

Microcontroller and System on a Chip Design Expertise

We have the talent and circuit integration methodologies required to combine precision analog, high-speed digital, flash memory, and in-system programmability into a single, monolithic CMOS integrated circuit. Our microcontroller products are designed to capture an external analog signal, convert it to a digital signal, compute digital functions on the stream of data, and then communicate the results through a standard digital interface. The ability to develop standard products with the broadest possible customer application base while being cost-efficient with the silicon area of the monolithic CMOS integrated circuit requires a keen sense of customer value and engineering capabilities. Additionally, managing the wide variety of signals on a monolithic piece of silicon, including electrical noise, harmonics, and other electronic distortions requires a fundamental knowledge of device physics and accumulated design expertise.

Software Expertise

Our software expertise allows us to develop products for markets where intelligent data capture, high-performance processing, and communication are increasingly important product differentiators. The software we have developed to address these markets enables machine-to-machine communications, providing intelligence to electronic systems. Our products integrate high-performance, low-power wireless, and microcontroller ICs with reliable and scalable software into a flexible and robust networking platform.

The demand for low-power, small-footprint wireless technology is accelerating as more and more IP-enabled endpoints are being connected to the IoT. Our software enables a broad range of power-sensitive applications for the IoT, including smart energy, home automation, security, and other connected products. We believe that the combination of our software and IC design expertise differentiates us from many of our competitors.

As the IoT continues to mature, a new class of embedded applications is emerging, presenting feature-rich and task-intensive use cases. This growing complexity is driving the need for RTOSs to help simplify software development for IoT applications by coordinating and prioritizing multiprotocol connectivity, SoC peripherals, and other system-level activities. In addition to being able to manage numerous application tasks, an RTOS enhances scalability and makes complex applications predictable and reliable.

Module Integration and Wireless Design Expertise

The market for wireless modules has grown as customers search for solutions that provide turnkey wireless connectivity for their products. The development of modules is difficult due to stringent requirements, including high levels of integration, programmability, performance, reliability, security, and power efficiency. In addition, designs must meet numerous wireless standards deployed in various environments and serving diverse requirements.

Our combined expertise in IC design and software development allows us to engineer modules that provide robust, high-performance connections in challenging wireless environments. We have developed wireless modules based on numerous wireless standards, including Bluetooth, sub-GHz, Thread, Wi-Fi, Zigbee, and Z-Wave. We believe our demonstrated proficiency in the design of modules provides our customers with significant advantages such as fast time to market, reduced development cost, global wireless certifications, and software reuse.

Silicon-to-Cloud Security Integration Expertise

Security is of paramount importance to our customers. More than ever before, device manufacturers and OEMs developing IoT products have specific needs to ensure their solutions are secure. Security is a complex endeavor involving the convergence of multiple integrated hardware and software technologies. IoT products are designed to ensure the devices operate in a trusted and reliable manner, enforce policies as well as protect the confidentiality, authenticity and integrity of data and private information being processed and transmitted. The building blocks are built in hardware based on dedicated IC security components integrated into SoC designs. These specialized security components are designed to enhance cryptographic capabilities and exploit unique physical characteristics of CMOS to establish foundations of trust and enable device identity and assurance.

In addition to developing specific security hardware and software capabilities, we also focus design and engineering efforts on technologies that simplify and accelerate adoption by customers of security features engineered into our silicon chips. This is primarily achieved through software tools such as Simplicity Studio and its integration with cloud-based services that simplify implementation, reduce complexity and enable management of security for fleets of devices. Those capabilities are designed to help customers develop products and solutions with chip-to-cloud security integration, enable faster time to market and reduce security defects, risks and losses due to security attacks and incidents. We are creating innovative security solutions that enable customers to develop best-in-class, simple and economical solutions. We will continue investing in security-specific research and development that addresses a dynamic threat landscape, emerging regulatory requirements, and evolving customer security and privacy needs.

Understanding of Systems Technology and Trends

Our focused expertise in mixed-signal ICs is the result of the breadth of engineering talent we have assembled with experience working in analog-intensive CMOS design for a wide variety of applications. This expertise, which we consider a competitive advantage, is the foundation of our in-depth understanding of the technology and trends that impact electronic systems and markets. Our expertise includes:

- Frequency synthesis, which is core technology for wireless and clocking applications;
- Integration, which enables the elimination of discrete components in a system; and
- Signal processing and precision analog, which forms the heart of consumer, industrial, medical, and automotive electronics applications.

Our understanding of the role of analog/digital interfaces within electronic systems, standards evolution, and end-market drivers enables us to identify product development opportunities and capitalize on market trends.

Manufacturing

As a fabless semiconductor company, we conduct IC design and development in our facilities and electronically transfer our proprietary IC designs to third-party semiconductor fabricators who process silicon wafers to produce the ICs that we design. Our IC designs typically use industry-standard CMOS manufacturing process technology to achieve a level of performance normally associated with more expensive special-purpose IC fabrication technology. We believe the use of CMOS technology facilitates the rapid production of our ICs within a lower-cost framework. Our IC production employs submicron process geometries, which are readily available from leading foundry suppliers worldwide, thus increasing the likelihood that manufacturing capacity will be available throughout our products' life cycles. We currently partner primarily with Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. ("TSMC") and Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation ("SMIC") to manufacture the majority of our semiconductor wafers. We believe that our fabless manufacturing model significantly reduces our capital requirements and allows us to focus our resources on the design, development, and marketing of our ICs.

Once the silicon wafers have been produced, they are shipped directly to our third-party assembly subcontractors. The assembled ICs are then moved to the final testing stage. This operation can be performed by the same contractor that assembled the IC, other third-party test subcontractors, or within our internal facilities prior to shipping to our customers. During fiscal 2024, most of our units shipped were tested by offshore third-party test subcontractors. We expect that our utilization of offshore third-party test subcontractors will remain substantial during fiscal 2025.

If our suppliers, due to unpredictable factors outside their control, experience closures or reductions in their capacity utilization levels in the future, we may have difficulty sourcing materials necessary to fulfill production requirements. Disruptions to our business and supply chain (and the business and supply chains of our customers) could cause significant delays in shipments of our products until we are able to shift our manufacturing, assembling, or testing from the affected subcontractor to another third-party vendor.

Backlog

We include in backlog accepted product purchase orders from customers and worldwide distributor stocking orders. Product orders in our backlog are subject to changes in delivery schedules or cancellation at the option of the purchaser typically without penalty. Our backlog may fluctuate significantly depending upon customer order patterns which may, in turn, vary considerably based on rapidly changing business circumstances. Accordingly, we do not believe that our backlog at any time is necessarily representative of actual sales for any succeeding period.

Competition

The markets for semiconductors generally, and for analog and mixed-signal ICs in particular, are intensely competitive. We anticipate that the market for our products will continually evolve and will be subject to rapid technological change. We believe the principal competitive factors in our industry are:

- Product size;
- Level of integration;
- Product capabilities;
- Reliability;
- Price;
- Performance;
- Power requirement;
- Customer support;
- Reputation;
- Ability to rapidly introduce new products to market;
- Intellectual property; and
- Software.

We believe that we are competitive with respect to these factors, particularly because our ICs typically are smaller in size, are highly integrated, achieve high-performance specifications at lower price points than competitive products, and are manufactured in standard CMOS, which generally enables us to supply them on a relatively rapid basis to customers to meet their product introduction schedules. However, disadvantages we face include our relatively short operating history in certain of our markets and the need for customers to redesign their products and modify their software to implement our ICs in their products.

Due to our diversified product portfolio and the numerous markets and applications we serve, we target a relatively large number of competitors. We compete with Broadcom, Espressif, Infineon, MediaTek, Microchip, Nordic Semiconductor, NXP, Qualcomm, Renesas, STMicroelectronics, Synaptics, Telink, Texas Instruments and others. We expect to face competition in the future from our current competitors, other manufacturers, designers of semiconductors, and start-up semiconductor design companies. Our competitors may also offer bundled solutions offering a more complete product, which may negatively impact our competitive position despite the technical merits or advantages of our products. In addition, our customers could develop products or technologies internally that would replace their need for our products and would become a source of competition. We could also face competition from module makers or other systems suppliers that may include mixed-signal components in their products, which could eliminate the need for our ICs.

Many of our competitors and potential competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, access to larger customer bases, complementary product offerings, and significantly greater financial, sales and marketing, manufacturing, distribution, technical, and other resources than us. Current and potential competitors have established or may establish financial and strategic relationships between themselves or with our existing or potential customers, resellers, or other third parties. Accordingly, it is possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors could emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share.

Intellectual Property

Our future success depends in part upon our proprietary technology. We seek to protect our technology through a combination of patents, copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks and confidentiality procedures. As of December 28, 2024, we had 1,558 issued or pending United States and foreign patents. Patents generally have a term of twenty years from the date they are filed. As our patent portfolio has been built over time, the remaining terms of the individual patents in our patent portfolio vary. There can be no assurance that patents will ever be issued with respect to our patent applications. Furthermore, it is possible that any patents held by us may be invalidated, circumvented, challenged or licensed to others. In addition, there can be no assurance that such patents will provide us with competitive advantages or adequately safeguard our proprietary rights. While we continue to file new patent applications with respect to our recent developments, existing patents are granted for prescribed time periods and will expire at various times in the future.

We claim copyright protection for proprietary documentation for our products. We have filed for registration, or are in the process of filing for registration, the visual images of certain ICs with the U.S. Copyright Office. We have registered the “Silicon Labs” logo and a variety of other product and product family names as trademarks in the United States and selected foreign jurisdictions. All other trademarks, service marks, or trade names appearing in this report are the property of their respective owners. We also attempt to protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information through agreements with our customers, suppliers, employees and consultants, and through other customary security measures. We intend to protect our rights vigorously, but there can be no assurance that our efforts will be successful. In addition, the laws of other countries in which our products are sold may not protect our products and intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States.

While our ability to effectively compete depends in large part on our ability to protect our intellectual property, we believe that our technical expertise and ability to introduce new products in a timely manner will be an important factor in maintaining our competitive position.

Many participants in the semiconductor and electronics industries have a significant number of patents and have frequently demonstrated a readiness to commence litigation based on allegations of patent and other intellectual property infringement. From time to time, third parties may assert infringement claims against us. We may not prevail in any such litigation or may not be able to license any valid and infringed patents from third parties on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. Litigation, regardless of the outcome, is likely to result in substantial cost and diversion of our resources, including our management's time. Any such litigation could materially adversely affect us.

Our licenses include industry standard licenses with our vendors, such as wafer fabrication tool libraries, third-party core libraries, computer-aided design applications and business software applications.

Human Capital

Our success depends on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate qualified employees, particularly highly skilled analog and mixed-signal engineers and senior management personnel. We strive to meet this objective by offering competitive compensation and benefits in a diverse, inclusive, equitable and safe workplace, with opportunities for our employees to grow and develop in their careers.

As of December 28, 2024, we employed 1,889 people, of whom 71% were in engineering roles. Women represented 23% of our workforce and men represented 77%. We are a multi-national and multi-ethnic workforce, with sites and employees in more than a dozen countries. We are committed to fostering a diverse and inclusive workplace that attracts and retains exceptional talent. We actively promote representation in our organization and equity in our recruitment, development, promotion and compensation practices. These principles are also reflected in our employee training, in particular with respect to our policies against harassment, discrimination and the elimination of bias in the workplace.

We hold our employees to high performance standards, and our compensation plans are designed to deliver competitive base pay and attractive incentive opportunities. Our benefits programs are tailored to the various countries in which we operate. We benchmark for market practices and regularly review our compensation and benefit programs against the market to ensure they remain competitive.

We support a high-performance culture through learning and development solutions aligned with our strategic priorities. Our approach is business-centric, accessible, and inclusive. Employees continuously collaborate and share their expertise through an internal training program consisting of classes and workshops that help strengthen technical and professional skills and advance careers. We also host university professors and external speakers to broaden knowledge, trigger creativity, and inspire innovation. Our e-learning libraries and on-demand training videos allow employees to absorb information at their own pace and share their recommendations with co-workers. Employees are invited to attend our annual two-day technical symposium featuring peer-reviewed presentations showcasing our internal technical achievements and talks from outside experts to educate and inspire our workforce. Our talent development programs provide employees with the resources they need to help achieve their career goals, build management skills and lead their organizations. We regularly review succession plans and focus on promoting internal talent to help grow our employees' careers.

We believe that our future success will be dependent on retaining the services of our key personnel, developing their successors and properly managing the transition of key roles when they occur. Our key technical personnel represent a significant asset and serve as the primary source for our technological and product innovations. We use employee surveys to better understand and improve the employee experience and identify opportunities to continually strengthen our work philosophy. We use employee feedback to drive and improve processes and ensure a deep understanding of our culture and vision among our employees. We believe the development of our company culture, along with competitive compensation, career growth, and development opportunities have helped increase employee tenure and reduce voluntary turnover. During fiscal 2024, our voluntary employee turnover rate was 8%.

The well-being of our employees is of utmost importance to us. We offer comprehensive benefits resources and tools to address the healthcare and wellness needs of our employees and their families, enable them to manage their work-life balance, and plan for a secure future. We provide our employees and their families with access to a variety of innovative, flexible programs that support their physical, mental, and financial health as well as providing flexible work arrangements

and competitive time off programs including vacation, holiday, volunteer time off and many types of leave to support our employees through various stages of their lives.

Corporate Sustainability

As a global corporate citizen, we are committed to advancing responsible and sustainable operations throughout our supply chain. We live by our promise to “do the right thing” for our employees, customers, shareholders, communities, and the planet. We strive to minimize resource use and reduce our environmental impact by designing smaller and more energy-efficient products, conserving energy and precious resources, and investing in sustainable technologies and energy conservation practices. We believe our products enable sustainable IoT solutions across home, medical, industrial and commercial environments, including air pollution and waste management monitoring, water integrity, residential irrigation monitoring, street lighting networks, advanced metering infrastructure and building energy management. Innovative solutions do not stop at our products – we are also actively supporting research to improve safety, sustainability, and overall quality of life in densifying cities as the founding corporate partner for the Smart City Living Lab at The International Institute of Information Technology in Hyderabad, India.

We demand excellence in our quality and environmental management systems, each respectively certified to ISO 9001:2015 and ISO 14001:2015 standards. We are committed to delivering products that meet environmental regulations and requirements and have high standards for our global supply chain partners, prioritizing qualified suppliers who are socially and environmentally progressive. In 2022, we joined the Responsible Business Alliance® (“RBA®”), an industry coalition dedicated to responsible business conduct in the global supply chain. We support, and require our suppliers to support, the RBA Code of Conduct.

Each year we donate to charitable organizations and allocate global site grants to support local community needs. We also offer 24 hours of paid time off annually for employees to volunteer in their communities. Our philanthropy program prioritizes financial, volunteer and in-kind support to organizations that are helping to expand technology access and education to underrepresented groups, support advancements in sustainability and energy conservation, and invest in critical community needs where we work and live.

For more information on our Sustainability and ESG commitments and progress, please visit the Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) section of our website at www.silabs.com. Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Governmental Regulations

We are subject to international, federal, state and local laws and regulations that are customary to businesses in the semiconductor industry, including those related to financial and other disclosures, accounting standards, corporate governance, intellectual property, tax, trade, including import, export and customs, antitrust, environment, health and safety, employment, immigration and travel, cybersecurity, privacy, data protection and localization, and anti-corruption. Such laws and regulations include, but are not limited to:

- The Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (“RoHS”), which restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment;
- General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”), which provides guidelines for the collection and processing of personal information from individuals who live in the European Union;
- The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), which prohibits companies and their individual officers from influencing foreign officials with any personal payments or rewards; and
- Conflict minerals reporting, which imposes disclosure requirements regarding the use of “conflict” minerals mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries in products.

Although compliance with these laws has not had a material impact on our financial position and results of operations, the laws and regulations to which we are subject may differ among jurisdictions, and compliance with them may have a materially adverse impact on our business and results of operations in the future.

Available Information

Our website address is www.silabs.com. Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934 are available through the investor relations page of our website free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Global Business Risks

We are subject to the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, which has been subject to significant fluctuations

The semiconductor industry is highly cyclical and is characterized by constant and rapid technological change, rapid product obsolescence and price erosion, evolving standards, short product life cycles and wide fluctuations in product supply and demand. The industry has experienced significant fluctuations, often connected with, or in anticipation of, maturing product cycles and new product introductions of both semiconductor companies’ and their customers’ products and fluctuations in general economic conditions. Deteriorating general worldwide economic conditions, including reduced economic activity, concerns about credit, interest rates and inflation, increased energy costs, decreased consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits, decreased spending and similar adverse business conditions, have in the past and may in the future make it very difficult for our customers, our vendors, and us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities and could cause U.S. and foreign businesses to slow spending on our products. Increases in inflation and interest rates can impact demand for our customers’ end products and increase our costs. If our costs become subject to significant inflationary pressures, we may not be able to fully offset such higher costs with increased revenues. We cannot predict the timing, strength, or duration of any economic slowdown or economic recovery. If the economy or markets in which we operate deteriorate, our business, financial condition, and results of operations would likely be materially and adversely affected.

Downturns have been characterized by diminished product demand, production overcapacity, high inventory levels and accelerated erosion of average selling prices. Upturns have been characterized by increased product demand and production capacity constraints created by increased competition for access to third-party foundry, assembly and test capacity. We are dependent on the availability of such capacity to manufacture, assemble and test our products. None of our third-party foundry, assembly or test subcontractors have provided assurances that adequate capacity will be available to us. We believe the semiconductor industry recently suffered a downturn due in large part to adverse macroeconomic conditions, characterized by a slowdown in overall GDP performance and factory activity in certain regions, higher levels of customer inventory, the impact of tariffs on trade relations, and greater overall uncertainty regarding the economy. This downturn has negatively affected, and may continue to have an adverse effect on, our business and operating results.

Competition within the numerous markets we target may reduce sales of our products and reduce our market share

The markets for semiconductors in general, and for mixed-signal products in particular, are intensely competitive. We expect that the market for our products will continually evolve and will be subject to rapid technological change. For example, new products and disruptive technologies are being developed, and companies with which we compete have implemented artificial intelligence (“AI”) strategies for products and service offerings. This rapid pace of technological change can create opportunities for our competitors and harm our competitiveness in the market if our products do not evolve or we are unable to effectively keep up with such changes. In addition, as we target and supply products to numerous markets and applications, we face competition from a relatively large number of competitors. We compete with Broadcom, Espressif, Infineon, MediaTek, Microchip, Nordic Semiconductor, NXP, Qualcomm, Renesas, STMicroelectronics, Synaptics, Telink, Texas Instruments and others. We expect to face competition in the future from our current competitors, other manufacturers and designers of semiconductors, and start-up semiconductor design companies. As the markets for communications products grow, we also may face competition from traditional communications device companies. These companies may enter the mixed-signal semiconductor market by introducing their own products or by entering into strategic relationships with or acquiring other existing providers of semiconductor products. In addition, large companies may restructure their operations to create separate companies or may acquire new businesses that are focused on providing the types of products we produce or acquire our customers.

We may be the victim of business disruptions and security breaches, including cyber-attacks, which could lead to liability or could damage our reputation and financial results

Information technology system and/or network disruptions, regardless of the cause, but including acts of sabotage, error, or other actions, could harm our operations. Failure to effectively prevent, detect, and recover from security breaches, including cyber-attacks, could result in the misuse of company assets, disruption to the company, diversion of management resources, regulatory inquiries, legal claims or proceedings, reputational damage, loss of sales and other costs to the company. We routinely face attacks that attempt to breach our security protocols, gain access to or disrupt our computerized systems or steal proprietary company, customer, partner or employee information. These attacks are sometimes successful. These attacks may be due to security breaches, employee error, theft, malfeasance, phishing schemes, ransomware, faulty password or data security management, or other irregularities. Additionally, we use AI-driven efficiencies in our software development and customer support services. Our use of AI may increase vulnerability to cybersecurity risks, including through unauthorized use or misuse of AI tools and bad inputs or logic or the introduction of malicious code incorporated into AI generated code. AI and machine learning also may be used for certain cybersecurity attacks, improving or expanding the existing capabilities of threat actors in manners we cannot predict at this time, resulting in greater risks of security incidents and breaches. The theft, loss, destruction, unavailability or misuse of personal or business data collected, used, stored or transferred by us to run our business could result in increased security costs or costs related to defending legal claims. Industrial espionage, theft or loss of our intellectual property data could lead to counterfeit products or harm the competitive position of our products and services. Costs to implement, test and maintain measures to promote compliance with applicable privacy and data security laws as well as to protect the overall security of our system have been and are expected to continue to be significant. While we have dedicated resources to privacy and security incident response capabilities, our response process may not be adequate, may fail to accurately assess the severity of an incident, may not be fast enough to prevent or limit harm, or may fail to sufficiently remediate an incident. Attempted or successful attacks against our products and services could damage our reputation with customers or users and reduce demand for our products and services.

Additionally, there is an increased risk that we may experience cybersecurity-related events such as phishing attacks and other security challenges as a result of hybrid working arrangements and employees and our service providers working remotely.

In addition, the risk of cyber-attacks has increased in connection with the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East. In light of those and other geopolitical events, nation-state actors or their supporters may launch retaliatory cyber-attacks, and may attempt to cause supply chain and other third-party service provider disruptions, or take other geopolitically motivated retaliatory actions that may disrupt our business operations, result in data compromise, or both. Nation-state actors have in the past carried out, and may in the future carry out, cyber-attacks to achieve their aims and goals, which may include espionage, information operations, monetary gain, ransomware, disruption, and destruction. In 2022, the U.S. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency issued a “Shields Up” alert for American organizations noting the potential for Russia’s cyber-attacks on Ukrainian government and critical infrastructure organizations to impact organizations both within and beyond the United States, particularly in the wake of sanctions imposed by the United States and its allies. These circumstances increase the likelihood of cyber-attacks and/or security breaches.

We may be subject to information technology failures that could damage our reputation, business operations and financial condition

We rely on information technology for the effective operation of our business. Our systems are subject to damage or interruption from a number of potential sources, including natural disasters, accidents, power disruptions, telecommunications failures, acts of terrorism or war, computer viruses, theft, physical or electronic break-ins, cyber-attacks, sabotage, vandalism, or similar events or disruptions, including those described in the risk factor entitled “*We may be the victim of business disruptions and security breaches, including cyber-attacks, which could lead to liability or could damage our reputation and financial results,*” above. Our security measures may not detect or prevent such security breaches. Any such compromise of our information security could result in the theft or unauthorized publication or use of our confidential business or proprietary information, result in the unauthorized release of customer, supplier or employee data, result in a violation of privacy or other laws, expose us to a risk of litigation or damage our reputation. In addition, our inability to use or access information systems at critical points in time could unfavorably impact the timely and efficient operation of our business, which could negatively affect our business and operating results.

Third parties with which we conduct business, such as foundries, assembly and test contractors, distributors and customers, have access to certain portions of our sensitive data. In the event that these third parties do not properly

safeguard our data that they hold, security breaches could result and negatively impact our reputation, business operations and financial results. Additionally, a successful cyber-attack against one of these third parties' information technology systems may disrupt our supply chain.

We have limited resources compared to some of our current and potential competitors and we may not be able to compete effectively and increase market share

Some of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories, significantly greater resources and name recognition and a larger base of customers than we have. As a result, these competitors may have greater credibility with our existing and potential customers. They also may be able to adopt more aggressive pricing policies and devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we can to ours. In addition, some of our current and potential competitors have already established supplier or joint development relationships with the decision makers at our current or potential customers. These competitors may be able to leverage their existing relationships to discourage their customers from purchasing products from us or persuade them to replace our products with their products. Our competitors may also offer bundled solutions offering a more complete product despite the technical merits or advantages of our products. These competitors may elect not to support our products which could complicate our sales efforts. We also face increased competition as a result of China actively promoting its domestic semiconductor industry through policy changes and investment. These actions, as well as China-U.S. trade barriers, may restrict our participation in the China market or may prevent us from competing effectively with Chinese companies or companies from other countries that China favors over the United States. Furthermore, our current or potential competitors may be acquired by third parties with greater available resources and the ability to initiate or withstand substantial price competition, which may include price concessions, delayed payment terms, financing terms, or other terms and conditions that are more enticing to potential customers. These and other competitive pressures may prevent us from competing successfully against current or future competitors, and may materially harm our business. Competition could decrease our prices, reduce our sales, lower our gross profit and/or decrease our market share.

From time to time, governments around the world may provide incentives or make other investments that could benefit and give competitive advantages to our competitors. For example, in August 2022, the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 ("CHIPS Act") was signed into law to provide financial incentives to the U.S. semiconductor industry. Government incentives, including any that may be offered in connection with the CHIPS Act, may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all, and to the extent that the incoming administration modifies or repeals the CHIPS Act, the availability of any such incentives may be even less certain. If our competitors can benefit from such government incentives and we cannot, it could strengthen our competitors' relative position and have a material adverse effect on our reputation and business.

We may not be able to maintain our historical growth and may experience significant period-to-period fluctuations in our revenues and operating results, which may result in volatility in our stock price

Although we have generally experienced revenue growth in our history, we may not be able to sustain this growth. We may also experience significant period-to-period fluctuations in our revenues and operating results in the future due to a number of factors, and any such variations may cause our stock price to fluctuate. If our revenues or operating results are below the expectations of public market analysts or investors, our stock price may drop, perhaps significantly.

A number of factors, in addition to those cited in other risk factors applicable to our business, may contribute to fluctuations in our revenues and operating results, including:

- The timing and volume of orders received from our customers;
- The timeliness of our new product introductions and the rate at which our new products may cannibalize our older products;
- The rate of acceptance of our products by our customers, including the acceptance of new products we may develop for integration in the products manufactured by such customers, which we refer to as "design wins";
- The time lag and realization rate between "design wins" and production orders;
- Supplier capacity constraints;
- The demand for, and life cycles of, the products incorporating our mixed-signal solutions;
- The rate of adoption of mixed-signal products in the markets we target;
- Deferrals or reductions of customer orders in anticipation of new products or product enhancements from us or our competitors or other providers of mixed-signal ICs;
- Changes in product mix;

- The average selling prices for our products could drop suddenly due to competitive offerings or competitive predatory pricing;
- The average selling prices for our products generally decline over time;
- Changes in market standards;
- Impairment charges related to inventory, equipment or other long-lived assets;
- The software used in our products, including software provided by third parties, may not meet the needs of our customers;
- Our customers may not be able to obtain other components such as capacitors that they need to incorporate in conjunction with our products, leading to potential downturn in the demand for our products;
- Significant legal costs to defend our intellectual property rights or respond to claims against us; and
- The rate at which new markets emerge for products we are currently developing or for which our design expertise can be utilized to develop products for these new markets.

The markets for consumer electronics, for example, are characterized by rapid fluctuations in demand and seasonality that result in corresponding fluctuations in the demand for our products that are incorporated in such devices. Additionally, the rate of technology acceptance by our customers results in fluctuating demand for our products as customers are reluctant to incorporate a new IC into their products until the new IC has achieved market acceptance. Once a new IC achieves market acceptance, demand for the new IC can quickly accelerate to a point and then level off such that rapid historical growth in sales of a product should not be viewed as indicative of continued future growth. In addition, demand can quickly decline for a product when a new IC product is introduced and receives market acceptance. Due to the various factors mentioned above, the results of any prior quarterly or annual periods should not be relied upon as an indication of our future operating performance.

We rely on third parties to manufacture, assemble and test our products, which subjects us to risks of disruptions in our supply chain

We do not have our own wafer fab manufacturing facilities. Therefore, we rely on third-party vendors to manufacture the products we design. We also currently rely on third-party assembly subcontractors in Asia to assemble and package the silicon chips provided by the wafers for use in final products. Additionally, we rely on these offshore subcontractors for a substantial portion of the testing requirements of our products prior to shipping. We expect utilization of third-party subcontractors to continue in the future.

The cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry drives wide fluctuations in available capacity at third-party vendors. On occasion, we have been unable to adequately respond to unexpected increases in customer demand due to capacity constraints and, therefore, were unable to benefit from this incremental demand. We may be unable to obtain adequate foundry, assembly or test capacity from our third-party subcontractors to meet our customers' delivery requirements even if we adequately forecast customer demand.

There are significant risks associated with relying on these third-party foundries and subcontractors, including:

- Failure by us, our customers or their end customers to qualify a selected supplier;
- Disruption to our suppliers' operations due to geopolitical changes, including risks related to deteriorating relations between China and Taiwan;
- Potential insolvency of the third-party subcontractors;
- Reduced control over delivery schedules and quality;
- Limited warranties on wafers or products supplied to us;
- Potential increases in prices or payments in advance for capacity;
- Increased need for international-based supply, logistics and financial management;
- Disruption to our supply chain resulting from cyber-attacks on our suppliers' information technology systems;
- Their inability to supply or support new or changing packaging technologies; and
- Low test yields.

We typically do not have long-term supply contracts with our third-party vendors which obligate the vendor to perform services and supply products to us for a specific period, in specific quantities, and at specific prices. Our third-party foundry, assembly and test subcontractors typically do not guarantee that adequate capacity will be available to us within the time required to meet demand for our products. In the event that these vendors fail to meet our demand for whatever reason, we expect that it would take up to 12 months to transition performance of these services to new providers. Such a transition may also require qualification of the new providers by our customers or their end customers.

If our suppliers experience closures or reductions in their capacity utilization levels in the future, we may have difficulty sourcing materials necessary to fulfill production requirements. Public health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, may affect our suppliers' production capabilities as a result of quarantines, closures of production facilities, lack of supplies or delays caused by restrictions on travel.

Most of the silicon wafers for the products that we have sold were manufactured either by Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. ("TSMC") or Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation ("SMIC"). Our customers typically complete their own qualification process. If we fail to properly balance customer demand across the existing semiconductor fabrication facilities that we utilize or are required by our foundry partners to increase, or otherwise change the number of fab lines that we utilize for our production, we might not be able to fulfill demand for our products and may need to divert our engineering resources away from new product development initiatives to support the fab line transition, which would adversely affect our operating results. In addition, geopolitical changes in China-Taiwan relations could disrupt TSMC's operations and impact our third-party assembly subcontractors in Asia. Such a disruption could severely impact our ability to manufacture the majority of our products and as a result, could adversely affect our business, revenues and results of operations.

Most of our current manufacturers, assemblers, test service providers, distributors and customers are concentrated in the same geographic region, which increases the risk that a natural disaster, epidemic, labor strike, war or political unrest could disrupt our operations or sales

Most of our foundries and several of our assembly and test subcontractors' sites are located in Taiwan and most of our other foundry, assembly and test subcontractors are located in the Pacific Rim region. In addition, many of our customers are located in the Pacific Rim region. The risk of earthquakes in Taiwan and the Pacific Rim region is significant due to the proximity of major earthquake fault lines in the area. Earthquakes, tsunamis, fire, flooding, lack of water or other natural disasters, an epidemic such as the COVID-19 outbreak, political unrest, war, labor strikes or work stoppages in countries where our semiconductor manufacturers, assemblers and test subcontractors are located, likely would result in the disruption of our foundry, assembly or test capacity. There can be no assurance that alternate capacity could be obtained on favorable terms, if at all.

A natural disaster, epidemic, labor strike, war or political unrest where our customers' facilities are located would likely reduce our sales to such customers. In addition, a significant portion of the assembly and testing of our products occurs in South Korea. Any disruption resulting from these events, could also cause significant delays in shipments of our products until we are able to shift our manufacturing, assembling or testing from the affected subcontractor to another third-party vendor. If such an event significantly disrupts the manufacture, shipment and sales of our products or the products of our customers, this may materially negatively impact our operating results. For example, if travel restrictions or business shutdowns or slowdowns occur for an extended period of time in Taiwan, South Korea or the other countries in which our current manufacturers, assemblers, test service providers, distributors and customers are located, we may experience delays in product production, a decreased ability to support our customers, reduced design win activity, and overall lack of productivity. Our customers may also experience closures of their manufacturing facilities or inability to obtain other components, either of which could negatively impact demand for our solutions.

We are a global company, which subjects us to additional business risks including logistical and financial complexity, supply disruption, political instability and currency fluctuations

We have established international subsidiaries and have opened offices in international markets to support our activities in Asia, the Americas and Europe. This has included the establishment of a headquarters in Singapore for non-U.S. operations. During fiscal 2024, the percentage of our revenues derived from outside of the United States was 90% (and the revenue associated with end customers in China was 15%, and revenue attributed to China based on shipped-to location was 32%). We may not be able to maintain or increase global market demand for our products. Our international operations are subject to a number of risks, including:

- Complexity and costs of managing international operations and related tax obligations, including our headquarters for non-U.S. operations in Singapore;
- Protectionist laws and business practices, including trade restrictions, tariffs, export controls, quotas and other trade barriers, including China-U.S. trade policies;
- Trade tensions, geopolitical uncertainty, or governmental actions, including those arising from the trade dispute between the U.S. and China, may lead customers to favor products from non-US companies which could put us at

- a competitive disadvantage and result in decreased customer demand for our products and our customers' products;
- Rising tensions and deteriorating military, political and economic relations between China and Taiwan could disrupt the operations of our third-party foundry, assembly and test subcontractors, which could severely impact our ability to manufacture the majority of our products and as a result, could adversely affect our business, revenues and results of operations;
- Restrictions or tariffs imposed on certain countries and sanctions or export controls imposed on customers or suppliers may affect our ability to sell and source our products;
- Difficulties related to the protection of our intellectual property rights in some countries;
- Public health crises may affect our international operations, suppliers and customers and we may experience delays in product development, a decreased ability to support our customers and reduced design win activity if the travel restrictions or business shutdowns or slowdowns continue for an extended period of time in any of the countries in which we, our suppliers and our customers operate and do business;
- Multiple, conflicting and changing tax and other laws and regulations that may impact both our international and domestic tax and other liabilities and result in increased complexity and costs, including the impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which increased our effective tax rate, in part due to the impact of the requirement to capitalize and amortize foreign research and development expenses beginning in 2022;
- Longer sales cycles;
- Greater difficulty in accounts receivable collection and longer collection periods;
- High levels of distributor inventory subject to price protection and rights of return to us;
- Political and economic instability;
- Risks that demand and the supply chain may be adversely affected by military conflict (including the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East and between Russia and Ukraine), terrorism, sanctions or other geopolitical events globally;
- Greater difficulty in hiring and retaining qualified personnel; and
- The need to have business and operations systems that can meet the needs of our international business and operating structure.

To date, substantially all of our sales to international customers and purchases of components from international suppliers have been denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies could make our products more expensive for our international customers to purchase, thus rendering our products less competitive. Similarly, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar could reduce our buying power with respect to international suppliers.

Our inability to manage growth could materially and adversely affect our business

Our past growth has placed, and any future growth of our operations will continue to place, a significant strain on our management personnel, systems and resources. We anticipate that we will need to implement a variety of new and upgraded sales, operational and financial enterprise-wide systems, information technology infrastructure, procedures and controls, including the improvement of our accounting and other internal management systems to manage this growth and maintain compliance with regulatory guidelines, including Sarbanes-Oxley Act requirements. To the extent our business grows, our internal management systems and processes will need to improve to ensure that we remain in compliance. We also expect that we will need to continue to expand, train, manage and motivate our workforce. All of these endeavors will require substantial management effort, and we anticipate that we will require additional management personnel and internal processes to manage these efforts and to plan for the succession from time to time of certain persons who have been key management and technical personnel. If we are unable to effectively manage our expanding global operations, including our international headquarters in Singapore, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our research and development efforts are focused on a limited number of new technologies and products, and any delay in the development, or abandonment, of these technologies or products by industry participants, or their failure to achieve market acceptance, could compromise our competitive position

Our products serve as components and solutions in electronic devices in various markets. As a result, we have devoted and expect to continue to devote a large amount of resources to develop products based on new and emerging technologies and standards that will be commercially introduced in the future. Research and development expense during fiscal 2024 was \$332.2 million, or 56.9% of revenues. A number of companies are actively involved in the development of these new technologies and standards. Should any of these companies delay or abandon their efforts to develop commercially available products based on new technologies and standards, our research and development efforts with respect to these

technologies and standards likely would have no appreciable value. In addition, if we do not correctly anticipate new technologies and standards, or if the products that we develop based on these new technologies and standards fail to achieve market acceptance, our competitors may be better able to address market demand than we would. Furthermore, if markets for these new technologies and standards develop later than we anticipate, or do not develop at all, demand for our products that are currently in development would suffer, resulting in lower sales of these products than we currently anticipate.

We depend on our key personnel to manage our business effectively in a rapidly changing market, and if we are unable to retain our current personnel and hire additional personnel, our ability to develop and successfully market our products could be harmed

We believe our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, engineering, sales and marketing personnel. We believe that our future success will be dependent on retaining the services of our key personnel, developing their successors and certain internal processes to reduce our reliance on specific individuals, and on properly managing the transition of key roles when they occur. There is currently a shortage of qualified personnel with significant experience in the design, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of analog and mixed-signal products, and competition for such personnel is intense. Our key technical personnel represent a significant asset and serve as the primary source for our technological and product innovations. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining sufficient numbers of technical personnel to support our anticipated growth. The loss of any of our key employees or the inability to attract or retain qualified personnel both in the United States and internationally, including engineers, sales, applications and marketing personnel, could delay the development and introduction of, and negatively impact our ability to sell, our products.

If we are unable to develop or acquire new and enhanced products that achieve market acceptance in a timely manner, our operating results and competitive position could be harmed

Our future success will depend on our ability to develop or acquire new products and product enhancements that achieve market acceptance in a timely and cost-effective manner. The development of mixed-signal ICs is highly complex, and we have at times experienced delays in completing the development and introduction of new products and product enhancements. Successful product development and market acceptance of our products depend on a number of factors, including:

- Requirements of customers;
- Accurate prediction of market and technical requirements;
- Timely completion and introduction of new designs;
- Timely qualification and certification of our products for use in our customers' products;
- Commercial acceptance and volume production of the products into which our ICs will be incorporated;
- Availability of foundry, assembly and test capacity;
- Achievement of high manufacturing yields;
- Quality, price, performance, power use and size of our products;
- Availability, quality, price and performance of competing products and technologies;
- Our customer service, application support capabilities and responsiveness;
- Successful development of our relationships with existing and potential customers;
- Technology, industry standards or end-user preferences; and
- Cooperation of third-party software providers and our semiconductor vendors to support our chips within a system.

We cannot provide any assurance that products which we recently have developed or may develop in the future will achieve market acceptance. We have introduced to market or are in development of many products. If our products fail to achieve market acceptance, or if we fail to develop new products on a timely basis that achieve market acceptance, our growth prospects, operating results and competitive position could be adversely affected. The growth of the IoT market is dependent on the adoption of industry standards to permit devices to connect and communicate with each other. If the industry cannot agree on a common set of standards, then the growth of the IoT market may be slower than expected.

Any acquisitions we make could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition

As part of our growth and product diversification strategy, we continue to evaluate opportunities to acquire other businesses, intellectual property or technologies that would complement our current offerings, expand the breadth of our

markets or enhance our technical capabilities. The acquisitions that we have made and may make in the future entail a number of risks that could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results, including:

- Problems integrating the acquired operations, technologies or products with our existing business and products;
- Diversion of management's time and attention from our core business;
- Need for financial resources above our planned investment levels;
- Difficulties in retaining business relationships with suppliers and customers of the acquired company;
- Risks associated with entering markets in which we lack prior experience;
- Risks associated with the transfer of licenses of intellectual property;
- Increased operating costs due to acquired overhead;
- Tax issues associated with acquisitions;
- Acquisition-related disputes, including disputes over earn-outs and escrows;
- Potential loss of key employees of the acquired company; and
- Potential impairment of related goodwill and intangible assets.

Future acquisitions also could cause us to incur debt or contingent liabilities or cause us to issue equity securities that could negatively impact the ownership percentages of existing shareholders.

The average selling prices of our products could decrease rapidly which may negatively impact our revenues and gross profit

We may experience substantial period-to-period fluctuations in future operating results due to the erosion of our average selling prices. In the past, we have reduced the average unit price of our products in anticipation of or in response to competitive pricing pressures, new product introductions by us or our competitors and other factors. If we are unable to offset any such reductions in our average selling prices by increasing our sales volumes, increasing our sales content per application or reducing production costs, our gross profit and revenues will suffer. To maintain our gross profit, we will need to develop and introduce new products and product enhancements on a timely basis and continually reduce our costs. Our failure to do so could cause our revenues and gross profit to decline.

Failure to manage our distribution channel relationships could impede our future growth

The future growth of our business will depend in large part on our ability to manage our relationships with current and future distributors and sales representatives, develop additional channels for the distribution and sale of our products and manage these relationships. During fiscal 2024, 67% of our revenue was derived from distributors (and 43% of our revenue was derived from our two largest distributors). As we execute our indirect sales strategy, we must manage the potential conflicts that may arise with our direct sales efforts. For example, conflicts with a distributor may arise when a customer begins purchasing directly from us rather than through the distributor. The inability to successfully execute or manage a multi-channel sales strategy could impede our future growth. In addition, relationships with our distributors often involve the use of price protection and inventory return rights. This often requires a significant amount of sales management's time and system resources to manage properly.

We do not have long-term commitments from our customers

Our customers regularly evaluate alternative sources of supply in order to diversify their supplier base, which increases their negotiating leverage with us and protects their ability to secure these components. We believe that any expansion of our customers' supplier bases could have an adverse effect on the prices we are able to charge and volume of product that we are able to sell to our customers, which would negatively affect our revenues and operating results.

Customers may decide not to purchase our products at all, purchase fewer products than they did in the past, or alter their purchasing patterns, particularly because:

- We do not have material long-term purchase contracts with our customers;
- Substantially all of our sales to date have been made on a purchase order basis, which permits our customers to cancel, change or delay product purchase commitments with little or no notice to us and without penalty;
- Some of our customers may have efforts underway to actively diversify their vendor base which could reduce purchases of our products; and
- Some of our customers have developed or acquired products that compete directly with products these customers purchase from us, which could affect our customers' purchasing decisions in the future.

We are subject to increased inventory risks and costs because we build our products based on forecasts provided by customers before receiving purchase orders for the products

In order to ensure availability of our products for some of our largest customers, we start the manufacturing of our products in advance of receiving purchase orders based on forecasts provided by these customers. However, these forecasts do not represent binding purchase commitments and we do not recognize sales for these products until they are shipped to the customer. As a result, we incur inventory and manufacturing costs in advance of anticipated sales. Because demand for our products may not materialize, manufacturing based on forecasts subjects us to increased risks of high inventory carrying costs, increased obsolescence and increased operating costs. These inventory risks are exacerbated when our customers purchase indirectly through contract manufacturers or hold component inventory levels greater than their consumption rate because this causes us to have less visibility regarding the accumulated levels of inventory for such customers. A resulting write-off of unusable or excess inventories would adversely affect our operating results.

Public health crises could adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition

The COVID-19 pandemic negatively impacted the global economy, disrupted our operations, global supply chains and the operations of our customers.

The impacts of any future public health crises on our business, customers, suppliers, employees, markets and financial results and condition are uncertain and dependent on numerous unpredictable factors outside of our control, including:

- The duration and impact of a global economic recession or depression that could reduce demand and/or pricing for our products;
- Disruptions to our business and supply chain (and the business and supply chains of our customers) in connection with the sourcing of materials, equipment and engineering support, and services from geographic areas impacted by the public health crisis, including disruptions caused by illnesses, quarantines and restrictions on people's ability to work, office and factory closures, disruptions to ports and other shipping infrastructure, border closures, and other travel or health-related restrictions;
- Delays or limitations on the ability of our customers to make timely payments;
- Governmental actions to limit exposure to and spreading of such infectious diseases, such as travel restrictions, quarantines and business shutdowns or slowdowns, facility closures or other restrictions;
- Deterioration of worldwide credit and financial markets that could limit our ability to obtain external financing to fund our operations and capital expenditures or to refinance our existing indebtedness;
- Potential asset impairments, including goodwill, intangible assets, investments and other assets;
- Increased cyber-related risks due to hybrid working models and increased remote working;
- Challenges with implementing and managing a hybrid model of working from home or the office, establishing appropriate office safety protocols, maintaining our corporate culture, and continuing to attract, retain and motivate our employees;
- Potential failure of our computer systems or communication systems; and
- Investment-related risks, including difficulties in liquidating investments due to current market conditions and adverse investment performance.

There can be no assurance that any decrease in sales resulting from any public health crisis will be offset by increased sales in subsequent periods. Even after any public health crisis has subsided, we may continue to experience materially adverse impacts to our business as a result of its global economic impact, including any recession, economic downturn or increased unemployment that has occurred or may occur in the future. An extended period of global supply chain and economic disruption could materially affect our business, results of operations, access to sources of liquidity and financial condition.

Our products are complex and may contain errors which could lead to liability, an increase in our costs and/or a reduction in our revenues

Our products are complex and may contain errors, particularly when first introduced and/or when new versions are released. Our products are increasingly designed in more complex processes, including higher levels of software and hardware integration in modules and system-level solutions and/or include elements provided by third parties which further increase the risk of errors. We rely primarily on our in-house testing personnel to design test operations and procedures to detect any errors or vulnerabilities prior to delivery of our products to our customers.

Additionally, we have used and may increase our use of new technology such as AI or generative AI to enhance our products, decrease our development times, or improve our customers' efficiency. Although we maintain AI governance programs and internal oversight committees, the use of AI technologies is still in the early stages and these new technologies may not always operate as expected and deliver our intended results, may produce output that contain errors and incorrect information or other unintended consequences, including cyber security vulnerabilities. Any ineffective AI usage could negatively impact our or our customer's business reputation and negatively impact our competitive standing.

Should problems occur in the operation or performance of our products, we may experience delays in meeting key introduction dates or scheduled delivery dates to our customers. These errors could also cause significant re-engineering costs, the diversion of our engineering personnel's attention from our product development efforts and cause significant customer relations and business reputation problems. Any defects could result in refunds, product replacement, product recall or other liability. Any of the foregoing could impose substantial costs and harm our business.

Product liability, data breach or cyber liability claims may be asserted with respect to our products. Many of our products focus on wireless connectivity and the IoT market and such connectivity may make these products particularly susceptible to cyber-attacks. Our products are typically sold at prices that are significantly lower than the cost of the end-products into which they are incorporated. A defect, failure or vulnerability in our products, including as a result of AI used in the development of our products, or by our customers in end-products that incorporate our products, could cause failure in our customer's end-product, so we could face claims for damages that are disproportionately higher than the revenues and profits we receive from the products involved. Furthermore, product liability risks are particularly significant with respect to medical and automotive applications because of the risk of serious harm to users of these end-products. There can be no assurance that any insurance we maintain will sufficiently protect us from such claims.

Our customers require our products to undergo a lengthy and expensive qualification process without any assurance of product sales

Prior to purchasing our products, our customers require that our products undergo an extensive qualification process, which involves testing of the products in the customer's system as well as rigorous reliability testing. This qualification process may continue for six months or longer. However, qualification of a product by a customer does not ensure any sales of the product to that customer. Even after successful qualification and sales of a product to a customer, a subsequent revision to the product or software, changes in the IC's manufacturing process or the selection of a new supplier by us may require a new qualification process, which may result in delays and in us holding excess or obsolete inventory. After our products are qualified, it can take an additional six months or more before the customer commences volume production of components or devices that incorporate our products. Despite these uncertainties, we devote substantial resources, including design, engineering, sales, marketing and management efforts, toward qualifying our products with customers in anticipation of sales. If we are unsuccessful or delayed in qualifying any of our products with a customer, such failure or delay would preclude or delay sales of such product to the customer, which may impede our growth and cause our business to suffer.

We are subject to risks relating to product concentration

We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from a limited number of products, and we expect these products to continue to account for a large percentage of our revenues in the near term. Continued market acceptance of these products is critical to our future success. In addition, substantially all of our products that we have sold include technology related to one or more of our issued U.S. patents. If these patents are found to be invalid or unenforceable, our competitors could introduce competitive products that could reduce both the volume and price per unit of our products. Our business, operating results, financial condition and cash flows could therefore be adversely affected by:

- A decline in demand for any of our more significant products;
- Failure of our products to achieve continued market acceptance;
- Competitive products;
- New technological standards or changes to existing standards that we are unable to address with our products;
- A failure to release new products or enhanced versions of our existing products on a timely basis; and
- The failure of our new products to achieve market acceptance.

Any dispositions could harm our financial condition

Any disposition of a business or product line would entail a number of risks that could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results, including:

- Diversion of management's time and attention from our core business;
- Difficulties separating the divested business;
- Risks to relations with customers who previously purchased products from our disposed product line;
- Reduced leverage with suppliers due to reduced aggregate volume;
- Risks related to employee relations;
- Risks that the disposition is not completed on the expected timeline, or at all;
- Risks associated with the transfer and licensing of intellectual property;
- Risks that we do not realize the anticipated benefits from the disposition;
- Risks from third-party claims arising out of the disposition;
- Security risks and other liabilities related to the transition services provided in connection with the disposition;
- Tax issues associated with dispositions; and
- Disposition-related disputes, including disputes over earn-outs and escrows.

The semiconductor manufacturing process is highly complex and, from time to time, manufacturing yields may fall below our expectations, which could result in our inability to satisfy demand for our products in a timely manner and may decrease our gross profit due to higher unit costs

The manufacturing of our products is a highly complex and technologically demanding process. Although we work closely with our foundries and assemblers to minimize the likelihood of reduced manufacturing yields, we have from time to time experienced lower than anticipated manufacturing yields. Changes in manufacturing processes or the inadvertent use of defective or contaminated materials could result in lower than anticipated manufacturing yields or unacceptable performance deficiencies, which could lower our gross profit. If our foundries fail to deliver fabricated silicon wafers of satisfactory quality in a timely manner, we will be unable to meet our customers' demand for our products in a timely manner, which would adversely affect our operating results and damage our customer relationships.

We depend on our customers to support our products, and some of our customers offer competing products

We rely on our customers to provide hardware, software, intellectual property indemnification and other technical support for the products supplied by them. If our customers do not provide the required functionality or satisfactory support for their products, the demand for these devices that incorporate our products may diminish or we may otherwise be materially adversely affected. Any reduction in the demand for these devices would significantly reduce our revenues.

Additionally, in certain products, some of our customers offer their own competitive products. These customers may find it advantageous to support their own offerings in the marketplace in lieu of promoting or using our products.

Changes in the privacy and data security/protection laws could have an adverse effect on our operations

We are or may become subject to a variety of laws and regulations such as the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") regarding privacy, data protection and data security. There are numerous U.S. federal, state, and local laws and regulations and foreign laws and regulations regarding privacy and the collection, sharing, use, processing, disclosure, and protection of personal data. Such laws and regulations often vary in scope, may be subject to differing interpretations, and may be inconsistent among different jurisdictions. The costs of compliance with the GDPR and similar laws may have an adverse effect on our operations. Given that the scope, interpretation and application of these laws and regulations are often uncertain and may be in conflict across jurisdictions, it is possible they may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other rules or our practices. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with our privacy or security policies or privacy-related legal obligations, or any compromise of security that results in the unauthorized release or transfer of personal data, may result in governmental enforcement actions, litigation or negative publicity, and could have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Our products must conform to industry standards and technology in order to be accepted by end users in our markets

Generally, our products comprise only a part of a device. All components of such devices must uniformly comply with industry standards in order to operate efficiently together. We depend on companies that provide other components of the devices to support prevailing industry standards. Many of these companies are significantly larger and more influential in affecting industry standards than we are. Some industry standards may not be widely adopted or implemented uniformly, and competing standards may emerge that may be preferred by our customers or end users. If larger companies do not support the same industry standards that we do, or if competing standards emerge, market acceptance of our products could be adversely affected which would harm our business.

Products for certain applications are based on industry standards that are continually evolving. Our ability to compete in the future will depend on our ability to identify and ensure compliance with these evolving industry standards. The emergence of new industry standards could render our products incompatible with products developed by other suppliers. As a result, we could be required to invest significant time and effort and to incur significant expense to redesign our products to ensure compliance with relevant standards. If our products are not in compliance with prevailing industry standards for a significant period of time, we could miss opportunities to achieve crucial design wins. For example, the IoT market is relatively new and is continuously evolving. Furthermore, products in the IoT market frequently require interoperability across multiple standards. We may need to adjust our portfolio to meet the needs of this evolving market through acquisitions or significant new investments in research and development.

Our pursuit of necessary technological advances may require substantial time and expense. We may not be successful in developing or using new technologies or in developing new products or product enhancements that achieve market acceptance. If our products fail to achieve market acceptance, our growth prospects, operating results and competitive position could be adversely affected.

We previously identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. Although we have remediated this material weakness, we may identify additional material weaknesses or other deficiencies in the future or otherwise fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, including disclosure controls and procedures, and this could result in material misstatements of our financial statements or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations

As more fully disclosed in *Item 9A. Controls and Procedures* of this Annual Report, we previously identified a material weakness that existed as of the end of our fiscal 2023 regarding our internal controls over inventory valuation, primarily the undue reliance on forecasted inventory demand which was not subjected to a sufficient level of management review. As a result of this material weakness, management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting were not effective as of December 30, 2023. During the quarter ended December 28, 2024, we successfully completed the testing necessary to conclude that the material weakness has been remediated. While the material weakness has been remediated, we continue to seek improvements to enhance our control environment and to strengthen our internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that our financial statements continue to be fairly stated in all material respects.

Should new material weaknesses arise or be discovered in the future, material misstatements could occur and go undetected in our interim or annual consolidated financial statements. If we fail to remediate any future material weaknesses or maintain proper and effective internal control over financial reporting in the future, we may be required to restate our financial statements, experience delays in satisfying our reporting obligations or fail to comply with SEC rules and regulations, which could result in investigations and sanctions by regulatory authorities. Any of these results could adversely affect our business and the value of our common stock.

Intellectual Property Risks

Significant litigation over intellectual property in our industry may cause us to become involved in costly and lengthy litigation which could adversely affect our business

The semiconductor and software industries have experienced significant litigation involving patents and other intellectual property rights. From time to time, third parties, including non-practicing entities, allege intellectual property infringement by our products, our customers' products, or products using technologies or communications standards used in our industry. We also receive communications from customers or suppliers requesting indemnification for allegations

brought against them by third parties. Some of these allegations have resulted, and may result in the future, in our involvement in litigation. We have certain contractual obligations to defend and indemnify our customers from certain infringement claims. We also have been involved in litigation to protect our intellectual property rights in the past and may become involved in such litigation again in the future.

Given the unpredictable nature of litigation and the complexity of the technology, we may not prevail in any such litigation. Legal proceedings could subject us to significant liability, invalidate our proprietary rights, or harm our businesses and our ability to compete. Legal proceedings initiated by us to protect our intellectual property rights could also result in counterclaims or countersuits against us. Any litigation, regardless of its outcome or merit, could be time-consuming and expensive to resolve and could divert our management's time and attention. Intellectual property litigation also could force us to take specific actions, including:

- Cease using, selling or manufacturing certain products, services or processes;
- Attempt to obtain a license, which license may require the payment of substantial royalties or may not be available on reasonable terms or at all;
- Incur significant costs, time delays and lost business opportunities to develop alternative technologies or redesign products; or
- Pursue legal remedies with third parties to enforce our indemnification rights, which may not adequately protect our interests.

We may be unable to protect our intellectual property, which would negatively affect our ability to compete

Our products rely on our proprietary technology, and we expect that future technological advances made by us will be critical to sustain market acceptance of our products. Therefore, we believe that the protection of our intellectual property rights is and will continue to be important to the success of our business. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. We also enter into confidentiality or license agreements with our employees, consultants, intellectual property providers and business partners, and control access to and distribution of our documentation and other proprietary information. Despite these efforts, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our proprietary technology. Monitoring unauthorized use of our technology is difficult, and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent unauthorized use of our technology, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States. We cannot be certain that patents will be issued as a result of our pending applications nor can we be certain that any issued patents would protect or benefit us or give us adequate protection from competing products. For example, issued patents may be circumvented or challenged and declared invalid or unenforceable. We also cannot be certain that others will not develop effective competing technologies on their own.

Our products incorporate technology licensed from third parties

We incorporate technology (including software) licensed from third parties in our products. We could be subjected to claims of infringement regardless of our lack of involvement in the development of the licensed technology. Although a third-party licensor is typically obligated to indemnify us if the licensed technology infringes on another party's intellectual property rights, such indemnification is typically limited in amount and may be worthless if the licensor becomes insolvent. See *Significant litigation over intellectual property in our industry may cause us to become involved in costly and lengthy litigation which could seriously harm our business*. Furthermore, any failure of third-party technology to perform properly would adversely affect sales of our products incorporating such technology.

Liquidity and Credit Risks

Disruptions in the financial services industry could adversely affect our operations and financial condition

In the first half of 2023, banking regulators closed three U.S. banks and appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") to act as receiver. Although we had no direct exposure to the closed banks, any uncertainty over the broader financial services industry could result in adverse impact. For example, if other financial institutions enter receivership or become insolvent in the future, our ability to access our cash and investments or to draw on our existing lines of credit could be impacted. Concerns regarding the financial services industry may result in less favorable financing terms, including higher interest rates, tighter financial covenants or systemic limitations on access to credit sources, thereby making it more difficult for us to acquire financing on acceptable terms or at all. In addition, inflation and rapid increases

in interest rates have led to a decline in the market value of debt securities issued with interest rates below current market interest rates. Sales of such securities prior to their maturity would result in the recognition of losses previously unrealized.

We are subject to credit risks related to our accounts receivable

We do not generally obtain letters of credit or other security for payment from customers, distributors or contract manufacturers. Accordingly, we are not protected against accounts receivable default or bankruptcy by these entities. Our ten largest customers or distributors represent a substantial majority of our accounts receivable. If any such customer or distributor, or a material portion of our smaller customers or distributors, were to become insolvent or otherwise not satisfy their obligations to us, we could be materially harmed.

Any borrowings under our credit agreement or other indebtedness could adversely affect our operations and financial condition

Our ability to make the required payments when due on any debt we may incur depends upon our future performance, which will be subject to general economic conditions, industry cycles and other factors affecting our operations, including risk factors described herein, many of which are beyond our control. Our credit facility also contains covenants, including financial covenants. In May 2024, we received a waiver of the requirement that we meet an interest coverage test for each fiscal quarter through March 2025. We did not have any outstanding indebtedness under the credit facility at the time the waiver was granted, and the waiver allowed us to borrow under the facility without compliance with that specific financial covenant, although we have not borrowed under the facility since the granting of the waiver. If we are unable to satisfy or otherwise obtain waivers of the covenants under our credit facility, we may be prohibited from borrowing thereunder. Further, if we breach any of the covenants under our credit facility and do not obtain appropriate waivers, then, subject to any applicable cure periods, any outstanding indebtedness thereunder could be declared immediately due and payable.

We could seek to raise additional debt or equity capital in the future, but additional capital may not be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all

We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents, investments, and credit under our credit facility will be sufficient to meet our working capital needs, capital expenditures, investment requirements and commitments for at least the next 12 months. However, our ability to borrow further under the credit facility is dependent upon our ability to satisfy various conditions, covenants and representations. It is possible that we may need to raise additional funds to finance our activities or to facilitate acquisitions of other businesses, products, intellectual property or technologies. We believe we could raise these funds, if needed, by selling equity or debt securities to the public or to selected investors. In addition, even though we may not need additional funds, we may still elect to sell additional equity or debt securities or obtain credit facilities for other reasons. However, we may not be able to obtain additional funds on favorable terms, or at all, particularly during periods of financial market instability. If we decide to raise additional funds by issuing equity or convertible debt securities, the ownership percentages of existing shareholders would be reduced.

Stock and Governance Risks

Our stock price may be volatile

The market price of our common stock has been volatile in the past and may be volatile in the future. The market price of our common stock may be significantly affected by the following factors:

- Actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;
- Changes in financial estimates by securities analysts or our failure to perform in line with such estimates;
- Changes in market valuations of other technology companies, particularly semiconductor companies;
- Announcements by us or our competitors of significant technical innovations, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- Introduction of technologies or product enhancements that reduce the need for our products;
- The loss of, or decrease in sales to, one or more key customers;
- A large sale of stock by a significant shareholder;
- Dilution from the issuance of our stock in connection with acquisitions;
- The addition or removal of our stock to or from a stock index fund; and
- Departures of key personnel.

The stock market has experienced extreme volatility that often has been unrelated to the performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may cause our stock price to fall regardless of our performance.

Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law could prevent, delay or impede a change in control of us and may reduce the market price of our common stock

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a merger or acquisition that a stockholder may consider favorable. For example, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide for:

- The division of our Board of Directors into three classes to be elected on a staggered basis, one class each year;
- The ability of our Board of Directors to issue shares of our preferred stock in one or more series without further authorization of our stockholders;
- A prohibition on stockholder action by written consent;
- Elimination of the right of stockholders to call a special meeting of stockholders;
- A requirement that stockholders provide advance notice of any stockholder nominations of directors or any proposal of new business to be considered at any meeting of stockholders; and
- A requirement that a supermajority vote be obtained to amend or repeal certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation.

We also are subject to the anti-takeover laws of Delaware which may discourage, delay or prevent someone from acquiring or merging with us, which may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Risk Management and Strategy

Our Board of Directors oversees our risk management program, and because information security is a top priority and an important component of our day-to-day operations, cybersecurity is part of our overall approach to enterprise risk management. The scope of cybersecurity risk management encompasses all aspects of business operations, including supply chain risks and production manufacturing operations. Our cybersecurity practices are based on industry practices and frameworks such as those established by the International Organization for Standardization and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. We recognize the importance of the continued protection of our employee, customer, supplier and partner data and address operational risks from cybersecurity threats through a cross-functional approach focused on preserving the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the information that we collect, process and store.

We have implemented cybersecurity policies, processes, and controls to assist management in our assessment, identification and management of risks from cybersecurity threats. Our Security Operations team scans the infrastructure, monitors events, analyzes threats, and coordinates our incident response pursuant to our incident response plan, which includes the process to be followed for reporting of incidents. Our cybersecurity risk management involves identifying information assets, their sensitivity and potential threats, followed by assessing and prioritizing risks. We employ various tools and techniques like threat modeling, vulnerability scanners, and penetration testing. Based on the assessment, security measures are planned, prioritized and implemented. We have implemented regular security awareness training programs for employees to educate them on cybersecurity best practices and to recognize social engineering and phishing attempts. We also assess and manage cybersecurity risks associated with relevant third-party service providers, including those in our supply chain or who have access to our data or systems. Our cybersecurity process is iterative, with regular reviews and updates to help improve and keep abreast of a dynamic and continuously evolving threat landscape.

We describe whether and how risks from cybersecurity threats have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect us, our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition under the headings “We may be the victim of business disruptions and security breaches, including cyber-attacks, which could lead to liability or could damage our reputation and financial results” and “We may be subject to information technology failures that could damage our reputation, business operations and financial condition” included as part of our risk factors disclosures in “Risk Factors” above.

In the last three fiscal years, we have not identified material cybersecurity incidents, and the expenses we have incurred from cybersecurity incidents were immaterial, including penalties and settlements, of which there were none.

Governance

Our Board of Directors is responsible for risk management oversight and has delegated to our Audit Committee oversight responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of our governance and management of cybersecurity risks. The Audit Committee regularly reviews our policies and practices with respect to risk management, including cybersecurity risks, and reports to the full Board of Directors based on these reviews. The Audit Committee also receives a report containing information security risk posture details, remediation plan execution progress and pertinent threat intelligence updates from the Chief Security Officer (“CSO”) on a quarterly basis. At least annually, but more frequently as necessary, threats from cybersecurity risks and our action plans relating to those risks also are considered by the full Board during meeting discussions of enterprise risks. Members of management, including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Legal Officer may also report directly to the Board of Directors on significant risk management issues, including cybersecurity threats and incidents.

We have an Executive Security Steering Council (the “ESC”) comprised of members of our executive team, our Chief Information Officer, and CSO. Our CSO, in coordination with the ESC, works collaboratively to implement our enterprise-wide cybersecurity strategy, policy, standards, architecture, and processes. Our Security Operations, Security Engineering, and Governance teams communicate with and report to the CSO, enabling the CSO and the ESC to monitor the detection, mitigation, and remediation of cybersecurity incidents. Our CSO has over 27 years of security experience in multiple relevant technology and leadership disciplines, including prior work experience leading cybersecurity teams, business strategies and security solution architecture. He also holds several relevant degrees and certifications, including as a Certified Information Systems Security Professional (“CISSP”) and a Certified Secure Software Lifecycle Professional (“CSSLP”), and holds Honors BSc degrees in Computer Science and Physics.

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters, housing engineering, sales and marketing, administration and test operations, is located in Austin, Texas. Our headquarters facilities consist of two buildings, which we own, that are located on land which we have leased through 2099. The buildings contain approximately 441,000 square feet of floor space, of which approximately 47,000 square feet were leased to other tenants. In addition to these properties, we lease smaller facilities in various locations in the United States, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan and the United Kingdom for engineering, sales and marketing, administrative and manufacturing support activities. We believe that these facilities are suitable and adequate to meet our current operating needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Information regarding legal proceedings is provided in Note 11, *Commitments and Contingencies*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Such information is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Part II

Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information and Holders

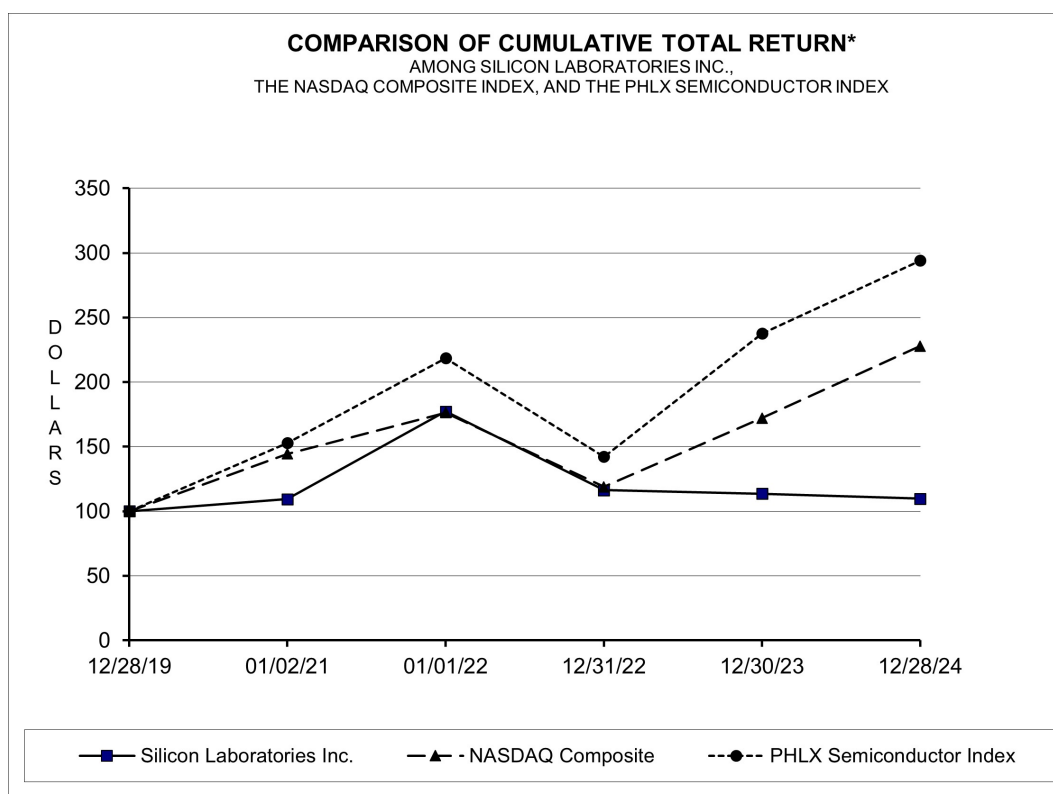
Our common stock is quoted on the NASDAQ National Market under the symbol “SLAB”. As of January 28, 2025, there were 46 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock and we currently do not intend to pay cash dividends. We currently expect to retain any future earnings to fund the operation and expansion of our business.

Stock Performance Graph

The graph depicted below shows a comparison of cumulative total stockholder returns for an investment in Silicon Laboratories Inc. common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index and the PHLX Semiconductor Index.



Company / Index	12/28/19	01/02/21	01/01/22	12/31/22	12/30/23	12/28/24
Silicon Laboratories Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 109.29	\$ 177.15	\$ 116.43	\$ 113.52	\$ 109.66
NASDAQ Composite Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 144.38	\$ 176.40	\$ 119.01	\$ 172.14	\$ 227.78
PHLX Semiconductor Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 152.93	\$ 218.45	\$ 142.26	\$ 237.57	\$ 294.12

(1) The graph assumes that \$100 was invested in our common stock and in each index at the market close on December 28, 2019, and that all dividends were reinvested. No cash dividends have been declared on our common stock.

(2) Stockholder returns over the indicated period should not be considered indicative of future stockholder returns.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

There were no repurchases of our common stock during the three months ended December 28, 2024.

Our share repurchase program authorized repurchases up to \$100 million through December 2024. The program allowed for repurchases to be made in the open market or in private transactions, including structured or accelerated transactions, subject to applicable legal requirements and market conditions.

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see the “Cautionary Statement” and “Risk Factors” above for discussions of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements. Our fiscal year-end financial reporting periods are a 52- or 53-week fiscal year that ends on the Saturday closest to December 31. Fiscal 2024, 2023, and 2022 had 52 weeks. Fiscal 2024, 2023, and 2022 ended on December 28, 2024, December 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Impact of Macroeconomic Conditions

In recent years, the global economic environment has experienced inflationary pressure, high interest rates, and geopolitical tension, and we have experienced declines in revenues as our customers slowed purchases to reduce existing inventories in a softening market. While certain conditions improved during fiscal 2024, including deceleration of inflation and lowering of interest rates in certain geographies, there continues to be uncertainty regarding overall macroeconomic conditions, including increased geopolitical tensions, risk of recessions, and the effects of potential trade policies including tariffs. Although we saw sequential improvements in revenues over the course of fiscal 2024, the extent of the continued impact, or any new impact, of macroeconomic conditions on our operational and financial performance will depend on future developments, their impact to the business of our suppliers and/or customers, and other items identified under “Risk Factors” above, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. Any extended period of global supply chain and economic disruption could materially affect our business, results of operations, access to sources of liquidity, and financial condition.

Overview

We are a leader in secure, intelligent wireless technology for a more connected world. Our integrated hardware and software platform, intuitive development tools, industry leading ecosystem and robust support enable customers in building advanced industrial, commercial, home and life applications. We make it easy for developers to solve complex wireless challenges throughout the product lifecycle and get to market quickly with innovative solutions that transform industries, grow economies and improve lives. We provide analog-intensive, mixed-signal solutions for use in a variety of electronic products in a broad range of applications for the Internet of Things (“IoT”) including connected home and security, industrial automation and control, smart metering, smart lighting, commercial building automation, consumer electronics, asset tracking and medical instrumentation. We group our products as Industrial & Commercial or Home & Life based on the target markets they address.

As a fabless semiconductor company, we rely on third-party semiconductor fabricators in Asia, and to a lesser extent the United States and Europe, to manufacture the silicon wafers that reflect our integrated chip (“IC”) designs. Each wafer contains numerous die, which are cut from the wafer to create a chip for an IC. We rely on third parties in Asia to assemble, package, and, in most cases, test these devices and ship these units to our customers. Testing performed by such third parties facilitates faster delivery of products to our customers (particularly those located in Asia), shorter production cycle times, lower inventory requirements, lower costs and increased flexibility of test capacity.

The sales cycle for our ICs can be as long as 12 months or more. An additional three to six months or more are usually required before a customer ships a significant volume of devices that incorporate our ICs. Due to this lengthy sales cycle, we typically experience a significant delay between incurring research and development and selling, general and administrative expenses, and the corresponding sales. Consequently, if sales in any quarter do not occur when expected, expenses and inventory levels could be disproportionately high, and our operating results for that quarter and, potentially, future quarters would be adversely affected. Moreover, the amount of time between initial research and development and commercialization of a product, if ever, can be substantially longer than the sales cycle for the product. Accordingly, if we incur substantial research and development costs without developing a commercially successful product, our operating results, as well as our growth prospects, could be adversely affected.

Because some of our ICs are designed for use in consumer products, we expect that the demand for our products will be typically subject to some degree of seasonal demand. However, rapid changes in our markets and across our product areas make it difficult for us to accurately estimate the impact of seasonal factors on our business.

Current Period Highlights

Revenues decreased \$197.9 million in fiscal 2024 compared to fiscal 2023 due to decreased revenues from both our Industrial & Commercial products and Home & Life products. Gross margin decreased to 53.4% in fiscal 2024 compared to 58.9% in fiscal 2023 primarily due to variations in customer and product mix. Operating expenses decreased \$7.1 million in fiscal 2024 compared to fiscal 2023 due primarily to continued efforts to contain costs. Operating loss in fiscal 2024 was \$165.5 million compared to operating loss of \$24.2 million in fiscal 2023. Refer to “Results of Operations” below for further discussion.

We ended fiscal 2024 with \$382.2 million in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Net cash used in operating activities was \$13.9 million during fiscal 2024. Accounts receivable were \$54.5 million at December 28, 2024, representing 29 days sales outstanding (“DSO”). Inventory was \$105.6 million at December 28, 2024, representing 125 days of inventory (“DOI”).

During fiscal 2024, 2023, and 2022, we had no customer that represented more than 10% of our revenues. In addition to direct sales to customers, some of our end customers purchase products indirectly from us through distributors and contract manufacturers. An end customer purchasing through a contract manufacturer typically instructs such contract manufacturer to obtain our products and incorporate such products with other components for sale by such contract manufacturer to the end customer. Although we actually sell the products to, and are paid by, the distributors and contract manufacturers, we refer to the end customer as our customer. Two of our distributors who sell to our customers, Arrow Electronics and Edom Technology, represented 27% and 16% of our revenues during fiscal 2024, 34% and 15% during fiscal 2023, and 33% and 17% during fiscal 2022, respectively.

The percentage of our revenues derived from outside of the United States was 90% in fiscal 2024, 88% in fiscal 2023 and 83% in fiscal 2022. All of our revenues to date have been denominated in U.S. dollars. We believe that a majority of our revenues will continue to be derived from customers outside of the United States.

Results of Operations

The following describes the line items set forth in our Consolidated Statements of Operations:

Revenues. Revenues are generated predominately by sales of our products. Our revenues are subject to variation from period to period due to the volume of shipments made within a period, the mix of products we sell and the prices we charge for our products.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues includes the cost of purchasing finished silicon wafers processed by independent foundries; costs associated with assembly, test and shipping of those products; costs of personnel and equipment associated with manufacturing support, logistics and quality assurance; costs of software royalties, other intellectual property license costs and certain acquired intangible assets; and an allocated portion of our occupancy costs. Our gross margin fluctuates depending on product mix, manufacturing yields, inventory valuation adjustments, average selling prices and other factors.

Research and Development. Research and development expense consists primarily of personnel-related expenses, including stock-based compensation, as well as new product masks, external consulting and services costs, equipment tooling, equipment depreciation, amortization of intangible assets and an allocated portion of our occupancy costs. Research and development activities include the design of new products, refinement of existing products and design of test methodologies to ensure compliance with required specifications.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expense consists primarily of personnel-related expenses, including stock-based compensation, as well as an allocated portion of our occupancy costs, sales commissions to independent sales representatives, amortization of intangible assets, professional fees, legal fees, and promotional and marketing expenses.

Interest Income and Other, Net. Interest income and other, net reflects interest earned on our cash, cash equivalents and investment balances, foreign currency remeasurement adjustments, and other non-operating income and expenses.

Interest Expense. Interest expense consists of interest on our short and long-term obligations, including our convertible senior notes that were previously outstanding and our credit facility. Interest expense on our convertible senior notes included contractual interest and amortization of debt issuance costs.

Provision for Income Taxes. Provision for income taxes includes both domestic and foreign income taxes at the applicable tax rates adjusted for non-deductible expenses, research and development tax credits, global intangible low-taxed income, Subpart F income inclusions, and other permanent differences.

Equity-method Earnings (Loss). Equity-method earnings (loss) represents income or loss on our equity-method investment.

The following table sets forth our Consolidated Statements of Operations data as a percentage of revenues for the periods indicated:

	Fiscal Year		
	2024	2023	2022
Revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of revenues	46.6	41.1	37.3
Gross profit	53.4	58.9	62.7
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	56.9	43.2	32.5
Selling, general and administrative	24.9	18.8	18.6
Operating expenses	81.7	62.0	51.1
Operating income (loss)	(28.3)	(3.1)	11.6
Other income (expense):			
Interest income and other, net	2.1	2.4	1.4
Interest expense	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(26.5)	(1.3)	12.4
Provision for income taxes	6.2	1.0	3.8
Equity-method earnings (loss)	—	(2.0)	0.3
Net income (loss)	(32.7)%	(4.4)%	8.9 %

Comparison of Fiscal 2024 to Fiscal 2023

Revenues

(in millions)	Fiscal Year		Change	% Change
	2024	2023		
Industrial & Commercial	\$ 338.5	\$ 496.6	\$ (158.1)	(31.8)%
Home & Life	245.9	285.7	(39.8)	(13.9)%
	\$ 584.4	\$ 782.3	\$ (197.9)	(25.3)%

The decrease in revenues in fiscal 2024 was due to decreased revenues of \$158.1 million from our Industrial & Commercial products and \$39.8 million from our Home & Life products. Unit volumes and average selling prices of our products decreased compared to fiscal 2023. The weakness in the overall demand environment for our customers' products we experienced in the second half of fiscal 2023 continued into fiscal 2024 as customers sought to reduce inventory levels that had become elevated as a result of the supply chain disruptions during fiscal 2021 and 2022. The average selling prices of our products may fluctuate significantly from period to period due to changes in product mix, customer mix, pricing decisions, and other factors. In general, as our products become more mature, we expect to experience decreases in average selling prices.

Gross Profit

(in millions)	Fiscal Year		Change
	2024	2023	
Gross profit	\$ 312.2	\$ 460.6	\$ (148.4)
Gross margin	53.4 %	58.9 %	(5.5)%

Gross profit decreased in fiscal 2024 due primarily as a result of a decrease in revenues in the period. Gross margin decreased primarily due to variations in customer and product mix, with the percentage of revenues attributed to direct customers increasing as compared to revenue from distributors in fiscal 2024.

We may experience variations in the average selling prices of certain of our products. Increases in average selling prices may occur during periods of increased demand, but such demand may be short-lived and could be accompanied by higher product costs. Declines in average selling prices create downward pressure on gross margin and may be offset to the extent we are able to introduce higher margin new products and gain market share with our products; reduce costs of existing products through improved design; achieve lower production costs from our wafer suppliers and third-party assembly and test subcontractors; achieve lower production costs per unit as a result of improved yields throughout the manufacturing process; or reduce logistics costs.

Research and Development

(in millions)	Fiscal Year		Change	% Change
	2024	2023		
Research and development	\$ 332.2	\$ 337.7	\$ (5.5)	(1.6)%
Percent of revenue	56.9 %	43.2 %		

The decrease in research and development expense in fiscal 2024 was primarily due to a decrease of \$7.2 million for personnel-related expenses as a result of our workforce reductions implemented in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023. Other decreases to research and development expense in fiscal 2024 were \$2.3 million for the amortization of intangible assets, \$2.0 million for technical services, and \$1.4 million for IT-related costs, partially offset by an increase of \$7.8 million in software expense. The increase in research and development expense as a percent of revenues in fiscal 2024 was due to our decreased revenues.

Selling, General and Administrative

(in millions)	Fiscal Year		Change	% Change
	2024	2023		
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 145.5	\$ 147.0	\$ (1.5)	(1.0)%
Percent of revenue	24.9 %	18.8 %		

The decrease in selling, general and administrative expense in fiscal 2024 was primarily due to a \$2.0 million decrease in outside services, a \$1.4 million decrease in IT-related costs, and a \$0.8 million decrease in occupancy costs, partially offset by a \$2.9 million increase in personnel-related costs. The increase in selling, general and administrative expense as a percent of revenues in fiscal 2024 was due to our decreased revenues.

Interest Income and Other, Net

Interest income and other, net in fiscal 2024 was \$12.0 million compared to \$19.2 million in fiscal 2023. The decrease in interest income and other, net in fiscal 2024 was primarily due to lower interest-bearing investment balances as a result of the sale of investments to fund the settlement of our 2025 convertible senior notes in the second quarter of fiscal 2023, stock repurchases in the first three quarters of fiscal 2023, and repayment of borrowing from our credit facility in the third quarter of fiscal 2023.

Interest Expense

Interest expense in fiscal 2024 was \$1.3 million compared to \$5.6 million in fiscal 2023. The decrease was primarily due to the settlement of our 2025 convertible senior notes in the second quarter of fiscal 2023.

Provision for Income Taxes

(in millions)	Fiscal Year		Change
	2024	2023	
Provision for income taxes	\$ 36.2	\$ 7.9	\$ 28.3
Effective tax rate	(23.4)%	(29.9)%	

The increase in the provision for income taxes for fiscal 2024 as compared to fiscal 2023 was primarily due to the establishment of a valuation allowance against the majority of our U.S. and Singapore deferred tax assets during the second quarter of fiscal 2024. There is a need for a valuation allowance in the U.S. and Singapore due to a forecasted three-year cumulative pre-tax loss for the current and two preceding years in conjunction with the recent downturn in the semiconductor industry. We intend to maintain the valuation allowance until sufficient future sources of taxable income are forecasted to realize the benefit of the deferred tax assets.

Equity-method Loss

Equity-method loss in fiscal 2023 was \$16.0 million. Our equity-method investment was sold in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2023.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity as of December 28, 2024 consisted of \$382.2 million in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, of which \$194.1 million was held by our U.S. entities. The remaining balance was held by our foreign subsidiaries. Our cash equivalents and short-term investments consisted of government debt securities, which include U.S. government securities; corporate debt securities, which include asset-backed securities, corporate bonds, and Yankee bonds; and money market funds.

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$13.9 million during fiscal 2024, compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$30.3 million during fiscal 2023. Operating cash flows during fiscal 2024 reflect our net loss of \$191.0 million, adjustments of \$139.6 million for depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation, and deferred income taxes, and a net cash inflow of \$37.5 million due to changes in our operating assets and liabilities.

Accounts receivable increased to \$54.5 million at December 28, 2024 from \$29.3 million at December 30, 2023. The increase in accounts receivable resulted primarily from an increase in shipments during the last quarter of fiscal 2024 compared to the last quarter of fiscal 2023. Our DSO was 29 days at December 28, 2024 and 30 days at December 30, 2023.

Inventory decreased to \$105.6 million at December 28, 2024 from \$194.3 million at December 30, 2023, due to an intentional reduction of inventory holding levels in response to reduced demand. Our inventory levels will vary based on the availability of supply and the impact of variations between forecasted demand used for purchasing inventory and actual demand. Our DOI was 125 days at December 28, 2024 and 407 days at December 30, 2023.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$113.1 million during fiscal 2024, compared to \$469.8 million during fiscal 2023. The decrease in cash inflows was principally due to a decrease in cash provided by net purchases, sales, and maturities of marketable securities of \$380.1 million in fiscal 2024.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$45.1 million during fiscal 2024, compared to \$711.9 million during fiscal 2023. The decrease in cash outflows was principally due to \$571.2 million in debt repayments and \$217.1 million for repurchases of common stock, partially offset by \$80.0 million in proceeds from our revolving line of credit, in fiscal 2023.

Debt

As of December 28, 2024, we had a \$400 million revolving credit facility. We have an option to increase the size of the borrowing capacity of the revolving credit facility by up to the greater of an aggregate of \$250 million and 100% of EBITDA, plus an amount that would not cause a secured net leverage ratio to exceed 3.50 to 1.00, subject to certain conditions. As of December 28, 2024, no amounts were outstanding on the revolving credit facility. We were granted a waiver of compliance for the minimum interest coverage ratio through March 29, 2025. In the event we are not able to achieve compliance by the end of the waiver period, we may need to amend the covenant or obtain an additional waiver in order to access the revolving credit facility.

Capital Requirements

Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the rate of sales growth, market acceptance of our products, the timing and extent of research and development projects, potential acquisitions of companies or technologies and the expansion of our sales and marketing activities. We believe our existing cash, cash equivalents, investments, credit under our credit facility, and cash generated from operations are sufficient to meet our short-term (i.e., over at least the next twelve months) and long-term capital requirements, although we could be required, or could elect, to seek additional funding prior to that time. We may enter into acquisitions or strategic arrangements in the future which also could require us to seek additional equity or debt financing.

Contractual Obligations

Our purchase obligations primarily include contractual arrangements in the form of purchase orders and purchase commitments with suppliers. As of December 28, 2024, such purchase obligations were \$39.5 million. For a description of other contractual obligations, see Note 9, *Debt*, and Note 10, *Leases*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Comparison of Fiscal 2023 to Fiscal 2022

A discussion of changes in our results of operations and liquidity and capital resources from fiscal 2022 to fiscal 2023 has been omitted from this Form 10-K, but may be found in “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of our Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 20, 2024.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and accompanying notes in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires that we make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported. Changes in facts and circumstances could have a significant impact on the resulting estimated amounts included in the financial statements. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more complex judgments and estimates.

Inventory valuation – We assess the recoverability of inventories through the application of a set of methods, assumptions and estimates. In determining net realizable value, we write down inventory that may be slow moving or have some form of obsolescence, including inventory that has aged more than 24 months. We also adjust the valuation of inventory when its manufacturing cost exceeds the estimated selling price less costs of completion, disposal and transportation. We assess the potential for any unusual customer returns based on known quality or business issues and write-off inventory losses for scrap or non-saleable material. Inventory not otherwise identified to be written down is compared to an assessment of our 18-month forecasted demand. The result of this methodology is compared against the product life cycle and competitive situations in the marketplace to determine the appropriateness of the resulting inventory levels. Demand for our products may fluctuate significantly over time, and actual demand and market conditions may be more or less favorable than those that we project. In the event that actual demand is lower, or market conditions are worse than originally projected, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Revenue recognition – We recognize revenue when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. In order to achieve this core principle, we apply a five-step process. As part of this process, we analyze the performance obligations in a customer contract and estimate the variable consideration we expect to receive. The evaluation of performance obligations requires that we identify the promised goods and services in the contract. For contracts that contain more than one promised good and service, we then must determine whether the promises are capable of being distinct and if they are separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. Variable consideration primarily includes sales made to distributors under agreements allowing certain rights of return, referred to as stock rotation, and credits issued to the distributor due to price protection. We estimate variable consideration at the most likely amount to which we expect to be entitled. We make these estimates based on available information, including recent sales activity and pricing data. We apply a constraint to our variable consideration estimate which considers both the likelihood of a return and the amount of a potential price concession. If our evaluation of performance obligations is incorrect, we may recognize revenue sooner or later than is appropriate. If our estimates of variable consideration are inaccurate, we may recognize too much or too little revenue in a period. We may adjust assumptions used to estimate consideration periodically based on analysis of prior estimates.

Income taxes – We are required to calculate income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves calculating the actual current tax liability together with assessing temporary differences in recognition of income (loss) for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Evaluating the need for a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets requires analysis of all positive and negative evidence available, including recent earnings history and taxable income in recent years, reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies to determine whether all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We record a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Judgment is inherent in this process, and differences between the estimated and actual taxable income could result in a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

We recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step requires us to determine whether the weight of available evidence indicates that the tax position has met the threshold for recognition. Therefore, we must evaluate whether it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. The second step requires us to measure the tax benefit of the tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in an income tax return as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. This measurement step is inherently complex and requires subjective estimations of such amounts to determine the probability of various possible outcomes. We re-evaluate the uncertain tax positions each quarter based on factors including, but not limited to, changes in facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, expirations of statutes of limitation, effectively settled issues under audit, and new audit activity. Such a change in recognition or measurement would result in the recognition of a tax benefit or an additional charge to the tax provision in the period.

Although we believe the measurement of our liabilities for uncertain tax positions is reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final outcome of these matters will not be different than what is reflected in the historical income tax provisions and accruals. If additional taxes are assessed as a result of an audit or litigation, they could have a material effect on our income tax provision and net income in the period or periods for which that determination is made. We operate within multiple taxing jurisdictions and are subject to audit in these jurisdictions. These audits can involve complex issues which may require an extended period of time to resolve and could result in additional assessments of income tax. We believe adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all periods.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Information regarding recent accounting pronouncements is provided in Note 2, *Significant Accounting Policies*, to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Such information is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Income

Our investment portfolio includes cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Our main investment objective is the preservation of investment capital. Our interest income is sensitive to changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates. A 100 basis point decline in yield on our investment portfolio holdings as of December 28, 2024 would decrease our future

annual interest income by approximately \$3.0 million. A 100 basis point decline in yield on our investment portfolio holdings as of December 30, 2023 would decrease our future annual interest income by approximately \$3.6 million. We believe that our investment policy, which defines the duration, concentration, and minimum credit quality of the allowable investments, meets our investment objectives.

Interest Expense

We are exposed to interest rate fluctuations in the normal course of our business, including through our credit facility. The interest rate on the credit facility consists of a variable-rate of interest and an applicable margin. While we have drawn from the credit facility in the past, we have no borrowings as of December 28, 2024. If we borrow from the credit facility in the future, we will again be exposed to interest rate fluctuations.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk primarily through assets, liabilities and operating expenses of our subsidiaries denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Our foreign subsidiaries are considered to be extensions of the U.S. parent. The functional currency of the foreign subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, gains and losses resulting from remeasuring transactions denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We use foreign currency forward contracts to manage exposure to foreign exchange risk. Gains and losses on foreign currency forward contracts are recognized in earnings in the same period during which the hedged transaction is recognized.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The Financial Statements and supplementary data required by this item are included in Part IV, Item 15 of this Form 10-K and are presented beginning on page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have performed an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, our management, including our CEO and CFO, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 28, 2024 to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports filed or submitted by us under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Such disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and CFO, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal controls during the fiscal quarter ended December 28, 2024 that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting, other than the remediation efforts of the material weakness discussed below.

Remediation of Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As previously disclosed in Item 9A. Controls and Procedures in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 30, 2023 filed with the SEC, our management, including our CEO and CFO, identified deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that we believe rose to the level of a material weakness. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable

possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. This material weakness did not result in any material errors.

To address the material weakness related to undue reliance on forecasted inventory demand information used in determining inventory carrying value adjustments, we completed the following:

- Evaluated and reassessed the design of our inventory valuation methods, including key assumptions used in the determination of the net realizable value of our inventory;
- Designed and implemented enhanced controls and documentation requirements during the quarter ended December 28, 2024 that support the completeness and accuracy of data used in the inventory valuation assessment;
- Formalized management’s review and assessment of information used in the inventory valuation assessment; and
- Refined the critical assumptions to be used in the inventory valuation assessment, including demand forecast information, historical results, market conditions, and aging of inventory.

During the quarter ended December 28, 2024, we successfully completed the testing necessary to conclude that this material weakness has been remediated.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2024. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013 framework). Based on our assessment we concluded that, as of December 28, 2024, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page F-3.

Item 9B. Other Information

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangements

The following table describes contracts, instructions, or written plans for the purchase or sale of our securities intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) entered into or terminated during the quarter ended December 28, 2024 by our directors and officers (as defined under Rule 16b-1(f) of the Exchange Act). There were no non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements entered into or terminated by our directors and officers during the quarter ended December 28, 2024.

Name and Title of Director or Officer	Date of Adoption of Arrangement	Duration of the Arrangement	Aggregate Number of Securities to be Purchased or Sold Pursuant to the Arrangement
R. Matthew Johnson <i>President & CEO</i>	November 27, 2024	Expires June 02, 2025	58,820 ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Represents the total number of shares that may be sold under the trading arrangement, which includes shares underlying restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and performance share units (“PSUs”). The actual number of shares sold may be less based on tax withholdings and performance and vesting conditions of the awards.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

None.

Part III

Certain information required by Part III is omitted from this report because we intend to file a definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to Regulation 14A (the “Proxy Statement”) no later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report, and certain information to be included therein is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Part IV**Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules**

(a) 1. Financial Statements

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2. Schedules

All schedules have been omitted since the information required by the schedule is not applicable or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the accompanying index to exhibits immediately following the Consolidated Financial Statements are filed as part of, or hereby incorporated by reference into, this Form 10-K.

(b) Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of this report:

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	
2.1*	Asset Purchase Agreement dated April 22, 2021 between Silicon Laboratories Inc. and Skyworks Solutions, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 2.1 to the Form 8-K filed on April 22, 2021).
3.1*	Form of Fourth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Silicon Laboratories Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Securities and Exchange Commission File No. 333-94853) (the "IPO Registration Statement")).
3.2*	Fifth Amended and Restated Bylaws of Silicon Laboratories Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2021).
4.1*	Description of Registrant's Securities Registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act (filed as Exhibit 4.7 to the Form 10 - K filed on February 1, 2023).

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	
10.1*+	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Silicon Laboratories Inc. and each of its directors and executive officers (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the IPO Registration Statement).
10.2*	Credit Agreement, dated July 31, 2012, by and among Silicon Laboratories Inc., the subsidiaries of the borrower identified therein, Bank of America, N.A., Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, and Regions Bank (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed August 1, 2012).
10.3*	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated July 24, 2015, by and among Silicon Laboratories Inc., the subsidiaries of the borrower identified therein, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, Citibank, N.A., Regions Bank, Bank of America, N.A. and the lenders party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on July 29, 2015).
10.4*	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated February 27, 2017, by and among Silicon Laboratories Inc., the subsidiaries of the borrower identified therein, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association and the lenders party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on February 27, 2017).
10.5*	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated August 7, 2019, by and among Silicon Laboratories Inc., the subsidiaries of the borrower identified therein, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association and the lenders party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on August 7, 2019).
10.6*	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated May 26, 2020, by and among Silicon Laboratories Inc., the subsidiaries of the borrower identified therein, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association and the lenders party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on May 27, 2020).
10.7*	Security and Pledge Agreement, dated July 31, 2012, by and among Silicon Laboratories Inc., with the other parties identified as “Obligors” (as defined therein) and such other parties that may become Obligors thereunder after the date thereof, and Bank of America, N.A (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 8-K filed August 1, 2012).
10.8*+	Form of Restricted Stock Units Grant Notice and Global Restricted Stock Units Award Agreement under Registrant’s 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the Form 10-K filed on February 1, 2017).
10.9*+	Form of Market Stock Units Grant Notice and Global Market Stock Units Award Agreement under Registrant’s 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the Form 10-K filed on February 1, 2017).
10.10*+	Form of Stock Option Grant Notice and Global Stock Option Award Agreement under Registrant’s 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to the Form 10-K filed on February 1, 2017).
10.11*+	Silicon Laboratories Inc. Form of Executive Severance Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 8-K filed on May 17, 2021).
10.12*+	Silicon Laboratories Inc. Form of Performance Stock Units Grant Notice and Global PSU Award Agreement under Registrant’s 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 8-K filed on May 17, 2021).
10.13*+	Silicon Laboratories Inc. 2009 Stock Incentive Plan (As Amended and Restated on April 22, 2021) (filed as Exhibit 4.3 to the Form S-8 filed on May 5, 2021).
10.14*+	Silicon Laboratories Inc. 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (As Amended and Restated on April 22, 2021) (filed as Exhibit 4.4 to the Form S-8 filed on May 5, 2021).
10.15*+	Silicon Laboratories Inc. Form of Performance Stock Units Grant Notice and Global PSU Award Agreement under Registrant’s 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on December 23, 2021).
10.16*+	Silicon Laboratories Inc. Form of Performance Stock Units Grant Notice and Global PSU Award Agreement under Registrant’s 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the Form 10-K filed on February 1, 2023).
10.17*+	Fifth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated June 30, 2023, by and among Silicon Laboratories Inc., the subsidiaries of the borrower identified therein, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association and the lenders party thereto (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on July 3, 2023).
10.18*+	Silicon Laboratories Inc. Form of Performance Stock Units Grant Notice and Global PSU Award Agreement under Registrant’s 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (filed as Exhibit 10.19 to the Form 10-K filed on February 20, 2024).

Exhibit Number	
19	Insider Trading Policy.
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24	Power of Attorney (included on signature page to this Form 10-K).
31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer, as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer, as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification as required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
97*	Policy Relating to Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation (filed as Exhibit 97 to the Form 10-K filed on February 20, 2024).
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

* Incorporated herein by reference to the indicated filing.

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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, in Austin, Texas, on February 4, 2025.

SILICON LABORATORIES INC.

By: _____ /s/ R. Matthew Johnson

R. Matthew Johnson

President and

Chief Executive Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints R. Matthew Johnson and Dean Butler and each of them, acting individually, as his or her attorney-in-fact, each with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this annual report on Form 10-K and other documents in connection herewith and therewith, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection herewith and therewith and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or any of them, or their or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Name	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Navdeep S. Sooch</u> Navdeep S. Sooch	Chairman of the Board	February 4, 2025
<u>/s/ R. Matthew Johnson</u> R. Matthew Johnson	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Dean Butler</u> Dean Butler	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Mark D. Mauldin</u> Mark D. Mauldin	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 4, 2025
<u>/s/ William G. Bock</u> William G. Bock	Director	February 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Gregg Lowe</u> Gregg Lowe	Director	February 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Sherri Luther</u> Sherri Luther	Director	February 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Nina Richardson</u> Nina Richardson	Director	February 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Sumit Sadana</u> Sumit Sadana	Director	February 4, 2025
<u>/s/ Christy Wyatt</u> Christy Wyatt	Director	February 4, 2025

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Silicon Laboratories Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Silicon Laboratories Inc. (the Company) as of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 28, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 28, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), and our report dated February 4, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of the critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Inventory Valuation

Description of the matter

At December 28, 2024, the Company's net inventory balance was \$105.6 million. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined using the first-in, first-out method, or net realizable value. The Company writes down the carrying value of inventory to net realizable value if it is obsolete or if quantities are in excess of projected customer demand.

Auditing management's estimates of excess and obsolete inventory was challenging because the estimate is judgmental and considers a number of factors that are affected by market and economic conditions that are outside of the Company's control. In particular, excess and obsolete inventory calculations are sensitive to significant assumptions that relate to projected customer demand for the Company's products.

How we addressed the matter in our audit

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal controls over the Company's inventory valuation process for inventory. This included assessing management's basis for developing the significant assumptions for projected customer demand.

Our audit procedures included, among others, evaluating the significant assumptions stated above and the underlying data used in management's excess and obsolete inventory assessment. We evaluated inventory levels compared to projected customer demand and historical sales with an incremental focus on product groups subject to a longer demand horizon. We assessed the accuracy of historical forecasts underlying management's estimates and performed sensitivity analyses over the significant assumptions used by management to evaluate necessary changes in inventory valuation.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1996.
Austin, Texas
February 4, 2025

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Silicon Laboratories Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Silicon Laboratories Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Silicon Laboratories Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2024, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 28, 2024, and the related notes and our report dated February 4, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Austin, Texas
February 4, 2025

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except per share data)

	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 281,607	\$ 227,504
Short-term investments	100,554	211,720
Accounts receivable, net	54,479	29,295
Inventories	105,639	194,295
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	59,754	75,117
Total current assets	602,033	737,931
Property and equipment, net	132,136	145,890
Goodwill	376,389	376,389
Other intangible assets, net	36,499	59,533
Other assets, net	75,617	123,313
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,222,674</u>	<u>\$ 1,443,056</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 42,448	\$ 57,498
Revolving line of credit	—	45,000
Deferred revenue and returns liability	3,073	2,117
Other current liabilities	52,362	58,955
Total current liabilities	97,883	163,570
Other non-current liabilities	44,770	70,804
Total liabilities	142,653	234,374
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock – \$0.0001 par value; 10,000 shares authorized; no shares issued	—	—
Common stock – \$0.0001 par value; 250,000 shares authorized; 32,458 and 31,897 shares issued and outstanding at December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, respectively	3	3
Additional paid-in capital	78,227	16,973
Retained earnings	1,001,721	1,192,731
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	70	(1,025)
Total stockholders' equity	1,080,021	1,208,682
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,222,674</u>	<u>\$ 1,443,056</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Revenues	\$ 584,386	\$ 782,258	\$ 1,024,106
Cost of revenues	272,198	321,672	381,549
Gross profit	312,188	460,586	642,557
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	332,225	337,744	332,326
Selling, general and administrative	145,453	146,996	190,971
Operating expenses	477,678	484,740	523,297
Operating income (loss)	(165,490)	(24,154)	119,260
Other income (expense):			
Interest income and other, net	11,987	19,165	13,915
Interest expense	(1,310)	(5,554)	(6,723)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(154,813)	(10,543)	126,452
Provision for income taxes	36,197	7,943	38,450
Equity-method earnings (loss)	—	(16,030)	3,400
Net income (loss)	\$ (191,010)	\$ (34,516)	\$ 91,402
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ (5.93)	\$ (1.09)	\$ 2.61
Diluted	\$ (5.93)	\$ (1.09)	\$ 2.54
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	32,191	31,804	35,086
Diluted	32,191	31,804	36,042

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net income (loss)	\$ (191,010)	\$ (34,516)	\$ 91,402
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax:			
Net changes to available-for-sale securities:			
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	1,277	7,709	(12,562)
Reclassification for losses included in net income (loss)	41	4,596	2,088
Net changes to cash flow hedges:			
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	684	210	(4,110)
Reclassification for losses (gains) included in net income (loss)	(644)	(250)	4,110
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	1,358	12,265	(10,474)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	263	2,602	(2,205)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	1,095	9,663	(8,269)
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ (189,915)</u>	<u>\$ (24,853)</u>	<u>\$ 83,133</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
(In thousands)

	Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2022	38,481	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 2,214,839	\$ (2,419)	\$ 2,212,424
Cumulative effect of adoption of accounting standard	—	—	—	(59,963)	—	(59,963)
Net income	—	—	—	91,402	—	91,402
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(8,269)	(8,269)
Stock issuances, net of shares withheld for taxes	387	—	(3,608)	—	—	(3,608)
Repurchases of common stock	(6,874)	(1)	(56,968)	(830,585)	—	(887,554)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	60,576	—	—	60,576
Balance as of December 31, 2022	31,994	3	—	1,415,693	(10,688)	1,405,008
Net loss	—	—	—	(34,516)	—	(34,516)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	9,663	9,663
Stock issuances, net of shares withheld for taxes	505	—	(3,577)	—	—	(3,577)
Repurchases of common stock	(1,522)	—	(24,578)	(188,446)	—	(213,024)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	48,688	—	—	48,688
Convertible debt activity	920	—	(3,560)	—	—	(3,560)
Balance as of December 30, 2023	31,897	3	16,973	1,192,731	(1,025)	1,208,682
Net loss	—	—	—	(191,010)	—	(191,010)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1,095	1,095
Stock issuances, net of shares withheld for taxes	561	—	(88)	—	—	(88)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	61,342	—	—	61,342
Balance as of December 28, 2024	32,458	\$ 3	\$ 78,227	\$ 1,001,721	\$ 70	\$ 1,080,021

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Operating Activities			
Net income (loss)	\$ (191,010)	\$ (34,516)	\$ 91,402
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	25,551	25,707	22,524
Amortization of other intangible assets	23,034	25,374	34,071
Amortization of debt discount and debt issuance costs	—	960	2,003
Loss on extinguishment of convertible debt	—	—	3
Stock-based compensation expense	61,503	48,208	60,510
Equity-method loss (earnings)	—	16,030	(3,400)
Deferred income taxes	29,470	(11,815)	(18,240)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(25,184)	42,142	26,876
Inventories	88,494	(93,398)	(51,044)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	27,362	(10,733)	(31,240)
Accounts payable	(15,155)	(25,644)	36,797
Other current liabilities and income taxes	(21,768)	(37,793)	(12,738)
Deferred revenue and returns liability	956	(4,663)	(7,069)
Other non-current liabilities	(17,163)	29,793	(9,181)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of continuing operations	(13,910)	(30,348)	141,274
Investing Activities			
Purchases of marketable securities	(73,602)	(103,485)	(607,237)
Sales of marketable securities	54,227	395,565	223,354
Maturities of marketable securities	131,858	200,530	650,946
Purchases of property and equipment	(11,748)	(22,282)	(26,525)
Proceeds from sale of equity investment	12,382	—	—
Purchases of other assets	—	(520)	—
Net cash provided by investing activities of continuing operations	113,117	469,808	240,538
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from issuance of debt	—	80,000	—
Payments on debt	(45,000)	(571,157)	(21)
Repurchases of common stock	(16)	(217,137)	(883,424)
Payment of taxes withheld for vested stock awards	(16,434)	(18,189)	(15,387)
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	16,346	14,612	11,779
Net cash used in financing activities of continuing operations	(45,104)	(711,871)	(887,053)
Discontinued Operations			
Operating activities	—	—	(69,467)
Net cash used in discontinued operations	—	—	(69,467)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	54,103	(272,411)	(574,708)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	227,504	499,915	1,074,623
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 281,607	\$ 227,504	\$ 499,915
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:			
Interest paid	\$ 988	\$ 4,471	\$ 4,427
Income taxes paid	\$ 19,120	\$ 31,713	\$ 132,005
Noncash financing activities:			
Issuance of common stock in connection with settlement of convertible debt	\$ —	\$ 148,487	\$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 28, 2024

1. Description of Business

Silicon Laboratories Inc. (the “Company”), a Delaware corporation, is a leader in secure, intelligent wireless technology for a more connected world. Our integrated hardware and software platform, intuitive development tools, industry-leading ecosystem, and robust support help customers build advanced industrial, commercial, home, and life applications. The Company provides analog-intensive, mixed-signal solutions for use in a variety of electronic products in a broad range of applications for the Internet of Things (“IoT”) including connected home and security, industrial automation and control, smart metering, smart lighting, commercial building automation, consumer electronics, asset tracking, and medical instrumentation. Within the semiconductor industry, the Company is known as a “fabless” company meaning that the integrated circuits (“ICs”) incorporated in its products are manufactured by third-party foundry semiconductor companies.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The Company prepares financial statements on a 52- or 53-week fiscal year that ends on the Saturday closest to December 30. Fiscal 2024, 2023, and 2022 had 52 weeks. Fiscal 2024, 2023 and 2022 ended on December 28, 2024, December 30, 2023, and December 31, 2022, respectively. The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Company’s foreign subsidiaries are considered to be extensions of the U.S. Company. The functional currency of the foreign subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, gains and losses resulting from remeasuring transactions denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars are included in interest income and other, net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Among the significant estimates affecting the financial statements are those related to inventories, goodwill, acquired intangible assets, other long-lived assets, revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, and income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and such differences could be material to the financial statements. The Company periodically reviews the assumptions used in its financial statement estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of the Company’s financial instruments are recorded using a hierarchical disclosure framework based upon the level of subjectivity of the inputs used in measuring assets and liabilities. The three levels are described below:

Level 1 - Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2 - Inputs other than Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities and quoted prices in less active markets.

Level 3 - Inputs are unobservable for the asset or liability and are developed based on the best information available in the circumstances, which might include the Company’s own data.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash deposits and money market funds.

Investments

The Company's investments typically have original maturities greater than ninety days as of the date of purchase and are classified as available-for-sale securities. Investments in available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Investments in which the Company has the ability and intent, if necessary, to liquidate in order to support its current operations (including those with contractual maturities greater than one year from the date of purchase) are classified as short-term.

The Company reviews its available-for-sale investments as of the end of each reporting period for declines in fair value based on the specific identification method. The Company records an allowance for credit loss when a decline in fair value is due to credit-related factors. The Company considers various factors in determining whether an investment is impaired, including the severity of the impairment, changes in underlying credit ratings, forecasted recovery, its intent to sell or the likelihood that it would be required to sell the investment before its anticipated recovery in market value and the probability that the scheduled cash payments will continue to be made. When the Company concludes that a credit-related impairment has occurred, the Company assesses whether it intends to sell the security or if it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery. If either of these two conditions is met, the Company recognizes a charge in earnings equal to the entire difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value. If the Company does not intend to sell a security and it is not more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery, the unrealized loss is separated into an amount representing the credit loss, which is recognized in earnings, and the amount related to all other factors, which is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

In addition, the Company has made equity investments in non-publicly traded companies. Equity investments in which the Company does not have control, but has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, are accounted for using the equity method. The Company's proportionate share of income or loss is recorded in equity-method earnings in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company has elected to use the measurement alternative under Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2019-04, *Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses, Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and Topic 825, Financial Instruments*, to value non-marketable equity investments that do not have readily determinable fair values. Under the alternative, these non-marketable equity investments are recorded at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from qualifying observable price changes of the same or similar securities in observable transactions. The Company periodically reviews its equity investments for declines in fair value based on the specific identification method and writes down investments to their estimated fair values when it determines that a decline has occurred. In fiscal 2023, the Company sold its ownership in Walden Technology Ventures III, a limited partnership, and recognized the loss in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage certain exposures to the variability of foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's objective is to offset increases and decreases in expenses resulting from these exposures with gains and losses on the derivative contracts, thereby reducing volatility of earnings. The Company does not use derivative contracts for speculative or trading purposes. The Company recognizes derivatives, on a gross basis, in the Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value. Cash flows from derivatives are classified according to the nature of the cash receipt or payment in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

The Company also uses foreign currency forward contracts to reduce the earnings impact that exchange rate fluctuations have on non-U.S. dollar balance sheet exposures. The Company does not apply hedge accounting to these foreign currency forward contracts.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined using the first-in, first-out method, or net realizable value. The Company writes down the carrying value of inventory to net realizable value for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory based upon assumptions about the age of inventory, future demand and market conditions. Inventory impairment charges establish a new cost basis for inventory and charges are not subsequently reversed to income even if circumstances later suggest that increased carrying amounts are recoverable.

Government Incentives

Incentives provided by government entities are recognized when we have reasonable assurance that we will comply with the conditions of the incentive, if any, and that the incentive will be received. Incentives for specific operating activities are recognized as a reduction to expense in the same line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations as the expenditure for which the incentive is intended to compensate. Incentives related to the acquisition or construction of fixed assets are recognized as a reduction to property, plant and equipment within the Consolidated Balance Sheets and a reduction to depreciation expense over the useful life of the corresponding acquired asset.

The Company receives incentives from governmental agencies in Singapore, France, and Canada, principally in the form of cash grants and refundable tax credits. As of December 28, 2024, the Company recognized receivables of \$5.2 million in Prepaid expenses and other current assets and \$4.9 million in Other assets, net.

In fiscal 2024, Cost of revenues and Research and development benefited by \$0.7 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, from a reduction in depreciation expense and operating-related incentives, and property, plant and equipment was reduced by \$1.1 million from government incentives related to capital expenditures.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the useful lives of the assets ranging from three to fifteen years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lease term or their useful life, whichever is shorter.

The Company owns the facilities for its headquarters in Austin, Texas. The buildings are located on land which is leased through 2099 from a third party. The rents for these ground leases were prepaid for the term of the leases. The buildings and leasehold interest in ground leases are being depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 40 years and 86 years, respectively.

Business Combinations

The Company records business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, allocates the fair value of acquisition consideration to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the fair value of purchase consideration over the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. The results of operations of the businesses acquired are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations beginning on the date of the acquisition.

Long-Lived Assets

Purchased intangible assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated amortization, and are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, ranging from seven to twelve years. Fair values are determined primarily using the income approach, in which the Company projects future expected cash flows and applies an appropriate discount rate.

Long-lived assets "held and used" by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their net book value may not be recoverable. When such factors and circumstances exist, the

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Company compares the projected undiscounted future cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets and is recorded in the period in which the determination was made.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually as of the first day of its fourth fiscal quarter and in interim periods if events occur that would indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired. The Company assesses goodwill for impairment by comparing the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying amount. In determining fair value, several valuation methodologies are allowed, although quoted market prices are the best evidence of fair value. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized equal to that excess amount.

Leases

At the commencement date of a lease, the Company recognizes a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term. The lease liability is measured at the present value of lease payments over the lease term. As its leases typically do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the commencement date taking into consideration necessary adjustments for collateral, depending on the facts and circumstances of the lessee and the leased asset, and term to match the lease term. The right-of-use ("ROU") asset is measured at cost, which includes the initial measurement of the lease liability and initial direct costs incurred by the Company and excludes lease incentives. Lease liabilities are recorded in other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities. ROU assets are recorded in other assets, net.

Lease terms may include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. Operating lease costs are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease agreements that contain both lease and non-lease components are generally accounted for separately.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Substantially all of the Company's contracts with customers contain a single performance obligation, the sale of mixed-signal integrated circuit (IC) products. This performance obligation is satisfied when control of the product is transferred to the customer, which typically occurs upon delivery. Unsatisfied performance obligations primarily represent contracts for products with future delivery dates. The Company has opted to not disclose the amount of unsatisfied performance obligations as these contracts have original expected durations of less than one year.

The transaction price reflects the Company's expectations about the consideration it will be entitled to receive from the customer and may include fixed or variable amounts. Variable consideration primarily includes sales made to distributors under agreements allowing for credits to be issued to the distributor due to price protection and certain rights of return, referred to as stock rotation. The Company estimates variable consideration at the most likely amount to which it expects to be entitled. The estimate is based on information available to the Company, including recent sales activity and pricing data. The Company applies a constraint to its variable consideration estimate which considers both the likelihood of a return and the amount of a potential price concession. Variable consideration that does not meet revenue recognition criteria is deferred. The Company records a right of return asset in prepaid expenses and other current assets for the costs of distributor inventory not meeting revenue recognition criteria. A corresponding deferred revenue and returns liability amount is recorded for unrecognized revenue associated with such costs. The Company's products carry a one-year replacement warranty. Payments are typically due within 30 days of invoicing and do not include a significant financing component.

Shipping and Handling

Shipping and handling costs are classified as a component of cost of revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has stock-based compensation plans, which are more fully described in Note 14, *Stock-Based Compensation*. The Company accounts for those plans using a fair-value method and recognizes the expense in its Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development expense consists primarily of personnel-related expenses, including stock-based compensation, as well as new product masks, external consulting and services costs, equipment tooling, equipment depreciation, amortization of intangible assets, and an allocated portion of our occupancy costs. Assets purchased to support the Company's ongoing research and development activities are capitalized when related to products which have achieved technological feasibility or have an alternative future use, and are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses were not material for any of the periods presented.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method whereby deferred tax asset and liability account balances are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and the tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax laws and related rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company then assesses the likelihood that the deferred tax assets will be realized. A valuation allowance is established against deferred tax assets to the extent the Company believes that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized, taking into consideration the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the temporary differences are deductible.

Uncertain tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not threshold to be recognized in the financial statements and the tax benefits recognized are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon final settlement. See Note 16, *Income Taxes*, for additional information.

Adoption of New Accounting Standard

The Company adopted FASB ASU 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280)—Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures* on December 28, 2024. This ASU requires interim and annual disclosure of significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision-maker ("CODM") and included within the reported measure of a segment's profit or loss, requires interim disclosures about a reportable segment's profit or loss and assets that are currently required annually, requires disclosure of the position and title of the CODM, clarifies circumstances in which an entity can disclose multiple segment measures of profit or loss, and contains other disclosure requirements. This authoritative guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. The requirements of this ASU are disclosure-related and did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations. See Note 17, *Segment Information*, for the updated segment disclosures as a result of adopting this ASU.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740)—Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. This ASU requires that reporting entities disclose specific categories in the effective tax rate reconciliation as well as information about income taxes paid. The authoritative guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. As the requirements of this ASU are disclosure-related, the adoption

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

will not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this update on its income tax disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40)*. This ASU requires that public business entities disclose additional information about specific expense categories in the notes to financial statements at interim and annual reporting periods. The prescribed categories include purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, intangible asset amortization, and depletion. This authoritative guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

3. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Net income (loss)	\$ (191,010)	\$ (34,516)	\$ 91,402
Shares used in computing basic earnings (loss) per share	32,191	31,804	35,086
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock-based awards and convertible debt	—	—	956
Shares used in computing diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>32,191</u>	<u>31,804</u>	<u>36,042</u>
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ (5.93)	\$ (1.09)	\$ 2.61
Diluted	\$ (5.93)	\$ (1.09)	\$ 2.54

In periods where the Company reports net income, diluted earnings per share was computed using the treasury stock method for stock-based awards and the if-converted method for convertible debt. Diluted shares for fiscal 2024 excluded 0.2 million shares and fiscal 2023 excluded 0.9 million shares due to the Company's net loss for the periods.

The Company irrevocably elected to settle the principal amount of its 0.625% convertible senior notes due 2025 (the "2025 Notes") in cash and any excess value in shares in the event of a conversion. In June 2023, the Company paid \$535.0 million in cash and issued 0.9 million shares of common stock in connection with the conversions and redemptions of the 2025 Notes. For fiscal 2022, approximately 0.6 million shares were included in the denominator for the calculation of diluted earnings per share (related to the not yet converted or redeemed 2025 Notes.) Securities that were anti-dilutive were insignificant and were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share in all periods presented.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The following summarizes the valuation of the Company's financial instruments (in thousands). The tables do not include either cash on hand or assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost or any basis other than fair value.

Description	Fair Value Measurements at December 28, 2024 Using		Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 188,057	\$ —	\$ 188,057
Total cash equivalents	\$ 188,057	\$ —	\$ 188,057
Short-term investments:			
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 13,514	\$ 13,514
Government debt securities	—	87,040	87,040
Total short-term investments	\$ —	\$ 100,554	\$ 100,554
Total	\$ 188,057	\$ 100,554	\$ 288,611

Description	Fair Value Measurements at December 30, 2023 Using		Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 137,195	\$ —	\$ 137,195
Total cash equivalents	\$ 137,195	\$ —	\$ 137,195
Short-term investments:			
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ 130,047	\$ 130,047
Government debt securities	—	81,673	81,673
Total short-term investments	\$ —	\$ 211,720	\$ 211,720
Total	\$ 137,195	\$ 211,720	\$ 348,915

Valuation methodology

The Company's cash equivalents and short-term investments that are classified as Level 2 are valued using non-binding market consensus prices that are corroborated with observable market data; quoted market prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices in less active markets; or pricing models, such as a discounted cash flow model, with all significant inputs derived from or corroborated with observable market data. The Company's foreign currency derivative instruments are valued using discounted cash flow models. The assumptions used in preparing the valuation models include foreign exchange rates, forward and spot prices for currencies and market observable data of similar instruments.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The following summarizes the components of available-for-sale investments:

As of December 28, 2024					Reported As	
	Amortized Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Cash Equivalent	Marketable Securities
Corporate debt securities	\$ 13,517	\$ 12	\$ (15)	\$ 13,514	\$ —	\$ 13,514
Government debt securities	86,949	141	(49)	87,040	—	87,040
Money market funds	188,057	—	—	188,057	188,057	—
Total	\$ 288,523	\$ 153	\$ (64)	\$ 288,611	\$ 188,057	\$ 100,554

As of December 30, 2023					Reported As	
	Amortized Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Cash Equivalent	Marketable Securities
Corporate debt securities	\$ 130,858	\$ 69	\$ (880)	\$ 130,047	\$ —	\$ 130,047
Government debt securities	82,091	137	(555)	81,673	—	81,673
Money market funds	137,195	—	—	137,195	137,195	—
Total	\$ 350,144	\$ 206	\$ (1,435)	\$ 348,915	\$ 137,195	\$ 211,720

Contractual maturities of investments

The Company's available-for-sale investments are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The following summarizes the contractual underlying maturities of the Company's available-for-sale investments at December 28, 2024 (in thousands):

	Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 44,953	\$ 45,009
Due after one year through five years	55,513	55,546
	\$ 100,466	\$ 100,554

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)
Unrealized Gains and Losses

The available-for-sale investments that were in a continuous unrealized loss position, aggregated by length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position, were as follows (in thousands):

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
As of December 28, 2024						
Corporate debt securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,187	\$ (15)	\$ 4,187	\$ (15)
Government debt securities	26,318	(49)	—	—	26,318	(49)
	<u>\$ 26,318</u>	<u>\$ (49)</u>	<u>\$ 4,187</u>	<u>\$ (15)</u>	<u>\$ 30,505</u>	<u>\$ (64)</u>

	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
As of December 30, 2023						
Corporate debt securities	\$ 12,449	\$ (13)	\$ 95,760	\$ (867)	\$ 108,209	\$ (880)
Government debt securities	28,255	(115)	31,122	(440)	59,377	(555)
	<u>\$ 40,704</u>	<u>\$ (128)</u>	<u>\$ 126,882</u>	<u>\$ (1,307)</u>	<u>\$ 167,586</u>	<u>\$ (1,435)</u>

The gross unrealized losses as of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023 were due primarily to changes in market interest rates.

The Company records an allowance for credit loss when a decline in investment market value is due to credit-related factors. When evaluating an investment for impairment, the Company reviews factors such as the severity of the impairment, changes in underlying credit ratings, forecasted recovery, the Company's intent to sell or the likelihood that it would be required to sell the investment before its anticipated recovery in market value and the probability that the scheduled cash payments will continue to be made. As of December 28, 2024, there were no material declines in the market value of available-for-sale investments due to credit-related factors.

At December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023, there were no material unrealized gains associated with the Company's available-for-sale investments.

Fair values of other financial instruments

Prior to its conversion or redemption in June 2023, the Company's debt was recorded at cost, but measured at fair value for disclosure purposes. The fair value of the Company's 2025 Notes was determined using observable market prices. The notes were traded in less active markets and were therefore classified as a Level 2 fair value measurement. No notes were outstanding as of December 28, 2024.

The Company's other financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable, are recorded at amounts that approximate their fair values due to their short maturities.

5. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage certain exposures to the variability of foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's objective is to offset increases and decreases in expenses resulting from these exposures with gains and losses on the derivative contracts, thereby reducing volatility of earnings.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

5. Derivative Financial Instruments (Continued)

Cash Flow Hedges

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

The Company may use foreign currency forward contracts to reduce the earnings impact that exchange rate fluctuations have on operating expenses denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Changes in the fair value of the contracts are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the Consolidated Balance Sheet and subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period during which the hedged transaction is recognized. The reclassified amount is reported in the same financial statement line item as the hedged item. If the foreign currency forward contracts are terminated or can no longer qualify as hedging instruments prior to maturity, the fair value of the contracts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) may be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations based on an assessment of the contracts at the time of termination. As of December 28, 2024, the Company held no such foreign currency forward contracts. The fair value of the contracts, contract gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) into earnings were not material for any of the periods presented.

6. Supplemental Information

The following tables show the details of selected Consolidated Balance Sheet items (in thousands):

Inventories

	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
Work in progress	\$ 83,562	\$ 173,802
Finished goods	22,077	20,493
	<u>\$ 105,639</u>	<u>\$ 194,295</u>

Property and Equipment

	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
Buildings and improvements	\$ 131,098	\$ 130,482
Equipment	72,385	68,703
Computers and purchased software	51,940	51,755
Leasehold interest in ground leases	23,840	23,840
Leasehold improvements	15,030	14,971
Furniture and fixtures	10,265	9,574
	<u>304,558</u>	<u>299,325</u>
Accumulated depreciation	(172,422)	(153,435)
	<u>\$ 132,136</u>	<u>\$ 145,890</u>

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

6. Supplemental Information (Continued)*Other Current Liabilities*

	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
Accrued compensation and benefits	\$ 18,599	\$ 16,891
Income taxes payable	8,681	6,133
Other	25,082	35,931
	<u>\$ 52,362</u>	<u>\$ 58,955</u>

Other Non-Current Liabilities

	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
Lease liability – non-current	\$ 15,549	\$ 19,830
Other	29,221	50,974
	<u>\$ 44,770</u>	<u>\$ 70,804</u>

7. Risks and Uncertainties*Financial Instruments*

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash equivalents, investments, accounts receivable and derivatives. The Company places its cash equivalents and investments primarily in money market funds, corporate bonds, U.S. government securities, asset-back securities, and Yankee bonds. Concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable are primarily due to customers with large outstanding balances. The Company's customers that accounted for greater than 10% of accounts receivable consisted of the following:

	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
Customer A	19 %	*
Customer B	17 %	*
Customer C	*	13 %

* Less than 10% of accounts receivable

The Company performs periodic credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and generally requires no collateral from its customers. The Company provides an allowance for expected credit losses based upon the net amount expected to be collected on such receivables. Losses have not been significant for any of the periods presented.

As a result of its use of derivative instruments, the Company is exposed to the risk that its counterparties will fail to meet their contractual obligations. To mitigate this counterparty credit risk, the Company has a policy to enter into contracts with only selected major financial institutions. The Company periodically reviews and re-assesses the creditworthiness of such counterparties based on a variety of factors.

Distributor Advances

On sales to distributors, the Company's payment terms often require the distributor to initially pay amounts owed to the Company for an amount in excess of their ultimate cost. The Company's sales price to its distributors may be higher than the amount that the distributors will ultimately owe the Company because distributors often negotiate price reductions

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

7. Risks and Uncertainties (Continued)

after purchasing the product from the Company and such reductions are often significant. These negotiated price discounts are not granted until the distributor sells the product to the end customer, which may occur after the distributor has paid the original invoice amount to the Company. Payment of invoices prior to receiving an associated discount can have an adverse impact on the working capital of the Company's distributors. Accordingly, the Company has entered into agreements with certain distributors whereby it advances cash to the distributors to reduce the distributor's working capital requirements. The advance amounts are based on the distributor's inventory balance and are adjusted quarterly. Such amounts are recorded in prepaid expenses and other current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. The terms of these advances are set forth in binding legal agreements and are unsecured, bear no interest on unsettled balances and are due upon demand. The agreements governing these advances can be cancelled by the Company at any time.

Suppliers

A significant portion of the Company's products are fabricated by Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. ("TSMC") or Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation ("SMIC"). The inability of TSMC or SMIC to deliver wafers to the Company on a timely basis could impact the production of the Company's products for a substantial period of time, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Customers

The Company sells directly to end customers, distributors and contract manufacturers. Although the Company actually sells the products to, and is paid by, distributors and contract manufacturers, the Company refers to the end customer as its customer. None of the Company's end customers accounted for greater than 10% of revenue during fiscal 2024, 2023 or 2022. The Company's distributors that accounted for greater than 10% of revenue consisted of the following:

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Arrow Electronics	27 %	34 %	33 %
Edom Technology	16 %	15 %	17 %

8. Other Intangible Assets, Net

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of other intangible assets, net are as follows (in thousands):

	Weighted-Average Amortization Period (Years)	December 28, 2024		December 30, 2023	
		Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Developed technology	8	\$ 189,987	\$ (153,488)	\$ 211,217	\$ (151,722)
Trademarks	12	910	(910)	910	(872)
Total intangible assets	8	\$ 190,897	\$ (154,398)	\$ 212,127	\$ (152,594)

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

8. Other Intangible Assets, Net (Continued)

The following table presents details of intangible asset amortization expense recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Research and development	\$ 22,996	\$ 25,298	\$ 28,962
Selling, general and administrative	38	76	5,109
	<u>\$ 23,034</u>	<u>\$ 25,374</u>	<u>\$ 34,071</u>

The estimated aggregate amortization expense for intangible assets subject to amortization for each of the five succeeding fiscal years is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2025	\$ 13,369
2026	9,178
2027	9,178
2028	4,039
2029	735

9. Debt*Credit Facility*

The Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries (the “Guarantors”) have a \$400 million revolving credit facility, as amended on June 30, 2023, with a maturity date of June 30, 2028. The credit facility includes a \$25 million letter of credit sublimit and a \$10 million swingline loan sublimit. The Company also has an option to increase the size of the borrowing capacity by up to the greater of an aggregate of \$250 million and 100% of EBITDA of the last four fiscal quarters, plus an amount that would not cause a secured net leverage ratio (funded debt secured by assets/EBITDA) to exceed 3.50 to 1.00, subject to certain conditions.

The credit facility, other than swingline loans, will bear interest at the Adjusted Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) plus an applicable margin or, at the option of the Company, a base rate (defined as the highest of the Wells Fargo prime rate, the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% and the Adjusted Term SOFR plus 1.00%) plus an applicable margin. Swingline loans accrue interest at the base rate plus the applicable margin for base rate loans. The applicable margins for the Adjusted Term SOFR loans range from 1.00% to 1.75% and for base rate loans range from 0.00% to 0.75%, depending in each case, on the leverage ratio as defined in the credit facility.

The credit facility contains various conditions, covenants and representations with which the Company must be in compliance in order to borrow funds and to avoid an event of default, including financial covenants that the Company must maintain a consolidated net leverage ratio (funded indebtedness less cash and cash equivalents up to \$750 million and divided by EBITDA) of no more than 4.25 to 1, and a minimum interest coverage ratio (EBITDA/interest payments) of no less than 2.50 to 1.

The Company was granted a waiver of compliance for the minimum interest coverage ratio through March 29, 2025. Based on the waiver, as of December 28, 2024, the Company was in compliance with all covenants of the credit facility. The Company’s obligations under the credit facility are guaranteed by the Guarantors and are secured by a security interest in substantially all assets of the Company and the Guarantors. As of December 28, 2024, no amounts were outstanding on the credit facility.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

10. Leases

The Company leases certain facilities under operating lease agreements that expire at various dates through 2031. Some of these arrangements contain renewal options and require the Company to pay taxes, insurance and maintenance costs. Lease costs for operating leases were \$7.7 million, \$7.8 million and \$7.3 million during fiscal 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Supplemental Lease Information

Balance Sheet Information (in thousands)	Consolidated Balance Sheet Classification	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
Operating lease right-of-use assets	Other assets, net	\$ 21,535	\$ 26,740
Operating lease liabilities	Other current liabilities	\$ 5,878	\$ 7,185
Operating lease liabilities	Other non-current liabilities	\$ 15,549	\$ 19,830

Cash Flow Information (in thousands)	Year Ended	
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
Cash paid for operating lease liabilities	\$ 7,883	\$ 7,487
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease obligations	\$ 13,867	\$ 534

Operating Lease Information	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
Weighted-average remaining lease term	5.3 years	5.4 years
Weighted-average discount rate	4.87 %	4.72 %

The maturities of operating lease liabilities as of December 28, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2025	\$ 6,488
2026	5,718
2027	4,793
2028	3,706
2029	3,654
Thereafter	5,663
Total lease payments	30,022
Less imputed interest	(8,595)
Total lease liabilities	\$ 21,427

Lease income

The Company leases a portion of its headquarter facilities to other tenants. Lease income from operating leases was \$2.8 million, \$3.1 million and \$6.2 million during fiscal 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

10. Leases (Continued)

Maturities of lease income as of December 28, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2025	\$ 1,939
2026	1,322
2027	439
2028	452
2029	233
Thereafter	—

11. Commitments and Contingencies*Litigation*

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings that have arisen in the normal course of business. While the ultimate results cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company does not expect them to have a material adverse effect on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

12. Share Repurchases

The Company repurchased 1.5 million shares and 6.9 million shares of its common stock for \$213.0 million and \$887.6 million during fiscal 2023 and 2022, respectively. There were no share repurchases in fiscal 2024.

13. Revenues

The Company groups its products as Industrial & Commercial or Home & Life based on the target markets they address. The following represents revenue by product category (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Industrial & Commercial	\$ 338,528	\$ 496,578	\$ 573,725
Home & Life	245,858	285,680	450,381
	<u>\$ 584,386</u>	<u>\$ 782,258</u>	<u>\$ 1,024,106</u>

A portion of the Company's sales are made to distributors under agreements allowing certain rights of return and/or price protection related to the final selling price to the end customers. These factors impact the timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows. During fiscal 2024 and 2023, the impact of revenue related to performance obligations that were satisfied in previous reporting periods was insignificant. The Company recognized revenue of \$30.1 million during fiscal 2022 from performance obligations that were satisfied in previous reporting periods. The following disaggregates the Company's revenue by sales channel (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Distributors	\$ 393,148	\$ 611,332	\$ 829,373
Direct customers	191,238	170,926	194,733
	<u>\$ 584,386</u>	<u>\$ 782,258</u>	<u>\$ 1,024,106</u>

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

14. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has two active stock plans, the 2009 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2009 Plan”) and the 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the “2009 ESPP”) that have been amended and approved by shareholders from time to time.

- The 2009 Plan allows for grants of stock options, stock appreciation rights, performance shares, performance stock units, restricted stock units (“RSUs”), restricted stock awards (“RSAs”), performance-based stock units (“PSUs”) and other awards (collectively, “awards”). All awards deduct one share from the 2009 Plan shares available for issuance for each share granted. Awards granted under the 2009 Plan contain vesting provisions mostly ranging from three to four years. To the extent awards granted under the 2009 Plan terminate, expire, or lapse for any reason, or are settled in cash, shares subject to such awards will again be available for grant.
- The 2009 ESPP allows eligible employees to purchase a limited number of shares of the Company’s common stock at no less than 85% of the fair market value of a share of common stock at prescribed purchase intervals during an offering period. Each offering period is comprised of a series of one or more successive and/or overlapping purchase intervals and has a maximum term of 27 months.

2009 Plan

The Company granted to its employees 0.7 million, 0.5 million and 0.5 million shares of full value awards from the 2009 Plan during fiscal 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Full value awards include RSUs, MSUs, and PSUs.

MSUs provide the rights to acquire a number of shares of common stock for no cash consideration based upon achievement of specified levels of market conditions. The requisite measurement period for these MSUs is also the vesting period, which is generally three years. MSUs granted in 2020 measured the relative performance of the total stockholders’ return of the Company against that of a selected benchmarked group of companies. The Company granted no MSUs in fiscal 2024, 2023 and 2022.

PSUs provide for the rights to acquire a number of shares of common stock for no cash consideration based upon the achievement of specified revenue or profitability objectives during the year. The requisite performance period of these PSUs is approximately three years from the date of grant. The Company granted 95,953, 85,554, and 52,078 PSUs in fiscal 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively.

2009 ESPP

The rights to purchase common stock granted under the 2009 ESPP are intended to be treated as either (i) purchase rights granted under an “employee stock purchase plan,” as that term is defined in Section 423(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (the “423(b) Plan”), or (ii) purchase rights granted under an employee stock purchase plan that is not subject to the terms and conditions of Section 423(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (the “Non-423(b) Plan”). The Company will retain the discretion to grant purchase rights under either the 423(b) Plan or the Non-423(b) Plan. During fiscal 2024, 2023 and 2022, the Company issued 173,000, 154,000, and 109,000 shares, respectively, under the 2009 ESPP to its employees. The weighted-average fair value for purchase rights granted in fiscal 2024 under the 2009 ESPP was \$32.28 per share.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation costs are based on the fair values on the date of grant for awards under the 2009 Plan, and on the date of enrollment for grants under the 2009 ESPP. The fair values of stock awards (such as RSUs, PSUs and RSAs) are estimated based on their intrinsic values. The fair values of MSUs are estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The fair values of stock options and grants under the 2009 ESPP are estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair values of all such stock-based grants are generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the grants.

The Company estimates potential forfeitures of stock grants and adjusts compensation cost recorded accordingly. The estimate of forfeitures will be adjusted over the requisite service period to the extent that actual forfeitures differ, or are

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

14. Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

expected to differ, from such estimates. Changes in estimated forfeitures are recognized through a cumulative catch-up adjustment in the period of change and will also impact the amount of stock-based compensation expense to be recognized in future periods.

The following table presents details of stock-based compensation costs recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cost of revenues	\$ 1,678	\$ 906	\$ 1,152
Research and development	40,393	35,491	32,860
Selling, general and administrative	19,431	11,812	26,498
	61,503	48,208	60,510
Income tax benefit	(8,557)	(6,230)	(5,980)
Total	<u>\$ 52,946</u>	<u>\$ 41,978</u>	<u>\$ 54,530</u>

The Company recorded \$0.6 million and \$0.6 million of stock-based compensation charges during fiscal 2024 and 2023 respectively, in connection with the modification of certain equity awards. The modifications were pursuant to employee terminations. There were no other significant modifications made to any stock grants during fiscal 2024, 2023 or 2022.

The Company had approximately \$104.3 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to equity grants as of December 28, 2024 that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.0 years. There were no significant stock-based compensation costs capitalized into assets in any of the periods presented.

Fair value assumptions and stock awards activity

The fair values estimated from the Black-Scholes option-pricing model for ESPP shares granted were calculated using the following assumptions:

Employee Stock Purchase Plan	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Expected volatility	45 %	40 %	44 %
Risk-free interest rate %	4.39 %	5.47 %	3.18 %
Expected term (in months)	9	9	9
Dividend yield	—	—	—

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

14. Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

A summary of stock-based compensation activity with respect to fiscal 2024 follows:

Stock Options	Shares (000s)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (In Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (000s)
Outstanding at December 30, 2023	94	\$ 39.03	2.12	\$ 8,790
Exercised	76	\$ 37.88		\$ 6,063
Outstanding at December 28, 2024	18	\$ 43.82	1.08	\$ 1,534
Vested at December 28, 2024 and expected to vest	18	\$ 43.82	1.08	\$ 1,534
Exercisable at December 28, 2024	18	\$ 43.82	1.08	\$ 1,534

RSAs and RSUs	Shares (000s)	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Remaining Vesting Term (In Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (000s)
Outstanding at December 30, 2023	824	\$ 138.95		
Granted	605	\$ 125.19		
Vested or issued	(385)	\$ 135.90		
Cancelled or forfeited	(76)	\$ 129.69		
Outstanding at December 28, 2024	968	\$ 132.26	1.22	\$ 123,685
Outstanding at December 28, 2024 and expected to vest	887	\$ 132.62	1.22	\$ 113,354

PSUs and MSUs	Shares (000s)	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Remaining Vesting Term (In Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (000s)
Outstanding at December 30, 2023	245	\$ 164.62		
Granted	116	\$ 138.22		
Vested or issued	(55)	\$ 165.27		
Cancelled or forfeited	(71)	\$ 143.51		
Outstanding at December 28, 2024	235	\$ 165.73	1.23	\$ 30,069
Outstanding at December 28, 2024 and expected to vest	50	\$ 139.69	1.23	\$ 6,401

The following summarizes the Company's weighted average fair value at the date of grant:

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Per grant of RSAs and RSUs	\$ 125.19	\$ 137.11	\$ 144.40
Per grant of PSUs and MSUs	\$ 138.22	\$ 188.45	\$ 160.97

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

14. Stock-Based Compensation (Continued)

The following summarizes the Company's stock-based payment and stock option values (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Intrinsic value of stock options exercised	\$ 6,063	\$ 2,162	\$ —
Intrinsic value of RSUs that vested	\$ 49,008	\$ 61,371	\$ 57,621
Grant date fair value of RSUs that vested	\$ 52,371	\$ 53,088	\$ 41,610
Intrinsic value of PSUs and MSUs that vested	\$ 7,202	\$ 5,163	\$ —
Grant date fair value of PSUs and MSUs that vested	\$ 9,067	\$ 3,037	\$ —

As of December 28, 2024, the Company had reserved shares of common stock for future issuance as follows (in thousands):

2009 Plan	1,522
2009 ESPP	818
Total shares reserved	2,340

15. Employee Benefit Plan

The Company maintains a defined contribution or 401(k) Plan for its qualified U.S. employees. Participants may contribute a percentage of their compensation on a pre-tax basis, subject to a maximum annual contribution imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. The Company may make discretionary matching contributions as well as discretionary profit-sharing contributions to the 401(k) Plan. The Company contributed \$3.0 million, \$3.3 million and \$3.2 million to the 401(k) Plan during fiscal 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

16. Income Taxes

Income (loss), inclusive of equity-method earnings (loss) and before income taxes, includes the following components (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Domestic	\$ (33,032)	\$ (14,539)	\$ 32,088
Foreign	(121,781)	(12,034)	97,764
	<u>\$ (154,813)</u>	<u>\$ (26,573)</u>	<u>\$ 129,852</u>

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

16. Income Taxes (Continued)

The provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Current:			
Domestic	\$ (252)	\$ 3,291	\$ 52,834
Foreign	6,978	15,599	3,856
Total Current	6,726	18,890	56,690
Deferred:			
Domestic	29,745	(9,036)	(17,728)
Foreign	(274)	(1,911)	(512)
Total Deferred	29,471	(10,947)	(18,240)
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 36,197</u>	<u>\$ 7,943</u>	<u>\$ 38,450</u>

The reconciliation of the federal statutory tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Federal statutory rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
Foreign tax rate benefit	(9.2)	(33.2)	(6.2)
Current period valuation allowance	(18.9)	—	—
Change in prior period valuation allowance	(12.9)	(1.5)	(0.3)
GILTI and Subpart F income, net of foreign tax credits	(4.3)	(24.2)	16.5
(Nondeductible) nontaxable foreign items	(3.1)	(26.0)	4.5
(Nondeductible) nontaxable domestic items	(0.9)	(3.6)	0.7
Nondeductible officer compensation	(0.8)	1.3	2.0
Return to provision adjustments	(0.3)	16.5	(2.0)
State tax expense	—	(1.5)	1.2
Base erosion and anti-abuse tax	—	(7.4)	—
Other tax effects of equity compensation	0.1	1.1	(0.3)
Foreign withholding taxes	0.3	(2.2)	0.4
Excess tax benefit of stock-based compensation	0.6	4.0	(1.1)
Release of prior year unrecognized tax benefits	1.2	—	(0.4)
Research and development tax credits	4.2	26.9	(5.5)
Other	(0.4)	(1.1)	(0.9)
Effective tax rate	<u>(23.4)%</u>	<u>(29.9)%</u>	<u>29.6 %</u>

The increase in the provision for income taxes for fiscal 2024 as compared to fiscal 2023 was primarily due to the establishment of a valuation allowance against the majority of the Company's U.S. and Singapore deferred tax assets during the second quarter of fiscal 2024. The decrease in the provision for income taxes for fiscal 2023 was primarily due to decreases in pre-tax book income and global intangible low-taxed income inclusions as compared to fiscal 2022.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

16. Income Taxes (Continued)

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Act”) was enacted on December 22, 2017. Under the Act, research and experimental expenditures incurred for tax years beginning after December 31, 2021 must be capitalized and amortized ratably over five or fifteen years for tax purposes, depending on where the research activities are conducted. The Company has elected to treat global intangible low-taxed income (“GILTI”) as a period cost, so the capitalization of research and experimental costs in GILTI increases the Company’s provision for income taxes.

Additionally, the Act required companies to pay a one-time transition tax on the earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries that were previously deferred from U.S. income tax under U.S. tax law. The Company elected to pay the transition tax over the eight-year period provided in the Act. As of December 28, 2024, the unpaid balance of its transition tax obligation was \$7.9 million, which is payable in April 2025 and recorded as a component of other current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded for the estimated tax impact of temporary differences between the tax basis and book basis of assets and liabilities. Significant components of the Company’s deferred taxes as of December 28, 2024 and December 30, 2023 were as follows (in thousands):

	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
Deferred tax assets:		
Capitalized research and development	\$ 28,613	\$ 27,402
Tax credit carryforwards	23,100	13,303
Net operating loss carryforwards	17,484	6,911
Intangible assets	6,447	7,188
Leases	6,388	6,584
Deferred income on shipments to distributors	2,153	6,465
Accrued liabilities	2,063	2,859
Other	6,130	3,072
	92,378	73,784
Less: Valuation allowance	(60,760)	(10,530)
	31,618	63,254
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets	13,718	13,916
Fixed assets	6,812	8,353
Leases	6,053	6,238
Prepaid expenses and other	3,555	4,534
Stock-based compensation	1,001	—
	31,139	33,041
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ 479	\$ 30,213

As of December 28, 2024, the Company had foreign net operating loss and research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$172.6 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. The foreign net operating loss carryforward does not expire. The foreign research and development tax credits expire in fiscal years 2043 through 2044.

As of December 28, 2024, the Company had U.S. federal net operating loss, research and development tax credit and foreign tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$10.2 million, \$7.3 million and \$3.7 million, respectively. All of the net

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

16. Income Taxes (Continued)

operating loss and \$1.1 million of the research and development tax credit carryforwards are subject to an annual limit, which may cause them to expire before they are used. The net operating loss and research and development tax credit carryforwards that are subject to limitation expire in fiscal years 2026 through 2031, the remaining research and development tax credit carryforwards expire in fiscal year 2044, and the foreign tax credit carryforwards expire in fiscal years 2033 through 2034.

Additionally, the Company had state net operating loss and state research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$34.7 million and \$13.7 million, respectively. Certain of these carryforwards expire in fiscal years 2025 through 2044, and others do not expire. Recognition of some of these loss and credit carryforwards is subject to an annual limit, which may cause them to expire before they are used.

A valuation allowance is established against a deferred tax asset when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The Company maintains a valuation allowance with respect to the majority of deferred tax assets in the U.S. and Singapore and with respect to research and development tax credit carryforwards in Canada. In the three months ended June 29, 2024, the Company determined that there is a need for a valuation allowance in the U.S. and Singapore due to a forecasted three-year cumulative pre-tax loss for the current and two preceding years in conjunction with the recent downturn in the semiconductor industry. The company intends to maintain the valuation allowance until sufficient future sources of taxable income are forecasted to realize the benefit of the deferred tax assets. The following table summarizes the activity related to the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets (in thousands):

	Balance at Beginning of Period	Additions Charged to Expenses	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
Year ended December 28, 2024	\$ 10,530	\$ 50,230	—	\$ 60,760
Year ended December 30, 2023	\$ 9,409	\$ 1,121	\$ —	\$ 10,530
Year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 9,529	\$ 792	\$ (912)	\$ 9,409

Uncertain Tax Positions

The following table summarizes the activity related to gross unrecognized tax benefits (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Beginning balance	\$ 4,868	\$ 4,109	\$ 3,677
Additions based on tax positions related to current year	970	737	872
Additions based on tax positions related to prior years	—	22	—
Reductions based on tax positions related to prior years	(5)	—	(6)
Reductions for tax positions as a result of a lapse of the applicable statute of limitations	(1,406)	—	(434)
Ending balance	\$ 4,427	\$ 4,868	\$ 4,109

As of December 28, 2024, December 30, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company had gross unrecognized tax benefits, inclusive of interest, of \$4.7 million, \$5.4 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, of which \$3.5 million, \$5.1 million and \$4.4 million, respectively, would affect the effective tax rate if recognized.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes. These amounts were not material for any of the periods presented.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

16. Income Taxes (Continued)

Following the completion of the Norwegian Tax Administration (“NTA”) examination of the Company’s Norwegian subsidiary for income tax matters relating to fiscal years 2013 – 2016, the Company received an assessment from the NTA in December 2017 concerning an adjustment to its 2013 taxable income related to the pricing of an intercompany transaction. The Company is currently appealing the assessment. The adjustment to the pricing of the intercompany transaction results in approximately 141.3 million Norwegian kroner, or \$12.4 million, additional Norwegian income tax. The Company disagrees with the NTA’s assessment and believes the Company’s position on this matter is more likely than not to be sustained. The Company plans to exhaust all available administrative remedies, and if unable to resolve this matter through administrative remedies with the NTA, the Company plans to pursue judicial remedies.

The Company believes that it has accrued adequate reserves related to all matters contained in tax periods open to examination. Should the Company experience an unfavorable outcome in the NTA matter, however, such an outcome could have a material impact on its financial statements.

Tax years 2019 through 2024 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The Company’s 2021 and 2022 tax years are currently under examination in India. Although the outcome of tax audits is always uncertain, the Company believes that the results of the examination will not materially impact its financial position or results of operations. The Company is not currently under audit in any other major taxing jurisdiction.

The Company believes it is reasonably possible that its gross unrecognized benefits will decrease by approximately \$1.7 million, inclusive of interest, in the next 12 months due to the lapse of the statute of limitations.

17. Segment Information

The Company has one operating segment, mixed-signal analog intensive products, consisting of numerous product areas. The Company’s chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) is its Chief Executive Officer. The CODM allocates resources and assesses performance of the business and other activities at the operating segment level. The CODM assesses performance for the operating segment and decides how to allocate resources based on net income (loss) that is also reported on the Consolidated Statement of Operations as Consolidated Net income (loss). The measure of segment assets is reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Total assets.

The CODM uses net income (loss) to evaluate income generated in deciding whether to reinvest profits into the segment or to use such profits for other purposes, such as for acquisitions or share repurchases. Net income (loss) is used to monitor budget versus actual results. The CODM also uses net income (loss) in competitive analyses by benchmarking to the Company’s competitors. The competitive analysis along with the monitoring of budget versus actual results are used in assessing performance of the segment, and in establishing management and variable compensation.

The Company groups its products into two categories, based on the target markets they address. See Note 13, *Revenues*, for a summary of the Company’s revenue by product category.

Revenue is attributed to a geographic area based on the shipped-to location. The following summarizes the Company’s revenue by geographic area (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
United States	\$ 56,493	\$ 92,550	\$ 176,379
China	188,169	219,741	334,821
Taiwan	77,430	90,382	105,602
Rest of world	262,294	379,585	407,304
Total	<u>\$ 584,386</u>	<u>\$ 782,258</u>	<u>\$ 1,024,106</u>

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 28, 2024

17. Segment Information (Continued)

The CODM regularly reviews the Consolidated Statement of Operations and a disaggregation of operating expenses, of which the significant expenses are related to employee base compensation. Other segment items include other personnel-related expenses, outside services, software expense, depreciation and amortization of intangible assets, and other expenses. The following summarizes the significant and other operating expenses:

	Year Ended		
	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023	December 31, 2022
Operating expenses:			
Employee base compensation	\$ 176,193	\$ 179,438	\$ 164,255
Other segment items	301,485	305,302	359,042
Operating expenses	<u>\$ 477,678</u>	<u>\$ 484,740</u>	<u>\$ 523,297</u>

The following summarizes the Company's property and equipment, net by geographic area (in thousands):

	December 28, 2024	December 30, 2023
United States	\$ 107,612	\$ 116,357
Rest of world	24,524	29,533
Total	<u>\$ 132,136</u>	<u>\$ 145,890</u>

18. Restructuring Activities

During 2023, the Company implemented a workforce reduction of approximately 10% of its employees to reduce costs and align its business in response to market conditions. The Company incurred total employee separation costs of \$10.0 million and non-cash charges for the accelerated vesting of certain equity awards of approximately \$0.6 million. All employee separation costs were paid by the fourth quarter of fiscal 2024.



Insider Trading Policy

10.29.2024 Version 3.0

Silicon Laboratories Inc. (the “**Company**”) has adopted this Insider Trading Policy (the “**Policy**”) to promote compliance with securities laws and to protect the Company, as well as the persons covered by the Policy, from the very serious liabilities and penalties that can result from violations of these laws. **Regardless of any action taken or not taken by the Company, each person is responsible for ensuring that he or she does not violate securities laws or this Policy.**

Persons and Entities Subject to this Policy

This Policy applies to all directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and entities (such as trusts, limited partnerships and corporations) over which such individuals have or share voting or investment control (such individuals and entities, “**Covered Parties**”). The Policy also applies to family members and other persons living in a Covered Party’s household, and Covered Parties are responsible for compliance with this Policy by the members of their immediate family and personal household. Transactions that may be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure) are no exception to the Policy.

Additional Restrictions Applicable to Section 16 Insiders and Other Designated Insiders

Section 16 Insiders. The Company has designated those persons listed on Exhibit A attached hereto as the directors and executive officers who are subject to the reporting provisions and trading restrictions of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “**Exchange Act**”) and the underlying rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC (“**Section 16 Insiders**”). The Compliance Officer will amend Exhibit A from time to time as necessary to reflect the addition and the resignation or departure of Section 16 Insiders. Section 16 Insiders are Covered Parties and are also subject to the additional restrictions and requirements set forth on Appendix I.

Insiders Subject to Quarterly Blackout Periods. The Company has designated those persons listed on Exhibit B attached hereto as “**Insiders**” who are subject to the trading blackout periods described in Appendix II and the pre-clearance requirements set forth in Appendix III. The Compliance Officer will amend Exhibit B from time to time as necessary to reflect the addition and the resignation or departure of such Insiders.

Trading in Company Securities While in Possession of Material Nonpublic Information is Prohibited

Covered Parties may not trade in the stock or other securities of any company when they know “material nonpublic information” about the company, other than pursuant to a trading plan that complies with Rule 10b5-1 promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”). This restriction is not limited to trading in the Company’s securities. It includes trading in the securities of other companies such as customers, suppliers or vendors of the Company and those with which the Company may be negotiating major transactions, such as an acquisition, investment or sale. Information that is not material to the Company may nevertheless be material to one of those other companies.

The term “**trade**” or “**trading**” includes purchases, sales and gifts of stock, bonds, debentures, options, puts, calls and other similar securities. This Policy covers trades made pursuant to any investment direction under employee benefit plans as well as trades in the open market. This Policy also applies to the exercise of options with an immediate sale of some or all of the shares through a broker (“**cashless exercise**”).

Covered Parties must not share material nonpublic information with others, including friends and family, or recommend to anyone the trading of any securities on the basis of such information. This practice, known as “**tipping**,” also violates the securities laws and can result in the same civil and criminal penalties that apply to insider trading, whether or not the Covered Party derives any benefit from another’s actions.

Because of the unique potential for abuse of material nonpublic information, it is also the Company’s policy that Covered Parties may not engage in short-term speculative transactions involving trading in the Company’s securities. This includes short sales and buying or selling puts or calls. In addition, the purchase of the Company’s securities on margin (except in connection with the exercise of stock options under Company incentive plans) is prohibited.

Definition of “Material Nonpublic Information”

Material Information. Information is material if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in investing or voting decisions, or if the disclosure of the information would be expected to significantly alter the total mix of information in the marketplace about the Company. Therefore, any information that could reasonably be expected to affect the price of the security is material. Both positive and negative information can be material. Because any trading that receives scrutiny will be evaluated after the fact (with the benefit of hindsight), questions concerning materiality should be resolved in favor of deeming such information to be material, and trading should be avoided. Common examples of inside information that ordinarily would be considered material are:

Financial performance, especially quarterly and year-end operating results.

Projections of future earnings or losses or changes in such projections.

Company projections and strategic plans.

Actual earnings.

A pending or prospective joint venture, merger, acquisition, tender offer or financing.

Significant labor disputes or negotiations.

A potential or actual significant sale of assets or disposition of a subsidiary.

A gain or loss of a material contract, customer or supplier, or material changes in the profitability status of a current contract.

The development or release of a new product or service.

Significant pricing changes.

Changes in a previously announced schedule for the development or release of a new product or service.

Changes in senior management, other major personnel changes or labor negotiations.

Commencement or threats of major litigations, or significant developments in pending litigation, including resolution of such litigation.

Significant increases or decreases in dividends or the declaration of stock split or the offering of additional securities.

Financial liquidity problems.

A significant cybersecurity incident, such as a data breach or a significant disruption or unauthorized access to information technology infrastructure.

Nonpublic Information. Nonpublic information is information that is not generally known or available to the public. Information is considered to be available to the public only when it has been released to the public through the appropriate channels (see Disclosure Policy), e.g., by means of a press release or a statement from one of the Company's authorized spokespersons, and enough time has elapsed to permit the investment market to absorb and evaluate the information. As a general rule, information is considered nonpublic under this Policy until the third business day after public disclosure.

Consequences for Violations of Insider Trading Laws or This Policy

Civil and Criminal Penalties. Potential penalties for insider trading violations include civil fines of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided by trading, criminal fines of up to \$5,000,000, and/or sentences of up to 20 years in a federal penitentiary for an individual and criminal fines of up to \$25,000,000 for nonnatural persons. In addition, a company whose employee violates the insider prohibitions may be liable for civil fines of up to the greater of \$1,000,000 or three times the profit gained or loss avoided as a result of the employee's insider trading violations. The Company and/or the supervisors of the person violating the rules may also be required to pay major civil or criminal penalties.

Company Discipline. Violation of this Policy or federal or state insider trading laws by any Covered Party may subject a director to removal proceedings and any other Covered Party to disciplinary action by the Company, including termination for cause.

Reporting Violations. Any person who violates this Policy or any federal or state laws governing insider trading, or knows of any such violation by any other person, must report the violation immediately to the Compliance Officer or the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. Upon learning of any such violation, the Compliance Officer or Audit Committee, in consultation with the Company's legal counsel, will determine whether the Company should release any material nonpublic information or whether the Company should report the violation to the SEC or other appropriate governmental authority.

Insider Trading Compliance Officer

The Company has designated the Company's Chief Legal Officer to act as the Company's Insider Trading Compliance Officer (the "**Compliance Officer**"); provided, however, that if the Chief Legal Officer is a party to a proposed trade, transaction or inquiry relating to this Policy, the Company's Chief Financial Officer shall act as the Compliance Officer with respect to such proposed trade, transaction or inquiry. The Compliance Officer may delegate his or her authority to act as the Compliance Officer as he or she deem necessary or appropriate in his or her sole discretion. The duties and powers of the Compliance Officer and his or her delegates may include the following:

Administering, monitoring and enforcing compliance with this Policy.

Responding to all inquiries relating to this Policy.

Designating and announcing special trading blackout periods during which specified persons may trade in Company securities.

Providing copies of this Policy and other appropriate materials to all current and new Covered Parties, and such other persons as the Compliance Officer determines have access to material nonpublic information concerning the Company.

Administering, monitoring and enforcing compliance with federal and state insider trading laws and regulations.

Assisting in the preparation and filing of all required SEC reports relating to trading in Company securities, including Forms 3, 4, 5 and 144 and Schedules 13D and 13G.

Maintaining as Company records originals or copies of all documents required by the provisions of this Policy, and copies of all required SEC reports relating to insider trading, including Forms 3, 4, 5 and 144 and Schedules 13D and 13G.

Maintaining the accuracy of the list of roles/titles as set forth on [Exhibit A](#) and [Exhibit B](#), and updating such list periodically as necessary to reflect additions or deletions.

Designing and requiring training about the obligations of this Policy as the Compliance Officer considers appropriate.

The Compliance Officer may designate one or more individuals who may perform the Compliance Officer's duties under this Policy in the event that a Compliance Officer is unable or unavailable to perform such duties.

Limited Exceptions

Employee Benefit Plans

Equity Incentive Plans. The restrictions set forth in this Policy do not apply to the exercise of stock options or other equity awards for cash, but do apply to all sales of securities acquired through the exercise of stock options or other equity awards. Thus, this Policy does apply to the "same-day sale" or cashless exercise of Company stock options. The restrictions also apply to the sale of shares received on the settlement of restricted stock units or similar awards to cover applicable tax withholding, but do not apply to automatic withholding of shares by the Company to cover applicable taxes on the settlement of restricted stock units or similar awards.

Employee Stock Purchase Plans. The trading prohibitions and restrictions set forth in this Policy do not apply to periodic contributions by the Company or employees to employee stock purchase plans or employee benefit plans (e.g., a pension or 401(k) plan) which are used to purchase Company securities pursuant to the employee's advance instructions. Purchases of Company securities under these plans are automatic and may be made when you are in possession of material nonpublic information. However, no officers or employees may enroll or elect to participate in such plans or alter their instructions regarding the level of withholding or the purchase of Company securities in such plans while in possession of material nonpublic information. Any sale of securities acquired under such plans is subject to the prohibitions and restrictions of this Policy.

10b5-1 Plans

The SEC has enacted rules that provide an affirmative defense against alleged violations of U.S. federal insider trading laws for transactions under trading plans that meet certain requirements. In general, these rules, as set forth in Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act, provide for an affirmative defense if you enter into a contract, provide instructions or adopt a written plan for trading securities when you are not aware of material nonpublic information. Covered Parties who have a high level of access to material nonpublic information in the usual course of

their duties may consider entering into such a trading plan. All trading plans require the prior approval of the Compliance Officer. Transactions under a written trading plan will not be subject to the restrictions in this Policy against trades made while in possession of material nonpublic information or to the pre-clearance procedures or blackout periods established under this Policy if the trading plan is approved by the Compliance Officer and complies with the Company's "10b5-1 Plan Guidelines" set forth in [Appendix IV](#). Final, executed trading plans approved by the Compliance Officer must be delivered to the Company. The Company may publicly disclose information regarding such trading plans into which you have entered.

Change in Form of Ownership

The trading prohibitions and restrictions set forth in this Policy do not apply to transactions that involve only a change in the form in which you own securities. For example, you may transfer shares to an inter vivos trust of which you are the sole beneficiary during your lifetime.

Other Exceptions

Any other exception from this Policy must be approved by the Compliance Officer.

Unauthorized Disclosure

Maintaining the confidentiality of Company information is essential for competitive, security and other business reasons, as well as to comply with securities laws. Information a Covered Party learns about the Company or its business plans in connection with his or her service to the Company is potentially inside information until publicly disclosed or made available by the Company. The Covered Party should treat all such information as confidential and proprietary to the Company. The Covered Party may not disclose it to others, such as family members, other relatives, or business or social acquaintances, including through social media or electronic communications, who do not need to know it for the Company's legitimate business reasons. You must also treat material nonpublic information about our business partners with the same care required with respect to such information related directly to the Company.

Also, the timing and nature of the Company's disclosure of material information (see Disclosure Policy) to outsiders is subject to legal rules, the breach of which could result in substantial liability to the Covered Party, the Company and its management. Accordingly, it is important that only authorized representatives of the Company discuss the business of the Company and its affiliates with news media, securities analysts and investors. Please refer such inquiries to the Investor Relations department of the Company.

Certain Types of Transactions are Prohibited

Short Sales. Short sales of the Company's securities evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce the seller's incentive to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, short sales of the Company's securities by Covered Parties are prohibited by this Policy. In addition, Section 16(c) of the Exchange Act expressly prohibits Section 16 Insiders from engaging in short sales.

Hedging. In addition, certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, allow an individual to lock in much of the value of his or her stock holdings, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in the stock. These transactions allow the individual to continue to own the covered securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the individual may no

longer have the same objectives as the Company's other stockholders. Therefore, such transactions involving the Company's securities are prohibited by this Policy.

Margin Accounts and Pledges. Securities held in a margin account may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged (or hypothecated) as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. Because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledgor is aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Company securities, Covered Parties are prohibited from holding Company securities in a margin account or pledging Company securities as collateral for a loan.

The Company May Suspend all Trading Activities by Covered Parties

In order to avoid any questions and to protect both Covered Parties and the Company from potential liability, from time to time the Company may impose a "blackout" period during which some or all of the Covered Parties may not trade in Company's securities. The Compliance Officer may impose such a blackout period if, in his or her judgment, there exists nonpublic information that would make trades by Covered Parties inappropriate in light of the risk that such trades could be viewed as violating applicable securities laws.

Every Individual is Responsible

Each Covered Party should remember that the ultimate responsibility for adhering to this Policy and avoiding improper trading rests with the Covered Party.

This Policy Continues to Apply Following Termination of Service

The Policy continues to apply to transactions in the Company's securities even after termination of service to the Company. If a Covered Party is in possession of material nonpublic information when his or her service to the Company terminates, he or she may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

The Compliance Officer is Available to Answer Questions About This Policy

Please direct all inquiries regarding any of the provisions or procedures of this Policy to the Compliance Officer.

This Policy is Subject to Revision

The Company may change the terms of this Policy from time to time to respond to developments in law and practice. The Company will take steps to inform all affected persons of any material change to this Policy.

All Covered Parties Must Acknowledge Their Agreement to Comply with This Policy

Upon first receiving a copy of the Policy or any revised versions, each Covered Party must sign an acknowledgment that he or she has received a copy and agrees to comply with the Policy. This acknowledgment and agreement will constitute consent for the Company to impose sanctions for violation of this Policy and to issue any stop-transfer orders to the Company's transfer agent to enforce compliance with this Policy.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will receive periodic reports from the Compliance Officer regarding material developments related to the Policy and shall be responsible for recommending any modification to this Policy that such Committee deems necessary or advisable, to the Board of Directors.

Amendments

We are committed to continuously reviewing and updating our policies and procedures. The Company therefore reserves the right to amend, alter or terminate this Policy at any time and for any reason, subject to applicable law. A current copy of the Company's Policy may be obtained by contacting the Compliance Officer.

Appendix I

Requirements Applicable to Section 16 Insiders

Overview

Most purchases, sales and gifts of Company securities by its directors, executive officers and greater-than-10% stockholders are subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC under Section 16 of the Exchange Act. An executive officer is generally defined as the president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, any vice president in charge of a principal business unit, division or function or any other officer or person who performs a policy making function. The Company has designated those persons listed on [Exhibit A](#) attached hereto as the directors and executive officers who are subject to the reporting provisions and trading restrictions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act. Each person listed on [Exhibit A](#) is referred to herein as a “**Section 16 Insider**.” Section 16 Insiders are subject to the additional restrictions and requirements set forth in this [Appendix I](#). As with the other provisions of this Policy, Section 16 Insiders are responsible for ensuring compliance with this [Appendix I](#) by family members and members of their households and by entities over which they exercise voting or investment control.

Designated Brokers

Each market transaction in the Company's stock by a Section 16 Insider, or any person whose trades must be reported by that Section 16 Insider on Form 4 (such as a member of the Section 16 Insider's immediate family who lives in the Section 16 Insider's household), must be executed by a broker designated by the Company unless the Section 16 Insider has received authorization from the Compliance Officer to use a different broker.

A Section 16 Insider and any broker that handles the Section 16 Insider's transactions in the Company's stock will be required to enter into an agreement whereby:

The Section 16 Insider authorizes the broker to immediately report directly to the Company the details of all transactions in Company equity securities executed by the broker in the Insider's account and the accounts of all others designated by the Section 16 Insider whose transactions may be attributed to the Section 16 Insider.

The broker agrees not to execute any transaction for the Section 16 Insider or any of the foregoing designated persons (other than under a pre-approved Rule 10b5-1 trading plan) until the broker has verified with the Company that the transaction has been pre-cleared.

The broker agrees to immediately report the transaction details (including transactions under Rule 10b5-1 trading plans) directly to the Company and to the Section 16 Insider by telephone and in writing (by email).

Should a Section 16 Insider wish to use a broker other than one of the Company's designated brokers, the Section 16 Insider should submit a request to use that broker for approval by the Compliance Officer.

Reporting of Transactions

Under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, most trades by Section 16 Insiders are subject to reporting on Form 4 within two business days following the trade date (which in the case of an open market trade is the date when the broker places the buy or sell order, not the date when the trade is settled). To facilitate timely reporting under Section 16 of transactions in Company stock, Section 16 Insiders are required to (a) report the details of each transaction (including gift transactions) **immediately** after it is executed and (b) arrange with persons whose trades must be reported by the Section 16 Insider under Section 16 (such as immediate family members living in the Section 16 Insider's household) to **immediately** report directly to the Company and to the Section 16 Insider the details of any transactions they have in the Company's stock. To facilitate timely reporting, all transactions that are subject to Section 16 must be reported

to the Company **on the same day as the trade date**, or, with respect to transactions effected pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 plan, on the day the Section 16 Insider is advised of the terms of the transaction. These reporting requirements are applicable even if a trade has been pre-cleared. Gifts of Company securities must also be reported to the SEC within a two-business day period after the gift.

Transaction details to be reported include:

Transaction date (trade date).

Number of shares involved.

Price per share at which the transaction was executed (before addition or deduction of brokerage commission and other transaction fees).

If the transaction was a stock option exercise, the specific option exercised.

Contact information for the broker who executed the transaction.

A specific representation as to whether the transaction was intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c).

The transaction details must be reported to the Compliance Officer, with copies to the Company personnel who will assist the Section 16 Insider in preparing his or her Form 4.

Appendix II

Special Restrictions on Transactions in Company Securities During Trading Blackout Periods

Overview

To minimize the risk of apparent or actual violations of the rules governing insider trading, we have adopted these special restrictions relating to transactions in Company securities during designated trading blackout periods by the individuals listed on [Exhibit B](#). Each person listed on [Exhibit B](#) is referred to herein as an “**Insider**.” As with the other provisions of this Policy, Insiders are responsible for ensuring compliance with this [Appendix II](#) by family members and members of their households and by entities over which they exercise voting or investment control.

Trading Window

Any trade by an Insider, other than transactions that are not subject to the Policy or transactions pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan approved in accordance with this Policy, will be permitted only during an open “**trading window**.” The trading window generally will open **after the first full trading day after the release of the quarter-end results and will close on the last business day before the last month of the quarter**. For example, if earnings are announced before markets open on a Monday, the trading window will open at the beginning of trading on Tuesday.

If earnings are announced after markets close on Monday, the trading window will open at the beginning of trading on Wednesday. Trading windows are helpful, but do not provide immunity from violations of the insider trading regulations, particularly if you are a person that has access to material nonpublic information. In addition to the times when the trading window is scheduled to be closed, the Compliance Officer may impose a special blackout period at his or her discretion due to the existence of material nonpublic information, such as a pending acquisition, which special blackout period may apply to all Insiders or only certain designated individuals who are likely to have knowledge of such material nonpublic information. Following termination of employment or other service, Insiders will be subject to any existing closed trading window in which termination occurs until the expiration of such closed trading window, as well as any applicable special blackout period in effect at the time of termination. Even when the window is open, Insiders and other Company personnel are prohibited from trading in the Company’s securities while in possession of material nonpublic information.

Hardship Exemption

The Compliance Officer may, on a case by case basis, authorize a transaction in the Company’s securities outside of the trading window (but in no event during a special blackout period) for Insiders who are not also Section 16 Insiders due to financial or other hardship. Any request for a hardship exemption must be in writing and must describe the amount and nature of the proposed transaction and the circumstances of the hardship. (The request may be made as part of a pre-clearance request, so long as it is in writing.) The Insider requesting the hardship exemption must also certify to the Compliance Officer within two business days prior to the date of the proposed trade that he or she is not in possession of material nonpublic information concerning the Company. The existence of the foregoing procedure does not in any way obligate the Compliance Officer to approve any hardship exemption requested by an Insider.

Individual Account Plan Blackout Periods

Certain trading restrictions apply during a blackout period applicable to any Company individual account plan in which participants may hold Company stock. For the purpose of such restrictions, a “**blackout period**” is a period in which the plan participants are temporarily restricted from making trades in Company stock. During any blackout period, directors and executive officers are prohibited from trading in shares of the Company’s stock that were acquired in connection with such director’s or officer’s service or employment with the Company. Such trading restriction is

required by law, and no hardship exemptions are available. The Company will notify directors and executive officers in the event of any blackout period.

Appendix III

Pre-Clearance of Trades

Overview

As part of the Company's Insider Trading Policy, all purchases and sales of equity securities of the Company by an individual designated on [Exhibit C](#), other than transactions that are not subject to the Policy or transactions pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan approved in accordance with this Policy, are subject to the pre-clearance requirements set forth in this [Appendix III](#). Each person listed on [Exhibit C](#) is referred to herein as a "**Pre-Clearance Insider**." As with the other provisions of this Policy, Pre-Clearance Insiders are responsible for ensuring compliance with this Appendix III by family members and members of their households and by entities over which they exercise voting or investment control.

Pre-Clearance Requests

Requests for pre-clearance must be submitted in writing to the Compliance Officer at least **three** business days in advance of each proposed transaction. If the Pre-Clearance Insider submits the request by email and does not receive a response from the Compliance Officer within **24** hours, the Pre-Clearance Insider will be responsible for following up to ensure that the message was received.

A request for pre-clearance should provide the following information:

The nature of the proposed transaction and the expected date of the transaction.

Number of shares involved.

If the transaction involves a stock option exercise, the specific option to be exercised.

Contact information for the broker who will execute the transaction.

A confirmation that the Pre-Clearance Insider has carefully considered whether he or she may be aware of any material nonpublic information relating to the Company (describing any borderline matters or items of potential concern) and has concluded that he or she does not.

Whether the transaction complies with all rules and regulations, including Rule 144, Rule 701, Form S-8, and Section 16 of the Exchange Act, applicable to securities transactions by the Pre-Clearance Insider.

Any other information that is material to the Compliance Officer's consideration of the proposed transaction.

Once the proposed transaction is pre-cleared, the Pre-Clearance Insider may proceed with it on the approved terms, provided that he or she complies with all other securities law requirements such as Rule 144 and prohibitions regarding trading on the basis of inside information, and with any special trading blackout imposed by the Company prior to the completion of the trade. Any pre-cleared transaction must be effected within 4 trading days of receiving pre-clearance. If the transaction is not executed in this time period, the Pre-Clearance Insider must seek a new pre-clearance. The Pre-Clearance Insider and his or her broker will be responsible for immediately reporting the results of the transaction as further described below.

In addition, pre-clearance is required for the establishment or modification of a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan by a Pre-Clearance Insider. However, pre-clearance will not be required for individual transactions effected pursuant to a pre-cleared Rule 10b5-1 trading plan that has been approved in accordance with this Policy. The Compliance Officer may withhold pre-clearance of any proposed Rule 10b5-1 trading plan for any reason, in his or her sole discretion. The Compliance Officer will not pre-clear any proposed trading plan if he or she concludes that the proposed trading plan (A) fails to comply with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1, as amended from time to time, or (B) fails to comply with the Company's "10b5-1 Plan Guidelines" set forth in Appendix IV.

The Company and the Compliance Officer are under no obligation to approve a transaction submitted for pre-clearance. Further, the Compliance Officer's approval of a transaction for pre-clearance does not (i) constitute legal advice, (ii) constitute confirmation that you do not possess material nonpublic information and (iii) does not relieve you of any legal obligations you may have.

Appendix IV

10b5-1 Plan Guidelines

(See attached)

10b5-1 Plan Guidelines

Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 of the Exchange Act prohibit the purchase or sale of a security on the basis of material non-public information. Rule 10b5-1 specifies that a purchase or sale constitutes trading “on the basis of” material non-public information where the person making the purchase or sale was aware of material nonpublic information at the time the purchase or sale was made. For purposes of Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5, gifts should be considered “sales” of securities.

Rule 10b5-1(c) generally provides an affirmative defense against allegations of insider trading if a person sets up a written plan (“**Plan**”) for trading securities that meets certain requirements, including:

The Plan was entered into and, throughout the duration of the Plan, is operated in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b5-1.

The Plan was adopted at a time when the person trading was not aware of any material non-public information.

Certification of the above items is required of Section 16 Insiders at the time of Plan adoption.

The Plan must be in writing and signed by the person adopting the Plan.

The terms of the Plan specify the amount, price, and date of the transaction(s) (or included a written formula, algorithm, or computer program for determining the amount, price, and date).

The Plan may not grant discretion to a stockbroker or other person with respect to execution of trades.

The person entering into the Plan did not exercise any subsequent influence over how, when, or whether to make purchases or sales.

The purchase or sale was made pursuant to the Plan.

Except as set forth below for Section 16 Insiders, the Plan includes a “cooling-off period” of 30 days between the date of execution and the date of the first trade. For Section 16 Insiders, the “cooling-off period” must be the later of (i) 90 days after the adoption or modification of the Plan or (ii) two business days after disclosure of the issuer’s financial results in a Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the quarter in which the Plan was adopted, subject to a maximum of 120 days (the “**D&O Cooling Off Period**”).

Only one single trade Plan is allowed per 12 months.

Two Plans that overlap (i.e., the second Plan is entered into before the expiration date of a first Plan) are permitted, provided:

The trading period for shares under the second Plan does not commence until the end of the trading period for shares under the first Plan.

Both Plans must comply with the 30 day “cooling-off period” or the D&O Cooling Off Period, as applicable.

All transactions under the Plan must be in accordance with applicable law.

Regarding modifications and early termination of Plans:

In general, modifications and early terminations are discouraged and should be avoided except in unusual circumstances because they can create the perception that the person is manipulating the Plan and potentially call into question whether the good faith requirement was met.

Once implemented, Plans cannot be terminated or modified absent approval from the Company's Compliance Officer. Any modified plan is subject to the same pre-clearance and other requirements as the entering into a new Plan and must be approved by the Company's Compliance Officer and filed with the Company.

The Plan may be modified or terminated prior to its stated duration only at a time when:

The person modifying or terminating the Plan is not aware of material nonpublic information.

There is no quarterly, special or other trading blackout in effect with respect to the person modifying or terminating the Plan.

The modification of a Plan is generally considered the termination of the Plan and the entering into a new Plan. Therefore, no trades may occur under a modified plan until after the completion of the requisite "cooling off period" or D&O Cooling Off Period, as applicable.

If a Plan is terminated prior to its stated duration, the person terminating the Plan may not engage in open market trades in Company securities for a period of 30 days after such termination.

If a person has pre-cleared a new Plan (the "**Second Plan**") intended to succeed an earlier pre-cleared Plan (the "**First Plan**"), and intends to terminate the First Plan, the person must observe another "cooling-off" period or D&O Cooling Off Period, as applicable, measured from the date of termination of the First Plan, before trades may begin under the Second Plan.

Unless otherwise approved by the Company's Compliance Officer, any modified Plan must have a minimum duration of one year from the time when trades may first occur under the Plan in accordance with these requirements.

Trading under a Plan provides a number of benefits, including:

An affirmative defense to illegal insider trading allegations;

Greater certainty to insiders in planning securities transactions;

Potentially more opportunities for individuals to transact their shares, especially because a properly entered into Plan allows trading during blackout periods;

A powerful investment management tool;

Potentially less negative publicity; and

Decreased administrative and oversight burden.

Silicon Labs highly encourages all Section 16 Insiders to enter into Plans for handling all of their trades in Silicon Labs stock. The Company also recommends the use of Plans to other individuals who may regularly receive sensitive information. To facilitate proper execution of such Plans, the following guidelines apply to any Plans entered into by any Covered Parties:

A Plan may only be executed during the open window trading under the company's Insider Trading Policy. We recommend you start working with your broker on the particulars of your Plan before the window opens.

You must not be in possession of any material non-public information at the time of entering into a Plan.

Once a Plan has been established, an individual must not trade in Silicon Labs stock outside of the Plan.

Any Section 16 Insider may not enter into a Plan that includes both purchases and sales of Company stock if the transactions occur within a six-month period.

Consider adopting or modifying a Plan only during the first week of an open trading window. This decreases the likelihood that you will have become aware of material nonpublic information.

Consider limiting the duration of the Plan to no more than two years. The longer the duration, the greater the risk that circumstances may change such that you will have an incentive to modify or terminate the Plan. The modification or early termination of a Plan may create an implication that prior transactions under the Plan were not in fact pursuant to a bona fide Plan. In addition, subsequent trading will not be considered as pursuant to the Plan.

Exhibit A

Section 16 Insiders

(as of April 20, 2023)

All members of the Board of Directors

All persons designated as Section 16 officers by the Board of Directors

Exhibit B

Insiders Subject to Quarterly Blackout Periods

All members of the Board of Directors

All persons designated as Section 16 officers by the Board of Directors All senior vice presidents

All employees with both “Chief” and “Officer” in their title

Other individuals designated as Insiders by the Compliance Officer from time to time (Complete list to be maintained by the Company’s Stock Administration department)

Exhibit C

Pre-Clearance Insiders

All members of the Board of Directors

All persons designated as Section 16 officers by the Board of Directors All senior vice presidents

All employees with both "Chief" and "Officer" in their title

Other individuals designated as Pre-Clearance Insiders by the Compliance Officer from time to time (Complete list to be maintained by the Company's Stock Administration department)

Subsidiaries of the Registrant

	Organized Under Law Of
Silicon Laboratories Canada ULC	Canada
Shenzhen Silicon Laboratories Technology Co. Ltd.	China
Silicon Laboratories Denmark Aps	Denmark
Silicon Laboratories Finland Oy	Finland
Silicon Laboratories France SAS	France
Silicon Laboratories GmbH	Germany
Silicon Laboratories Asia Pacific, Limited	Hong Kong
Silicon Laboratories Hungary Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság	Hungary
Silabs India Private Limited	India
Silicon Laboratories Italy, S.r.l.	Italy
Silicon Laboratories Y.K.	Japan
Silicon Laboratories Norway AS	Norway
Silicon Laboratories International Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Silicon Laboratories UK Limited	United Kingdom

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements (Form S-8 Nos. 333-195558, 333-219454 and 333-255785) of Silicon Laboratories Inc. of our reports dated February 4, 2025, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Silicon Laboratories Inc., and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Silicon Laboratories Inc., included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2024.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Austin, Texas
February 4, 2025

Certification to the Securities and Exchange Commission
by Registrant's Chief Executive Officer, as required by Section 302
of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, R. Matthew Johnson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Silicon Laboratories Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 4, 2025

/s/ R. Matthew Johnson

R. Matthew Johnson

President and

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Certification to the Securities and Exchange Commission
by Registrant's Chief Financial Officer, as required by Section 302
of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Dean Butler, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Silicon Laboratories Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 4, 2025

/s/ Dean Butler

Dean Butler
*Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)*

Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, each of the undersigned officers of Silicon Laboratories Inc. (the "Company") hereby certify that:

- (i) the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

Date: February 4, 2025

/s/ R. Matthew Johnson

R. Matthew Johnson
*President and
Chief Executive Officer*

/s/ Dean Butler

Dean Butler
*Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer*