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

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended **April 4, 2026**

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)

74-2793174

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

400 West Cesar Chavez, Austin, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

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 is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

As of April 28, 2026, 32,981,823 shares of common stock of Silicon Laboratories Inc. were outstanding.

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Cautionary Statement

Except for the historical financial information contained herein, the matters discussed in this report on Form 10-Q (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. Financial Information
Item 1. Financial Statements

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

	April 4, 2026	January 3, 2026
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 383,089	\$ 364,222
Short-term investments	55,767	79,400
Accounts receivable, net	77,120	64,513
Inventories	103,232	95,566
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	57,113	70,316
Total current assets	676,321	674,017
Property and equipment, net	131,821	128,643
Goodwill	376,389	376,389
Other intangible assets, net	20,836	23,130
Other assets, net	61,094	67,138
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,266,461</u>	<u>\$ 1,269,317</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 56,384	\$ 50,717
Deferred revenue and returns liability	9,822	5,359
Other current liabilities	66,273	87,711
Total current liabilities	132,479	143,787
Other non-current liabilities	35,448	31,112
Total liabilities	167,927	174,899
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; 32,968 and 32,955 shares issued and outstanding at April 4, 2026 and January 3, 2026, respectively	3	3
Additional paid-in capital	177,551	157,402
Retained earnings	920,917	936,814
Accumulated other comprehensive income	63	199
Total stockholders' equity	<u>1,098,534</u>	<u>1,094,418</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,266,461</u>	<u>\$ 1,269,317</u>

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

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

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025
Revenues	\$ 213,500	\$ 177,714
Cost of revenues	86,502	79,937
Gross profit	126,998	97,777
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	88,594	88,219
Selling, general and administrative	55,486	41,638
Operating expenses	144,080	129,857
Operating loss	(17,082)	(32,080)
Other income (expense):		
Interest income and other, net	3,626	3,793
Interest expense	(232)	(284)
Loss before income taxes	(13,688)	(28,571)
Provision for income taxes	2,209	1,899
Net loss	\$ (15,897)	\$ (30,470)
Loss per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.94)
Diluted	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.94)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	32,963	32,465
Diluted	32,963	32,465

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

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

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025
Net loss	\$ (15,897)	\$ (30,470)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, before tax:		
Net changes to available-for-sale securities:		
Unrealized (losses) gains arising during the period	(172)	345
Reclassification for gains included in net loss	—	(20)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, before tax	(172)	325
(Benefit) provision for income taxes related to items of other comprehensive (loss) income	(36)	68
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(136)	257
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (16,033)</u>	<u>\$ (30,213)</u>

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

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

Three Months Ended April 4, 2026	Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance as of January 3, 2026	32,955	\$ 3	\$ 157,402	\$ 936,814	\$ 199	\$ 1,094,418
Net loss	—	—	—	(15,897)	—	(15,897)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(136)	(136)
Stock issuances, net of shares withheld for taxes	13	—	(956)	—	—	(956)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	21,105	—	—	21,105
Balance as of April 4, 2026	<u>32,968</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 177,551</u>	<u>\$ 920,917</u>	<u>\$ 63</u>	<u>\$ 1,098,534</u>
Three Months Ended April 5, 2025	Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance as of December 28, 2024	32,458	\$ 3	\$ 78,227	\$ 1,001,721	\$ 70	\$ 1,080,021
Net loss	—	—	—	(30,470)	—	(30,470)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	257	257
Stock issuances, net of shares withheld for taxes	15	—	(958)	—	—	(958)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	19,569	—	—	19,569
Balance as of April 5, 2025	<u>32,473</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 96,838</u>	<u>\$ 971,251</u>	<u>\$ 327</u>	<u>\$ 1,068,419</u>

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

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

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025
Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (15,897)	\$ (30,470)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	6,047	6,248
Amortization of other intangible assets	2,295	5,437
Stock-based compensation expense	21,055	19,714
Deferred income taxes	1,153	(1,514)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(12,608)	2,412
Inventories	(7,616)	22,098
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6,813	2,973
Accounts payable	3,387	9,234
Other current liabilities and income taxes	(7,415)	11,870
Deferred revenue and returns liability	4,463	3,405
Other non-current liabilities	3,257	(3,279)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,934	48,128
Investing Activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	—	(19,728)
Sales of marketable securities	—	10,005
Maturities of marketable securities	23,461	10,675
Purchases of property and equipment	(9,837)	(4,852)
Proceeds from capital-related government incentives	1,265	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	14,889	(3,900)
Financing Activities		
Payment of taxes withheld for vested stock awards	(956)	(958)
Net cash used in financing activities	(956)	(958)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	18,867	43,270
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	364,222	281,607
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 383,089	\$ 324,877

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

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. The information included herein contains all normal recurring accruals and adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to present fairly Silicon Laboratories Inc.’s (the “Company”) financial position, results of its operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows. The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of January 3, 2026 was derived from the Company’s audited Consolidated Financial Statements. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The condensed consolidated results of operations for the three months ended April 4, 2026 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto for the year ended January 3, 2026, included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on February 10, 2026.

The Company prepares financial statements on a 52- or 53-week fiscal year that ends on the Saturday closest to December 31. Fiscal 2026 will have 52 weeks. Fiscal 2025 had 53 weeks with the extra week occurring in the first quarter of the year. In a 52-week year, each fiscal quarter consists of 13 weeks.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. 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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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.

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40)*. This ASU clarifies and modernizes the accounting for costs related to internal-use software. The amendments in the ASU are effective for all entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. Entities may apply the guidance using a prospective, retrospective or modified transition approach. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of an annual reporting period. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-10, *Government Grants (Topic 832)*. This ASU establishes authoritative guidance about the recognition, measurement, and presentation of a grant received by a business entity from a government, including guidance for 1) a grant related to an asset and 2) a grant related to income. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2028, and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. Entities may apply the guidance using a modified prospective or modified retrospective

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

1. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

approach. Early adoption is permitted in both interim and annual reporting periods. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

2. Proposed Merger

As announced on February 4, 2026, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) with Texas Instruments Incorporated (“Parent”) and Caldwell Merger Corp., a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Parent (“Merger Subsidiary”), pursuant to which Merger Subsidiary will merge with and into Silicon Laboratories Inc. (the “Merger”), and the Company will survive the Merger as a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Parent. At the effective time of the Merger, each share of the Company’s common stock outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time (other than dissenting shares or any shares of common stock held by the Company as treasury stock or owned by Parent or any of the Company’s or Parent’s subsidiaries) will be cancelled and converted into the right to receive \$231.00 in cash, without interest. The transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement were unanimously approved by the Company’s board of directors, and on April 30, 2026 the Company obtained the approval of its stockholders required to adopt the Merger Agreement. The Merger is expected to close in the first half of 2027, subject to customary closing conditions, including the receipt of required regulatory approvals.

In connection with the proposed Merger, for the three months ended April 4, 2026 we have incurred \$11.2 million of costs, and expect to continue to incur financial advisory, legal, accounting, and other professional fees prior to the completion of the Merger, which could be significant.

3. Earnings Per Share

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

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025
Net loss	\$ (15,897)	\$ (30,470)
Shares used in computing basic earnings per share	32,963	32,465
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Stock-based awards	—	—
Shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	<u>32,963</u>	<u>32,465</u>
Loss per share:		
Basic	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.94)
Diluted	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.94)

Diluted shares for the three months ended April 4, 2026 and April 5, 2025 excluded 0.6 million and 0.3 million shares, respectively, as they were anti-dilutive due to the Company’s net loss for the periods. Securities that were anti-dilutive due to the Company’s stock price and were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended April 4, 2026 and April 5, 2025 were not material.

4. 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.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

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.

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 April 4, 2026 Using		Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 217,216	\$ —	\$ 217,216
Time deposit	—	5,490	5,490
Total cash equivalents	\$ 217,216	\$ 5,490	\$ 222,706
Short-term investments:			
Government debt securities	\$ —	\$ 55,767	\$ 55,767
Total short-term investments	\$ —	\$ 55,767	\$ 55,767
Total	\$ 217,216	\$ 61,257	\$ 278,473

Description	Fair Value Measurements at January 3, 2026 Using		Total
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 206,051	\$ —	\$ 206,051
Time deposit	—	5,595	5,595
Total cash equivalents	\$ 206,051	\$ 5,595	\$ 211,646
Short-term investments:			
Government debt securities	\$ —	\$ 79,400	\$ 79,400
Total short-term investments	\$ —	\$ 79,400	\$ 79,400
Total	\$ 206,051	\$ 84,995	\$ 291,046

Valuation methodology

The Company's 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.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The following summarizes the components of available-for-sale investments (in thousands):

As of April 4, 2026	Amortized Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Reported As	
					Cash Equivalent	Marketable Securities
Time Deposits	\$ 5,490	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,490	\$ 5,490	\$ —
Government debt securities	55,687	81	(1)	55,767	—	55,767
Money market funds	217,216	—	—	217,216	217,216	—
Total	\$ 278,393	\$ 81	\$ (1)	\$ 278,473	\$ 222,706	\$ 55,767

As of January 03, 2026	Amortized Cost Basis	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Reported As	
					Cash Equivalent	Marketable Securities
Time deposits	\$ 5,595	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,595	\$ 5,595	\$ —
Government debt securities	79,148	252	—	79,400	—	79,400
Money market funds	206,051	—	—	206,051	206,051	—
Total	\$ 290,794	\$ 252	\$ —	\$ 291,046	\$ 211,646	\$ 79,400

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 income in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet. The following summarizes the contractual underlying maturities of the Company's available-for-sale investments at April 4, 2026 (in thousands):

	Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 50,994	\$ 51,062
Due after one year through five years	4,693	4,705
	\$ 55,687	\$ 55,767

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):

As of April 4, 2026	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Government debt securities	\$ 5,214	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,214	\$ (1)
	\$ 5,214	\$ (1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,214	\$ (1)

The gross unrealized losses as of April 4, 2026 were due primarily to changes in market interest rates. There were no gross unrealized losses as of January 3, 2026. At April 4, 2026 and January 3, 2026, there were no material unrealized gains associated with the Company's available-for-sale investments.

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

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

4. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

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 April 4, 2026, there were no material declines in the market value of available-for-sale investments due to credit-related factors.

Fair values of other financial instruments

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 may use 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 Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value. Cash flows from derivatives are classified according to the nature of the cash receipt or payment in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

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 in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet and subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period during which the hedged transaction was 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 may be recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations based on an assessment of the contracts at the time of termination.

The Company did not enter into any foreign currency forward contracts for its forecasted operating expenses for the quarter ended April 4, 2026. As of April 4, 2026, the Company held no such foreign currency contracts. The fair value of the contracts, contract gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income and amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings were not material for any of the periods presented.

Non-designated Hedges

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

The Company may use foreign currency forward contracts to reduce the earnings impact that exchange rate fluctuations have on non-U.S. dollar balance sheet exposures. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the foreign currency forward contracts in interest income and other, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. The Company does not apply hedge accounting to these foreign currency forward contracts.

As of April 4, 2026, the Company held no such foreign currency forward contracts. The fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts and contract gains and losses recognized in income were not material for any of the periods presented.

All foreign currency forward contracts, both designated and not designated as hedging instruments, are classified within Level 2 as the valuation inputs include foreign exchange rates, forward and spot prices for currencies, and market observable data of similar instruments.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

6. Supplemental Information

The following table shows the details of selected Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet items (in thousands):

Inventories

	April 4, 2026	January 3, 2026
Work in progress	\$ 85,388	\$ 77,464
Finished goods	17,844	18,102
	<u>\$ 103,232</u>	<u>\$ 95,566</u>

7. 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.

As of April 4, 2026, the Company was in compliance with all covenants of the credit facility, including the minimum interest coverage ratio. 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 April 4, 2026, no amounts were outstanding on the credit facility.

8. 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 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

9. 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):

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025
Industrial & Commercial	\$ 127,969	\$ 95,976
Home & Life	85,531	81,738
	<u>\$ 213,500</u>	<u>\$ 177,714</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 the three months ended April 4, 2026, the Company recognized revenue of \$5.1 million from performance obligations that were satisfied in the previous reporting period. During the three months ended April 5, 2025, the impact of revenue related to performance obligations that were satisfied in the previous reporting period was insignificant. The following disaggregates the Company's revenue by sales channel (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025
Distributors	\$ 160,558	\$ 117,189
Direct customers	52,942	60,525
	<u>\$ 213,500</u>	<u>\$ 177,714</u>

10. Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation costs are based on the fair values on the date of grant for stock awards and stock options and on the date of enrollment for the employee stock purchase plans. The fair values of stock awards (such as restricted stock units ("RSUs") and performance stock units ("PSUs")) are estimated based on their intrinsic values. The fair values of stock options and rights under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan are estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

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

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025
Cost of revenues	\$ 442	\$ 613
Research and development	11,416	12,007
Selling, general and administrative	9,197	7,094
	<u>21,055</u>	<u>19,714</u>
Income tax benefit	2,564	2,501
Total	<u>\$ 18,491</u>	<u>\$ 17,213</u>

The Company had approximately \$143.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to equity grants as of April 4, 2026 that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.2 years.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

11. 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, deemed foreign income inclusions, change in the valuation allowance, and other permanent differences. Typically, the Company's interim provision for income taxes is determined using an estimated annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete tax items. When the Company is unable to make a reliable estimate of the annual effective tax rate, it uses the actual effective tax rate for the year-to-date period. For the three months ended April 4, 2026, the Company used an actual effective tax rate in jurisdictions where a small change in forecasted pre-tax income or loss has the potential to distort the estimated annual effective tax rate.

Income tax expense was \$2.2 million and \$1.9 million for the three months ended April 4, 2026 and April 5, 2025, resulting in effective tax rates of (16.1)% and (6.6)%, respectively. The decrease in the effective tax rate for the three months ended April 4, 2026 is primarily due to a decrease in pre-tax book loss, as the impact of permanent items is relatively greater when the pre-tax loss is smaller.

A valuation allowance is required to be established when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. In 2024, the Company identified a need for valuation allowances in the U.S. and Singapore due to the presence of significant negative evidence, including recent operating losses and uncertainty around the timing of recovery in economic conditions within both the semiconductor industry and the broader economy. Because of the valuation allowance, we are unable to recognize the full tax benefit of the pre-tax losses incurred in those jurisdictions in the current year. We intend to maintain the valuation allowance until our ability to forecast sufficient future sources of taxable income is reestablished.

Uncertain Tax Positions

As of April 4, 2026, the Company had gross unrecognized tax benefits, inclusive of interest, of \$4.7 million, of which \$1.8 million would affect the effective tax rate if recognized.

Tax years 2021 through 2026 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The Company's 2022 tax year is currently under examination in the U.S., and the Company's 2023 tax year is currently under examination in India. Although the outcome of tax audits is always uncertain, the Company believes that the results of these examinations will not materially impact its financial position or results of operations. The Company is not currently under audit in any other major taxing jurisdiction.

12. 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 the Chief Executive Officer. 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 Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations as Net loss. The measure of segment assets is reported on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as Total assets.

Silicon Laboratories Inc.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
(Unaudited)

12. Segment Information (Continued)

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):

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025
United States	\$ 17,956	\$ 16,684
China	67,320	58,769
Taiwan	42,650	29,832
Rest of world	85,574	72,429
Total	\$ 213,500	\$ 177,714

The significant expense categories regularly provided to the CODM, in addition to the expense categories included within net loss presented on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations, are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025
Research and development:		
Employee base compensation	\$ 32,316	\$ 32,972
Other research and development expenses ⁽¹⁾	56,278	55,247
Total research and development	\$ 88,594	\$ 88,219
Selling, general and administrative:		
Employee base compensation	\$ 13,775	\$ 14,107
Other selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾	41,711	27,531
Total selling, general and administrative	\$ 55,486	\$ 41,638

⁽¹⁾ Other research and development and selling, general and administrative expenses include other personnel-related expenses, outside services, software expense, depreciation, amortization, and other expenses.

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

	April 4, 2026	January 3, 2026
United States	\$ 105,863	\$ 106,706
Rest of world	25,958	21,937
Total	\$ 131,821	\$ 128,643

Item 2. 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 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see the “Cautionary Statement” above and “Risk Factors” below 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 2026 will have 52 weeks. Fiscal 2025 had 53 weeks with the extra week occurring in the first quarter of the year. Our first quarter of fiscal 2026 ended April 4, 2026 and our first quarter of fiscal 2025 ended April 5, 2025.

Proposed Merger

As announced on February 4, 2026, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”) with Texas Instruments Incorporated (“Parent”) and Caldwell Merger Corp., a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Parent (“Merger Subsidiary”), pursuant to which Merger Subsidiary will merge with and into Silicon Laboratories Inc. (the “Merger”), and we will survive the Merger as a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Parent. At the effective time of the Merger, each share of our common stock outstanding as of immediately prior to the effective time (other than dissenting shares or any shares of our common stock held by us as treasury stock or owned by Parent or any of our or Parent’s subsidiaries) will be cancelled and converted into the right to receive \$231.00 in cash, without interest. The transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement were unanimously approved by our board of directors, and on April 30, 2026 we obtained the approval of our stockholders required to adopt the Merger Agreement. The Merger is expected to close in the first half of 2027, subject to customary closing conditions, including approval by our stockholders and the receipt of required regulatory approvals.

In connection with the proposed Merger, for the three months ended April 4, 2026 we have incurred \$11.2 million of costs, and expect to continue to incur financial advisory, legal, accounting, and other professional fees prior to the completion of the Merger, which could be significant.

Impact of Macroeconomic Conditions

The global economic environment has experienced inflationary pressure, high interest rates, and geopolitical tensions. There continues to be uncertainty regarding international trade relations and trade policy, including those related to tariffs. The situation concerning the imposition of additional tariffs and trade restrictions by the U.S. and other jurisdictions continues to evolve, and we cannot be certain of the outcome, which could adversely impact demand for our products, costs, customers, suppliers, and general economic conditions. Continued geopolitical instability, including the ongoing war in Ukraine and the war in Iran and other conflicts in the Middle East, volatility in energy markets and recent increases in oil prices driven by geopolitical conflicts, the risk of inflation, slower GDP growth, or recession, and the weakening U.S. dollar, have added to the uncertainty. The extent of the impact of the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment on our operational and financial performance will depend on future developments, which are uncertain, but could materially affect our business, results of operations, access to sources of liquidity, and financial condition. The extent of the 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” below, all of which are uncertain and cannot be predicted. See the section entitled “Risk Factors” in Part II, Item 1A of the Form 10-Q for further discussion.

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 circuit (“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 increased \$35.8 million in the recent quarter compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025 due to increased revenues from our Industrial & Commercial products and our Home & Life products. Gross profit increased \$29.2 million during the same period primarily as a result of the increase in revenues. Gross margin increased to 59.5% in the recent quarter compared to 55.0% in the first quarter of fiscal 2025 as our indirect and overhead expenses decreased as a percentage of revenues. Operating expenses increased by \$14.2 million in the recent quarter compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2025 primarily due to costs related to the Merger. Operating loss in the recent quarter was \$17.1 million compared to operating loss of \$32.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2025. Refer to “Results of Operations” below for further discussion.

We ended the first quarter of fiscal 2026 with \$438.9 million in cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$4.9 million during the current year three-month period. Accounts receivable were \$77.1 million at April 4, 2026, representing 33 days sales outstanding (“DSO”). Inventory was \$103.2 million at April 4, 2026, representing 107 days of inventory (“DOI”).

During the three months ended April 4, 2026, 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 such end customer as our customer. Two of our distributors who sell to our customers, Arrow Electronics and Edom Technology, each represented more than 10% of our revenues during the three months ended April 4, 2026.

The percentage of our revenues derived from outside of the United States was 92% during the three months ended April 4, 2026. 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 Condensed 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 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, our credit facility, 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, deemed foreign income inclusions, and other permanent differences. See Note 11, *Income Taxes*, to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

	Three Months Ended	
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025
Revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of revenues	40.5	45.0
Gross profit	59.5	55.0
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	41.5	49.6
Selling, general and administrative	26.0	23.4
Operating expenses	67.5	73.1
Operating loss	(8.0)	(18.1)
Other income (expense):		
Interest income and other, net	1.7	2.1
Interest expense	(0.1)	(0.2)
Loss before income taxes	(6.4)	(16.1)
Provision for income taxes	1.0	1.1
Net loss	(7.4)%	(17.1)%

Revenues

(in millions)	Three Months Ended			
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025	Change	% Change
Industrial & Commercial	\$ 128.0	\$ 96.0	\$ 32.0	33.3 %
Home & Life	85.5	81.7	3.8	4.6 %
	\$ 213.5	\$ 177.7	\$ 35.8	20.1 %

The increase in revenues in the recent three-month period was due to increased revenues of \$32.0 million from our Industrial & Commercial products and increased revenues of \$3.8 million from our Home & Life products. Revenues increased in the recent three-month periods as a result of increases in unit volumes of our products relative to the prior year. The average selling prices of our products may fluctuate significantly from period to period due to changes in product 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)	Three Months Ended			
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025	Change	
Gross profit	\$ 127.0	\$ 97.8	\$ 29.2	
Gross margin	59.5 %	55.0 %		4.5 %

Gross profit increased during the recent three-month period primarily as a result of increases in revenues in the periods. Gross margin increased as our indirect and overhead expenses decreased as a percentage of revenues in the recent three-month period as a result of the increase in revenues.

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)	Three Months Ended			
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025	Change	% Change
Research and development	\$ 88.6	\$ 88.2	\$ 0.4	0.5 %
Percent of revenue	41.5 %	49.6 %		

Research and development expense in the recent three-month period increased, with increases of \$1.7 million for new product introduction costs, \$1.0 million from lower government incentives, and \$0.6 million for IT-related costs, partially offset by a decrease of \$3.1 million for amortization of intangible assets.

Selling, General and Administrative

(in millions)	Three Months Ended			
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025	Change	% Change
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 55.5	\$ 41.6	\$ 13.9	33.4 %
Percent of revenue	26.0 %	23.4 %		

The increase in selling, general and administrative expense in the recent three-month period was primarily due to \$11.2 million from costs incurred due to the Merger, and a \$2.9 million increase in personnel-related costs.

Interest Income and Other, Net

Interest income and other, net for the three months ended April 4, 2026 was \$3.6 million, compared to \$3.8 million for the three months ended April 5, 2025.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the three months ended April 4, 2026 was \$0.2 million, compared to \$0.3 million for the three months ended April 5, 2025.

Provision for Income Taxes

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		
	April 4, 2026	April 5, 2025	Change
Provision for income taxes	\$ 2.2	\$ 1.9	\$ 0.3
Effective tax rate	(16.1)%	(6.6)%	

The decrease in the effective tax rate for the three months ended April 4, 2026 is primarily due to a decrease in pre-tax book loss, as the impact of permanent items is relatively greater when the pre-tax loss is smaller.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity as of April 4, 2026 consisted of \$438.9 million in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, of which \$250.3 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; time deposits; and money market funds.

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$4.9 million during the three months ended April 4, 2026, compared to net cash provided of \$48.1 million during the three months ended April 5, 2025. Operating cash flows during the three months ended April 4, 2026 reflect our net loss of \$15.9 million, adjustments of \$30.6 million for depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation, and deferred income taxes, and a net cash outflow of \$9.7 million due to changes in our operating assets and liabilities.

Accounts receivable increased to \$77.1 million at April 4, 2026 from \$64.5 million at January 3, 2026. The increase in accounts receivable resulted primarily from normal variations in the timing of collections and billings. Our DSO was 33 days at April 4, 2026 and 28 days at January 3, 2026.

Inventory increased to \$103.2 million at April 4, 2026 from \$95.6 million at January 3, 2026. 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 107 days at April 4, 2026 and 113 days at January 3, 2026.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$14.9 million during the three months ended April 4, 2026, compared to net cash used of \$3.9 million during the three months ended April 5, 2025. The increase in cash inflows was principally due to an increase in cash provided by net purchases, sales, and maturities of marketable securities of \$22.5 million and the receipt of \$1.3 million of proceeds from capital-related government incentives in the current period. Purchases of property and equipment increased \$5.0 million during the three months ended April 4, 2026 compared to the three months ended April 5, 2025.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$1.0 million during the three months ended April 4, 2026, compared to \$1.0 million during the three months ended April 5, 2025.

Debt

As of April 4, 2026, 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. The credit facility contains various conditions, covenants, and representations with which we must be in compliance in order to borrow funds, including financial covenants that we 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. As of April 4, 2026, we were in compliance with all of the covenants and no amounts were outstanding on 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.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our critical accounting estimates are described in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section of our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 3, 2026. There have been no material subsequent changes to our critical accounting estimates.

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 April 4, 2026 would decrease our future annual interest income by approximately \$3.4 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 had no borrowings as of April 4, 2026. 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 Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. We may use foreign currency forward contracts to manage exposure to foreign exchange risk. Gains and losses on foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments are recognized in earnings in the same period during which the hedged transaction is recognized.

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, as amended, 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 Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Information related to quantitative and qualitative disclosures regarding market risk is set forth in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations under Item 2 above. Such information is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 4. 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 April 4, 2026 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 April 4, 2026 that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Part II. Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Information regarding legal proceedings is provided in Note 8, *Commitments and Contingencies*, to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Such information is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risk Factors Summary

Risks Related to the Proposed Merger

- We may not complete the proposed Merger within the time frame we anticipate, or at all, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and stock price
- Uncertainties associated with the Merger could adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition
- The Merger Agreement contains provisions that limit our ability to pursue alternatives to the Merger and that could deter or discourage a competing acquirer from making a favorable alternative transaction proposal
- While the Merger Agreement is in effect, we are subject to restrictions on our business activities
- Lawsuits arising in connection with the Merger could be costly, delay or prevent completion of the Merger, divert management’s attention and otherwise adversely affect our business

Global Business Risks

- 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
- We may be subject to information technology failures that could damage our reputation, business operations and financial condition
- Our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by global or industry-specific shortages of memory components or other key components necessary for our customers' products
- Competition within the numerous markets we target may reduce sales of our products and reduce our market share
- 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 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
- 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
- Our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by tariffs, trade restrictions, and other barriers to international trade
- We rely on third parties to manufacture, assemble and test our products, which subjects us to risks of disruptions in our supply chain
- We are a global company, which subjects us to additional business risks including logistical and financial complexity, supply disruption, political instability and currency fluctuations
- 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
- We are subject to the cyclical nature of the semiconductor industry, which has been subject to significant fluctuations
- 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
- Our inability to manage growth could materially and adversely affect our business
- 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
- Any acquisitions we make could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition
- The average selling prices of our products could decrease rapidly which may negatively impact our revenues and gross profit
- Failure to manage our distribution channel relationships could impede our future growth
- We do not have long-term commitments from our customers
- 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
- 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 customers require our products to undergo a lengthy and expensive qualification process without any assurance of product sales
- We are subject to risks relating to product concentration
- Any dispositions could harm our financial condition
- 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
- We depend on our customers to support our products, and some of our customers offer competing products
- Changes in the privacy and data security/protection laws could have an adverse effect on our operations
- Our products must conform to industry standards and technology in order to be accepted by end users in our markets
- Any material weaknesses or other deficiencies or otherwise failing to maintain an effective system of internal controls, including disclosure controls and procedures, could result in material misstatements of our financial statements or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations

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

Liquidity and Credit Risks

- Disruptions in the financial services industry could adversely affect our operations and financial condition
- We are subject to credit risks related to our accounts receivable
- Any borrowings under our credit agreement or other indebtedness could adversely affect our operations and financial condition
- 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

Stock and Governance Risks

- Our stock price may be volatile
- 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

Risk Factors

Risks Related to the Proposed Merger

We may not complete the proposed Merger within the time frame we anticipate, or at all, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and stock price

On February 4, 2026, we entered into the Merger Agreement with Parent and Merger Subsidiary, pursuant to which Merger Subsidiary will be merged with and into us, with us continuing as the surviving company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent. If the Merger is completed, we will become a privately held company, meaning that our common stock will be delisted from the NASDAQ National Market and deregistered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Completion of the Merger is subject to a number of closing conditions, including obtaining approval of our stockholders at a special meeting of stockholders, which we obtained on April 30, 2026, and the receipt of required regulatory approvals. The failure to satisfy the remaining closing conditions could jeopardize or delay the consummation of the Merger.

Each party's obligation to consummate the Merger is also subject to the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the other party (subject to certain materiality qualifications) and the performance in all material respects of the other party's covenants under the Merger Agreement, including, with respect to us, covenants regarding operation of our business prior to closing. In addition, the Merger Agreement may be terminated under certain specified circumstances. Certain conditions to the completion of the pending Merger are not within our control, and we cannot predict when or if these conditions will be satisfied (or waived, as applicable). As a result, we cannot assure you that the Merger will be completed.

If the Merger is not completed within the expected time frame, or at all, we may be subject to a number of material risks. To the extent that the current market price of our common stock reflects an assumption that the Merger will be completed, the price of our common stock could decrease if the Merger is not completed and stockholders may not recover their investment or receive a price for their shares of our common stock similar to what has been offered under the Merger Agreement. Further, investor confidence in us could decline, and stockholder litigation could be brought against us. Additionally, we may be required to pay a termination fee under certain circumstances that give rise to a termination of the Merger Agreement.

In addition, we have incurred, and will continue to incur, significant costs, expenses and fees for professional services and other transaction costs in connection with the Merger, including for activities that we would have not undertaken other than to complete the Merger. As a result, to the extent the Merger is not completed, we will receive little or no benefit from incurring these costs.

Even if successfully completed, there are certain risks to our stockholders from the Merger, including: the amount of cash per outstanding share of our common stock to be paid under the Merger Agreement is fixed and will not be adjusted for changes in our business, assets, liabilities, prospects, outlook, financial condition or operating results or in the event of any change in the market price of, analyst estimates of, or projections relating to, our common stock; receipt of the all-cash per share Merger consideration under the Merger Agreement is taxable to stockholders that are treated as U.S. holders for U.S. federal income tax purposes; and if the Merger is completed, our stockholders will forego the opportunity to realize the potential long-term value of the successful execution of our current business strategy as an independent company.

Uncertainties associated with the Merger could adversely affect our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition

The announcement and pendency of the Merger, as well as any delays in the expected timeframe, could cause disruption in our business and create uncertainties, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition, regardless of whether the Merger is completed. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- the possibility that our relationship with suppliers, customers and employees could be adversely affected, including if our suppliers, customers or others attempt to negotiate changes in existing business relationships, consider entering into business relationships with parties other than us, delay or defer decisions concerning their business with us, or terminate their existing business relationships with us during the pendency of the Merger;
- uncertainties caused by any negative sentiment in the marketplace with respect to the Merger, which could adversely impact investor confidence in us;
- a diversion of a significant amount of management time and resources toward the completion of the Merger;
- a distraction of our current employees as a result of the Merger, which could result in a decline in their productivity or cause distractions in the workplace;
- being subject to certain restrictions on the conduct of our business;
- possibly foregoing certain business opportunities that we might otherwise pursue absent the pending Merger;
- difficulties in attracting and retaining key employees due to uncertainties related to the Merger;
- impact of costs related to completion of the Merger; and
- other developments beyond our control, including, but not limited to, changes in domestic or global economic conditions that may affect the timing or success of the Merger.

The adverse effects of the pendency of the Merger could be exacerbated by any delays in completion of the Merger or termination of the Merger Agreement. As a result, there can be no assurance that our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition will not be adversely affected, as compared to prior to the announcement of the Merger Agreement.

The Merger Agreement contains provisions that limit our ability to pursue alternatives to the Merger and that could deter or discourage a competing acquirer from making a favorable alternative transaction proposal

Under the Merger Agreement, we are subject to “no-shop” restrictions and are not permitted, subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Merger Agreement, to initiate, solicit or knowingly encourage or facilitate any inquiries or the making of any proposal or offer by or with a third party with respect to an acquisition proposal and to furnish nonpublic information to, or engage in discussions or negotiations with, a third party interested in pursuing an alternative transaction. Further, our board of directors is required to recommend that our stockholders vote in favor of the Merger, subject to exceptions for superior proposals and other situations where failure to effect a recommendation change would be inconsistent with the board of directors’ fiduciary duties. Upon the termination of the Merger Agreement under specified circumstances, including, among others, the termination by the Parent in the event of a Change of Recommendation (as defined in the Merger Agreement) by our board of directors, we would be required to pay Parent a termination fee of \$259 million. Such provisions of the Merger Agreement could discourage or deter a third party that may be willing to pay more than Parent for our outstanding common stock from considering or proposing such an acquisition us.

While the Merger Agreement is in effect, we are subject to restrictions on our business activities

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, we are subject to restrictions on our business activities, including, among other things, restrictions on our ability to pay dividends; acquire other businesses and assets; dispose of our assets; enter into or materially modify certain contracts; repurchase, adjust the terms of or issue securities; make certain capital expenditures; settle certain legal actions; take certain actions relating to intellectual property; take certain action related to

employee benefit plans; amend our organizational documents; and incur certain indebtedness. Because of these restrictions, we may be prevented from taking certain actions with respect to the conduct of our business that we might otherwise have taken if not for the Merger Agreement, including responding effectively and/or timely to competitive pressures and industry developments, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Lawsuits arising in connection with the Merger could be costly, delay or prevent completion of the Merger, divert management’s attention and otherwise adversely affect our business

Lawsuits relating to the Merger filed against us and/or our directors and officers, including by our stockholders, may be time-consuming and expensive and may distract our management from running the day-to-day operations of our business. Although litigation is common in connection with acquisitions of public companies, regardless of any merits related to the underlying acquisition, the outcome of any litigation cannot be assured and could delay or prevent completion of the Merger. If the Merger is not consummated for any reason, litigation could be filed in connection with the failure to consummate the Merger.

The amount of fees and costs of defense, including costs associated with the indemnification of directors and officers, and other liabilities that may be incurred in connection with lawsuits could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. Any litigation related to the Merger may also result in negative publicity or an unfavorable impression of us, which could adversely affect the price of our common stock, impair our ability to recruit or retain employees, damage our relationships with our business partners, or otherwise harm our operations and financial performance.

Global Business Risks

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 artificial intelligence (“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 recent years in connection with geopolitical events, and 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. Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022, the resulting sanctions imposed by the United States and its allies on Russia, and the current war in Iran have increased 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 preceding risk factor. Our security measures may not prevent or detect 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.

Our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by global or industry-specific shortages of memory components or other key components necessary for our customers' products

Our customers' products often incorporate third-party memory components, such as DRAM or NAND, that are sourced from a limited number of suppliers. The memory market has in the past experienced supply imbalances, capacity constraints, and pricing volatility, and the industry is currently experiencing a global shortage of certain memory components as a result of AI-driven demand. These conditions are likely to impact our customers and may limit their ability to manufacture their end products or may cause them to adjust production schedules, delay product launches, or revise demand forecasts, which in turn could lead them to reduce, delay, or cancel orders for our products, even when demand for their end products remains strong. The current shortage and resulting price increase for memory components also may lead our customers to increase prices of their end products, which could lead to decreased demand those products, negatively impacting orders for our products in the longer term. In addition, uncertainty regarding the availability or pricing of memory components or other key components may impair our ability to accurately forecast demand, manage inventory levels, or plan production. Any of these factors could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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 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 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.

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. The IoT market depends on the ongoing evolution and adoption of industry standards; fragmentation across the ecosystems/implementations could slow adoption.

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 the three months ended April 4, 2026 was \$88.6 million, or 41.5% 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 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. See the risk factor entitled “*Our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by tariffs, trade restrictions, and other barriers to international trade.*” 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 the current administration’s creation of the US Investment Accelerator and its negotiations of grants under the CHIPS Act may make the availability of any such incentives 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.

Our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected by tariffs, trade restrictions, and other barriers to international trade

Restrictions on international trade, such as tariffs and other controls on imports or exports of goods and technology can adversely affect our business and supply chain. These trade restrictions may impact the cost and availability of raw materials, components, and finished goods, which could lead to supply chain disruptions, increased costs, and lower margins. There is currently significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.S. and various other countries with respect to trade policies and tariffs. Export restrictions imposed by the U.S. government, including the addition of licensing requirements by the United States Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security (“BIS”) through the addition of companies to the BIS Entity List, could require us to suspend our business with certain entities if we conclude or are notified by the U.S. government that such business presents a risk of noncompliance with U.S. regulations. The global trade situation has been highly dynamic, and we cannot predict what actions may be taken with respect to tariffs or trade relations, what products may be subject to such actions, or what actions may be taken by other countries in response. In addition to the possibility of new or modified tariffs, sector-based trade measures may be implemented. The rapid and fluctuating changes in global trade policies have contributed to greater market volatility and general economic uncertainties, including the risk of inflation and recession, and could adversely affect customer demand, delay purchasing decisions, or limit our ability to operate efficiently in key markets. If we are unable to mitigate any negative impacts of tariffs, trade restrictions, or related market volatility through pricing adjustments, operational efficiencies, or alternative sourcing strategies, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

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 tensions 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 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.

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 the three months ended April 4, 2026, the percentage of our revenues derived from outside of the United States was 92% (and the revenue associated with end customers in China was 19%, 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;
- 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 wars in Ukraine and Iran), 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, such as has occurred since the beginning of 2025, may reduce our buying power with respect to international suppliers. However, we may be required to buy or sell in other currencies as a result of changes in industry standards. Operating or transacting in currencies other than the U.S. dollar may result in enhanced volatility in our operating results.

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, a public health crisis, 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 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. Future downturns may adversely effect our business and operating results.

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;
- Volatility in foreign currency exchange rates and any requirements for buying and/or selling in currencies other than the U.S. dollar;
- 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.

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.

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. Competition for qualified personnel with significant experience in the design, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of analog and mixed-signal products has been, and continues to be, 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. In addition, changes to immigration laws and visa policies in the United States and other jurisdictions may restrict our ability to recruit or retain foreign nationals in key technical roles. For example, the September 2025 Presidential Proclamation on Restriction on Entry of Certain Nonimmigrant Workers imposes a \$100,000 filing fee on all new H-1B visa petitions submitted after September 21, 2025, which increases the cost of hiring foreign national employees, and the Department of Homeland Security has implemented a weighted lottery system based on wage levels for H-1B visas, which could disadvantage our ability to hire early-career or entry-level foreign national personnel. These regulatory constraints, including increased scrutiny or delays in visa processing, could limit our access to highly specialized talent and adversely affect our hiring flexibility and long-term innovation capacity.

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

Any acquisition we pursue as part of our growth and product-diversification strategy could disrupt our business and negatively affect our financial condition. Integrating acquired operations, technologies, or products may prove difficult and could divert management's attention, require greater financial resources than planned, and strain relationships with suppliers and customers. Entering unfamiliar markets, transferring intellectual property licenses, absorbing additional overhead, addressing tax complexities, resolving acquisition-related disputes, retaining key employees, and managing potential impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets all pose additional risks. Future acquisitions may also result in debt, contingent liabilities, or the issuance of equity that could dilute 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 the three months ended April 4, 2026, 75% of our revenue was derived from distributors (and 51% 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. 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 result.

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. Evolving rules, regulations and industry standards governing AI may require us to incur greater compliance costs and restrict the use of AI in our products or technologies. 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 risks related to intellectual property infringement or misappropriation, data privacy and 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. Because substantially all of our products incorporate technology covered by one or more of our issued U.S. patents, a finding that these patents are invalid or unenforceable could allow competitors to introduce products that reduce both the volume and price per unit of our products. As a result, our business, operating results, financial condition and cash flows could be adversely affected by a decline in demand for any of our more significant products, a failure of our products to achieve continued market acceptance, competitive products, new or revised technological standards that we are unable to address, delays in releasing new or enhanced products, or the failure of our new products to achieve market acceptance.

Any dispositions could harm our financial condition

Any past or future disposition of a business or product line could expose us to risks that may materially and adversely affect our business and operating results. These risks include diverting management's attention from core operations, facing difficulties in separating the divested business, and potentially harming relationships with customers tied to the discontinued product line. Dispositions may also reduce our purchasing leverage with suppliers, create challenges with employee relations, and face delays or failures in completion. Additional risks arise from transferring or licensing intellectual property, not realizing anticipated benefits, encountering third-party claims, managing security and other liabilities associated with transition services, addressing tax complexities, and resolving disputes related to 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 regarding privacy, data protection and data security, such as the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR"). 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 continuously evolving and 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.

Any material weaknesses or other deficiencies or otherwise failing to maintain an effective system of internal controls, including disclosure controls and procedures, could result in material misstatements of our financial statements or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations

We previously identified a material weakness that existed as of the end of our fiscal 2023 and 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 had been remediated. 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.

Additionally, 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. Furthermore, any failure of third-party technology to perform properly would adversely affect sales of our products incorporating such technology.

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.

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 the fiscal first quarter of 2025 and in February 2025 we received an extension of the waiver through the third quarter of 2025. We did not have any outstanding indebtedness under the credit facility while the waiver was in effect. We have not renewed or extended the waiver as of October 4, 2025. However, 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 by-laws 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 by-laws provide for a classified board of directors, blank-check preferred stock, and no ability for stockholders to act by written consent or call a special meeting. Further, our bylaws include advance notice provisions for stockholder nominations of directors or proposals of new business to be considered at a stockholders meeting. Finally, our certificate of incorporation requires a supermajority vote to amend or repeal certain provisions of the certificate. 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 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

There were no repurchases of our common stock during the three months ended April 4, 2026.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable

Item 5. Other Information

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangements

There were no 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), nor were there any non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements, entered into or terminated by our directors and officers (as defined under Rule 16b-1(f) of the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended April 4, 2026. There were no non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangements entered into or terminated during the quarter ended April 4, 2026

Item 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of this report:

Exhibit Number	
3.1*	Fifth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 10-Q filed on August 5, 2025).
3.2*	Sixth Amended and Restated Bylaws of Silicon Laboratories Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 8-K filed on April 21, 2023).
4.1*	Specimen certificate for shares of common stock (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the IPO Registration Statement).
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.
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.

** Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

SILICON LABORATORIES INC.

May 5, 2026

/s/ R. Matthew Johnson

Date

R. Matthew Johnson
*President and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)*

May 5, 2026

/s/ Dean Butler

Date

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

May 5, 2026

/s/ Mark D. Mauldin

Date

Mark D. Mauldin
*Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)*

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-Q 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: May 5, 2026

/s/ R. Matthew Johnson

R. Matthew Johnson
*President and
Chief 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-Q 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: May 5, 2026

/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 adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, each of the undersigned officers of Silicon Laboratories Inc. (the "Company") hereby certifies that:

- (i) the accompanying Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the fiscal quarter ended April 4, 2026 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, as amended; and
- (ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: May 5, 2026

/s/ R. Matthew Johnson

R. Matthew Johnson
*President and
Chief Executive Officer*

/s/ Dean Butler

Dean Butler
*Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer*