

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024

Or

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

For the Transition Period from to

Commission File Number: 0-29174

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Canton of Vaud, Switzerland
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

None
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

Logitech International S.A.
EPFL - Quartier de l'Innovation
Daniel Borel Innovation Center
1015 Lausanne, Switzerland
c/o Logitech Inc.
3930 North First Street
San Jose, California 95134

(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(510) 795-8500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbols(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Registered Shares	LOGN	SIX Swiss Exchange
Registered Shares	LOGI	Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Emerging Growth Company

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. Yes No

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing sale price of the shares on September 30, 2023, the last business day of the registrant's second fiscal quarter on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, was \$10,814,715,350. For purposes of this disclosure, voting shares held by persons known to the Registrant to beneficially own more than 5% of the Registrant's shares and shares held by officers and directors of the Registrant have been excluded because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. In the case of 5% or greater shareholders, we have not deemed such shareholders to be affiliates unless there are facts and circumstances which would indicate that such shareholders exercise any control over the Registrant, or unless they hold 10% or more of the Registrant's share capital outstanding. This determination is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of May 2, 2024, there were 153,443,934 shares of the Registrant's share capital outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated herein by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the extent stated herein.

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In this document, unless otherwise indicated, references to the "Company," "Logitech," "we," "our," and "us" are to Logitech International S.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries. Unless otherwise specified, all references to U.S. Dollar, Dollar or \$ are to the United States Dollar, the legal currency of the United States of America. All references to CHF are to the Swiss Franc, the legal currency of Switzerland.

Logitech, the Logitech logo, and the Logitech products referred to herein are either the trademarks or the registered trademarks of Logitech. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

The Company's fiscal year ends on March 31. Interim quarters are generally thirteen-week periods, each ending on a Friday. For purposes of presentation, the Company has indicated its quarterly periods end on the last day of the calendar quarter.

The term "Sales" means net sales, except as otherwise specified.

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All references to our websites are intended to be inactive textual references only, and the content of such websites do not constitute a part of and are not intended to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements are based on beliefs of our management as of the filing date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements related to:

- Our strategy for growth, future revenues, earnings, cash flow, uses of cash and other measures of financial performance, and market position;
- Our business strategy and investment priorities in relation to competitive offerings and evolving consumer demand trends affecting our products and markets, current and future worldwide geopolitical, economic and capital market conditions, including fluctuations in currency exchange rates, inflation, economic downturns, and disruptions in global logistics;
- Our expectations regarding our restructuring efforts, including the timing thereof;
- Long-term, secular trends that impact our product categories;
- The evolution and adoption of artificial intelligence ("AI"), its impact on our industry and related risks and opportunities for our business;
- The scope, nature or impact of acquisition, strategic alliance, and divestiture activities
- Our expectations regarding the success of our strategic acquisitions, including integration of acquired operations, products, technology, internal controls, personnel and management teams;
- Our expectations regarding our effective tax rate, future tax benefits, tax settlements, the adequacy of our provisions for uncertain tax positions;
- Our expectations regarding our potential indemnification obligations, and the outcome of pending or future legal proceedings and tax audits;
- Our business development, product development and innovation, and their impact on future operating results and anticipated operating costs for fiscal year 2025 and beyond;
- Opportunities for growth and our ability to execute on and take advantage of them, including our marketing initiatives and strategy and our expectations regarding the success thereof;
- Potential tariffs, their effects and our ability to mitigate their effects;
- Our expectations regarding our share repurchase and dividend programs;
- The sufficiency of our cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations, and available borrowings under our bank lines of credit to fund capital expenditures and working capital needs; and
- The effects of environmental and other laws and regulations in the United States and other countries in which we operate.

Forward-looking statements also include, among others, those statements including the words "anticipate," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "intend," "may," "plan," "project," "predict," "should," "will" and similar language. These statements reflect our views and assumptions as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. All forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual performance to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements depending on a variety of factors. Important information as to these factors can be found in this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the headings of "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Overview of our Company," "Critical Accounting Estimates" and "Liquidity and Capital Resources," among others. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed under Item 1A "Risk Factors," as well as elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our other filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or "SEC." You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to the forward-looking statements or reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Company Overview

Founded in 1981, and headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland, Logitech International is a Swiss public company listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange (LOGN) and on the Nasdaq Global Select Market (LOGI). Logitech's website address is www.logitech.com.

Logitech designs software-enabled hardware solutions that help businesses thrive and bring people together when working, creating, gaming and streaming. As a point of connection between people and the digital world, our mission is to extend human potential in work and play, in a way that is good for people and the planet. We sell these products through a number of brands, including Logitech, Logitech G and others.

Our diverse portfolio includes: Gaming, Keyboards & Combos, Pointing Devices, Video Collaboration, Webcams, Tablet Accessories, and Headsets. These products are all classified under a single operating segment: Peripherals (see Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements). They also are compatible with many cloud or cloud-based services: video conferencing platforms (e.g. Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Google Meet); esports or video games (e.g. League of Legends, Call of Duty, Valorant); music streaming platforms (e.g. Spotify, Apple Music); content streaming platforms (e.g. Twitch, YouTube); and creativity and productivity platforms (e.g. Google Workplace, Adobe Creative Cloud).

We sell our products to a broad network of international customers, in the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, and Africa ("EMEA") and Asia Pacific. This includes direct sales to retailers, e-tailers, and end consumers through our e-commerce platform, and indirect sales to end customers through distributors.

From time to time, we may seek to partner with or acquire, when appropriate, companies that have products, personnel, and technologies that complement our strategic direction. We continually review our product offerings and our strategic direction in light of our profitability targets, competitive conditions, changing consumer trends and the evolving nature of the interface between the consumer and the digital world.

Business Strategy

Logitech's strategy includes the following core priorities:

- **Work and Play:** We plan to expand innovation and growth within Work and Play by selling our current product categories into broader sectors of Work including Retail, Education, and Health Care, and expand into other areas of Play beyond Gaming;
- **Design-led, software-enabled hardware:** We plan to focus on design-led hardware, combined with software and services, that incorporates sustainability;
- **Business-to-Consumer ("B2C") and Business-to-Business ("B2B"):** We plan to maintain focus on performance of our B2C business while accelerating our investment in B2B capabilities, including across product design, services, marketing and sales;
- **Geographic opportunities:** We plan to leverage geographic opportunities and expand our presence; and
- **Iconic brand:** We plan to continue building an iconic Logitech brand.

Environmental Sustainability

Logitech considers the environmental and social impacts of our products, operations, and value chain from the sourcing of raw materials through to the end-of-life of our products. We design for sustainability by striving to use innovative materials, technologies and processes that reduce carbon emissions and elevate circular solutions. We have started to transition our manufacturing and supply chain to renewable energy and we aim to eliminate waste and extend the life of products. Logitech also actively supports the use of recycled materials and component recovery for reuse, as well as product repair and recycling, in order to address the need for conservation of natural resources.

Products

Logitech designs, manufactures and sells products that help businesses thrive and bring people together when working, creating, gaming and streaming, for use by consumers and enterprise customers.

Gaming

Logitech G provides products for gamers and streamers, including mice, racing wheels, headsets, keyboards, microphones and streaming services. Incorporating innovative design and advanced technologies, some of the key products and solutions in this category include:

- The Logitech G PRO X Superlight 2 Wireless Gaming Mouse that was designed in collaboration with the world's top esports professionals, featuring our LIGHTSPEED™ professional grade wireless technology, and weighing in at less than 63 grams.
- The Logitech Pro Racing Wheel that features our exclusive TRUEFORCE feedback system that connects directly to in-game physics, and our new Direct Drive motor.
- The Logitech Pro X 2 Lightspeed Wireless Headset that features pro-grade sound, LIGHTSPEED wireless, and an emphasis on comfort.
- The recently launched ASTRO 50X Wireless Headset, which is compatible with PC, Xbox Series X|S, PlayStation5, Nintendo Switch, and mobile, and portable gaming devices and features our unique PLAYSYNC technology that enables gamers to seamlessly switch between multiple consoles.
- Streamlabs services, which provide streaming and monetization tools for content creators to manage their audience and broadcast.

Keyboards & Combos

Logitech offers a variety of corded and cordless keyboards and combos (keyboard-and-mouse combinations). Some of our key products in this category include:

- The Logitech Wireless Combo MK270, a reliable entry level full-size keyboard and mouse combination with a tiny plug and play USB receiver. The Logitech Wireless Combo MK295 Silent is an upgraded version with silent typing and clicking due to our SilentTouch technology.
- The Logitech MX Keys Wireless keyboard, a premium backlit keyboard with customizable keys to directly access menus and shortcuts within leading creativity and productivity apps. We recently added the MX Keys mini wireless keyboard ideal for smaller spaces and creators and Logitech MX mechanical wireless keyboard.
- The recently launched Logitech Pebble Keys 2 wireless minimalist keyboard with Easy-Switch functionality that allows users to connect up to three devices (computers, tablets, or mobile phones), even with different operating systems, and switch between them.

Pointing Devices

Logitech offers a variety of pointing devices. Some of our key products in this category include:

- The Logitech MX Master 3 and MX Anywhere 3 wireless mice, our flagship wireless mouse products. Enabled with Logitech Flow cross-computer control software and Logi Bolt cross-operating system connectivity, these products represent the new paradigm for precise, fast, comfortable cross-computer digital navigation and digital creativity.
- The Logitech Signature M650 Wireless Mouse, which introduced Smartwheel for precise and fast scrolling, and clicks silently due to our SilentTouch technology, has an 18-month battery life, dual connectivity with Bluetooth and Logi Bolt, compatible with nearly all operating systems, side-buttons and comfortable design, and is available in Large, Medium and left-handed versions.
- The Logitech Wireless Mouse M185, a reliable wireless mouse with comfortable shape and compact design.
- The Logitech Wireless Mouse M220 Silent is an upgraded version of the M185 with silent clicking due to our SilentTouch technology.
- The Logitech Pebble Mouse, a slim and minimalist wireless mouse, comes with new and exciting colors, with Bluetooth connectivity compatible with Logi Bolt technology.
- The Logitech Lift, a vertical mouse with Logi Bolt wireless technology and the new smart wheel available in right and left-handed version,
- Pop Mouse, for younger generations that offers more style at the desk.

Video Collaboration

The Video Collaboration category includes Logitech's conference room cameras ("ConferenceCams"), which combine enterprise-quality audio and high definition ("HD") 4K video with affordability to bring video conferencing to a variety of room sizes. Our key products in this category include:

- Logitech Rally Bar, an all-in-one video bar purpose-built for midsize rooms, featuring brilliant video, room-filling audio, and the flexibility to deploy in PC or appliance mode.
- Logitech Rally, which offers best-in-class video conferencing with Ultra HD 4K video and professional audio that easily turns medium- to large-sized conference rooms into video-enabled collaboration rooms.
- Logitech MeetUp, which is Logitech's premier ConferenceCam designed for huddle rooms, with a room-capturing 120° field of view ("FOV"), 4K optics and exceptional audio performance.
- Logitech Tap touch-screen controller, which connects to any computer through USB and serves as an ideal controller for video conferencing room solutions from Google®, Microsoft®, and Zoom.
- The recently launched Logitech Sight, a tabletop companion camera with intelligent multi-participant framing through front and center views.

Webcams

Our Webcams category includes PC-based webcams that are targeted primarily at consumers, including streaming cameras, and VC webcams that turn any desktop into an instant collaboration space. Our webcams are targeted primarily at video conferencing users purchasing for individual use. Key market drivers include upgrades of work-from-home video conferencing setups and purchase of webcams to create and share content via such platforms as YouTube, Twitch or TikTok. The Logitech HD Pro Webcam C920, C922 and Brio 4K Pro Webcam are key products in this category and we have recently launched our new flagship MX Brio Ultra HD 4K Collaboration and Streaming Webcam.

Tablet Accessories

Our Tablet Accessories category primarily includes keyboards for tablets. These products are mostly for iPads but are also for select Samsung and other Android tablets. Some of our key products in this category include:

- The Combo Touch line-up for various iPad models is our flagship design offering a backlit keyboard, any-angle kickstand for flexible viewing angles, and a trackpad for gestures, clicks, and navigation. The Combo Touch line-up uses Smart Connector technology to connect to the iPad seamlessly, with no need for batteries or Bluetooth pairing.
- The Rugged line-up offers a more protective folio or combo for iPad 9th and 10th generations, with a securely sealed wipeable fabric keyboard powered by Smart Connector, a rugged and protective holder, and an any-angle kickstand to allow multiple viewing angles. Made for Education version is available.
- The Logitech Slim Folio Keyboard for iPad 9th and 10th generations, offers a Bluetooth backlit keyboard with a folio design for optimal working and viewing angle, light front and back protection and a digital pen holder.
- The Logitech Crayon is a pixel-precise digital pen for all iPad models from 2018. It's powered by Apple Pencil technology, so there is no need to pair it via Bluetooth. Users can just turn it on and write, sketch, or annotate on any iPad.

Headsets

Our Headsets category includes PC and VC headsets, in-ear headphones, and premium wireless earbuds. Some of our key products in this category include the H390 USB Computer Headset, the Zone Wireless II, and the Zone Vibe Wireless. Zone Vibe Wireless is fairly unique as a B2B Headset, providing a circumaural fit at a low price point.

Other

Our Other category primarily consists of mobile speakers and PC speakers. Our mobile speakers is a portfolio of portable wireless Bluetooth speakers for music on the go. The top revenue-generating product in our mobile speakers during fiscal year 2024 was our ruggedized portable Bluetooth wireless speaker. During fiscal year 2024, our collection of portable Bluetooth speakers included WONDERBOOM3, BOOM3, MEGABOOM3, HYPERBOOM, and our recently launched speaker, EPICBOOM.

Sales and Distribution

Our sales and marketing activities are organized into three geographic regions: the Americas (North and South America), EMEA (Europe, Middle East, Africa) and Asia Pacific (China, Australia, Japan, India, Korea, Taiwan and other countries). For revenue by geographic region, see Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements.

Logitech has an extensive global go-to-market network that is leveraged to optimize the value of our existing products and product categories as well as to introduce new products and enter new product categories. We sell our products primarily to a network of distributors, retailers and e-tailers. We support these channels with our direct sales force and third-party distribution centers located in all three geographic regions.

Our distributor customers typically resell products to retailers, value-added resellers, systems integrators and other distributors with whom Logitech does not have a direct relationship. As we have increased our investments in the B2B channel in recent years, we have expanded our enterprise sales coverage through our sales force as well as various channel partners. Expansions into new channels enables more cross-selling opportunities across our broad product portfolio.

Logitech's products can be purchased in a number of major retail chains, where we typically have access to significant shelf space. In addition, Logitech products can be purchased online either directly or indirectly from Logitech.com or through e-tailers, the websites of our major retail chains, and other online and social channels. Logitech products are also carried by B2B direct market resellers.

In fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022, Amazon Inc. and its affiliated entities together accounted for 18%, 19% and 17% of our gross sales, respectively. In fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022, Ingram Micro Inc. and its affiliated entities together accounted for 13%, 13% and 15% of our gross sales, respectively. TD Synnex and its affiliated entities together accounted for 14%, 15%, and 14% of our gross sales in fiscal years 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively. No other customer individually accounted for more than 10% of our gross sales in fiscal years 2024, 2023 or 2022.

Seasonality

Our product sales are typically seasonal. Sales are generally highest during our third fiscal quarter (October to December) primarily due to the increased consumer demand for our products during the year-end holiday buying season and year-end spending by enterprises. Cash flow is correspondingly lower in the first half of our fiscal year as we typically build inventories in advance for the third quarter and we pay an annual dividend following our Annual General Meeting, which is typically in September. Due to the timing of our new product introductions, which could occur at any point during the fiscal year, we believe that year-over-year comparisons are more indicative of variability in our results of operations than the current quarter to prior quarter comparisons.

Materials

We purchase certain products and key components used in our products from a limited number of sources. Lead times for materials, components, and products ordered by us or by our contract manufacturers can vary significantly and depend on factors such as contract terms, demand for a component, our ability to forecast product demand, and supplier capacity. From time to time, we have experienced component shortages and extended lead times on semiconductors, such as micro-controllers and optical sensors, and base metals used in our products. Shortages or interruptions in the supply of components or subcontracted products, or our inability to procure these components or products from alternate sources at acceptable prices in a timely manner, could delay shipment of our products or increase our production costs.

Operations

Logitech's operations capability consists of a hybrid model of in-house manufacturing (including a wholly-owned facility in Suzhou, China) and third-party contract manufacturers and original design manufacturers (principally in Asia), which allows us to effectively respond to rapidly changing demand and leverage economies of scale.

Our Suzhou operation, which currently handles approximately 40% of our total production of products, provides for increased production capacity, manufacturing know-how, intellectual property protection and greater flexibility in responding to product demand. We focus on ensuring the efficiency of the Suzhou facilities through the implementation of quality management, automation, process improvements, and employee involvement programs. Further, by outsourcing the manufacturing of certain products, we seek to reduce volatility in production volumes as well as improve time to market.

Both our in-house and outsourced manufacturing operations are managed by our worldwide operations group. The worldwide operations group also supports the business units and marketing and sales organizations through the management of distribution centers and the supply chain and logistics networks. We believe our supply chain's extensive global reach, key distribution channels, adoption of factory automation and strategic business relationships combined with extensive analytic modeling expertise, optimization tools and global processes are key competitive advantages.

Marketing

Across Logitech's multiple product categories, we focus on enhancing our marketing capabilities around brand strategy and execution, digital marketing, and marketing technology. With our products and design as a foundation, our marketing demonstrates the relevancy of our products in the lives of our customers, focusing on specific and diverse audiences. We continue to increase our presence when and where our products and messages are most relevant, which enables us to drive brand value.

Research and Development

We recognize that continued investment in product research and development is critical to facilitate innovation of new and improved products, technologies and experiences. Our research and development expenses for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 were \$287.2 million, \$280.8 million and \$291.8 million, respectively. We expect to continue to devote significant resources to research and development, including devices for digital platforms, video communications, wireless technologies, power management, and user interfaces to sustain our competitive position.

Design

Logitech uses design-led engineering as a strategic differentiator. Our key design centers are in Switzerland, Ireland, the United States, and Taiwan, where we have an internal team of designers who work in close collaboration with our engineering and manufacturing teams at the beginning of our innovation process. This capability has driven the transformation of our portfolio over the years. In addition, we design for sustainability to reduce the environmental impact of our products, operations, and value chain. Our design capabilities have been recognized through various awards in fiscal year 2024 including the prestigious Red Dot Design Team of the Year award.

Engineering

Our decades-long expertise in key engineering disciplines such as sensors, acoustics, optics, wireless, and power management is a core competitive advantage of Logitech. Furthermore, we continue to extend our engineering capabilities into more advanced technologies such as software, generative AI, cloud services, data analytics, machine learning, and some core building blocks of navigation and tracking for spatial computing and augmented/virtual reality environments. Our engineering team has expertise in bringing together these many technologies, across hardware and software to develop an innovative portfolio. These engineering capabilities combined with our award-winning design team form the basis of Logitech's key innovation engine.

Customer Service and Technical Support

Our customer service organization provides user technical support, support related to product inquiry, and order support. We support these customer service functions with outsourced operations as well as in-house support teams located in countries across the world. We also have walk-in centers in Asia, managed by third providers, where consumers may obtain service for their Logitech products. We provide support services to retail purchasers of our products through telephone, e-mail, forums, chat, and the Logitech Support website. In addition, for some of our product categories, dedicated support websites and dedicated internal support teams are available. To improve our customers' experience and operate efficiently, we use technology to facilitate chatbot interactions, enable self-help and apply AI to optimize support searches.

Logitech provides warranties on our branded products that range from one to three years. For our Video Collaboration category, we also work with channel partners to offer bundled support services with Logitech Video Collaboration solutions.

Competition

Our product categories are characterized by large, well-financed competitors, short product life cycles, continual performance enhancements, and rapid adoption of technological and product advancements by competitors in our retail markets. We have experienced aggressive price competition and other promotional activities from our primary competitors and less-established brands, including brands owned by some retail customers known as house brands. We may also encounter more competition if any of our competitors in one or more categories decide to enter other categories in which we currently operate.

As we target opportunities in new categories and markets and as some of our product categories demonstrate growth, we are confronting new competitors, many of which may have more experience in the categories or markets and have greater marketing resources and brand name recognition than we have. In addition, because of the continuing convergence of the markets for computing devices and consumer electronics, we expect greater competition in the future from well-established consumer electronics companies in our developing categories, as well as future categories we might enter. Many of these companies have greater financial, technical, sales, marketing, and other resources than we have.

We expect continued competitive pressure in our business, including in the terms and conditions that our competitors offer customers, which may be more favorable than our terms and conditions and may require us to take actions to increase our customer incentive programs, which could impact our sales and operating margins.

Gaming

Competitors for our gaming products include Razer Inc. ("Razer"), Corsair Gaming, Inc., SteelSeries (owned by GN Store Nord A/S ("GN")), Turtle Beach Corporation and HyperX (owned by HP Inc. ("HP")), among others. Our competitors for Blue Microphones products include Rode Microphones LLC, Audio Technica Corporation, Samson Technologies Corp., Shure Incorporated, Razer and Apogee Electronics Corp., among others.

Keyboards & Combos

Apple Inc. ("Apple"), Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft"), Dell Technologies ("Dell"), HP, Lenovo Group Ltd. ("Lenovo") and regional computer peripheral computer brands are the main competitors in our keyboard and combo product lines. We also experience competition and pricing pressure for corded and cordless keyboards and combos from less-established brands, including house brands and local competitors in Asian markets, such as Shenzhen Rapoo Technology Co., Ltd. ("Shenzhen Rapoo"), IKBC, and Xiaomi Corporation ("Xiaomi").

Pointing Devices

Apple, Microsoft, Lenovo, Dell, and HP are our main competitors worldwide for pointing devices. We also experience competition and pricing pressure from less-established brands, including house brands and local competitors in Asian markets, such as Elecom Co., Ltd., Buffalo Inc., Shenzhen Rapoo, and Xiaomi.

Video Collaboration

Our competitors for video collaboration products include Cisco Systems, Inc. ("Cisco"), Poly (owned by HP), Jabra (owned by GN), AVer Information Inc., Neat, and Yealink (Xiamen) Network Technology Co.Ltd, among others.

Webcams

Our primary competitors for webcams are Microsoft, HP, Dell, Lenovo and Cisco and other manufacturers taking smaller market share such as Razer and HIKVision.

Tablet Accessories

Competitors in the tablet accessories market are Apple, Zagg Inc., Kensington Computer Products Group, Belkin International, Inc., Targus Corporation and other less-established brands. Although we are one of the leaders in the tablet keyboard market and continue to bring innovative offerings to the market, we expect the competition may increase.

Headsets

For headsets, our main competitors include Poly and Jabra, among others. In-ear headphones competitors include Beats, Bose, Apple, Sony Corporation, JBL and Sennheiser, among others.

Other

Our competitors for Bluetooth wireless speakers include Bose Corporation ("Bose") and Harman International Industries, Inc ("Harman"), among others. Personal voice assistants and other devices that offer music, such as Sonos Inc., Amazon's Echo, Google Home (owned by Alphabet, Inc.) and Apple HomePod, also compete with our products. Amazon is also a significant customer of our products. For PC speakers, our competitors include Bose, Cyber Acoustics LLC, and Creative Labs, Inc., among others.

Intellectual Property and Proprietary Rights

Intellectual property rights that apply to Logitech's products and services include patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets.

We hold various United States patents and pending applications, together with corresponding patents and pending applications from other countries. While we believe that patent protection is important, we also believe that patents are of less competitive significance than factors such as technological innovation, ease of use, and quality design. No single patent is in itself essential to Logitech as a whole. From time to time, we receive claims that we may be infringing on patents or other intellectual property rights of others. As appropriate, claims are referred to legal counsel, and current claims are in various stages of evaluation and negotiation. If necessary or desirable, we may seek licenses for certain intellectual property rights. Refer also to the discussion in Item 1A "Risk Factors"—"We may be unable to protect our proprietary rights. Unauthorized use of our technology may result in the development of products that compete with our products." and "Claims by others that we infringe their proprietary technology could adversely affect our business."

To distinguish genuine Logitech products from competing products and counterfeit products, Logitech has used, registered, or applied to register certain trademarks and trade names in the United States and other countries and jurisdictions. Logitech enforces its trademark and trade name rights in the United States and other countries. In addition, the software for Logitech's products and services is entitled to copyright protection, and we generally require our customers to obtain a software license before providing them with that software. We also protect details about our products and services as trade secrets through employee training, license and non-disclosure agreements, technical measures and other reasonable efforts to preserve confidentiality.

Government Regulations

We conduct operations in a number of countries and we are subject to a variety of laws and regulations which vary from country to country. Such laws and regulations include tax, import/export and anti-corruption laws, varying accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, import or export restrictions or licensing requirements, trade protection measures, custom duties, tariffs, import or export duties, and other trade barriers, restrictions and regulations.

We also are subject to numerous environmental regulations, including in connection with targeted substances, such as laws addressing the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, the management and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, and the cleanup of contaminated sites, the manufacture and distribution of chemical substances and laws restricting the presence of certain substances in electronics products; stewardship, such as end-of-life stewardship directives including the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive, the Packaging Directive and the Battery Regulation, which require producers of electrical goods, packaging, and batteries to finance the collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of relevant products; or conflict minerals, such as the U.S. Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

While we incur increasing costs to comply with such other government regulations, we do not believe that our compliance with such requirements will have a material effect on our capital expenditures, competitive position, consolidated results of operations, earnings, or cash flows. Nonetheless, the regulatory framework applicable to us becomes increasingly complex as new regulations, including environmental, become effective. While we monitor such regulations, we are unable to fully determine their impact, that could be substantial.

For more information about such regulations and how they may impact us, see "Risks Related to Global Nature of our Operations and Regulatory Environment" in Item 1A "Risk Factors" and Note 7 Income Taxes in our Notes to consolidated financial statements below.

Human Capital Resources

Employees

Our human capital resources include persons employed directly by us or indirectly through contingent workforce arrangements. As of March 31, 2024, we employed approximately 7,300 persons, of which approximately 2,700 were employed in our Suzhou manufacturing operations. This includes people employed directly by us, or indirectly through contingent workforce arrangements. None of Logitech's U.S. direct employees are represented by a labor union or are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. Certain other countries, such as China, provide by law for employee rights, which include requirements similar to collective bargaining agreements. We believe that our employee relations are good.

We rely on different programs and initiatives to support our goals. Some of our key human capital management programs are summarized below.

Diversity and Inclusion

We believe that reflecting the diverse world in which we live - through our people and by fostering an inclusive culture - provides us with the foundation needed to create experiences that enable all people to pursue their passions, which is our corporate purpose. Our direct employees are located across Americas, EMEA and Asia-Pacific and bring a range of perspectives and skills to Logitech. As of March 31, 2024, 47% of our office employees were located in Asia-Pacific, 29% in the Americas, and 24% in EMEA. As of March 31, 2024, females represented 38% of our global office employees. In the U.S., underrepresented minorities (defined as Black or African American, Asian, Hispanic or Latino, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander) represented 48% of our employees.

To foster a more inclusive environment, we offer training sessions to emphasize awareness of self, bias and privilege, and inclusion. In addition, to measure our employees' satisfaction at Logitech, we distribute a bi-annual employee engagement survey. Most recently, we conducted a survey in December 2023, in which 86% of our global office employees participated. As part of the survey, employees provided weighted feedback on their experience at Logitech, on measures such as happiness, retention and their perspective on our current state of workplace inclusivity at Logitech.

Safety, Health and Well-being

We look to safeguard the safety, health and well-being of all members of the Logitech team. We implement training and communication programs across the business each year to ensure employee awareness of the importance of health and safety management and our key programs and provisions. To help us ensure the safety, health and well-being of employees at our production facility in Suzhou, China, we follow the RBA Code of Conduct and have an Environmental, Health and Safety ("EHS") Management System that is certified to ISO 14001 and ISO 45001. We implement the RBA Code as a full supply chain initiative. Further, we operate an audit and verification program to verify compliance with the RBA code. We believe health and well-being are critical to our employee's personal and professional success and provide, in addition to healthcare benefits, wellness tools, resources and programs designed to help employees achieve good physical, financial, emotional, intellectual and social well-being.

Talent Acquisition and Development

Our geographic diversity gives Logitech an excellent foundation to recruit diverse talent from around the world. We believe that the entire talent process must be executed through a lens of equity and inclusion. We provide learning and development tools and resources to all our employees through our key programs. Our talent development program includes a dedicated training center at our production facility, a number of workshop-based, leadership development, mentorship, coaching career development and team building programs that remain available remotely.

Information About Our Executive Officers. The following sets forth certain information regarding our executive officers as of May 16, 2024:

Name	Age	Nationality	Position
Johanna (Hanneke) Faber	55	Netherlands	Chief Executive Officer
Charles Boynton	56	U.S.	Chief Financial Officer
Prakash Arunkundrum	49	U.S.	Chief Operating Officer
Samantha Harnett	48	U.S.	Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary

Johanna (Hanneke) Faber joined Logitech as Chief Executive Officer in December 2023. Prior to joining Logitech, Ms. Faber served as President of the Global Nutrition Division at Unilever PLC, a multinational consumer goods company from July 2022 to November 2023, where she oversaw the Nutrition Business Group and was previously President of the Foods & Refreshment Division of Unilever from May 2019 to June 2022. She joined Unilever as a member of its Executive Committee in January 2018, serving as President Unilever Europe. Prior to Unilever, Ms. Faber was a member of the Executive Committee from 2013 to 2017, serving first as Chief Commercial Officer and then as Chief E-Commerce and Innovation Officer of Ahold Delhaize N.V., a global food retailer. Ms. Faber has been a member of the board of directors and audit committee of Tapestry Inc., a luxury fashion and lifestyle brands holding company since 2021. Prior to her appointment as a board member at Tapestry, Ms. Faber served as supervisory board member of Bayer AG, a pharmaceutical and biotechnology company, from 2016 to 2021. Ms. Faber holds a Bachelor of Arts in Journalism and a Master of Business Administration from the University of Houston (Texas, USA).

Charles Boynton joined Logitech as Chief Financial Officer in February 2023. Prior to joining Logitech, Mr. Boynton served as the Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of Plantronics, Inc. (dba Poly), a technology company specializing in video and video solutions as well as team collaboration, from March 2019 to October 2022. Prior to joining Poly, Mr. Boynton served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of SunPower Corporation, a global energy company and provider of solar power solutions, from March 2012 to May 2018, and continued as an Executive Vice President until July 2018. Mr. Boynton also served as the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of 8point3 General Partner LLC, the general partner of 8point3 Energy Partners LP, an affiliate of SunPower, from March 2015 to June 2018. From 2010 to 2018, Mr. Boynton held various leadership positions at SunPower, including Principal Accounting Officer, Acting Chief Financial Officer and Vice President, Finance and Corporate Development. Earlier in his career, Mr. Boynton held key financial positions at Intelliden, Commerce One, Inc., Kraft Foods, Inc., and Grant Thornton, LLP. Mr. Boynton served as a non-executive director of Nextracker Inc., a provider of intelligent, integrated solar tracker and software solutions, from February 2023 to March 2024. Mr. Boynton earned his master's degree in business administration at the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University and holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from the Kelley School of Business at Indiana University Bloomington. As disclosed in our Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 17, 2024, Mr. Boynton resigned from his position as Chief Financial Officer of the Company effective May 17, 2024, to pursue another opportunity.

Prakash Arunkundrum is Logitech's Chief Operating Officer, a position he has held since February 2023. He was also appointed B2B General Manager in June 2023. He was previously Logitech's Head of Global Operations & Sustainability, a role he held from May 2018. He joined Logitech in 2015 and held operations positions as Vice President New Product Introductions & Strategic Initiatives from August 2015 to July 2016 and Vice President Global Sourcing and New Product Introductions from July 2016 to May 2018. Prior to joining Logitech, Mr. Arunkundrum was a Principal at A.T. Kearney, a global management consulting firm, from July 2014 to August 2015. He also served as Director, Management Consulting at PricewaterhouseCoopers, a multinational professional services network of firms, from September 2011 to July 2014 and Principal at PRTM Management Consultants LLC, a management consulting firm acquired by PricewaterhouseCoopers, from March 2010 to September 2011. Prior to his management consulting roles, Mr. Arunkundrum held several management positions at i2 Technologies, a supply chain management company acquired by JDA Software, from March 2007 to February 2010. Early in his career, he held product management positions at supply chain startups and i2 Technologies. Mr. Arunkundrum holds a B.Tech degree in Chemical Engineering from Central ElectroChemical Research Institute ("CECRI") in Karaikudi, India and a Master of Science in Materials Engineering from University of Maryland at College Park.

Samantha Harnett joined Logitech as General Counsel in June 2020 and became Chief Legal Officer in April 2023. Prior to joining Logitech, Ms. Harnett served in various legal and management roles at Eventbrite, Inc., a global

self-service ticketing and experience technology platform, most recently as Chief Legal and Operations Officer from October 2019 to June 2020. While at Eventbrite, she also served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel from May 2018 to October 2019 and Vice President, General Counsel from November 2015 to May 2018. From March 2005 to November 2015, Ms. Harnett served in various positions at ZipRealty, Inc., a real estate technology and online brokerage company, including most recently as General Counsel and Senior Vice President of Business Development from October 2009 to November 2015. She also served as an associate at Wilson Sonsini Goodrich and Rosati, P.C. Ms. Harnett holds a BA degree from California State University, Chico and a JD from Santa Clara University School of Law.

Available Information

Our Investor Relations website is located at <https://ir.logitech.com>. We post and maintain an archive of our earnings and other press releases, current reports, annual and quarterly reports, earnings release schedule, information regarding annual general meetings, further information on corporate governance, and other information regarding the Company on the Investor Relations website. The information we post includes filings we make with the SEC, including reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q, 8-K, and our proxy statement related to our annual shareholders' meeting and any amendments to those reports or statements filed or furnished pursuant to U.S. securities laws or Swiss laws. All such filings and information are available free of charge on the website, and we make them available on the website as soon as reasonably possible after we file or furnish them with the SEC. The contents of these websites are not intended to be incorporated by reference into this report or in any other report or document we file and our references to these websites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

In addition, Logitech publishes press releases upon the occurrence of significant events within Logitech. Shareholders and members of the public may elect to receive alerts when Logitech issues press releases upon the occurrence of significant events within Logitech or other press releases by subscribing through <http://ir.logitech.com/alerts.cfm>.

As a Swiss company traded on the SIX Swiss Exchange, and as a company subject to the provisions of Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, we file reports on transactions in Logitech securities by members of Logitech's Board of Directors and executive officers. The reports that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Forms 3, 4 and 5, along with our other SEC filings, may be accessed on our website or on the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov>, and the reports we file that are published by the SIX Swiss Exchange may be accessed at http://www.six-exchange-regulation.com/obligations/management_transactions_en.html.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risk factors summarized and disclosed below could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition, and may cause volatility in the price of our shares. These are not all the risks we face and other factors not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also affect our business if they occur. See also the other information set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including in Part I, Item 1 "Business," Part II, Item 1C "Cybersecurity", Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related Notes.

Summary of Risk Factors

Risks Related to our Business

- If we fail to innovate and develop new products in a timely and cost-effective manner for our new and existing product categories, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.
- We use artificial intelligence ("AI") in our business, and challenges relating to the development and use of AI, including generative AI, could result in competitive harm, reputational harm, and legal liability, and adversely affect our results of operations.
- If we do not successfully execute on our growth opportunities, or if our growth opportunities are more limited than we expect, our operating results and future growth could be adversely affected.
- We purchase key components and products from a limited number of sources, and our business and operating results could be adversely affected if supply were delayed or constrained or if there were shortages of required components.
- Our principal manufacturing operations and third-party contract manufacturers are located in China and Southeast Asia, which exposes us to risks associated with doing business in that geographic area as well as potential tariffs, adverse trade regulations, adverse tax consequences and pressure to move or diversify our manufacturing locations.
- If we do not successfully coordinate the worldwide manufacturing and distribution of our products, we could lose sales and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.
- If we are not able to maintain and enhance our brands, or if our brands or reputation are damaged, our reputation, business and operating results could be adversely affected.
- If we do not compete effectively, demand for our products could decline and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.
- We rely on third parties to sell and distribute our products, and we rely on their information to manage our business. Disruption of our relationship with these channel partners, changes in or issues with their business practices, their failure to provide timely and accurate information, changes in distribution partners, practices or models, conflicts among our channels of distribution, or failure to build and scale our own sales force for certain product categories and enterprise channel partners could adversely affect our business, results of operations, operating cash flows and financial condition.
- If we do not accurately forecast market demand for our products, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.
- Our business depends in part on access to third-party platforms or technologies, and if access thereto is withdrawn, denied, or is not available on terms acceptable to us, or if the platforms or technologies change without notice to us, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

- Our success largely depends on our ability to manage, hire, retain, integrate and motivate sufficient numbers of qualified personnel, including senior leadership. Our strategy and our ability to innovate, design and produce new products, market and sell products, maintain operating margins and control expenses depend on key personnel that may be difficult to replace.
- As we focus on growth opportunities, we may divest or discontinue non-strategic product categories, or pursue strategic acquisitions and investments, which could have an adverse impact on our business.
- As we continue our efforts to scale, lower our costs and improve our operational efficiency, we may not fully realize our goals.
- Product quality issues could adversely affect our reputation, business and operating results.

Risks Related to Global Nature of our Operations and Regulatory Environment

- Adverse global and regional economic and geopolitical conditions can materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.
- We conduct operations in a number of countries and have invested significantly in growing our sales and marketing activities in China, and the effect of business, legal and political risks associated with international operations could adversely affect us.
- Changes in trade policy and regulations in the United States and other countries, including changes in trade agreements and the imposition of tariffs and the resulting consequences, may have adverse impacts on our business, results of operations and financial condition.
- Our financial performance is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in currency exchange rates.
- We are subject to risks related to our environmental, social and governance ("ESG") activities and disclosures.
- As a company operating in many markets and jurisdictions, expanding into new growth categories, and engaging in acquisitions, and as a Swiss, dual-listed company, we are subject to risks associated with new, existing and potential future laws and regulations.
- As a result of changes in tax laws, treaties, rulings, regulations or agreements, or their interpretation, of Switzerland or any other country in which we operate, the loss of a major tax dispute or a successful challenge to our operating structure, intercompany pricing policies or the taxable presence of our key subsidiaries in certain countries, or other factors, our effective income tax rates may increase, which could adversely affect our net income and cash flows.
- We maintain cash and cash equivalents at financial institutions and are exposed to credit risk in the event of default by such financial institutions.

Risks Related to Confidential Information, Cybersecurity, Privacy, and Intellectual Property

- Losses or unauthorized access to or releases of confidential information could adversely affect our business and result in significant reputational, financial and legal consequences.
- The collection, storage, transmission, use and distribution of personal data could give rise to liabilities and additional costs of operation as a result of laws, governmental regulation and risks of data breaches and security incidents.

- Claims by others that we infringe their proprietary technology could adversely affect our business.
- We may be unable to protect our proprietary rights. Unauthorized use of our technology may result in the development of products that compete with our products.

Risks Related to our Financial Results

- Our operating results are difficult to predict and fluctuations in results may cause volatility in the price of our shares.
- Our gross margins can vary significantly depending on multiple factors, which can result in unanticipated fluctuations in our operating results.
- We cannot ensure that our share repurchase programs will be fully utilized or that it will enhance long-term shareholder value. Share repurchases may also increase the volatility of the trading price of our shares. We similarly cannot ensure that we will continue to increase our dividend payments or to pay dividends at all. Share repurchases and dividends diminish our cash reserves.

Risk Factors

Risks Related to our Business

If we fail to innovate and develop new products in a timely and cost-effective manner for our new and existing product categories, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our product categories are characterized by short product life cycles, intense competition, frequent new product introductions, rapidly changing technology, dynamic consumer demand and evolving industry standards. As a result, we must continually innovate in our new and existing product categories, introduce new products and technologies, and enhance existing products in order to remain competitive.

The success of our product portfolio depends on several factors, including our ability to:

- Identify new features, functionality and opportunities;
- Anticipate technology, market trends and consumer preferences;
- Develop innovative, high-quality, and reliable new software-enabled hardware products and enhancements in a cost-effective and timely manner;
- Distinguish our products from those of our competitors; and
- Offer our products at prices and on terms that are attractive to our customers and consumers.

The development of new products and services can be very difficult and requires high levels of innovation. The development process also can be lengthy and costly. There are significant initial expenditures for research and development, tooling, manufacturing processes, inventory and marketing, and we may not be able to recover those investments. If we fail to accurately anticipate technological trends or our users' needs or preferences, are unable to complete the development of software-enabled hardware products and services in a cost-effective and timely fashion or are unable to appropriately increase production to fulfill customer demand, we will be unable to successfully introduce new products and services into the market or compete with other providers. Even if we complete the development of our new products and services in a cost-effective and timely manner, they may not be competitive with products developed by others, they may not achieve acceptance in the market at anticipated levels or at all, they may not be profitable or, even if they are profitable, they may not achieve margins as high as our expectations or as high as the margins we have achieved historically.

As we introduce new or enhanced products, integrate new technology into new or existing products, or reduce the overall number of products offered, we face risks including, among other things, disruption in customers' ordering patterns, excessive levels of new and existing product inventories, revenue deterioration in our existing product lines, insufficient supplies of new products to meet customers' demand, possible product and technology

defects, and a potentially different sales and support environment. Premature announcements or leaks of new products, features or technologies may exacerbate some of these risks by reducing the effectiveness of our product launches, reducing sales volumes of current products due to anticipated future products, making it more difficult to compete, shortening the period of differentiation based on our product innovation, straining relationships with our partners or increasing market expectations for the results of our new products before we have had an opportunity to demonstrate the market viability of the products. Our failure to manage the transition to new products and services or the integration of new technology into new or existing products and services could adversely affect our business, results of operations, operating cash flows and financial condition.

We use artificial intelligence (“AI”) in our business, and challenges relating to the development and use of AI, including generative AI, could result in competitive harm, reputational harm, and legal liability, and adversely affect our results of operations.

We use AI solutions internally for business purposes and also in certain offerings, and we may in the future incorporate AI solutions, including generative AI, into our offerings. We also may make third-party generative AI tools available in our applications. AI technologies are complex and evolving rapidly, and we face significant competition from other companies. If our competitors or others are able to use or leverage AI more rapidly or more successfully than us, our ability to compete effectively could be impaired, as a result of which our business and financial results could be adversely affected.

AI solutions may use algorithms, datasets or training methodologies that are incomplete, reflect biases, or contain other flaws or deficiencies. AI solutions, including generative AI, may create output that appears correct but is inaccurate, biased or otherwise flawed, or that infringes or otherwise violates intellectual property or other rights. The use of AI may result in cybersecurity incidents that implicate the personal data of users of AI solutions as well as disclosure of our financial information or other confidential information. We, and third-party providers of any AI solutions we may make available in our applications, may lack sufficient rights with respect to data or other material or content used in or produced by AI solutions. We may not be able to control the development, maintenance or behavior of third-party AI solutions or how their providers obtain or otherwise process training or other data, and these AI solutions may be used inappropriately or irresponsibly. There is no guarantee that any contractual or other protections we seek to implement will be sufficient to protect us from risks presented by these solutions.

The rapid evolution of AI and its regulatory and policy landscape also present numerous risks. Several jurisdictions around the world have introduced or enacted legislation relating to AI, and regulators have issued policy statements relating to the use and development of AI. New laws and regulations, or existing laws and regulations, may be interpreted in ways that conflict with or otherwise impact our approach to AI and use of AI solutions.

While we have worked to take a responsible approach to the development and use of AI, we anticipate that it will require significant resources going forward. We could be required to modify our approach to AI, including our development practices, user consent methods, other policies or practices, or third-party AI solutions we may offer within our solutions. More generally, our approach to AI, including any AI solutions that we may incorporate or otherwise make available within our offerings, may expose us to claims, demands and litigation, regulatory inquiries, enforcement actions or other proceedings, fines, penalties and other liabilities, negative publicity, reputational harm and competitive harm. Any of these may adversely affect our business, results of operations, operating cash flows and financial condition.

See also "Risks Related to Confidential Information, Cybersecurity, Privacy, and Intellectual Property" below.

If we do not successfully execute on our growth opportunities, or if our growth opportunities are more limited than we expect, our operating results and future growth could be adversely affected.

Our future growth depends on growth opportunities and as a result, we are attempting to diversify our product category portfolio. Our investments may not result in the growth we expect, or when we expect it, for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, changes in growth trends, evolving and changing markets and increasing competition, market opportunities, and product innovation.

Our growth opportunities and those we may pursue are subject to constant and rapidly changing and evolving technologies and evolving industry standards and may be replaced by new technology concepts or platforms. Some of these growth categories and opportunities are also characterized by short product cycles, frequent new product

introductions and enhancements and rapidly changing and evolving consumer preferences with respect to design and features that require calculated risk-taking and fast responsiveness and result in short opportunities to establish a market presence. In addition, some of these growth categories and opportunities are characterized by price competition, erosion of premium-priced segments and average selling prices, commoditization, and sensitivity to general economic conditions and cyclical downturns. The growth opportunities and strength and number of competitors that we face in all of our product categories mean that we are at risk of new competitors coming to market with more innovative products that are more attractive to customers than ours or priced more competitively. If we do not develop innovative and reliable product offerings and enhancements in a cost-effective and timely manner that are attractive to consumers in these markets, if we are otherwise unsuccessful entering and competing in these growth categories or responding to our many competitors and to the rapidly changing conditions in these growth categories, if the growth categories in which we invest our limited resources do not emerge as the opportunities or do not produce the growth or profitability we expect, or when we expect it, or if we do not correctly anticipate changes and evolutions in technology and platforms, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

In addition, we rely on our go-to-market capability to leverage on those growth opportunities, market our products and compete effectively with a goal of strengthening our sales. If we are not able to develop and maintain our go-to-market capabilities and processes, in particular the continued development of our enterprise salesforce and strategy, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We purchase key components and products from a limited number of sources, and our business and operating results could be adversely affected if supply were delayed or constrained or if there were shortages of required components.

We purchase certain products and key components from a limited number of sources. If the supply of these products or key components were to be delayed or constrained, impacted by global shortages of semiconductor chips, or if one or more of our single-source suppliers experience disruptions or go out of business as a result of adverse global economic conditions, adverse global or regional geopolitical conditions, natural disasters or regional or global pandemics, such as COVID-19, we might be unable to find a new supplier on acceptable terms, or at all, and our product shipments to our customers could be delayed, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Lead times for materials, components and products ordered by us or by our contract manufacturers can vary significantly and depend on factors such as contract terms, demand for a component, and supplier capacity. From time to time, we have experienced component shortages and extended lead times on semiconductors, such as microcontrollers and optical sensors, and base metals used in our products. Shortages or interruptions in the supply of components or subcontracted products, or our inability to procure these components or products from alternate sources at acceptable prices in a timely manner, could delay shipment of our products or increase our production costs, which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Our principal manufacturing operations and third-party contract manufacturers are located in China and Southeast Asia, which exposes us to risks associated with doing business in that geographic area as well as potential tariffs, adverse trade regulations, adverse tax consequences and pressure to move or diversify our manufacturing locations.

We produce approximately 40% of our products at the facilities we own in China. The majority of our other production is performed by third-party contract manufacturers, including original design manufacturers in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand, Mexico, and Vietnam.

Our manufacturing operations in China have been in the past and could in the future be adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, changes in the interpretation and enforcement of legal standards, strains on China's available labor pool, changes in labor costs and other employment dynamics, high turnover among Chinese employees, infrastructure issues, import-export issues, cross-border intellectual property and technology restrictions, currency transfer restrictions, natural disasters, regional or global pandemics, conflicts or disagreements between China and Taiwan or China and the United States, labor unrest, and other trade customs and practices that are dissimilar to those in the United States and Europe. Interpretation and enforcement of China's laws and regulations continue to evolve, and we expect differences in interpretation and enforcement to continue in the foreseeable future.

Our manufacturing operations at third-party contractors could be adversely affected by contractual disagreements, by labor unrest, by natural disasters, by regional or global pandemics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, by wars and armed conflicts, by strains on local communications, trade, and other infrastructures, by competition for the available labor pool or manufacturing capacity, by increasing labor and other costs, and by other trade customs and practices that are dissimilar to those in the United States and Europe.

Further, we have been exposed in the past and may in the future be exposed to fluctuations in the value of the local currency in the countries in which manufacturing occurs. Future appreciation of these local currencies could increase our component and other raw material costs. In addition, our labor costs could continue to rise as wage rates increase and the available labor pool declines. These conditions could adversely affect our financial results.

If we do not successfully coordinate the worldwide manufacturing and distribution of our products, we could lose sales and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

If we do not successfully coordinate the timely manufacturing and distribution of our products, if our manufacturers, distribution logistics providers or transport providers are not able to successfully and timely process our business or if we do not receive timely and accurate information from such providers, and especially if we expand into new product categories or our business grows in volume, we may have an insufficient supply of products to meet customer demand or experience a build-up in inventory. As a result, we could lose sales or incur additional costs which could adversely affect our financial performance.

By locating our manufacturing in China and Southeast Asia, we are reliant on third parties to get our products to distributors around the world. Transportation costs, fuel costs, labor unrest, natural disasters, regional or global pandemics, military conflicts, and other adverse effects on our ability, timing and cost of delivering products can increase our inventory, decrease our margins, adversely affect our relationships with distributors and other customers and otherwise adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

A significant portion of our quarterly retail orders and product deliveries generally occur in the last weeks of the fiscal quarter. This places pressure on our supply chain and could adversely affect our revenues and profitability if we are unable to successfully fulfill customer orders.

If we are not able to maintain and enhance our brands, or if our brands or reputation are damaged, our reputation, business and operating results could be adversely affected.

We have developed long-term value in our brands and have invested significantly in design and in our existing and new brands over the past several years. We believe that our design and brands have significantly contributed to the success of our business and that maintaining and enhancing our brands is very important to our future growth and success. Maintaining and enhancing our brands will require significant investments and will depend largely on our future design, products and marketing, which may not be successful and may damage our brands. Our brands and reputation are also dependent on third parties, such as suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, product reviewers and the media as well as online consumer product reviews, consumer recommendations and referrals. It can take significant time, resources and expense to overcome negative publicity, reviews or perception. Any negative effect on our brands, regardless of whether it is in our control, could adversely affect our reputation, business and results of operations.

If we do not compete effectively, demand for our products could decline and our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

The industry in which we operate is intensely competitive. Most of our product categories are characterized by large, well-financed competitors with strong brand names and highly effective research and development, marketing and sales capabilities, short product life cycles, continual performance enhancements, and rapid adoption of technological and product advancements by competitors in our product markets. We also experience aggressive price competition and other promotional activities from our primary competitors and from less-established brands, including brands owned by retail customers known as house brands. As we shift the focus of our marketing efforts in certain categories from a push model to a demand-generating pull model, the pressures from this competition and from our distribution channels, combined with the implementation risks of such a strategy shift, could adversely affect our competitive position, market share and business. In addition, our competitors may offer customers terms

and conditions that may be more favorable than our terms and conditions and may require us to take actions to maintain or increase our customer incentive programs, which could impact our revenues and operating margins.

In addition, because of the continuing convergence of the markets for computing devices and consumer electronics, we expect greater competition in the future from well-established consumer electronics companies in our developing categories as well as in future categories we might enter.

Microsoft, Apple, Google and Amazon are leading producers of operating systems, hardware, platforms and applications with which our mice, keyboards, wireless speakers and other products are designed to operate. As a result, Microsoft, Apple, Google and Amazon each may be able to improve the functionality of its products, if any, or may choose to show preference to our competitors' products, to correspond with ongoing enhancements to its operating systems, hardware and software applications before we are able to make such improvements. This ability could provide Microsoft, Apple, Google, Amazon or other competitors with significant lead-time advantages. In addition, Microsoft, Apple, Google, Amazon or other competitors may be able to control distribution channels or offer pricing advantages on bundled hardware and software products that we may not be able to offer, and may be financially positioned to exert significant downward pressure on product prices and upward pressure on promotional incentives in order to gain market share. If we are not able to increase our software and services capability to enhance hardware product experiences and offer attractive product pricing, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected. For additional information, see "Competition" in Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We rely on third parties to sell and distribute our products, and we rely on their information to manage our business. Disruption of our relationship with these channel partners, changes in or issues with their business practices, their failure to provide timely and accurate information, changes in distribution partners, practices or models, conflicts among our channels of distribution, or failure to build and scale our own sales force for certain product categories and enterprise channel partners could adversely affect our business, results of operations, operating cash flows and financial condition.

We primarily sell our products to a network of distributors, retailers, e-tailers and enterprise customers (together with our direct sales channel partners). We are dependent on those direct sales channel partners to distribute and sell our products to indirect sales channel partners and ultimately to consumers. The sales and business practices of all such sales channel partners, their compliance with laws and regulations, and their reputations - of which we may or may not be aware - may affect our business and our reputation.

While our overall distribution relationships are diffuse, in fiscal years 2024 and 2023 our gross sales were concentrated with three customers - Amazon, Ingram Micro and TD Synnex - and their affiliated entities. We do not have long-term commitments with those customers. If online sales grow as a percentage of overall sales, we expect that our reliance on Amazon would increase. While we believe that we have good relationships with Amazon, Ingram Micro and TD Synnex, any adverse change in those relationships could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

The impact of economic conditions, labor issues, natural disasters, regional or global pandemics, evolving consumer preferences, and purchasing patterns on our distribution partners, or competition between our sales channels, could result in sales channel disruption. Any loss of a major partner or distribution channel or other channel disruption could make us more dependent on alternate channels, increase pricing and promotional pressures from other partners and distribution channels, increase our marketing costs, or adversely impact buying and inventory patterns, payment terms or other contractual terms, sell-through or delivery of our products to consumers, our reputation and brand equity, or our market share.

Our sales channel partners also sell products offered by our competitors and, in the case of retailer house brands, may also be our competitors. If product competitors offer our sales channel partners more favorable terms, have more products available to meet their needs, or utilize the leverage of broader product lines sold through the channel, or if our sales channel partners show preference for their own house brands, our sales channel partners may de-emphasize or decline to carry our products. In addition, certain of our sales channel partners could decide to de-emphasize the product categories that we offer in exchange for other product categories that they believe provide them with higher returns. If we are unable to maintain successful relationships with these sales channel partners or to maintain our distribution channels, our business will suffer.

As we expand into new product categories and markets in pursuit of growth, we will have to build relationships with new channel partners and adapt to new distribution and marketing models. These new partners, practices and models may require significant management attention and operational resources and may affect our accounting, including revenue recognition, gross margins, and the ability to make comparisons from period to period. Certain product categories, such as Video Collaboration, also require that we further build and scale our own enterprise sales force. Several of our competitors already have large enterprise sales forces and experience and success with that sales model. If we are unable to build successful distribution channels, build and scale our own enterprise sales force, or successfully market our products in these new product categories, we may not be able to take advantage of the growth opportunities, and our business and our ability to grow our business could be adversely affected.

We reserve for cooperative marketing arrangements, incentive programs and pricing programs with our sales channel partners. These reserves are based on judgments and estimates, using historical experience rates, inventory levels in distribution, current trends and other factors. There could be significant differences between the actual costs of such arrangements and programs and our estimates.

We use sell-through data, which represents sales of our products by our direct retailer and e-tailer customers to consumers, and by our distributor customers to their customers, along with other metrics, to assess consumer demand for our products. Sell-through data is subject to limitations due to collection methods and the third-party nature of the data and thus may not be an accurate indicator of actual consumer demand for our products. The customers supplying sell-through data vary by geographic region and from period to period, but typically represent a majority of our retail sales. In addition, we rely on channel inventory data from our sales channel partners. If we do not receive this information on a timely basis, if this information is not accurate, or if we do not properly interpret this information, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

If we do not accurately forecast market demand for our products, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

We use our forecasts of product demand to make decisions regarding investments of our resources and production levels of our products. Although we receive forecasts from our customers, many are not obligated to purchase the forecasted demand. Also, actual sales volumes for individual products in our retail distribution channel can be volatile due to changes in consumer preferences and other reasons. In addition, our products have short product life cycles, so a failure to accurately predict high demand for a product can result in lost sales that we may not recover in subsequent periods, or higher product costs if we meet demand by paying higher costs for materials, production and delivery. Our failure to predict low demand for a product can result in excess inventory, lower cash flows and lower margins if we are required to reduce product prices in order to reduce inventories.

If our sales channel partners have excess inventory of our products or decide to decrease their inventories for any reason, they may decrease the number of products they acquire in subsequent periods, which could cause disruption in our business and adversely affect our forecasts and sales.

In addition, market demand remains less predictable and more volatile than before the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, we have experienced in the past and may continue experiencing large differences between our forecasts and actual demand for our products that may result in excess inventory or product unavailability, inventory and restructuring reserves, increases in operational logistics and other costs, damaged relationships with suppliers or customers, opportunities for our competitors, and lost market share and revenue. If we do not accurately predict product demand, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our business depends in part on access to third-party platforms or technologies, and if access thereto is withdrawn, denied, or is not available on terms acceptable to us, or if the platforms or technologies change without notice to us, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our product portfolio includes current and future products designed for use with third-party platforms or software, such as the Apple iPad, iPhone and Siri, Android phones and tablets, Google Assistant, Zoom, Microsoft Teams and Amazon Alexa. Our business in these categories relies on our access to the platforms of third parties, some of whom are our competitors. Platform owners that are competitors have a competitive advantage in designing products for their platforms and may produce peripherals or other products that work better, or are perceived to work better, than our products in connection with those platforms. If we expand the number of platforms and software applications with which our products are compatible, we may not be successful in launching

products for those platforms or software applications, we may not be successful in establishing strong relationships with the new platform or software owners, or we may negatively impact our ability to develop and produce high-quality products on a timely basis for those platforms and software applications or we may otherwise adversely affect our relationships with existing platform or software owners.

Our access to third-party platforms may require paying a royalty, which lowers our product margins or may otherwise be on terms that are not acceptable to us. In addition, the third-party platforms or technologies used to interact with our product portfolio can be delayed in production or can change without prior notice to us, which can result in our having excess inventory, lower margins, lost investment in time and expense, or lost opportunity cost.

If we are unable to access third-party platforms or technologies, or if our access is withdrawn, denied, or is not available on terms acceptable to us, or if the platforms or technologies are delayed or changed without notice to us, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

Our success largely depends on our ability to manage, hire, retain, integrate and motivate sufficient numbers of qualified personnel, including senior leadership. Our strategy and our ability to innovate, design and produce new products, market and sell products, maintain operating margins and control expenses depend on key personnel that may be difficult to replace.

Our success depends on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel, including senior leadership and international personnel. From time to time, we experience turnover in some of our senior leadership positions.

We compensate our employees through a combination of salary, bonuses, benefits and equity compensation. Recruiting and retaining skilled personnel, including software and hardware engineers, is highly competitive. If we fail to provide an attractive working environment and competitive compensation to our employees, it will be difficult to retain, hire and integrate qualified employees and contractors, and we may not be able to maintain and expand our business. If we do not retain or maintain the continuity of our senior leaders or other key employees for any reason, including voluntary or involuntary departure, death or permanent or temporary disability, we risk losing institutional knowledge, experience, expertise and other benefits of continuity as well as the ability to attract and retain other key employees. In addition, we must carefully balance the size of our employee base with our current infrastructure, management resources and anticipated operating cash flows. If we are unable to manage the size of our employee base, including but not limited to our engineers, product managers and designers and other functions, we may fail to achieve our strategic and operational goals, including developing and introducing new products successfully and in a cost-effective and timely manner. If our revenue growth or employee levels vary significantly, our operating cash flows and financial condition could be adversely affected. Volatility or lack of positive performance in our stock price may also affect our ability to retain key employees, many of whom have been granted equity incentives. We may find it difficult to provide competitive equity incentives, and our ability to hire, retain and motivate key personnel may suffer.

As we focus on growth opportunities, we may divest or discontinue non-strategic product categories, or pursue strategic acquisitions and investments, which could have an adverse impact on our business.

We regularly review our product portfolio and update our non-strategic product categories and products. Discontinuing products with service components may cause us to continue to incur expenses to maintain services within the product life cycle or may adversely affect our customer and consumer relationships and brand. Divestitures may also involve warranties, indemnification or covenants that could restrict our business or result in litigation, additional expenses or liabilities. In addition, discontinuing product categories, even categories that we consider non-strategic, reduces the size and diversification of our business and causes us to be more dependent on a smaller number of product categories.

As we attempt to grow our business in strategic product categories and emerging market geographies, we evaluate acquisition opportunities that could provide us with additional product or service offerings or with additional industry expertise, assets and capabilities. Acquisitions could result in difficulties integrating acquired operations, products, technology, internal controls, personnel and management teams and result in the diversion of capital and management's attention away from other business issues and opportunities. If we fail to successfully integrate acquisitions, our business could be harmed. Acquisitions could also result in the assumption of known and unknown liabilities, product, regulatory and other compliance issues, dilutive issuances of our equity securities, the incurrence of debt, disputes over earn-outs or other litigation, and adverse effects on relationships with our and our target's

employees, customers and suppliers. Moreover, our acquisitions may not be successful in achieving our desired strategy, product, financial or other objectives or expectations, which would also cause our business to suffer.

Acquisitions can also lead to large non-cash charges that can have an adverse effect on our results of operations as a result of write-offs for items such as future impairments of intangible assets and goodwill, restructuring charges, inventory write downs or the recording of share-based compensation.

If we divest or discontinue product categories or products that we previously acquired, or if the value of those parts of our business become impaired, we may need to evaluate the carrying value of our goodwill. Additional impairment charges could adversely affect our results of operations. Several of our past acquisitions have not been successful and have led to significant impairment charges. Acquisitions and divestitures may also cause our operating results to fluctuate and make it difficult for investors to compare operating results and financial statements between periods. In addition, from time to time we make strategic venture investments in other companies that provide products and services that are complementary to ours. If these investments are unsuccessful, this could have an adverse impact on our results of operations, operating cash flows and financial condition.

As we continue our efforts to scale, lower our costs and improve our operational efficiency, we may not fully realize our goals.

Our ability to achieve the desired and anticipated cost savings and other benefits from simplification, cost-cutting and restructuring activities, and within our desired and expected timeframes, are subject to many estimates and assumptions, and the actual savings and timing for those savings may vary materially based on factors such as local labor regulations, negotiations with third parties, and operational requirements. These estimates and assumptions are also subject to significant economic, competitive and other uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. There can be no assurance that we will fully realize the desired and anticipated benefits from these activities. To the extent that we are unable to improve our operational efficiency, further restructuring measures may be required in the future. Furthermore, we are expecting to be able to use the anticipated cost savings from these activities to fund and support our current growth opportunities and incremental investments for future growth. If the cost savings and other benefits from restructuring activities do not materialize as anticipated, or within our expected timeframes, our ability to invest in growth may be limited and our business and operating results may be adversely affected.

Product quality issues could adversely affect our reputation, business and operating results.

The products that we sell or third-party components included therein could contain defects in design or manufacture. There can be no assurance we will be able to detect and remedy all defects in the hardware and software we sell. Failure to do so could result in product recalls, product liability claims and litigation, product redesign efforts, lost revenue, loss of reputation, and significant warranty and other expenses to remedy.

While we maintain reserves for reasonably estimable liabilities and purchase liability insurance, our reserves may not be adequate to cover such claims and liabilities and our insurance is subject to deductibles and may not be adequate to cover such claims and liabilities. Furthermore, our contracts with distributors and retailers may contain warranty, indemnification and other provisions related to product quality issues, and claims under those provisions may adversely affect our business and operating results.

Risks Related to Global Nature of our Operations and Regulatory Environment

Adverse global and regional economic and geopolitical conditions can materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We conduct operations internationally and as a result, adverse global and regional economic and geopolitical conditions have in the past and can in the future materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Such conditions, including but not limited to inflation, slower growth or recession, new or increased tariffs, trade restrictions, changes to fiscal and monetary policy, higher interest rates and currency fluctuations, and other conditions that are susceptible to impact consumer confidence and spending could adversely affect demand for our products. In fiscal year 2024, we were impacted by adverse macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions including

but not limited to inflation, foreign currency fluctuations, and slowdown of economic activity around the world, in part due to changes in interest rates, and lower consumer and enterprise spending.

Global or regional economic and political conditions also have an impact on our suppliers, contract manufacturers, logistics providers, and distributors, causing volatility in cost of materials and shipping and transportation rates, and as a result impacting the pricing of our products. Price increases may not successfully offset cost increases or may cause us to lose market share and in turn adversely impact our operations.

We conduct operations in a number of countries and have invested significantly in growing our sales and marketing activities in China, and the effect of business, legal and political risks associated with international operations could adversely affect us.

We conduct operations in a number of countries and have invested significantly in growing our personnel and sales and marketing activities in China and, to a lesser extent, other emerging markets. We may also increase our investments to grow sales in other emerging markets, such as Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa. There are risks inherent in doing business in international markets, including:

- Difficulties in staffing and managing international operations;
- Compliance with increasing amounts of laws and regulations, including environmental, tax, import/export and anti-corruption laws, which vary from country to country, and the European Union legislation, and over time, increasing the costs of compliance and potential risks of non-compliance;
- Varying laws, regulations and other legal protections, uncertain and varying enforcement of those laws and regulations, dependence on local authorities, and the importance of local networks and relationships;
- Varying accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, accountability and protections, including risks related to the lack of access by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") to inspect PCAOB-registered accounting firms in emerging market countries such as China;
- Exposure to political, economic and financial instability, including due to the uncertainty associated with the ongoing sovereign debt issues in certain Euro zone countries, which may lead to reduced sales, currency exchange losses and collection difficulties or other losses;
- Import or export restrictions or licensing requirements that could affect some of our products, including those with encryption technology;
- Trade protection measures, custom duties, tariffs, import or export duties, and other trade barriers, restrictions and regulations, including recent and ongoing United States - China tariffs and trade restrictions, including China's 2021 Anti-Foreign Sanctions Law;
- Lack of adequate infrastructure or services necessary or appropriate to support our long-term business strategy, digital transformation and operational efficiency;
- Exposure to fluctuations in the value of local currencies;
- Difficulties and increased costs in establishing sales and distribution channels in unfamiliar markets, with their own market characteristics and competition, including entrenched local competition;
- Weak protection of our intellectual property rights;
- Higher credit risks;
- Current and future international regulation of AI;
- Variations in VAT (value-added tax) or VAT reimbursement;
- Imposition of currency exchange controls;

- Delays from customs brokers or government agencies; and
- A broad range of customs, consumer trends, and more.

Any of these risks could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

In addition, the increasingly strict and numerous regulations in China may create a more challenging environment for foreign companies operating in the region. As a result, such regulations may have the effect of limiting our growth and market share in China, and disrupting manufacturing and operations in the region. In addition, changes in relations between China and the United States could lead to further policy changes that in turn could prevent or limit us from procuring, developing, building, and/or selling our products in China.

Sales growth in key markets, including China, is an important part of our expectations for our business. As a result, if economic, political or business conditions deteriorate in these markets, or if one or more of the risks described above materialize in these markets, our overall business and results of operations will be adversely affected.

Changes in trade policy and regulations in the United States and other countries, including changes in trade agreements and the imposition of tariffs and the resulting consequences, may have adverse impacts on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The U.S. government has instituted or proposed changes to international trade policy through the renegotiation, and potential termination, of certain existing bilateral or multilateral trade agreements and treaties with, and the imposition of tariffs on a wide range of products and other goods from, China, countries in EMEA and other countries. As discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we have invested significantly in manufacturing facilities in China and Southeast Asia. Given our manufacturing principally in those countries, policy or regulations changes in the United States or other countries present particular risks for us. We are constantly evaluating our manufacturing footprint globally including beyond Asia.

New or increased tariffs could adversely affect more or all of our products. There also are risks associated with retaliatory tariffs and resulting trade wars. We cannot predict future trade policy and regulations in the United States and other countries, the terms of any renegotiated trade agreements or treaties, or tariffs and their impact on our business. A trade war could have a significant adverse effect on world trade and the world economy. To the extent that trade tariffs and other restrictions imposed by the United States or other countries increase the price of, or limit the amount of, our products or components or materials used in our products imported into the United States or other countries, or create adverse tax consequences, the sales, cost or gross margin of our products may be adversely affected and the demand from our customers for products and services may be diminished. Uncertainty surrounding international trade policy and regulations as well as disputes and protectionist measures could also have an adverse effect on consumer confidence and spending. If we deem it necessary to alter all or a portion of our activities or operations in response to such policies, agreements or tariffs, our capital and operating costs may increase.

Our ongoing efforts to address these risks may not be effective and may have long-term adverse effects on our operations and operating results that we may not be able to reverse. Such efforts may also take time to implement or to have an effect and may result in adverse quarterly financial results or fluctuations in our quarterly financial results. As a result, changes in trade policy and regulations in the United States and other countries as well as changes in trade agreements and tariffs could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our financial performance is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

A significant portion of our business is conducted in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. Therefore, we face exposure to movements in currency exchange rates.

Our primary exposure to movements in currency exchange rates relates to non-U.S. Dollar-denominated sales and operating expenses worldwide. For fiscal year 2024, approximately 50% of our revenue was in non-U.S. denominated currencies. The weakening of currencies relative to the U.S. Dollar adversely affects the U.S. Dollar

value of our non-U.S. Dollar-denominated sales and earnings. If we raise international pricing to compensate, it could potentially reduce demand for our products, adversely affecting our sales and potentially having an adverse impact on our market share. Margins on sales of our products in non-U.S. Dollar-denominated countries and on sales of products that include components obtained from suppliers in non-U.S. Dollar-denominated countries could be adversely affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations. In some circumstances, for competitive or other reasons, we may decide not to raise local prices to fully offset the U.S. Dollar's strengthening, which would adversely affect the U.S. Dollar value of our non-U.S. Dollar-denominated sales and earnings. Competitive conditions in the markets in which we operate may also limit our ability to increase prices in the event of fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Conversely, strengthening of currency rates may also increase our product component costs and other expenses denominated in those currencies, adversely affecting operating results. We further note that a larger portion of our sales than of our expenses are denominated in non-U.S. denominated currencies.

We use derivative instruments to hedge certain exposures to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The use of such hedging activities may not offset any, or more than a portion, of the adverse financial effects of unfavorable movements in currency exchange rates over the limited time the hedges are in place and do not protect us from long term shifts in currency exchange rates.

As a result, fluctuations in currency exchange rates could affect and have in the past adversely affected our business, operating results and financial condition. Moreover, these exposures may change over time.

We are subject to risks related to our environmental, social and governance ("ESG") activities and disclosures.

Concerns over climate change have resulted in increased regulatory requirements and reporting frameworks designed to reduce or mitigate the effects of climate change on the environment. However, the lack of harmonized regulatory requirements and reporting frameworks exposes companies to navigate myriad different requirements, which has led to challenges in ESG reporting. As a result, companies are required to develop an expanded set of metrics and measures, as well as data collection, controls, and reporting processes in order to meet regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations. Failure by us to promptly and accurately meet these expectations and requirements may expose us to reputational and brand damage, regulatory penalties and litigation among other things. Compliance with such requirements will also require additional expenditures by us or our suppliers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

As a company operating in many markets and jurisdictions, expanding into new growth categories, and engaging in acquisitions, and as a Swiss, dual-listed company, we are subject to risks associated with new, existing and potential future laws and regulations.

As we expand into new markets and product categories and acquire companies, businesses and assets, our operations and products must comply with a wide variety of laws, standards and other requirements governing, among other things, health and safety, hazardous materials usage, product-related energy consumption, conflict minerals, packaging, recycling, sustainability, environmental, child labor and human rights matters, among others. Our products may be required to obtain regulatory approvals and satisfy other regulatory concerns in the various jurisdictions where they are manufactured, sold or both. Companies, businesses and assets that we acquire may not be in compliance with regulations in all jurisdictions. These requirements create procurement and design challenges, which, among other things, require us to incur additional costs identifying suppliers and contract manufacturers who can provide or obtain compliant materials, parts and end products. Failure to comply with such requirements can subject us to liability, additional costs, and reputational harm and, in severe cases, force us to recall products or prevent us from selling our products in certain jurisdictions. We also are subject to the SEC disclosure requirements regarding the use of certain minerals, known as conflict minerals, which are mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries, as well as procedures regarding a manufacturer's efforts to identify and prevent the sourcing of such minerals and metals produced from those minerals. The moral and regulatory imperatives to avoid purchasing conflict minerals are causing us to incur additional expenses, could limit the supply and increase the cost of certain metals used in manufacturing our products and could adversely affect the distribution and sales of our products.

As a Swiss company with shares listed on both the SIX Swiss Exchange and the Nasdaq Global Select Market, we are also subject to both Swiss and United States corporate governance and securities laws and regulations. In addition to the extra costs and regulatory burdens of our dual regulatory obligations, the two regulatory regimes may

not always be compatible and may impose disclosure obligations, operating restrictions or tax effects on our business to which our competitors and other companies are not subject. For example, on January 1, 2023, subject to certain transitional provisions, the revised Swiss Corporate Law incorporating the Swiss Federal Council Ordinance Against Excessive Compensation at Public Companies, became effective. The revised Swiss Corporate Law among other things, (a) requires a binding shareholder "say on pay" vote with respect to the compensation of members of our executive management and Board of Directors, (b) generally prohibits the making of severance, advance, transaction premiums and similar payments to members of our executive management and Board of Directors, (c) imposes other restrictive compensation practices, and (d) requires that our articles of incorporation specify various compensation-related matters. Potential future initiatives relating to corporate governance or executive compensation, and Swiss voter sentiment in favor of such regulations may increase our non-operating costs and adversely affect our ability to attract and retain executive management and members of our Board of Directors.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("U.S. GAAP") which are subject to interpretation or changes by the Financial Accounting Standard Board ("FASB"), the SEC and other various bodies formed to promulgate and interpret appropriate accounting principles. New accounting pronouncements and changes in accounting principles have occurred in the past and are expected to occur in the future which may have a significant effect on our financial results or our compliance with regulations.

As a result of changes in tax laws, treaties, rulings, regulations or agreements, or their interpretation, of Switzerland or any other country in which we operate, the loss of a major tax dispute or a successful challenge to our operating structure, intercompany pricing policies or the taxable presence of our key subsidiaries in certain countries, or other factors, our effective income tax rates may increase, which could adversely affect our net income and cash flows.

We operate in multiple jurisdictions and our profits are taxed pursuant to the tax laws of these jurisdictions. Our effective income tax rate may be affected by changes in or interpretations of tax laws, treaties, rulings, regulations or agreements in any given jurisdiction, or changes in international tax reform by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (the "OECD") and similar organizations, utilization of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, changes in geographical allocation of income and expense, and changes in management's assessment of matters such as the realizability of deferred tax assets. In the past, we have experienced fluctuations in our effective income tax rate. Our effective income tax rate in a given fiscal year reflects a variety of factors that may not be present in the succeeding fiscal year or years. There is no assurance that our effective income tax rate will not change in future periods.

For example, as a result of the Federal Act on the Tax Reform and AHV Financing ("TRAF"), the canton of Vaud in Switzerland, where we are incorporated, enacted tax reforms that took effect as of January 1, 2020. As a result of the TRAF reform, Logitech will incur cash income taxes that will increase over time as the deferred income tax benefit established in connection with the reform diminishes. Implementation of any material change in tax laws or policies or the adoption of new interpretations of existing tax laws and rulings, or termination or replacement of our tax arrangements with the canton of Vaud may adversely affect our net income.

In addition, the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project (the "BEPS Project") undertaken by the OECD recommended changes to numerous long-standing tax principles, including a proposal to reallocate profits among tax jurisdictions in which companies do business ("Pillar One") and establishing a minimum tax on global income ("Pillar Two"). As many countries have proposed or enacted Pillar Two legislation in jurisdictions in which we operate, we continue to monitor the relevant developments.

We file Swiss and foreign tax returns. We are frequently subject to tax audits, examinations and assessments in various jurisdictions. If any tax authority successfully challenges our operational structure, intercompany pricing policies or the taxable presence of our key subsidiaries in certain countries, if the terms of certain income tax treaties are interpreted in a manner that is adverse to our structure, or if we lose a material tax dispute in any country, our effective income tax rate could increase. For example, policy changes in Switzerland, the United States or China predicated on our presence in those countries could adversely affect where we recognize profit and our effective income tax rate. A material assessment by a governing tax authority could adversely affect our profitability. If our effective income tax rate increases in future periods, our net income and cash flows could be adversely affected.

We maintain cash and cash equivalents at financial institutions and are exposed to credit risk in the event of default by such financial institutions.

We maintain cash and cash equivalents with various creditworthy financial institutions and while we have a policy to limit exposure with any one financial institution, we are exposed to credit risk in the event of default by financial institutions to the extent that cash balances with individual financial institutions are in excess of amounts that are insured. If such institutions were to fail, we could lose all or a portion of amounts held in excess of such insurance limits. Any material loss that we may experience in the future as a result could additionally have an adverse effect on our ability to pay or could delay payments of our operational expenses and other payments, including in connection with our dividend, share repurchases, payments to our vendors and employees and cause other operational impacts.

Risks Related to Confidential Information, Cybersecurity, Privacy, and Intellectual Property

Losses or unauthorized access to or releases of confidential information could adversely affect our business and result in significant reputational, financial and legal consequences.

We use and store confidential information, including but not limited to our business, financial, legal and governance information, as well as personal information about our employees, members of our Board of Directors, customers, and other business partners. In addition, as a consumer electronics company, our websites are an important presentation of our company, identity and brands and an important means of interaction with and source of information for consumers of our products. We also rely on our centralized information technology systems for product-related information and to store intellectual property and data, forecast our business, maintain financial records, manage operations and inventory, and operate other critical functions. We allocate significant resources to maintain our information technology systems and implement technical and organizational measures recognized as "best practice" to protect against unauthorized access or misuse.

Nevertheless, our websites and information technology systems have been and could continue to be subject to or threatened with, and are susceptible to damage, disruptions or shutdowns due to power outages, hardware failures, structural or operational failures, computer viruses, ransomware and other malware, attacks by computer hackers and other third parties, employee error or malfeasance, phishing and other means of social engineering, other data security issues, telecommunication failures, user error, employee or contractor negligence or malfeasance, catastrophes, downtime due to system or software upgrades, integration or migration, or other foreseeable and unforeseen events. Such risks extend not only to our own products, services, systems and networks, but also to those of customers, suppliers, contractors, business partners, vendors, and other third parties, particularly as all parties increasingly digitize their operations. To date, we are not aware of any such disruptions or issues impacting our systems or products having resulted in security incidents with a material impact on us, individually or in the aggregate.

Moreover, there is an increased risk that we may experience security breaches or incidents as a result of our employees, service providers and third parties working remotely. In addition, our growth and increased frequency and sophistication of cyber and product security attacks, especially leveraging "deepfakes" and other AI techniques may increase the likelihood of us becoming a target of complex and damaging attacks that substantially disrupt operations and expose sensitive data. While we have developed and implemented security measures and processes designed to protect against cyber and other security threats, such measures cannot provide absolute security and may not be successful in preventing all security breaches.

Security incidents or breaches impacting the information we or our third-party service providers process or maintain, or our products, websites or information technology systems may result in loss, unavailability, corruption, or unauthorized collection, use, disclosure or other processing of personal data and other confidential information that we and our service providers maintain and otherwise process. Any such incidents or breaches, or the belief or perception that any such matters have occurred could result in disruptions of our operations, loss of intellectual property and loss, corruption, unavailability or other unauthorized processing of data. Any such event could also damage our brand and reputation or otherwise harm our business, and could result in government enforcement actions, litigation and potential liability for us. Any of these may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition, potentially in a material manner.

In addition, while we carry cyber insurance, we cannot be certain that our insurance will be sufficient to cover losses and liabilities resulting from cyberattacks, security breaches and incidents, or other interruptions, that insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all, or that any insurer will not deny coverage as to any future claim, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, including our financial condition, results of operations and reputation.

The collection, storage, transmission, use and distribution of personal data could give rise to liabilities and additional costs of operation as a result of laws, governmental regulation and risks of data breaches and security incidents.

In connection with our operations, we collect and otherwise process personal data, including that of our consumers. The processing of this information is increasingly subject to legislation, regulations and enforcement in numerous jurisdictions around the world. Global data privacy regulation is increasingly fragmented, with increasing enforcement efforts and penalties. Such fragmentation requires more complex and costly compliance structures, while heightened enforcement increases the cost and reputational risk associated with even minor compliance errors. For example, the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR"), which is applicable to us and to all companies processing data of people in the European Union, imposes significant fines and sanctions for violation of the Regulation. Compliance with the GDPR's international transfer rules has been made more difficult by the invalidation of the European Union-U.S. Privacy Shield and we are now required to put in place additional privacy protective measures for transfer of data of people in the European Union to certain countries outside of the European Economic Area. In the United States, several states have adopted broad privacy laws. Such laws and regulations are typically intended to protect the privacy and security of personal information and its collection, storage, transmission, use, disclosure and other processing. For example, California has enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act (the "CCPA"), which, among other things, requires covered companies to provide disclosures to California consumers and afford such consumers abilities to opt-out of certain sales of personal information. Additionally, the California Privacy Rights Act (the "CPRA"), was approved by California voters in November 2020. The CPRA significantly modifies the CCPA and has made compliance more uncertain and complex. Additionally, other U.S. states continue to propose, and in certain cases adopt, privacy-focused legislation. Other laws and regulations may follow, at state and federal levels.

In addition, because various jurisdictions have different laws and regulations concerning the use, storage, transmission and other processing of such information, we may face requirements that pose compliance challenges in existing markets as well as new international markets that we seek to enter. The collection and processing of personal data also heightens the risk of security breaches and other data security issues related to our IT systems and the systems of third-party data storage and other service and IT providers. Such laws and regulations, variation between jurisdictions and risks presented by our processing of personal data could limit our ability to use data and develop new features and services, subject us to increased costs, require allocation of additional resources and changes to our policies and practices, which may be difficult to achieve in a commercially reasonable manner or at all. Any actual or perceived failure by us to comply with these laws, regulations, or other actual or asserted obligations relating to privacy or the collection, use or other processing of personal data may lead to significant fines, penalties, regulatory investigations, lawsuits, significant costs for remediation, damage to our reputation, or other liabilities, all of which could adversely affect our business.

Claims by others that we infringe their proprietary technology could adversely affect our business.

We have been expanding the categories of products we sell. We expect to continue to enter new categories and markets. As we do so, we face an increased risk that claims alleging we infringe the patent or other intellectual property rights of others, including as a result of our use of AI, and regardless of the merit of the claims, may increase in number and significance. This risk is heightened by the persistent lawsuits brought by holders of patents that do not have an operating business or are attempting to license broad patent portfolios. Intellectual property lawsuits are subject to inherent uncertainties due to the complexity of the technical issues involved, and we cannot be certain that we will be successful in defending ourselves against intellectual property claims. A successful claimant could secure a judgment that requires us to pay substantial damages or prevents us from distributing certain products or performing certain services. We might also be required to seek a license for the use of such intellectual property, which may not be available on commercially acceptable terms or at all. Alternatively, we may be required to develop non-infringing technology, which could require significant effort and expense and may ultimately not be successful. Any claims or proceedings against us, whether meritorious or not, could be time consuming, result in costly litigation or the diversion of significant operational resources, or require us to enter into

royalty or licensing agreements, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We may be unable to protect our proprietary rights. Unauthorized use of our technology may result in the development of products that compete with our products.

Our future success depends in part on our proprietary technology, technical know-how and other intellectual property. We rely on a combination of patent, trade secret, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property laws, and confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions such as nondisclosure terms and licenses, to protect our intellectual property.

We hold various United States patents and pending applications, together with corresponding patents and pending applications from other countries. It is possible that any patent owned by us will be invalidated, deemed unenforceable, circumvented or challenged, that the patent rights granted will not provide competitive advantages to us, or that any of our pending or future patent applications will not be granted, maintained or enforced. In addition, other intellectual property laws or our confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions may not adequately protect our intellectual property. Also, others may independently develop similar technology, duplicate our products, or design around our patents or other intellectual property rights. Unauthorized parties have copied and may in the future attempt to copy aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Any of these events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Risks Related to our Financial Results

Our operating results are difficult to predict and fluctuations in results may cause volatility in the price of our shares.

Our revenues and profitability are difficult to predict due to the nature of the markets in which we compete, fluctuating user demand, the uncertainty of current and future global economic conditions, and for many other reasons, including the following:

- Our operating results are highly dependent on the volume and timing of orders received during the quarter, which are difficult to forecast. Customers generally order on an as-needed basis and we typically do not obtain firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers. As a result, our revenues in any quarter depend primarily on orders booked and shipped in that quarter.
- A significant portion of our quarterly retail sales typically occurs in the last weeks of each quarter, further increasing the difficulty in predicting quarterly revenues and profitability.
- Our sales are impacted by consumer demand and current and future global economic and political conditions, including inflation, interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations, slowdown of economic activity around the world, and lower consumer and enterprise spending, trade restrictions and tariffs, and can, therefore, fluctuate abruptly and significantly during periods of uncertain economic conditions or geographic distress, as well as from shifts in distributor inventory practices and consumer buying patterns.
- We must incur a large portion of our costs in advance of sales orders because we must plan research and production, order components, buy tooling equipment, and enter into development, sales and marketing, and other operating commitments prior to obtaining firm commitments from our customers. This makes it difficult for us to rapidly adjust our costs during the quarter in response to a revenue shortfall, which could adversely affect our operating results.
- From time to time, we engage in opportunistic marketing and sales activities, including advertising and promotional events to enhance our brand awareness. The effectiveness of our marketing and sales efforts is uncertain and it is difficult to predict whether our marketing and sales efforts will result in increased sales.
- We engage in acquisitions and divestitures, and such activity varies from period to period. Such variance may affect our growth, our previous outlook and expectations, and comparisons of our operating results and financial statements between periods.

- We are continuously attempting to simplify our organization, to control operating costs through expense and global workforce management, to reduce the complexity of our product portfolio, and to better align costs with our current business. We may not achieve the cost savings or other anticipated benefits from these efforts, and the success or failure of such efforts may cause our operating results to fluctuate and to be difficult to predict.
- Fluctuations in currency exchange rates can impact our revenues, expenses and profitability because we report our financial statements in U.S. Dollars, whereas a significant portion of our revenues and expenses are in other currencies. We attempt to adjust product prices over time to offset the impact of currency movements. However, over short periods of time, during periods of weakness in consumer spending or given high levels of competition in many product categories, our ability to change local currency prices to offset the impact of currency fluctuations is limited.

Because our operating results are difficult to predict, our results may be below the expectations of financial analysts and investors, which could cause the price of our shares to decline.

Our gross margins can vary significantly depending on multiple factors, which can result in unanticipated fluctuations in our operating results.

Our gross margins can vary due to consumer demand, competition, product pricing, product lifecycle, product mix, new product introductions, unit volumes, acquisitions and divestitures, commodity, supply chain and logistics costs, capacity utilization, geographic sales mix, currency exchange rates, trade policy and tariffs, and the complexity and functionality of new product innovations and other factors. In particular, if we are not able to introduce new products in a timely manner at the product cost we expect, or if consumer demand for our products is less than we anticipate, or if there are product pricing, marketing and other initiatives by our competitors to which we need to react or that are initiated by us to drive sales that lower our margins, then our overall gross margin will be less than we project.

In addition, our gross margins may vary significantly by product line, sales geography and customer type, as well as within product lines. When the mix of products sold shifts from higher margin product lines to lower margin sales geographies, or to lower margin products within product lines, our overall gross margins and our profitability may be adversely affected.

As we expand within and into new product categories, our products in those categories may have lower gross margins than in our traditional product categories. Consumer demand in these product categories, based on style, color and other factors, tends to be less predictable and tends to vary more across geographic markets. As a result, we may face higher up-front investments, inventory costs associated with attempting to anticipate consumer preferences, and increased inventory write-offs. If we are unable to offset these potentially lower margins by enhancing the margins in our more traditional product categories, our profitability may be adversely affected.

Changes in trade policy, including tariffs and the tariffs focused on China in particular, and currency exchange rates also have adverse impacts on our gross margins.

The impact of these factors on gross margins can create unanticipated fluctuations in our operating results, which may cause volatility in the price of our shares.

We cannot ensure that our share repurchase programs will be fully utilized or that it will enhance long-term shareholder value. Share repurchases may also increase the volatility of the trading price of our shares. We similarly cannot ensure that we will continue to increase our dividend payments or to pay dividends at all. Share repurchases and dividends diminish our cash reserves.

Our share repurchase program and dividend policy may be affected by many factors, including general business and economic conditions, our financial condition and operating results, our views on potential future capital requirements, restrictions imposed in any future debt agreements, the emergence of alternative investment or acquisition opportunities, changes in our business strategy, legal requirements, changes in tax laws, and other factors. Our share repurchase program does not obligate us to repurchase all or any of the dollar value of shares authorized for repurchase. The program could also increase the volatility of the trading price of our shares.

Similarly, we are not obligated to pay dividends on our registered shares. Under Swiss law, we may only pay dividends upon the approval of a majority of our shareholders, which is under the discretion of and generally follows a recommendation by our Board of Directors that such a dividend is in the best interests of our shareholders. There can be no assurance that our Board of Directors will continue to recommend, or that our shareholders will approve, dividend increases or any dividend at all. If we do not pay a regular dividend, we may lose the interest of investors that focus their investments on dividend-paying companies, which could create downward pressure on our share price. Any announcement of termination or suspension of our share repurchase program or dividend may result in a decrease in our share price. The share repurchase program and payment of cash dividends could also diminish our cash reserves that may be needed for investments in our business, acquisitions or other purposes. Without dividends, the trading price of our shares must appreciate for investors to realize a gain on their investment.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Maintaining people's trust is of paramount importance for Logitech. Logitech's security capability is designed to protect the confidentiality, integrity, availability and accessibility of Logitech's information, digital assets, products and services. Our security capability includes: (i) cybersecurity, which protects information and digital assets used at Logitech to conduct business and (ii) product security, which protects Logitech products and services provided to our customers.

Risk Management and Strategy

We have established a Security Governance Framework that defines roles and responsibilities, so that security is taken into account at all levels and in every department or function of the Company.

Identifying and assessing cybersecurity risk is integrated into our enterprise risk management. We have implemented incident response and breach management processes that include the following steps: mobilizing the right stakeholders and containing the attack, maintaining trust with all affected stakeholders and understanding the attack, recovering the most critical business operations, and learning from the attack. We also conduct tabletop exercises to, among other things, align activities and expectations in connection with our incident response processes, discuss strategic questions, and review third party recommendations.

Our security framework provides guidance for the organization, governance and implementation of security across the company. Logitech and its infrastructure have been certified for compliance with ISO 27001, an international standard for information security management.

As part of our risk management program, we continuously assess risks from third parties, including vendors, suppliers, and other business partners associated with our use of third-party service providers.

We have not previously experienced a cybersecurity event that was determined to be material, and our business strategy, results of operations and financial condition have not been materially affected by risks from cybersecurity threats. For additional information regarding risks from cybersecurity threats, please refer to Item 1A "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Governance

Board of Directors and Board Committees Oversight of Risks from Cybersecurity Threats

Logitech's Board of Directors oversees risk management and reviews Logitech security risks, controls and procedures. The Board of Directors is assisted in its role by each of the Audit Committee and the Technology and Innovation Committee. The Audit Committee is responsible for the oversight of risks from cybersecurity threats. Members of the Audit Committee receive updates on a semi-annual basis from our Chief Information Security Officer ("CISO") regarding matters of cybersecurity. The Technology and Innovation Committee periodically reviews the Company's cybersecurity, information security and other technology risks, controls and procedures, including product security and related threats. Finally, the Board has formed a Cyber Crisis Subcommittee tasked with overseeing any future significant cybersecurity crisis.

Management's Role in Assessing and Managing Material Risks from Cybersecurity Threats

Our Cybersecurity Team is tasked, among other things, with evaluating, reporting and advising about cybersecurity risks, defining and leading the enterprise cybersecurity program to protect Logitech business against cybersecurity threats, maintaining and updating the cybersecurity framework, monitoring the level of compliance with the cybersecurity framework across Logitech digital assets and services, providing enterprise-wide cybersecurity services, defining cybersecurity standards and advising on secure architectures, performing assessments and due diligence checks internally and with business partners, providing cybersecurity guidance for digital projects, creating and deploying cybersecurity training programs, managing cybersecurity incidents and breaches, and monitoring cybersecurity threats. The Cybersecurity Team, which is part of the IT organization, is led by the CISO, who has 20 years of cybersecurity experience across different industries. The Cybersecurity Team leads the enterprise cybersecurity strategy and roadmap, which applies to all information and digital assets, used at Logitech to conduct business. Our cybersecurity is managed based on industry-leading standards such as ISO 27001, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and Center for Internet Security (CIS).

Our Product Security Team is responsible for the development of product security policies and standards for the Company, including supporting product security threat identification, supporting product security risk assessment, building and maintaining security policies, standards and guidelines, performing internal audits against the product security policies and standards, performing product security architecture analysis and reviews, raising product security awareness across the Company, monitoring product security through the product development lifecycle, and managing vulnerabilities (pre- and post-production). The Head of Product Security, who reports to our Head of Software, is accountable for the release or deployment approval of a product based upon the review of internal and external validation (functionality, performance, security) reports. Our Head of Software has more than 20 years of experience leading software teams, including over a decade in the cybersecurity industry. We assess our product security programs against the Open Worldwide Application Security Project (OWASP) Application Security Verification Standard (ASVS) and the Software Assurance Maturity Model (SAMM).

Our CISO and the Head of Software regularly report on cybersecurity and product security matters, respectively, to the Audit Committee and/or the Technology and Innovation Committee and the Board of Directors.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our headquarters is located in Lausanne, Switzerland, where we occupy approximately 50,500 square feet under a lease that expires in July 2025. Our principal corporate and administrative offices, which includes our headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, and corporate offices in San Jose, California, and corporate offices in Hsinchu, Taiwan, together make up approximately 250,000 square feet of leased space. Both our Lausanne, Switzerland headquarters and San Jose, California location are designed to serve our research and development, product marketing, sales management, technical support and administrative functions. Our Hsinchu, Taiwan location serves our mechanical engineering, process engineering, manufacturing support, quality assurance, design, research and development, and administrative functions. We maintain marketing and channel support offices in approximately 80 locations and over 40 countries, with lease expiration dates from 2024 to 2033.

As of March 31, 2024, the majority of our properties are leased; however, we also own some of the manufacturing units and employee dormitories in Suzhou, China, from which we occupy approximately 720,000 square feet. We anticipate no difficulty in extending the leases of our facilities or obtaining comparable facilities in suitable locations. We also contract with various third-party distribution centers in North America, South America, Europe and Asia Pacific for additional warehouses in which we store inventory.

We believe that our manufacturing and distribution facilities are adequate for our ongoing needs and we continue to evaluate the need for facilities to meet current and anticipated future requirements.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time-to-time, we are involved in claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business. We are currently subject to several such claims and legal proceedings. We periodically assess the Company's liabilities and contingencies in connection with these matters based upon the latest information available. We follow ASC ("Accounting Standards Codification") 450, *Contingencies*, in determining the accounting and disclosure for these contingencies. Based on the currently available information, we do not believe that resolution of pending matters will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and there can be no assurances that our defenses will be successful or that any such lawsuit or claim would not have a material adverse impact on our

business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations in a particular period. Any claims or proceedings against us, whether meritorious or not, can have an adverse impact because of defense costs, diversion of management and operational resources, negative publicity and other factors. Any failure to obtain a necessary license or other rights, or litigation arising out of intellectual property claims, could adversely affect our business.

As a result of Regulation S-K disclosure requirements related to environmental proceedings to which the government is a party and such proceedings involve potential monetary sanctions, we selected the quantitative threshold of \$1.0 million.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

PART II

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

Logitech's shares are listed and traded on both the SIX Swiss Exchange, where the share price is denominated in Swiss francs, and on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, where the share price is denominated in U.S. Dollars. The trading symbol for Logitech shares is LOGN on the SIX Swiss Exchange and LOGI on the Nasdaq Global Select Market. As of May 2, 2024, there were 173,106,620 shares issued (including 19,662,686 shares held as treasury stock) held by 36,974 holders of record, and the closing price of our shares was CHF 74.58 (\$81.09 based on exchange rates on such date) per share on the SIX Swiss Exchange and \$81.77 per share as reported by the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

Dividends

Under Swiss law, a corporation may only pay dividends upon a vote of its shareholders. This vote typically follows the recommendation of the corporation's Board of Directors. In May 2024, the Board of Directors recommended that the Company increase the cash dividend per share for fiscal year 2024 by approximately CHF 0.10 per share to CHF 1.16 per share (approximately \$1.28 per share based on the exchange rate on March 31, 2024). Based on our shares outstanding, net of treasury shares, as of March 31, 2024 (153,863,262 shares), this would result in an aggregate gross dividend of approximately CHF 178.5 million (approximately \$197.2 million based on the exchange rate on March 31, 2024). This amount may vary based on the number of shares outstanding, net of treasury shares, as of the record date for the dividend, but will not exceed approximately CHF 200.8 million (based on our shares currently issued or 173,106,620 shares). This recommendation will be voted on by our shareholders at the Company's 2024 Annual General Meeting.

On September 13, 2023, Logitech's shareholders approved a cash dividend payment of CHF 1.06 per share out of retained earnings to Logitech's shareholders who owned shares on September 26, 2023. Eligible shareholders were paid CHF 1.06 per share (\$1.16 per share in U.S. Dollars based on the exchange rate on the date of payment), totaling \$182.3 million in U.S. Dollars on September 27, 2023.

On September 14, 2022, Logitech's shareholders approved a cash dividend payment of CHF 0.96 per share out of retained earnings to Logitech's shareholders who owned shares on September 27, 2022. Eligible shareholders were paid CHF 0.96 per share (\$0.98 per share in U.S. Dollars based on the exchange rate on the date of payment), totaling \$158.7 million in U.S. Dollars on September 28, 2022.

Dividends paid and similar cash or in-kind distributions made by Logitech to a holder of Logitech shares (including dividends or liquidation proceeds and stock dividends), other than distributions of qualifying additional paid-in-capital if it is available under the current Swiss tax regime, are subject to a Swiss federal anticipatory tax at a rate of 35%. The anticipatory tax must be withheld by Logitech from the gross distribution and paid to the Swiss Federal Tax Administration.

A Swiss resident holder and beneficial owner of Logitech shares may qualify for a full refund of the Swiss anticipatory tax withheld from such dividends. A holder and beneficial owner of Logitech shares who is a non-resident of Switzerland, but a resident of a country that maintains a double tax treaty with Switzerland, may qualify for a full or partial refund of the Swiss anticipatory tax withheld from such dividends by virtue of the provisions of the applicable treaty between Switzerland and the country of residence of the holder and beneficial owner of the Logitech shares.

In accordance with the tax convention between the United States and the Swiss Confederation (Treaty), a mechanism is provided whereby a U.S. resident (as determined under the Treaty), and U.S. corporations, other than U.S. corporations having a "permanent establishment" or a fixed base, as defined in the Treaty, in Switzerland, generally can obtain a refund of the Swiss anticipatory tax withheld from dividends in respect of Logitech shares, to the extent that 15% of the gross dividend is withheld as final withholding tax (i.e. 20% of the gross dividend may generally be refunded). In specific cases, U.S. companies not having a "permanent establishment" or a fixed base in Switzerland owning at least 10% of Logitech registered shares may receive a refund of the Swiss anticipatory tax withheld from dividends to the extent it exceeds 5% of the gross dividend (i.e., 30% of the gross dividend may be refunded). To get the benefit of a refund, holders must beneficially own Logitech shares at the time such dividend becomes due.

Share Repurchases

In fiscal year 2024, the following approved share repurchase programs were in place (in thousands):

Share Repurchase Program	Approved Shares	Approved Amounts ⁽¹⁾
May 2020 ⁽¹⁾	17,311	\$ 1,500,000
July 2023 ⁽²⁾	17,311	\$ 1,000,000

(1) The 2020 share repurchase program expired on July 27, 2023. See Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

(2) In June 2023, our Board of Directors approved a new, three-year share repurchase program. The Swiss Takeover Board approved the 2023 share repurchase program in July 2023 and the program became effective on July 28, 2023. See Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

The following tables present certain information related to purchases made by Logitech of its equity securities under its publicly announced share repurchase programs (in thousands, except per share amounts):

During Fiscal Year Ended	Shares Repurchased ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Price Per Share		Remaining Amount that May Yet Be Repurchased under the Program
		CHF (LOGN)	USD (LOGI)	
March 31, 2022	4,607	82.15	89.36	\$ 423,696
March 31, 2023	7,562	52.94	55.25	\$ 505,844
March 31, 2024	7,100	65.46	73.63	\$ 635,750

(1) In fiscal years 2022, 2023 and 2024, the number of shares repurchased on the SIX was 3.9 million, 7.4 million, and 6.9 million, respectively, and the number of shares repurchased on NASDAQ was 0.7 million, 0.2 million, and 0.2 million, respectively. Shares were repurchased in fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2023 to support equity incentive plans. In fiscal year 2024, 4.1 million shares were repurchased for cancellation and the remaining shares were repurchased to support equity incentive plans.

During the three months ended March 31, 2024	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Weighted Average Price Paid Per Share		Remaining Amount that May Yet Be Repurchased under the Program
		CHF (LOGN)	USD (LOGI)	
Month 1				
December 30, 2023 to January 26, 2024				
SIX	430 ⁽¹⁾	79.71	N/A	\$ 727,751
Nasdaq	—	N/A	—	727,751
Month 2				
January 27, 2024 to February 23, 2024				
SIX	465 ⁽²⁾	75.13	N/A	687,750
Nasdaq	—	N/A	—	687,750
Month 3				
February 24, 2024 to March 31, 2024				
SIX	577 ⁽²⁾	80.00	N/A	635,750
Nasdaq	—	N/A	—	635,750
	<u>1,472</u>	<u>78.38</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>\$ 635,750</u>

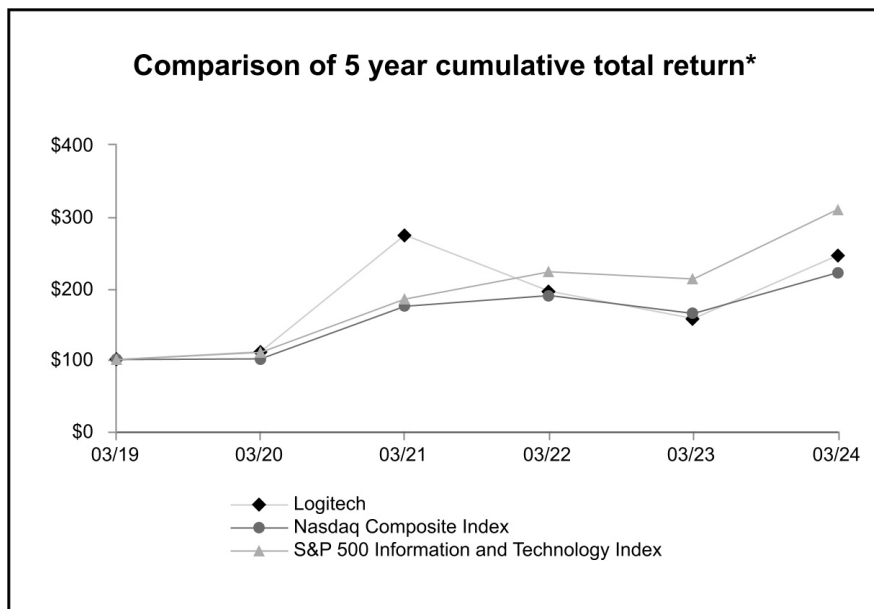
(1) Includes 346,000 shares repurchased on the ordinary trading line to support equity incentive plans and 84,000 shares repurchased on the second trading line for cancellation under the 2023 share repurchase program.

(2) Shares repurchased on the second line for cancellation under the 2023 share repurchase program.

Performance Graph

The information contained in the Performance Graph shall not be deemed to be "soliciting material" or "filed" with the SEC or subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into a document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), or the Exchange Act.

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our shares, the Nasdaq Composite Index, and the S&P 500 Information and Technology Index. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested in our LOGI shares, the Nasdaq Composite Index and the S&P 500 Information and Technology Index on March 31, 2019 and calculates the annual return through March 31, 2024. The stock price performance on the following graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.



	March 31,					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Logitech	\$ 100	\$ 111	\$ 274	\$ 195	\$ 157	\$ 246
Nasdaq Composite Index	\$ 100	\$ 101	\$ 175	\$ 189	\$ 164	\$ 222
S&P 500 Information and Technology Index	\$ 100	\$ 110	\$ 184	\$ 222	\$ 212	\$ 310

ITEM 6. (Reserved)

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth above in Item 1A "Risk Factors," and below in Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk." Please read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included under Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Company Overview

Logitech designs software-enabled hardware solutions that help businesses thrive and bring people together when working, creating, gaming and streaming. As a point of connection between people and the digital world, our mission is to extend human potential in work and play, in a way that is good for people and the planet. We sell these products through a number of brands, including Logitech, Logitech G and others.

Our diverse portfolio includes: Gaming, Keyboards & Combos, Pointing Devices, Video Collaboration, Webcams, Tablet Accessories, and Headsets. These products are all classified under a single operating segment: Peripherals (see Note 15 to our consolidated financial statements).

We sell our products to a broad network of international customers, in the Americas, Europe, the Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") and Asia Pacific. This includes direct sales to retailers, e-tailers, and end consumers through our e-commerce platform, and indirect sales to end customers through distributors.

From time to time, we may seek to partner with or acquire, when appropriate, companies that have products, personnel, and technologies that complement our strategic direction. We continually review our product offerings and our strategic direction in light of our profitability targets, competitive conditions, changing consumer trends and the evolving nature of the interface between the consumer and the digital world.

Impacts of Macroeconomic and Geopolitical Conditions on our Business

Our business has been impacted by adverse macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions. These conditions include inflation, interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations, changes in fiscal policies, slowdown of economic activity around the world, and lower consumer and enterprise spending.

The global and regional economic and political conditions adversely affected demand for our products. In addition, these conditions have caused and may continue to cause volatility in the cost of materials and logistics, and transportation delays, and as a result may impact the pricing of our products, product availability and our results of operations.

For additional information, see Item 1A "Risk Factors," including under the captions "Adverse global and regional economic and geopolitical conditions can materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition," "We purchase key components and products from a limited number of sources, and our business and operating results could be adversely affected if supply were delayed or constrained or if there were shortages of required components," "Our principal manufacturing operations and third-party contract manufacturers are located in China and Southeast Asia, which exposes us to risks associated with doing business in that geographic area as well as potential tariffs, adverse trade regulations, adverse tax consequences and pressure to move or diversify our manufacturing locations," "If we do not accurately forecast market demand for our products, our business and operating results could be adversely affected," and "If we do not successfully coordinate the worldwide manufacturing and distribution of our products, we could lose sales and our business and operating results could be adversely affected."

Trends and Uncertainties

Several long-term secular-trends offer long-term structural growth opportunities across Logitech's product portfolio. We design, create and sell products that benefit from these secular trends which include the following:

- Hybrid work: Hybrid work provides an opportunity to equip multiple workspaces including in the office and other places of work, as well as at home and away from home. Hybrid work also provides an opportunity for increased enterprise and consumer adoption of video conferencing. Our video collaboration products are compatible with a variety of video conference platforms, including Zoom, Microsoft Teams and Google Meet

- **Gaming:** The ongoing growth and evolution of gaming creates an opportunity for us to provide more tools to a wider community of gamers. In particular, social gaming continues to gain popularity through online gaming, multi-platform experiences and esports.
- **AI:** AI has reshaped expectations for productivity improvements, product innovation and technology ecosystem evolution. While we have used AI solutions and machine learning to enhance the features of different products in our portfolio, AI offers additional growth opportunities and risks as we work to integrate our capabilities with our ecosystem partners.
- **Climate change:** Climate change affects everyone. We already consider sustainability as part of our product design and in other areas and intend to continue to do so in the future.
- **The importance of trust:** With our well-established Logitech brand, consumer-centric design philosophy, and commitment to high privacy and security standards, we strive to deliver trusted user experiences.

While we believe we will further benefit from these secular trends, we have experienced and will continue to experience challenges that impact our business and financial results. These challenges include (i) the current macroeconomic environment, including interest rate fluctuations, inflation, foreign exchange movements, changes in fiscal policies and low economic growth in certain regions, (ii) the uncertainty with overall consumer and enterprise demand, (iii) the uncertainty with enterprise strategy for office space utilization and related timing of enterprise investments in infrastructure and technology, and (iv) the timing of further development of our B2B go-to-market capabilities.

We expect these challenges to continue in the near-term. We have taken steps to mitigate the impact of these challenges, including but not limited to: (i) reduction in our operating expenses in order to maintain margins and size the business for the current market, (ii) reduction in inventories to more appropriately align with demand, (iii) continued investment in our B2B capabilities, and (iv) release of new products to increase the value proposition of our portfolio.

For additional information, see Part I, Item 1A “*Risk Factors*.”

Business Seasonality and Product Introductions

We have historically experienced higher sales in our third fiscal quarter ending December 31, compared to other fiscal quarters in our fiscal year, primarily due to the increased consumer demand for our products during the year-end holiday buying season and year-end spending by enterprises. Additionally, new product introductions and business acquisitions can significantly impact sales, product costs and operating expenses. Product introductions can also impact our sales to distribution channels as these channels are filled with new product inventory following a product introduction, and often channel inventory of an earlier model product declines as the next related major product launch approaches. Sales can also be affected when consumers and distributors anticipate a product introduction or changes in business circumstances. However, neither historical seasonal patterns nor historical patterns of product introductions should be considered reliable indicators of our future pattern of product introductions, future sales or financial performance. Furthermore, cash flow is correspondingly lower in the first half of our fiscal year as we typically build inventories in advance for the third quarter and we pay an annual dividend following our Annual General Meeting, which is typically in September.

Summary of Financial Results

Our total sales for fiscal year 2024 decreased 5%, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily driven by a decline in sales of most of our product categories as a result of lower demand.

Sales for fiscal year 2024 decreased 16% and 2% in the Asia Pacific and Americas regions, respectively, and were flat in EMEA, compared to fiscal year 2023.

Gross margin for fiscal year 2024 increased by 350 basis points to 41.4%, compared to 37.9% for fiscal year 2023, primarily due to lower material and logistics costs as well as lower promotional spend, partially offset by unfavorable product mix.

Operating expenses for fiscal year 2024 were \$1,190.7 million, or 27.7% of sales, compared to \$1,261.0 million, or 27.8% of sales, for fiscal year 2023. The decrease in operating expenses was primarily driven by a reduction in marketing spend.

Included in the income tax provision of \$9.5 million and \$98.9 million in fiscal year 2024 and 2023 was \$20.7 million of tax benefit and \$46.0 million of tax expense, respectively, from Switzerland.

Net income for fiscal year 2024 was \$612.1 million, compared to \$364.6 million for fiscal year 2023, reflecting higher gross margin as well as lower operating expenses and income tax provision.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make assumptions, judgments, and estimates that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

We consider an accounting estimate critical if it: (i) requires management to make judgments and estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain; and (ii) is important to an understanding of our financial condition and operating results.

We base our assumptions, judgments and estimates on historical experience and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although these assumptions, judgments, and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that may impact us in the future, actual results could differ. Management has discussed the development, selection and disclosure of these critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

We believe the following accounting estimates are most critical to our business operations and to an understanding of our financial condition and results of operations and reflect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Accruals for Customer Programs and Product Returns

We record accruals for cooperative marketing, customer incentive, pricing programs ("Customer Programs") and product returns. The estimated cost of these programs is usually recorded as a reduction of revenue. Significant management judgments and estimates must be used to determine the cost of these programs in any accounting period. Customer Programs require management to estimate the percentage of those programs that will not be claimed in the current period or will not be earned by customers, which is commonly referred to as "breakage." Breakage is estimated based on historical claim experience, the period in which the claims are expected to be submitted, specific terms and conditions with customers, and other factors. If we receive a separately identifiable benefit from a customer and can reasonably estimate the fair value of that benefit, the cost of the Customer Programs is recognized in operating expenses.

Customer Incentive Programs. Customer incentive programs include performance-based incentives and consumer rebates. We offer performance-based incentives to our customers and indirect partners based on predetermined performance criteria. Consumer rebates are offered from time to time at our discretion for the primary benefit of end-users. Customer incentive programs are considered variable consideration, which we estimate and record as a reduction to revenue at the time of sale based on negotiated terms, historical experiences, forecasted incentives, the anticipated volume of future purchases, and inventory levels in the channel.

Product Returns. We grant limited rights to return products. Return rights vary by customer and range from just the right to return the defective product to stock rotation rights limited to a percentage of sales approved by management. Estimates of expected future product returns are recognized at the time of sale based on analyses of historical return trends by the customer and by product, inventories owned by and located at customers, current customer demand, current operating conditions, and other relevant customer and product information. Upon recognition, we reduce sales and cost of goods sold for the estimated return. Return trends are influenced by product life cycle status, new product introductions, market acceptance of products, sales levels, product sell-through, the type of customer, seasonality, product quality issues, competitive pressures, operational policies and procedures, and other factors. Return rates can fluctuate over time but are sufficiently predictable to allow us to estimate expected future product returns.

We apply a breakage rate to reduce our accruals of Customer Programs based on the estimated percentage of these Customer Programs that will not be claimed or earned. The breakage rate is applied at the time of sale. Assessing the period in which claims are expected to be submitted and the relevance of the historical claim experience require significant management judgment to estimate the breakage of Customer Programs in any accounting period.

We regularly evaluate the adequacy of our accruals for Customer Programs and product returns. Future market conditions and product transitions may require us to take action to increase such programs. In addition, when the variables used to estimate these costs change, or if actual costs differ significantly from the estimates, we would be required to record incremental increases or reductions to revenue or operating expenses.

Inventory Valuation

We must order components for our products and build inventory in advance of customer orders. Further, our industry is characterized by rapid technological change, short-term customer commitments and rapid changes in demand.

We record inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value and record write-downs of inventories that are obsolete or in excess of anticipated demand or net realizable value. A review of inventory is performed each fiscal quarter that considers factors including the marketability and product lifecycle stage, product development plans, component cost trends, historical sales, and demand forecasts that consider the assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Inventory on hand that is not expected to be sold or utilized is considered excess, and we recognize the write-down in the cost of goods sold at the time of such determination. The write-down is determined by the excess of cost over net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. At the time of loss recognition, new cost basis per unit and the lower-cost basis for that inventory are established and subsequent changes in facts and circumstances would not result in an increase in the cost basis. If there is an abrupt and substantial decline in demand for Logitech's products or an unanticipated change in technological or customer requirements, we may be required to record additional write-downs that could adversely affect gross margins in the period when the write-downs are recorded. We also extend the assessment to non-cancelable purchase orders if the inventories are considered excess and record the liability that is reasonably possible to be incurred in accrued and other liabilities.

Accounting for Income Taxes

We operate in multiple jurisdictions and our profits are taxed pursuant to the tax laws of these jurisdictions. Our effective income tax rate may be affected by the changes in or interpretations of tax laws and tax agreements in any given jurisdiction, utilization of net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, changes in geographical mix of income and expense, and changes in our assessment of matters such as the ability to realize deferred tax assets. As a result of these considerations, we must estimate income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from the different treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in the consolidated balance sheet.

We make certain estimates and judgments about the application of tax laws, the expected resolution of uncertain tax positions and other matters surrounding the recognition and measurement of uncertain tax benefits. In the event that uncertain tax positions are resolved for amounts different than our estimates, or the related statutes of limitations expire without the assessment of additional income taxes, we will be required to adjust the amounts of the related assets and liabilities in the period in which such events occur. Such adjustments may have a material impact on our income tax provision and our results of operations.

For additional information about our Critical Accounting Estimates, see Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in our Notes to our consolidated financial statements below.

New Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for recent accounting pronouncements to be adopted.

Constant Currency

We refer to our net sales growth rates excluding the impact of currency exchange rate fluctuations as "constant currency" sales growth rates. Percentage of constant currency sales growth is calculated by translating prior period sales in each local currency at the current period's average exchange rate for that currency and comparing that to current period sales.

Given our global sales presence and the reporting of our financial results in U.S. Dollars, our financial results could be affected by significant shifts in currency exchange rates. See "Results of Operations" for information on the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuations on our sales. If the U.S. Dollar appreciates or depreciates in comparison to other currencies in future periods, this will affect our results of operations in future periods as well.

References to Sales

The term "sales" means net sales, except as otherwise specified and the sales growth discussion and sales growth rate percentages are in U.S. Dollars, except as otherwise specified.

Results of Operations

In this section, we discuss the results of our operations for the year ended March 31, 2024 compared to the year ended March 31, 2023. For a discussion of the year ended March 31, 2023 compared to the year ended March 31, 2022, please refer to Part II, [Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations"](#) in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on May 17, 2023.

Net Sales

Our sales in fiscal year 2024 decreased 5%, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily driven by a decline in sales of most of our product categories as a result of lower demand. If currency exchange rates had been constant in fiscal years 2024 and 2023, our sales decline in constant currency would have been 6%.

Sales Denominated in Other Currencies

Although our financial results are reported in U.S. Dollars, a portion of our sales was generated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar, such as the Euro, Chinese Renminbi, Japanese Yen, Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Pound Sterling and New Taiwan Dollar. For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, approximately 50% and 51%, respectively, of our sales were denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar.

Sales by Region

The following table presents the change in sales by region for fiscal year 2024 compared with fiscal year 2023:

	2024 vs. 2023	
	Sales Growth Rate	Sales Growth Rate in Constant Currency
Americas	(2)%	(2)%
EMEA	—	(4)
Asia Pacific	(16)	(13)

Americas:

The decrease in sales in the Americas region for fiscal year 2024, compared to fiscal year 2023, was primarily driven by decreases in sales for mobile speakers and PC speakers in our Other category.

EMEA:

Sales in the EMEA region for fiscal year 2024, compared to fiscal year 2023, remained flat. Increases in sales for Gaming and Pointing Devices were offset by decreases in sales for Webcams and Video Collaboration.

Asia Pacific:

The decrease in sales in the Asia Pacific region for fiscal year 2024, compared to fiscal year 2023, was primarily driven by decreases in sales of Gaming, Keyboards & Combos and Video Collaboration.

Sales by Product Category

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2024, we changed the presentation of sales by product category to provide a simpler and clearer view of our business. The change in presentation did not have an impact on previously reported total sales. As a result of these changes, certain prior-period amounts for the fiscal year 2023 have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. See Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements for further information on the change in presentation.

Sales by product category in the current presentation for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 were as follows (Dollars in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		Change
	2024	2023	2024 vs. 2023
Gaming ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,231,063	\$ 1,288,313	(4)%
Keyboards & Combos	821,441	836,432	(2)
Pointing Devices	742,987	728,357	2
Video Collaboration	609,361	677,923	(10)
Webcams	325,225	378,688	(14)
Tablet Accessories	254,060	254,374	—
Headsets	168,478	176,576	(5)
Other ⁽²⁾	145,852	198,155	(26)
Total Sales	4,298,467	4,538,818	(5)%

(1) Gaming includes streaming services revenue generated by Streamlabs.

(2) Other primarily consists of mobile speakers and PC speakers.

Gaming

Our Gaming category includes gaming mice, steering wheels, headsets, keyboards, console gaming headsets, studio-quality Blue Microphones and Streamlabs services.

During fiscal year 2024, Gaming sales decreased 4%, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily driven by decreases in sales of gaming keyboards, Blue Microphones, and Streamlabs services.

Keyboards & Combos

Our Keyboards & Combos category includes PC keyboards and keyboard/mice combo products.

During fiscal year 2024, Keyboards & Combos sales decreased 2%, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily driven by a decrease in sales of our cordless keyboards, partially offset by an increase in sales of our cordless combos.

Pointing Devices

Our Pointing Devices category includes PC- and Mac-related mice including trackballs and presentation tools.

During fiscal year 2024, Pointing Devices sales increased 2%, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily driven by increases in sales of cordless mice and presentation tools.

Video Collaboration

Our Video Collaboration category includes Logitech's conference room cameras, which combine affordable enterprise-quality audio and high definition 4K video to bring video conferencing to a variety of room sizes.

During fiscal year 2024, Video Collaboration sales decreased 10%, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily due to decreases in sales of many Video Collaboration products driven by lower enterprise spending.

Webcams

Our Webcams category includes PC-based webcams that are targeted primarily at consumers, including streaming cameras, and VC webcams that turn any desktop into an instant collaboration space.

During fiscal year 2024, Webcams sales decreased 14%, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily driven by decreases in sales of most of our VC webcams and PC-based webcams.

Tablet Accessories

Our Tablet Accessories category primarily includes tablet keyboards.

During fiscal year 2024, Tablet Accessories sales remained flat, compared to fiscal year 2023.

Headsets

Our Headsets category includes PC and VC headsets, in-ear headphones, and premium wireless earbuds.

During fiscal year 2024, Headsets sales decreased 5%, compared to 2023, primarily driven by decreases in sales of VC headsets and corded PC headsets.

Other

Our Other category primarily consists of mobile speakers and PC speakers.

During fiscal year 2024, Other sales decreased 26% compared to 2023, primarily driven by a decline in sales of mobile speakers.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 was as follows (Dollars in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	Change
Net sales	\$ 4,298,467	\$ 4,538,818	(5.3)%
Gross profit	\$ 1,778,021	\$ 1,719,515	3.4 %
Gross margin	41.4 %	37.9 %	

Gross profit consists of sales, less cost of goods sold (which includes materials, direct labor and related overhead costs, costs of manufacturing facilities, royalties, costs of purchasing components from outside suppliers, distribution costs, warranty costs, customer support costs, shipping and handling costs, outside processing costs and write-down of inventories), and amortization of intangible assets.

Gross margin increased by 350 basis points to 41.4% during fiscal year 2024, compared to 37.9% during fiscal year 2023. The increase in gross margin was primarily due to lower material and logistics costs as well as lower promotional spend, partially offset by unfavorable product mix.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 were as follows (Dollars in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Marketing and selling	\$ 730,310	\$ 809,182
% of sales	17.0 %	17.8 %
Research and development	287,243	280,796
% of sales	6.7 %	6.2 %
General and administrative	155,056	124,652
% of sales	3.6 %	2.7 %
Amortization of intangible assets and acquisition-related costs	10,934	11,843
% of sales	0.2 %	0.3 %
Impairment of intangible assets	3,526	—
% of sales	0.1 %	N/A
Change in fair value of contingent consideration for business acquisition	(250)	—
% of sales	— %	N/A
Restructuring charges, net	3,866	34,573
% of sales	0.1 %	0.8 %
Total operating expenses	\$ 1,190,685	\$ 1,261,046
% of sales	27.7 %	27.8 %

The decrease in total operating expenses during fiscal year 2024, compared to fiscal year 2023, was primarily due to decreases in marketing and selling expenses and restructuring charges, net, partially offset by an increase in general and administrative expenses.

Marketing and Selling

Marketing and selling expenses consist of personnel and related overhead costs, corporate and product marketing, promotions, advertising, trade shows, technical support for customer experiences and facilities costs.

During fiscal year 2024, marketing and selling expenses decreased \$78.9 million, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily driven by our reduction in third-party marketing spend.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist of personnel and related overhead costs for contractors and outside consultants, supplies and materials, equipment depreciation and facilities costs, all associated with the design and development of new products and enhancements of existing products.

During fiscal year 2024, research and development expenses increased \$6.4 million, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily driven by higher performance-based compensation expense. Research and development expenses as a percentage of sales increased from 6.2% in fiscal year 2023 to 6.7% in fiscal year 2024 reflecting our continued investment in innovation.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses primarily consist of personnel and related overhead, information technology, and facilities costs for the infrastructure functions such as finance, information systems, executives, human resources and legal.

During fiscal year 2024, general and administrative expenses increased \$30.4 million, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily driven by higher performance-based compensation expense.

Amortization of Intangible Assets and Acquisition-Related Costs

Amortization of intangible assets consists of amortization of acquired intangible assets, including customer relationships and trademarks and trade names. Acquisition-related costs include legal expenses, due diligence costs, and other professional costs incurred for business acquisitions.

During fiscal year 2024, amortization of intangible assets and acquisition-related costs decreased \$0.9 million, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily due to certain acquired intangible assets becoming fully amortized.

Impairment of Intangible Assets

During fiscal year 2024, we recognized a pre-tax impairment charge of \$3.5 million, related to our in-process Research and Development intangible asset.

Restructuring Charges, Net

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2023, we initiated a restructuring plan to realign our business group and engineering structure with our go-to-market strategy to more effectively compete within the enterprise market and to better serve end-users. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2023, we undertook further actions to remove organization layers as well as streamline our marketing organization to increase efficiency. As a result, we recorded pre-tax restructuring charges totaling \$3.9 million and \$34.6 million during fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively, primarily related to employee severance and other termination benefits. These restructuring activities were substantially completed during fiscal year 2024.

See Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Interest Income

Interest income for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 was as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Interest income	\$ 50,636	\$ 18,331

We invest in highly liquid instruments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase, which are classified as cash equivalents. The increase in interest income for fiscal year 2024, compared to fiscal year 2023, was primarily driven by an increase in interest rates and increased cash equivalents balance.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 was as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Investment gain (loss) related to the deferred compensation plan	\$ 4,320	\$ (1,961)
Currency exchange loss, net	(8,770)	(7,337)
Loss on investments, net	(14,674)	(14,073)
Non-service cost net pension income and other	2,748	10,093
Total	\$ (16,376)	\$ (13,278)

Investment gain (loss) related to the deferred compensation plan for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 represents earnings, gains, and losses on marketable securities related to a deferred compensation plan offered by one of our subsidiaries. The increase in investment gain for fiscal year 2024, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily relates to the change in market performance of the underlying securities.

Currency exchange loss, net, relates to balances denominated in currencies other than the functional currency in our subsidiaries, as well as the sale of currencies, and gains or losses recognized on currency exchange forward contracts. We do not speculate in currency positions, but we are alert to opportunities to maximize currency exchange gains and minimize currency exchange losses. The loss for fiscal year 2024 was related to the exchange rate fluctuations of the Chinese Renminbi, Australian Dollar, Brazilian Real, and Japanese Yen versus the U.S.

Dollar. The loss for fiscal year 2023 was primarily related to the weakening of the Brazilian Real and Australian Dollar against U.S. Dollar.

Loss on investments, net, includes unrealized gain (loss) from the change in fair value of investments, gain (loss) on equity-method investments and impairment of investments during the periods presented, as applicable. The loss on investments, net, for fiscal year 2024 was primarily due to an impairment loss, as a result of the write-off of a note receivable which has been deemed no longer recoverable. This note receivable was previously obtained in conjunction with an exchange transaction related to our investment in a privately held company. The loss on investments, net for fiscal year 2023 was primarily due to the impairment charge related to one of our equity method investments, partially offset by the unrealized gain related to one of our equity investments without readily determinable fair value resulting from observable price changes. See Note 9 to our consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Non-service cost net pension income and other decreased in fiscal year 2024, compared to fiscal year 2023, primarily due to the curtailment gain recognized in fiscal year 2023 for one of our defined benefit plans as a result of the restructuring actions undertaken by the Company (see Notes 5 and 16 to our consolidated financial statements).

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes and effective income tax rates for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 were as follows (Dollars in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Provision for income taxes	\$ 9,453	\$ 98,947
Effective income tax rate	1.5 %	21.3 %

The change in the effective income tax rate between fiscal years 2024 and 2023 was primarily due to the mix of income and losses in the various tax jurisdictions in which we operate as well as the favorable tax impacts from share-based compensation, an agreement to remeasure the tax basis of goodwill under the Swiss Federal Act on Tax Reform and AHV Financing ("TRAF") with the canton of Vaud, remeasurement of our Swiss deferred tax assets due to a change in tax rate, a Swiss Tax Ruling that provides future tax benefits as discussed below, and Foreign-Derived Intangible Income ("FDII") incentive in the U.S.

The canton of Vaud completed the legislative process to enact TRAF, a reform to better align the Swiss tax system to international tax standards, on March 10, 2020, that took effect as of January 1, 2020. In March 2020, we reached an agreement with the Vaud Tax Administration that would allow for an increase in the tax basis of goodwill, as a transition measure under TRAF, to be amortized over ten years beginning on January 1, 2020. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, we reached an agreement to remeasure the tax basis of goodwill under TRAF with the canton of Vaud, which resulted in an income tax benefit of \$25.1 million, net of assessment for uncertain tax positions. The remeasurement of the step-up will be amortized over the remaining ten-year amortization period.

On December 29, 2023, a change to the cantonal tax legislation was published. According to the law approved by the Vaud parliament, a progressive scale will be applicable for cantonal tax purposes resulting in an increase from the current tax rate of 13.61% to 14.28% effective fiscal year 2025. The increase in tax rate resulted in a tax benefit of \$5.1 million due to a remeasurement of our Swiss deferred tax assets in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

On March 28, 2024, we executed a Swiss Tax Ruling with the canton of Vaud that provides future tax benefit for ten years. The Swiss Tax Ruling resulted in an income tax benefit of \$50.1 million, which will be utilized over a ten-year period.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted Section 250, which provides for a deduction with respect to Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income ("GILTI") and FDII in the US. The application of this tax incentive is inherently complex. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, we analyzed the applicability of FDII and determined that this tax incentive applies in fiscal 2021 to 2023 tax years. As a result, we realized a tax benefit of \$18.7 million related to FDII. We have also concluded that any GILTI tax since the enactment of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is immaterial.

The BEPS Project undertaken by the OECD recommended changes to numerous long-standing tax principles, including a proposal to reallocate profits among tax jurisdictions in which companies do business ("Pillar One") and

establishing a minimum tax on global income ("Pillar Two"). Some jurisdictions where we operate are implementing Pillar Two laws to effectuate a 15% minimum tax, which will be effective for the Company starting fiscal year 2025.

More specifically, the Federal Council enacted the relevant ordinance for implementing a (Qualified) Domestic Minimum Tax (QDMTT) in Switzerland for tax years beginning from January 1, 2024. As many countries have proposed or enacted Pillar Two legislation in jurisdictions in which we operate, we continue to monitor the relevant developments.

As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits due to uncertain tax positions was \$192.7 million and \$186.8 million, respectively, all of which would affect the effective income tax rate if recognized.

As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, we had \$112.6 million and \$106.4 million, respectively, in non-current income taxes payable, including interest and penalties, related to our income tax liability for uncertain tax positions. As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, we had \$7.8 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, of accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

We file Swiss and foreign tax returns. We received final tax assessments in Switzerland through fiscal year 2019. For other material foreign jurisdictions such as the United States and China, we are generally not subject to tax examinations for years prior to fiscal year 2020 and calendar year 2020, respectively. In the United States, the federal and state tax agencies have the authority to examine periods prior to fiscal year 2020, to the extent allowed by law, where tax attributes were generated, carried forward, and being utilized in subsequent years. We are under examination in foreign tax jurisdictions. If the examinations are resolved unfavorably, there is a possibility that they may have a material negative impact on our results of operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Balances, Available Borrowings, and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2024, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$1,520.8 million, compared with \$1,149.0 million as of March 31, 2023. Our cash and cash equivalents consist of bank demand deposits, short-term time deposits, and U.S. Treasury securities, of which 71% was held in Switzerland and 11% was held in China (including Hong Kong). We do not expect to incur any material adverse tax impact except for what has already been recognized, or to be significantly inhibited by any country in which we do business, from the repatriation of funds to Switzerland, our country of domicile.

As of March 31, 2024, our working capital was \$1,545.5 million, compared to \$1,555.1 million as of March 31, 2023. The decrease was primarily driven by decreases in inventories and accounts receivable, net, and an increase in accounts payable, partially offset by an increase in cash and cash equivalents.

We had several uncommitted, unsecured bank lines of credit and letters of credit aggregating \$172.5 million as of March 31, 2024. There are no financial covenants under the lines of credit with which we must comply. There was no borrowing outstanding under the lines of credit as of March 31, 2024. As of March 31, 2024, we had outstanding bank guarantees of \$14.3 million.

The following table presents selected financial information and statistics as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 (Dollars in thousands):

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 541,715	\$ 630,382
Accounts payable	\$ 448,627	\$ 406,968
Inventories	\$ 422,513	\$ 682,893
Days sales in accounts receivable (DSO)(Days) ⁽¹⁾	48	59
Days accounts payable outstanding (DPO) (Days) ⁽²⁾	70	59
Inventory turnover (ITO)(x) ⁽³⁾	5.4	3.6

(1) DSO is determined using ending accounts receivable, net, as of the most recent quarter-end and sales for the most recent quarter.

(2) DPO is determined using ending accounts payable as of the most recent quarter-end and cost of goods sold for the most recent quarter.

(3) ITO is determined using ending inventories as of the most recent quarter-end and annualized cost of goods sold (based on the most recent quarterly cost of goods sold).

DSO as of March 31, 2024 decreased by 11 days to 48 days, compared to 59 days as of March 31, 2023, primarily due to the timing of sales within the fourth quarter of the fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

DPO as of March 31, 2024 increased by 11 days to 70 days, compared to 59 days as of March 31, 2023, primarily due to an increase in inventory purchases to replenish certain products during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2024 as well as softened demand.

ITO as of March 31, 2024 increased by 1.8 to 5.4, compared to 3.6 as of March 31, 2023, primarily due to lower inventory balance as of March 31, 2024 resulting from focused inventory management to align with softened demand.

If we are not successful in launching and phasing in our new products, or market competition increases, or we are not able to sell the new products at the prices planned, it could have a material impact on our sales, gross profit, operating results including operating cash flow, and inventory turnover in the future.

The following table summarizes our consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024 (in thousands):

	Year ended March 31, 2024
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,145,116
Net cash used in investing activities	(70,335)
Net cash used in financing activities	(690,173)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(12,789)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 371,819

For fiscal year 2024, net cash provided by operating activities was \$1,145.1 million resulting from net income of \$612.1 million, a favorable impact from adding back non-cash adjustments totaling \$143.5 million, and a favorable net change in operating assets and liabilities of \$389.4 million. Non-cash adjustments were primarily related to depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation expense, and deferred income taxes. The decrease in accounts receivable, net, was primarily driven by the timing of sales within the fourth quarter of fiscal years 2024 and 2023. The decrease in inventories was primarily driven by our effort to manage inventory level to align with softened demand. The increase in accounts payable was primarily driven by an increase in inventory purchases to replenish certain products during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2024.

For fiscal year 2024, net cash used in investing activities was \$70.3 million, primarily due to \$55.9 million purchases of property, plant, and equipment. Our expenditures for property, plant and equipment during fiscal year 2024 were primarily for building improvements, tooling and equipment, and computer hardware and software.

For fiscal year 2024, net cash used in financing activities was \$690.2 million, primarily resulting from repurchases of our registered shares of \$504.2 million, payments of cash dividends of \$182.3 million, and tax withholdings related to net share settlements of restricted stock units of \$29.7 million, partially offset by proceeds from exercise of stock options and purchase rights of \$32.2 million.

During fiscal year 2024, there was a \$12.8 million loss from currency exchange rate effect on cash and cash equivalents, primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations of Euro, Chinese Renminbi, Australian Dollar and Swiss Franc versus the U.S. Dollar and timing of our cash transactions over the period.

Cash Outlook

Our principal sources of liquidity are our cash and cash equivalents, cash flow generated from operations and, to a much lesser extent, capital markets and borrowings. Our future working capital requirements and capital expenditures may increase to support investments in product innovations and growth opportunities or to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, products, services, and technologies. Market volatility driven by the current macroeconomic and geopolitical environment may increase our costs of capital and otherwise adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

In May 2024, the Board of Directors recommended that we pay cash dividends for fiscal year 2024 of CHF 1.16 per share (approximately \$1.28 per share based on the exchange rate on March 31, 2024). Based on our shares outstanding, net of treasury shares, as of March 31, 2024 (153,863,262 shares), this would result in an aggregate gross dividend of approximately CHF 178.5 million (approximately \$197.2 million based on the exchange rate on March 31, 2024). In fiscal year 2024, we paid a cash dividend of CHF 1.06 per share, or CHF 169.1 million (U.S. Dollar amount of \$182.3 million based on the exchange rate on the date of payment) out of fiscal year 2023 retained earnings. In fiscal year 2023, we paid a cash dividend of CHF 0.96 per share, or CHF 156.1 million (U.S. Dollar amount of \$158.7 million based on the exchange rate on the date of payment) out of fiscal year 2022 retained earnings. In fiscal year 2022, we paid a cash dividend of CHF 0.87 per share, or CHF 147.0 million (U.S. Dollar amount of \$159.4 million) out of fiscal year 2021 retained earnings.

In May 2020, our Board of Directors approved the 2020 share repurchase program, which authorized us to invest up to \$250.0 million to purchase our own shares to support equity incentive plans or potential acquisitions. In April 2021, our Board of Directors approved an increase of \$750.0 million to the 2020 share repurchase program, to an aggregate amount of \$1.0 billion. The Swiss Takeover Board approved this increase and it became effective on May 21, 2021. In July 2022, our Board of Directors approved an increase of \$500 million to the 2020 share repurchase program, to an aggregate amount of up to \$1.5 billion. The Swiss Takeover Board approved this increase and it became effective on August 19, 2022. The 2020 share repurchase program expired on July 27, 2023. We repurchased 16.7 million shares for an aggregate cost of \$1.2 billion under the 2020 share repurchase program, of which 2.6 million shares for an aggregate cost of \$159.1 million were repurchased during fiscal year 2024 prior to the expiration of the program.

In June 2023, our Board of Directors approved a new, three-year share repurchase program, which allows us to use up to \$1.0 billion to repurchase our shares. The 2023 share repurchase program enables us to repurchase shares for cancellation, as well as to support equity incentive plans or potential acquisitions. The Swiss Takeover Board approved the 2023 share repurchase program in July 2023 and the program became effective on July 28, 2023. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, we repurchased 4.5 million shares for an aggregate cost of \$364.7 million, under the 2023 share repurchase program, of which \$19.5 million of the aggregate cost was not paid yet as of March 31, 2024. 4.1 million shares for an aggregate cost of \$332.1 million were repurchased for cancellation and the remaining shares were repurchased to support equity incentive plans. As of March 31, 2024, \$635.8 million was available for repurchase under the 2023 share repurchase program.

Swiss law limits a company's ability to hold or repurchase its own shares. The aggregate par value of all shares held in treasury by us and our subsidiaries may not exceed 10% of our share capital, which corresponds to approximately 17.3 million registered shares. This limitation does not apply to shares repurchased for cancellation, due to the Board of Directors' authority under the capital band set forth in the Company's Articles of Incorporation to cancel shares up to a limit of 10% of our current share capital. As of March 31 2024, we had a total of 19.2 million shares held in treasury stock, which includes 4.1 million shares that have been repurchased for cancellation.

Although we enter into trading plans for systematic repurchases (e.g., 10b5-1 trading plans) from time to time, our 2023 share repurchase program provides us with the opportunity to make opportunistic repurchases during periods of favorable market conditions and is expected to remain in effect for a period of three years through July 27, 2026. To the extent that the shares are repurchased to support equity incentive plans or potential acquisitions, the shares are repurchased on the ordinary trading line of Swiss Exchange ("SIX") and/or the Nasdaq Global Select Market ("Nasdaq"). Shares repurchased for cancellation purposes are repurchased via a second trading line on SIX. Opportunistic purchases may be started or stopped at any time without prior notice depending on market conditions and other factors.

For over ten years, we have generated positive cash flows from our operating activities, including cash from operations of \$1,145.1 million and \$534.0 million during fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively. If we do not generate sufficient operating cash flows to support our operations and future planned cash requirements, our operations could be harmed and our access to credit facilities could be restricted or eliminated. However, we believe that the trend of our historical cash flow generation, our projections of future operations and our available cash balances will provide sufficient liquidity to fund our operations for at least the next 12 months.

Our other contractual obligations and commitments that require cash are described in the following sections.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Purchase Commitments

As of March 31, 2024, we had non-cancelable purchase commitments of \$396.8 million for inventory purchases made in the normal course of business from original design manufacturers, contract manufacturers and other suppliers, the majority of which are expected to be fulfilled within the next 12 months. We recorded a liability for firm, non-cancelable, and unhedged inventory purchase commitments in excess of anticipated demand or net realizable value consistent with our valuation of excess and obsolete inventory. As of March 31, 2024, the liability for these purchase commitments was \$29.3 million and is recorded in accrued and other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet.

We have firm purchase commitments of \$13.4 million for capital expenditures primarily related to commitments for tooling and equipment for new and existing products. We expect to continue making capital expenditures in the future to support product development activities and ongoing and expanded operations. Although open purchase commitments are considered enforceable and legally binding, the terms generally allow us to reschedule or adjust our requirements based on business needs prior to delivery of goods or performance of services.

Operating Leases Obligation

We lease facilities under operating leases, certain of which require us to pay property taxes, insurance and maintenance costs. Operating leases for facilities are generally renewable at our option and usually include escalation clauses linked to inflation. The remaining terms of our non-cancelable operating leases expire in various years through 2033. See Note 17 - Leases in our Notes to the consolidated financial statements included in this report for more information on leases.

Income Taxes Payable

As of March 31, 2024, we had \$112.6 million in non-current income taxes payable, including interest and penalties, related to our income tax liability for uncertain tax positions. At this time, we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of payments in individual years in connection with these tax liabilities.

Indemnifications

We indemnify certain suppliers and customers for losses arising from matters such as intellectual property disputes and product safety defects, subject to certain restrictions. The scope of these indemnities varies, but in some instances includes indemnification for damages and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees. As of March 31, 2024, no material amounts have been accrued for indemnification provisions. We do not believe, based on historical experience and information currently available, that it is probable that any material amounts will be required to be paid under our indemnification arrangements.

We also indemnify our current and former directors and certain current and former officers. Certain costs incurred for providing such indemnification may be recoverable under various insurance policies. We are unable to reasonably estimate the maximum amount that could be payable under these arrangements because these

exposures are not capped, the obligations are conditional in nature, and the facts and circumstances involved in any situation that might arise are variable.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risk

Market risk represents the potential for loss due to adverse changes in the fair value of financial instruments. As a company with global operations, we face exposure to adverse movements in currency exchange rates and interest rates. These exposures may change over time as business practices evolve and could have a material adverse impact on our financial results.

Currency Exchange Rates

We report our results in U.S. Dollars. Changes in currency exchange rates compared to the U.S. Dollar can have a material impact on our results when the financial statements of our non-U.S. subsidiaries are translated into U.S. Dollars. The functional currency of our operations is primarily the U.S. Dollar. Certain operations use the Swiss Franc or the local currency of the country as their functional currencies. Accordingly, unrealized currency gains or losses resulting from the translation of net assets or liabilities denominated in other currencies to the U.S. Dollar are accumulated in the cumulative translation adjustment component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") in shareholders' equity.

We are exposed to currency exchange rate risk as we transact business in multiple currencies, including exposure related to anticipated sales, anticipated purchases and assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. We transact business in approximately 30 currencies worldwide, of which the most significant to operations are the Euro, Chinese Renminbi, Japanese Yen, Australian Dollar, Canadian Dollar, Pound Sterling and New Taiwan Dollar. For the year ended March 31, 2024, approximately 50% of our sales were in non-U.S. denominated currencies, with 24% of our sales denominated in Euro. The mix of our costs of goods sold and operating expenses by currency are significantly different from the mix of our sales, with a larger portion denominated in U.S. Dollar and less denominated in Euro and other currencies. A strengthening U.S. Dollar has a more unfavorable impact on our sales compared to the favorable impact on our cost of goods sold and operating expenses, resulting in an adverse impact on our operating results.

We enter into currency forward and swap contracts to reduce the short-term effects of currency fluctuations on certain receivables or payables denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of our subsidiaries. These contracts generally mature within approximately one month. The gains or losses on these contracts are recognized in earnings based on the changes in fair value.

If an adverse 10% foreign currency exchange rate change had been applied to total monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies at the balance sheet dates, it would have resulted in an adverse effect on income before income taxes of approximately \$19.1 million and \$17.0 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The adverse effect as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 is after consideration of the offsetting effect of approximately \$6.9 million and \$8.1 million, respectively, from foreign exchange contracts in place as of such dates.

We enter into cash flow hedge contracts to protect against exchange rate exposure of forecasted inventory purchases. These hedging contracts mature within approximately four months. Gains and losses in the fair value of the effective portion of the hedges are deferred as a component of AOCI until the hedged inventory purchases are sold, at which time the gains or losses are reclassified to cost of goods sold.

If the U.S. dollar had weakened by 10%, the amount recorded in AOCI related to our foreign exchange contracts before tax effect as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 would have been approximately \$9.0 million and \$7.3 million lower, respectively. The change in the fair value recorded in AOCI would be expected to offset a corresponding foreign currency change in cost of goods sold when the hedged inventory purchases are sold.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Logitech's financial statements and supplementary data required by this item are set forth as a separate section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. See Item 15(a) for a listing of financial statements provided in the section titled "Financial Statements."

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), has conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this Annual Report) required by Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(b) or 15d-15(b). Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act, such as this Annual Report on Form 10-K, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures are also designed to reasonably assure that this information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the CEO and CFO, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Attached as exhibits to this Annual Report are certifications of the CEO and CFO, which are required in accordance with Rule 13a-14 of the Exchange Act. This Controls and Procedures section includes the information concerning the controls evaluation referred to in the certifications, and it should be read in conjunction with the certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2024.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2024 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report, which appears in Item 15.

(c) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

(d) Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

The Company's management, including the CEO and the CFO, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. Internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives will be met. Because of the inherent limitations in internal control over financial reporting, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions

or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Securities Trading Plans of Directors and Executive Officers

During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2024, the following officer, as defined in Rule 16a-1(f), adopted a “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” or a “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement,” each as defined in Regulation S-K Item 408.

On March 7, 2024, Prakash Arunkundrum, our Chief Operating Officer, adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement providing for the sale of an aggregate of up to 16,000 shares of our common stock acquired by Mr. Arunkundrum under our equity plans. The trading arrangement is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense in Rule 10b5-1(c). The first date that sales of any shares are permitted to be sold under the trading arrangement will be July 31, 2024. The trading arrangement terminates on December 15, 2024, or upon the earlier completion of all transactions thereunder.

No other officers or directors, as defined in Rule 16a-1(f), adopted and/or terminated a “Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement” or a “non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement,” as defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K, during the last fiscal quarter.

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information regarding our executive officers is incorporated herein by reference to Part I, Item 1, above.

The Company's code of ethics policy entitled, "Logitech Code of Conduct" covers members of the Company's board of directors, the principal executive officer, principal financial and accounting officer and other executive officers as well as all other employees.

Any amendments or waivers of the code of ethics for members of the Company's board of directors or executive officers will be disclosed in the investor relations section of the Company's website within four business days following the date of the amendment or waiver.

Logitech's code of ethics is available on the Company's website at www.logitech.com, and for no charge, a copy of the Company's code of ethics can be requested through the following address or phone number:

Logitech
Investor Relations
3930 North First Street
San Jose, CA 95134 USA
Main (510) 795-8500

We have adopted an Insider Trading Policy which applies to our executive officers, directors and employees, filed as Exhibit 19.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Other information required by this Item may be found in the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item may be found in the Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this item may be found in the Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item may be found in the Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item may be found in the Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Financial Statements:

[Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm](#)

[Consolidated Statements of Operations—Years Ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022](#)

[Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income—Years Ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022](#)

[Consolidated Balance Sheets—March 31, 2024 and 2023](#)

[Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows—Years Ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022](#)

[Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity—Years Ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022](#)

[Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements](#)

2. Financial Statement Schedule

[Schedule II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts](#)

3. Exhibits

Index to Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Exhibit	Incorporated by Reference			Exhibit No.	Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Filing Date		
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Logitech International S.A., as amended	10-Q	0-29174	10/26/2023	3.1	
3.2	Organizational Regulations of Logitech International S.A., as amended	10-Q	0-29174	10/26/2023	3.2	
4.1	Description of the Registrant's Securities					
10.1 **	1996 Stock Plan, as amended	S-8	333-100854	5/27/2003	4.2	X
10.2 **	Logitech International S.A. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective September 14, 2022	DEFA14A	0-29174	7/26/2022	App. A	
10.3 **	Logitech Inc. Management Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated	10-Q	0-29174	11/4/2008	10.1	
10.4 **	Logitech Inc. Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan, effective January 1, 2017	10-Q	0-29174	7/27/2023	10.1	
10.5 **	Logitech Management Performance Bonus Plan, as amended and restated	DEFA14A	0-29174	7/23/2013	App. C	
10.6 **	1996 Employee Share Purchase Plan (U.S.), as amended and restated	DEFA14A	0-29174	7/23/2013	App. A	
10.7 **	2006 Employee Share Purchase Plan (Non-U.S.), as amended and restated	DEFA14A	0-29174	7/23/2013	App. B	
10.8 **	Representative form of stock option agreement (employees) under the Logitech International S.A. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan	10-Q	0-29174	11/4/2009	10.2	
10.9 **	Representative form of performance stock option agreement (executives and other employees) under the Logitech International S.A. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan	10-Q	0-29174	2/5/2013	10.2	
10.10 **	Representative form of restricted stock unit agreement (non-executive board members) under the Logitech International S.A. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan	10-Q	0-29174	10/25/2018	10.1	
10.11 **	Representative form of restricted stock unit agreement (Leadership Team and other employees) under the Logitech International S.A. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan	10-Q	0-29174	7/28/2022	10.1	
10.12 **	Representative form of restricted stock unit agreement (executives and other employees) under the Logitech International S.A. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan	10-K	0-29174	5/26/2017	10.33	
10.13 **	Representative form of performance share unit agreement (Group Management Team (executive officers), Leadership Team and other employees) under the Logitech International S.A. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan	10-Q	0-29174	7/28/2022	10.2	
10.14 **	Representative form of performance share unit agreement (executives and other employees) under the Logitech International S.A. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan	10-K	0-29174	5/26/2017	10.34	
10.15 **	Employment Agreement between Logitech Europe S.A. and Johanna W. (Hanneke) Faber, dated October 29, 2023	8-K	0-29174	10/30/2023	10.1	

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10.16	**	Employment Agreement between Logitech Inc. and Guy Gecht, Interim CEO, dated July 24, 2023	10-Q	0-29174	10/26/2023	10.1	
10.16	**	Employment Agreement between Logitech Inc. and Bracken Darrell, dated as of December 18, 2015	10-Q	0-29174	1/22/2016	10.1	
10.17	**	Employment Agreement between Logitech Inc. and Prakash Arunkundrum, dated as of May 26, 2020	10-Q	0-29174	7/23/2020	10.1	
10.18	**	Employment Agreement between Logitech Inc. and Samantha Harnett, dated as of July 1, 2020	10-Q	0-29174	7/23/2020	10.2	
10.19	**	Employment Agreement between Logitech Inc. and Charles Boynton, dated as of February 6, 2023	10-K	0-29174	5/17/2023	10.18	
10.20	**	Offer Letter between Logitech Inc. and Charles Boynton, dated January 30, 2023	10-K	0-29174	5/17/2023	10.19	
10.21	**	Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement with Logitech International S.A.	20-F	0-29174	5/21/2003	4.1	
10.22	**	Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement with Logitech Inc.	20-F	0-29174	5/21/2003	4.2	
19.1		Insider Trading Policy					X
21.1		List of Subsidiaries					X
23.1		Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm					X
24.1		Power of Attorney (incorporated by reference to the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K)					X
31.1		Certification by Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
31.2		Certification by Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
32.1		Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
97.1	**	Executive Clawback Policy					X
101.INS		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					X
101.SCH		XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					X
101.CAL		XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					X
101.DEF		XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					X
101.LAB		XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					X
101.PRE		XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					X
104		Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					X

* This exhibit is furnished herewith, but not deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability under that section. Such certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that we explicitly incorporate it by reference.

** Indicates management compensatory plan, contract or arrangement.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.

/s/ Johanna (Hanneke) Faber

Johanna (Hanneke) Faber
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Charles Boynton

Charles Boynton
Chief Financial Officer

May 16, 2024

POWER OF ATTORNEY AND SIGNATURES

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Johanna (Hanneke) Faber and Charles Boynton, jointly and severally, his or her attorney-in-fact, with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his or her substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Wendy Becker</u> Wendy Becker	Chairperson of the Board	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Johanna (Hanneke) Faber</u> Johanna (Hanneke) Faber	Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Charles Boynton</u> Charles Boynton	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Patrick Aebischer</u> Patrick Aebischer	Director	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Edouard Bugnion</u> Edouard Bugnion	Director	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Guy Gecht</u> Guy Gecht	Director	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Christopher Jones</u> Christopher Jones	Director	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Marjorie Lao</u> Marjorie Lao	Director	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Neela Montgomery</u> Neela Montgomery	Director	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Kwok Wang Ng</u> Kwok Wang Ng	Director	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Deborah Thomas</u> Deborah Thomas	Director	May 16, 2024
<u>/s/ Sascha Zahnd</u> Sascha Zahnd	Director	May 16, 2024

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
Logitech International S.A.:

Opinions on the Consolidated Financial Statements and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Logitech International S.A. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2024, and the related notes and financial statement schedule II (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2024, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2024 based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Basis for Opinions

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

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance

with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Critical Audit Matters

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

Evaluation of the significant assumptions underlying the breakage rates for certain Customer Programs

As discussed in Notes 2 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded accounts receivable allowances totaling \$193.0 million and accrued Customer Program liabilities totaling \$170.4 million as of March 31, 2024 for various cooperative marketing arrangements and customer incentive and pricing programs (collectively, Customer Programs). The Company estimates the percentage of Customer Programs that will not be claimed or will not be earned by customers, which is commonly referred to as "breakage". Breakage reduces the Company's allowances and accruals for certain Customer Programs and it is applied at the time of sale. The Company uses judgment in assessing the period in which claims are expected to be submitted and the relevance of historical claim experience.

We identified the evaluation of the significant assumptions underlying the breakage rates for certain Customer Programs as a critical audit matter. The significant assumptions in the breakage rates estimate included: 1) the determination of the period in which the claims are expected to be submitted by the customers, 2) the assessment of the relevance of historical customer claim experience, and 3) the assessment of the relevance of the historical trend of claims submitted after the expected period. A high degree of auditor judgment was required to evaluate the significant assumptions, due to the inherent uncertainties related to such assumptions as well as recent changes in certain customers' claim processing behavior in the current economic environment.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of internal control related to the process to determine the breakage rates estimate. This included a control related to the Company's evaluation of the significant assumptions in the breakage rates estimate. We evaluated the underlying information related to the expected period that a customer claim will be submitted and assessed the relevance of historical claim experience by analyzing the trend in the customers' historical claims and accruals information for certain Customer Programs. We assessed the relevance of the historical trend of claims submitted after the expected period by analyzing the trend of historical claims received after the expected period compared to the total earned amount of each respective period. In addition, we evaluated the Company's ability to estimate the breakage rates by comparing the estimated breakage from fiscal year 2023 to actual subsequent breakage in fiscal year 2024.

Assessment of the accruals for certain Customer Programs

As discussed in Notes 2 and 8 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded accrued Customer Program liabilities of \$170.4 million as of March 31, 2024. The Company records these accruals as a reduction of revenue at the time of sale. For certain of these accruals, the Company estimated the amounts based on historical data or future commitments that are planned and controlled by the Company. The Company uses judgment in analyzing historical trends, inventories owned by and located at the customers, products sold by the direct customers to end customers or resellers, known product quality issues, negotiated terms, and

other relevant customer and product information, such as stage of product life-cycle, which are expected to experience unusually high discounting.

We identified the assessment of the accruals for certain Customer Programs as a critical audit matter. Historical experience being predictive of Customer Programs' earned amounts is the significant assumption used to estimate the accruals for Customer Programs. Due to the inherent uncertainties related to the relevance of the predictive historical experience to the determination of the estimate, the testing required a high degree of auditor judgment.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the critical audit matter. This included controls related to the Company's assessment of whether historical experience is predictive of Customer Programs' earned amounts and the Company's validation of the underlying channel inventory data used to estimate the accruals for Customer Programs. We assessed the historical experience used in estimating the accruals for certain Customer Programs using a combination of the Company's internal historical information of sales, Customer Programs' earned amounts, third-party contracts, and relevant and reliable third-party channel inventory and sell-through data. We inspected selected customer contracts to assess the terms and conditions related to certain Customer Programs. We analyzed channel inventory data trends by product and by region comparing fiscal year 2024 quarterly channel inventory weeks on-hand ratios to prior fiscal years. In addition, we evaluated the Company's ability to estimate the accruals for certain Customer Programs by comparing recorded accruals from fiscal year 2023 to actual subsequent Customer Programs' earned amounts in fiscal year 2024.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2014.

San Francisco, California
May 16, 2024

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net sales	\$ 4,298,467	\$ 4,538,818	\$ 5,481,101
Cost of goods sold	2,509,418	2,806,438	3,204,072
Amortization of intangible assets	11,028	12,865	14,023
Gross profit	1,778,021	1,719,515	2,263,006
Operating expenses:			
Marketing and selling	730,310	809,182	1,025,899
Research and development	287,243	280,796	291,844
General and administrative	155,056	124,652	148,648
Amortization of intangible assets and acquisition-related costs	10,934	11,843	16,947
Impairment of intangible assets	3,526	—	7,000
Change in fair value of contingent consideration for business acquisition	(250)	—	(3,509)
Restructuring charges, net	3,866	34,573	2,165
Total operating expenses	1,190,685	1,261,046	1,488,994
Operating income	587,336	458,469	774,012
Interest income	50,636	18,331	1,246
Other income (expense), net	(16,376)	(13,278)	560
Income before income taxes	621,596	463,522	775,818
Provision for income taxes	9,453	98,947	131,305
Net income	\$ 612,143	\$ 364,575	\$ 644,513
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$ 3.90	\$ 2.25	\$ 3.85
Diluted	\$ 3.87	\$ 2.23	\$ 3.78
Weighted average shares used to compute net income per share:			
Basic	156,776	162,302	167,447
Diluted	158,171	163,704	170,414

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands)

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 612,143	\$ 364,575	\$ 644,513
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Currency translation gain (loss):			
Currency translation gain (loss), net of taxes	(3,078)	1,373	(14,051)
Reclassification of cumulative translation adjustments included in other income (expense), net	—	219	1,051
Defined benefit plans:			
Net gain (loss) and prior service costs, net of taxes	(13,163)	16,089	22,328
Reclassification of amortization included in other income (expense), net	243	(8,069)	(2,623)
Hedging gain (loss):			
Deferred hedging gain, net of taxes	1,109	2,625	6,308
Reclassification of hedging loss (gain) included in cost of goods sold	3,964	(8,391)	(8,221)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(10,925)	3,846	4,792
Total comprehensive income	\$ 601,218	\$ 368,421	\$ 649,305

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,520,842	\$ 1,149,023
Accounts receivable, net	541,715	630,382
Inventories	422,513	682,893
Other current assets	146,270	142,876
Total current assets	<u>2,631,340</u>	<u>2,605,174</u>
Non-current assets:		
Property, plant and equipment, net	116,589	121,503
Goodwill	461,978	454,610
Other intangible assets, net	44,603	63,173
Other assets	350,194	316,293
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,604,704</u>	<u>\$ 3,560,753</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 448,627	\$ 406,968
Accrued and other current liabilities	637,262	643,139
Total current liabilities	<u>1,085,889</u>	<u>1,050,107</u>
Non-current liabilities:		
Income taxes payable	112,572	106,391
Other non-current liabilities	172,590	146,695
Total liabilities	<u>1,371,051</u>	<u>1,303,193</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Registered shares, CHF 0.25 par value:	30,148	30,148
Issued shares —173,106 at March 31, 2024 and 2023		
Additional shares that may be issued out of conditional capital — 50,000 at March 31, 2024 and 2023		
Additional shares that may be issued out of authorized capital — 17,311 at March 31, 2024 and 2023		
Additional paid-in capital	63,524	127,380
Shares in treasury, at cost — 19,243 and 13,763 shares at March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively	(1,351,336)	(977,266)
Retained earnings	3,602,519	3,177,575
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(111,202)	(100,277)
Total shareholders' equity	<u>2,233,653</u>	<u>2,257,560</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 3,604,704</u>	<u>\$ 3,560,753</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 612,143	\$ 364,575	\$ 644,513
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	63,065	76,309	88,361
Amortization of intangible assets	21,681	24,407	30,179
Impairment of intangible assets	3,526	—	7,000
Loss on investments	14,674	14,073	1,683
Share-based compensation expense	82,889	70,782	93,479
Deferred income taxes	(42,424)	30,714	27,334
Change in fair value of contingent consideration for business acquisition	(250)	—	(3,509)
Pension curtailment gains	—	(4,225)	—
Other	379	1,005	1,140
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable, net	91,519	51,185	(71,510)
Inventories	259,796	247,309	(276,640)
Other assets	10,760	5,634	(18,169)
Accounts payable	39,336	(219,051)	(181,303)
Accrued and other liabilities	(11,978)	(128,707)	(44,240)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,145,116	534,010	298,318
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(55,897)	(92,353)	(89,152)
Investment in privately held companies	(617)	(4,357)	(1,463)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(14,424)	(8,527)	(16,236)
Purchases of short-term investments	—	—	(10,000)
Proceeds from the sale of short-term investments	—	—	8,260
Purchases of deferred compensation investments	(11,571)	(6,702)	(5,058)
Proceeds from sales of deferred compensation investments	12,174	6,209	5,786
Net cash used in investing activities	(70,335)	(105,730)	(107,863)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payment of cash dividends	(182,305)	(158,680)	(159,410)
Payment of contingent consideration for business acquisition	(5,002)	(5,954)	(880)
Purchases of registered shares	(504,203)	(418,346)	(412,022)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options and purchase rights	32,197	28,790	29,649
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of restricted stock units	(29,744)	(29,163)	(64,156)
Other financing activities	(1,116)	—	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(690,173)	(583,353)	(606,819)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(12,789)	(24,620)	(5,247)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	371,819	(179,693)	(421,611)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	1,149,023	1,328,716	1,750,327
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 1,520,842	\$ 1,149,023	\$ 1,328,716
Supplementary Cash Flow Disclosures:			
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Property, plant and equipment purchased during the period and included in period end liability accounts	\$ 11,451	\$ 8,593	\$ 11,890
Fair value of contingent consideration in accrued and other liabilities	\$ —	\$ 2,151	\$ 9,013
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Income taxes paid, net	\$ 50,855	\$ 71,955	\$ 192,898

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Registered shares		Additional paid-in capital	Treasury shares		Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total
	Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount			
March 31, 2021	173,106	\$ 30,148	\$ 129,519	4,799	\$ (279,541)	\$ 2,490,578	\$ (108,915)	\$ 2,261,789
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	644,513	4,792	649,305
Purchases of registered shares	—	—	—	4,607	(412,022)	—	—	(412,022)
Sale of shares upon exercise of stock options and purchase rights	—	—	12,971	(410)	16,678	—	—	29,649
Issuance of shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	—	—	(105,972)	(1,137)	41,816	—	—	(64,156)
Issuance of shares from contingent consideration	—	—	116	(4)	176	—	—	292
Share-based compensation	—	—	93,291	—	—	—	—	93,291
Cash dividends (\$0.95 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(159,410)	—	(159,410)
March 31, 2022	173,106	\$ 30,148	\$ 129,925	7,855	\$ (632,893)	\$ 2,975,681	\$ (104,123)	\$ 2,398,738
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	364,575	3,846	368,421
Purchases of registered shares	—	—	—	7,562	(418,346)	—	—	(418,346)
Sale of shares upon exercise of stock options and purchase rights	—	—	(5,636)	(686)	34,426	—	—	28,790
Issuance of shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	—	—	(68,710)	(968)	39,547	—	—	(29,163)
Share-based compensation	—	—	71,801	—	—	—	—	71,801
Cash dividends (\$1.00 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(162,681)	—	(162,681)
March 31, 2023	173,106	\$ 30,148	\$ 127,380	13,763	\$ (977,266)	\$ 3,177,575	\$ (100,277)	\$ 2,257,560
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	612,143	(10,925)	601,218
Purchases of registered shares	—	—	—	7,100	(523,751)	—	—	(523,751)
Sale of shares upon exercise of stock options and purchase rights	—	—	(28,314)	(624)	60,511	—	—	32,197
Issuance of shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	—	—	(118,771)	(994)	89,027	—	—	(29,744)
Issuance of shares from contingent consideration	—	—	102	(2)	143	—	—	245
Share-based compensation	—	—	83,127	—	—	—	—	83,127
Cash dividends (\$1.19 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(187,199)	—	(187,199)
March 31, 2024	173,106	\$ 30,148	\$ 63,524	19,243	\$ (1,351,336)	\$ 3,602,519	\$ (111,202)	\$ 2,233,653

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1—The Company

Logitech International S.A, together with its consolidated subsidiaries ("Logitech" or the "Company"), designs software-enabled hardware solutions that help businesses thrive and bring people together when working, creating, gaming and streaming. As a point of connection between people and the digital world, the Company's mission is to extend human potential in work and play, in a way that is good for people and the planet.

The Company sells its products to a broad network of international customers, including direct sales to retailers, e-tailers, and end consumers through the Company's e-commerce platform, and indirect sales to end customers through distributors.

Logitech was founded in Switzerland in 1981 and Logitech International S.A. has been the parent holding company of Logitech since 1988. Logitech International S.A. is a Swiss holding company with its registered office in Hautemorges, Switzerland and headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, which conducts its business through subsidiaries in the Americas, Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") and Asia Pacific. Shares of Logitech International S.A. are listed on both the SIX Swiss Exchange, under the trading symbol LOGN, and the Nasdaq Global Select Market, under the trading symbol LOGI.

Note 2—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Logitech and its subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP").

Fiscal Year

The Company's fiscal year ends on March 31. Interim quarters are generally thirteen-week periods, each ending on a Friday. For purposes of presentation, the Company has indicated its quarterly periods end on the last day of the calendar quarter.

Reference to Sales

References to "sales" in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements means net sales, except as otherwise specified.

Change in Presentation of Sales by Product Category

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2024, the Company changed its presentation of Sales by Product Category, included in Note 15, to provide a simpler and clearer view of the Company's business. The change in presentation did not have an impact on previously reported total sales. These changes included reclassifications of sales between certain product categories resulting in the following:

- The Webcams category (previously PC Webcams) now includes PC webcams and VC webcams;
- Headsets is a new category which includes PC headsets and VC headsets;
- The Mobile Speakers category is no longer a separate category as sales have been reclassified into the Other category;
- The Audio & Wearables category is no longer a separate category as sales have been reclassified into other categories as discussed below.

As a result of these changes, certain prior-period amounts for the fiscal years ending March 31, 2023 and 2022 have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended March 31, 2023		
	As previously reported	Reclassifications	As adjusted
Gaming	\$ 1,211,485	\$ 76,828 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,288,313
Keyboards & Combos	836,432	—	836,432
Pointing Devices	728,357	—	728,357
Video Collaboration	887,517	(209,594) ^{(2) (3)}	677,923
Webcams ⁽³⁾	227,692	150,996 ⁽³⁾	378,688
Tablet Accessories	254,374	—	254,374
Headsets	—	176,576 ⁽²⁾	176,576
Other	7,081	191,074 ^{(4) (5)}	198,155
Mobile Speakers	111,649	(111,649) ⁽⁴⁾	—
Audio & Wearables	274,231	(274,231) ^{(1) (2) (5)}	—
Total Sales	\$ 4,538,818	\$ —	\$ 4,538,818

	Year ended March 31, 2022		
	As previously reported	Reclassifications	As adjusted
Gaming	\$ 1,451,883	\$ 125,312 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,577,195
Keyboards & Combos	967,301	—	967,301
Pointing Devices	781,108	—	781,108
Video Collaboration	997,164	(329,594) ^{(2) (3)}	667,570
Webcams ⁽³⁾	403,651	272,465 ⁽³⁾	676,116
Tablet Accessories	310,123	—	310,123
Headsets	—	208,318 ⁽²⁾	208,318
Other	18,665	274,705 ^{(4) (5)}	293,370
Mobile Speakers	149,782	(149,782) ⁽⁴⁾	—
Audio & Wearables	401,424	(401,424) ^{(1) (2) (5)}	—
Total Sales	\$ 5,481,101	\$ —	\$ 5,481,101

(1) Reclassification of Blue Microphones from "Audio & Wearables" to the Gaming category.

(2) Reclassification of VC headsets and PC headsets to the new Headsets category from "Video Collaboration" and "Audio & Wearables," respectively.

(3) The Webcams category includes amounts previously reported as "PC Webcams" as well as amounts from VC webcams reclassified from "Video Collaboration."

(4) Reclassification of all amounts previously reported in "Mobile Speakers" to the Other category.

(5) Reclassification of PC speakers previously reported in "Audio & Wearables" to the Other category.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions believed to be reasonable. Significant estimates and assumptions made by management involve the fair value of goodwill and intangible assets acquired from business acquisitions, valuation of investment in privately held companies classified under Level 3 fair value hierarchy, pension obligations, accruals for customer incentives, cooperative marketing, and pricing programs ("Customer Programs") and related breakage when appropriate,

inventory valuation, share-based compensation expense, uncertain tax positions, and valuation allowances for deferred tax assets. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that may impact the Company in the future, actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties

Impacts of Macroeconomic and Geopolitical Conditions on the Company's Business

The Company's business has been impacted by adverse macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions. These conditions include inflation, interest rate and foreign currency fluctuations, changes in fiscal policies, slowdown of economic activity around the world, and lower consumer and enterprise spending.

The global and regional economic and political conditions adversely affected demand for the Company's products. In addition, these conditions have caused and may continue to cause volatility in the cost of materials and logistics, and transportation delays, and as a result may impact the pricing of the Company's products, product availability and the Company's results of operations.

Currencies

The functional currency of the Company's operations is primarily the U.S. Dollar. Certain operations use the Euro, Chinese Renminbi, Swiss Franc, or other local currencies as their functional currencies. The financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries whose functional currency is other than the U.S. Dollar are translated to U.S. Dollars using period-end rates of exchange for assets and liabilities and monthly average rates for sales, income and expenses. Cumulative translation gains and losses are included as a component of shareholders' equity in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Gains and losses arising from transactions denominated in currencies other than a subsidiary's functional currency are reported in other income (expense), net in the consolidated statements of operations.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services in an amount that reflects the transaction price the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

Substantially all revenue recognized by the Company relates to the contracts with customers to sell products that allow people to connect through gaming, video, computing, music and other digital platforms. These products are hardware devices, which may include embedded software that function together, and are considered as one performance obligation. Hardware devices are generally plug and play, requiring no configuration and little or no installation. Revenue is recognized at a point in time when control of the products is transferred to the customer which generally occurs upon shipment. The Company's sales contracts with its customers have a one year or shorter term. The Company elects not disclosing the value of unsatisfied performance obligations for contracts with an original expected duration of one year or less.

The Company also provides post-contract customer support ("PCS") for certain products and related software, which includes unspecified software updates and upgrades, bug fixes and maintenance. The transaction price is allocated to two performance obligations in such contracts, based on a relative standalone selling price. The transaction price allocated to PCS is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis, which reflects the pattern of delivery of PCS, over the estimated term of the support.

The Company also recognizes revenue from subscription services that provide professional streamers with access to streaming software and tools that represent a single stand-ready performance obligation. Subscriptions are paid for at the time of or in advance of delivering the services. The proceeds received in advance from such arrangements is recognized as deferred revenue and then recognized as revenue ratably over the subscription period.

The Company normally requires payment from customers within thirty to sixty days from the invoice date. However, terms may vary by customer type, by country and by selling season. Extended payment terms are sometimes offered to a limited number of customers during the second and third fiscal quarters. The Company generally does not modify payment terms on existing receivables. The Company's contracts with customers do not include significant financing components as the period between the satisfaction of performance obligations and timing of payment are generally within one year.

The transaction price received by the Company from sales to its distributors, retail companies ("retailers"), and authorized resellers is calculated as selling price net of variable consideration which may include product returns and the Company's payments for Customer Programs related to current period product revenue. The estimated impact of these programs is recorded as a reduction of transaction price or as an operating expense if the Company receives a distinct good or service from the customer and can reasonably estimate the fair value of that good or service received. Customer Programs require management to estimate the percentage of those programs which will not be claimed in the current period or will not be earned by customers, which is commonly referred to as "breakage." Breakage is estimated based on historical claim experience, the period in which customer claims are expected to be submitted, specific terms and conditions with customers and other factors. The Company accounts for breakage as part of variable consideration, subject to constraint, and records the estimated impact in the same period when revenue is recognized at the expected value. Assessing the period in which claims are expected to be submitted and the relevance of the historical claim experience require significant management judgment to estimate the breakage of Customer Programs in any accounting period.

The Company enters into cooperative marketing arrangements with many of its customers and with certain indirect partners, allowing customers to receive a credit equal to a set percentage of their purchases of the Company's products, or a fixed dollar amount for various marketing and incentive programs. The objective of these arrangements is to encourage advertising and promotional events to increase sales of the Company's products.

Customer incentive programs include consumer rebates and performance-based incentives. Consumer rebates are offered to the Company's customers and indirect partners at the Company's discretion for the primary benefit of end-users. In addition, the Company offers performance-based incentives to many of its customers and indirect partners based on predetermined performance criteria. At management's discretion, the Company also offers special pricing discounts to certain customers. Special pricing discounts are usually offered only for limited time periods or for sales of selected products to specific indirect partners.

Cooperative marketing arrangements and customer incentive programs are considered variable consideration, which the Company estimates and records as a reduction to revenue at the time of sale based on negotiated terms, historical experiences, forecasted incentives, anticipated volume of future purchases, and inventory levels in the channel.

The Company has agreements with certain customers that contain terms allowing price protection credits to be issued in the event of a subsequent price reduction. Management's decision to make price reductions is influenced by product life cycle stage, market acceptance of products, the competitive environment, new product introductions and other factors.

Accruals for estimated expected future pricing actions and Customer Programs are recognized at the time of sale based on analyses of historical pricing actions by customer and by product, inventories owned by and located at customers, current customer demand, current operating conditions, and other relevant customer and product information, such as stage of product life-cycle.

Product return rights vary by customer. Estimates of expected future product returns qualify as variable consideration and are recorded as a reduction of the transaction price of the contract at the time of sale based on an analyses of historical return trends by customer and by product, inventories owned by and located at customers, current customer demand, current operating conditions, and other relevant customer and product information. The Company assesses the estimated asset for recovery value for impairment and adjusts the value of the asset for any impairment. Return trends are influenced by product life cycle status, new product introductions, market acceptance of products, sales levels, product sell-through, the type of customer, seasonality, product quality issues, competitive pressures, operational policies and procedures, and other factors. Return rates can fluctuate over time but are sufficiently predictable to allow the Company to estimate expected future product returns.

Typically, variable consideration does not need to be constrained as estimates are based on predictive historical data or future commitments that are planned and controlled by the Company. However, the Company continues to assess variable consideration estimates such that it is probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur.

The Company regularly evaluates the adequacy of its estimates for Customer Programs and product returns. Future market conditions and product transitions may require the Company to take action to change such programs

and related estimates. When the variables used to estimate these costs change, or if actual costs differ significantly from the estimates, the Company would be required to increase or reduce revenue or operating expenses to reflect the impact. During the year ended March 31, 2024, changes to these estimates related to performance obligations satisfied in prior periods were not material.

Sales taxes and value-added taxes ("VAT") collected from customers, if applicable, which are remitted to governmental authorities are not included in revenue, and are reflected as a liability on the consolidated balance sheets.

Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company's shipping and handling costs are included in the cost of goods sold in the consolidated statements of operations.

Contract Balances

The Company records accounts receivable from contracts with customers when it has an unconditional right to consideration, as accounts receivable, net on the consolidated balance sheets.

The Company records contract liabilities when cash payments are received or due in advance of performance, primarily for implied support and subscriptions. Contract liabilities are included in accrued and other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

Contract Costs

The Company recognizes the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the assets that otherwise would have been recognized is one year or less. These costs are included in marketing and selling expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company did not have any material deferred contract costs.

Research and Development Costs

Costs related to research, design and development of products, which consist primarily of personnel, product design and infrastructure expenses, are charged to research and development expense as they are incurred.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are recorded as either a marketing and selling expense or a deduction from revenue as they are incurred. Advertising costs paid or reimbursed by the Company to direct or indirect customers must have an identifiable benefit and an estimable fair value in order to be classified as an operating expense. If these criteria are not met, the payment is classified as a reduction of revenue. Advertising costs recorded as marketing and selling expense are expensed as incurred. Total advertising costs including those characterized as revenue deductions during fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 were \$325.3 million, \$383.7 million and \$584.4 million, respectively, out of which \$46.6 million, \$67.3 million, and \$223.3 million, respectively, were included as operating expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Cash Equivalents

The Company classifies all highly liquid instruments purchased, such as bank demand deposits, short-term time deposits, and U.S. Treasury securities, with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates their fair value.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalents with various creditworthy financial institutions and has a policy to limit exposure with any one financial institution, but is exposed to credit risk in the event of default by financial institutions to the extent that cash balances with individual financial institutions are in excess of amounts that are insured. The Company periodically assesses the credit risk associated with these financial institutions.

The Company sells to large distributors, retailers, and e-tailers and, as a result, maintains individually significant receivable balances with such customers.

The Company had the following customers that individually comprised 10% or more of its gross sales:

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Customer A	13 %	13 %	15 %
Customer B	18 %	19 %	17 %
Customer C	14 %	15 %	14 %

The Company had the following customers that individually comprised 10% or more of its accounts receivable:

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Customer A	14 %	12 %
Customer B	20 %	21 %
Customer C	15 %	15 %

The Company manages its accounts receivable credit risk through ongoing credit evaluation of its customers' financial conditions. The Company generally does not require collateral from its customers.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

Allowances for doubtful accounts are maintained for expected credit losses resulting from the Company's customers' inability to make required payments. The allowances are based on the Company's regular assessment of various factors, including the credit-worthiness and financial condition of specific customers, historical experience with bad debts and customer deductions, receivables aging, current economic conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions, and other factors that may affect the Company's ability to collect from customers.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs are computed under the standard cost method, which approximates actual costs determined on the first-in, first-out basis. The Company records write-downs of inventories which are obsolete or in excess of anticipated demand or net realizable value based on a consideration of marketability and product life cycle stage, product development plans, component cost trends, historical sales and demand forecasts which consider the assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Inventory on hand which is not expected to be sold or utilized is considered excess, and the Company recognizes the write-down in cost of goods sold at the time of such determination. The write-down is determined by the excess of cost over net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. At the time of loss recognition, new cost basis per unit and lower-cost basis for that inventory are established and subsequent changes in facts and circumstances would not result in an increase in the cost basis.

The Company recorded liabilities arising from firm, non-cancelable, and unhedged inventory purchase commitments in excess of anticipated demand or net realizable value consistent with its valuation of excess and obsolete inventory. Such liability is included in accrued and other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Additions and improvements are capitalized, and maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. The Company capitalizes the cost of software developed for internal use in connection with major projects. Costs incurred during the preliminary project stage and post implementation stage are expensed, whereas direct costs incurred during the application development stage are capitalized.

Depreciation expense is recognized using the straight-line method. Plant and buildings are depreciated over estimated useful lives of twenty-five years, equipment over useful lives from three to five years, internal-use

software over useful lives from three to seven years, tooling over useful lives from six months to one year, and leasehold improvements over the lesser of the term of the lease or ten years.

When property and equipment is retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are relieved from the accounts and the net gain or loss is included in cost of goods sold or operating expenses, depending on the nature of the property and equipment.

Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease or contains a lease at contract inception. The Company determines if a lease is an operating or finance lease and recognizes right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities upon lease commencement. Operating lease ROU assets are included in other assets, short-term lease liabilities are included in accrued and other current liabilities, and long-term lease liabilities are included in other non-current liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet. For the Company's operating leases, the Company accounts for the lease component and related non-lease component as a single lease component. Lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For operating leases, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at lease commencement date. As most of the leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for the leases. The Company's incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest it would have to pay on a collateralized basis to borrow an amount equal to the lease payments under similar terms. Because the Company does not generally borrow on a collateralized basis, it uses its understanding of what its collateralized credit rating would be as an input to deriving an appropriate incremental borrowing rate. The operating lease ROU assets include prepaid lease payments and exclude lease incentives.

Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible assets include goodwill and intangible assets with finite lives, which primarily include acquired technology and customer contracts and related relationships. Intangible assets with finite lives are carried at cost and amortized using the straight-line method over their useful lives ranging from one to ten years.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, and finite-lived intangible assets, for impairment whenever events indicate that the carrying amounts might not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-lived assets is measured by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with those assets to their carrying values. If an asset is considered impaired, it is written down to its fair value, which is determined based on the asset's projected discounted cash flows or appraised value, depending on the nature of the asset. For purposes of recognition of impairment for assets held for use, the Company groups assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which cash flows are separately identifiable.

Impairment of Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in each business combination. The Company conducts a goodwill impairment analysis annually at December 31 or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist or if a decision is made to sell or exit a business. Significant judgments are involved in determining if an indicator of impairment has occurred. Such indicators may include deterioration in general economic conditions, negative developments in equity and credit markets, adverse changes in the markets in which an entity operates, increases in input costs that have a negative effect on earnings and cash flows, or a trend of negative or declining cash flows over multiple periods, among others. The fair value that could be realized in an actual transaction may differ from that used to evaluate the impairment of goodwill.

In reviewing goodwill for impairment, the Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not (greater than 50%) that the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. The Company also may elect not to perform the qualitative assessment and, instead, proceed directly to the quantitative impairment test. The ultimate outcome of the goodwill impairment review for a reporting unit should be the same whether the Company chooses to perform the qualitative assessment or proceeds directly to the quantitative impairment test. The Company operates as one reporting unit. For the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company

elected to perform a qualitative assessment and concluded that it was more likely than not that the fair value of its reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount.

Income Taxes

The Company provides for income taxes using the asset and liability method, which requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities be recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and financial reporting purposes, and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. In estimating future tax consequences, expected future events are taken into consideration, with the exception of potential tax law or tax rate changes. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to amounts management believes are more likely than not to be realized.

The Company's assessment of uncertain tax positions requires that management makes estimates and judgments about the application of tax law, the expected resolution of uncertain tax positions and other matters. In the event that uncertain tax positions are resolved for amounts different than the Company's estimates, or the related statutes of limitations expire without the assessment of additional income taxes, the Company will be required to adjust the amounts of the related assets and liabilities in the period in which such events occur. Such adjustments may have a material impact on the Company's income tax provision and its results of operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of certain of the Company's financial instruments, including cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximates their fair value due to their short maturities.

The Company's investment securities portfolio consists of bank demand deposits, short-term time deposits, and U.S. Treasury securities with an original maturity of three months or less and marketable securities (money market and mutual funds) related to a deferred compensation plan.

The Company's investments related to the deferred compensation plan are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices. The marketable securities related to the deferred compensation plan are classified as non-current investments, as they are intended to fund the deferred compensation plan's long-term liability. Participants in the deferred compensation plan may select the mutual funds in which their compensation deferrals are invested within the confines of the Rabbi Trust which holds the marketable securities. These securities are recorded at fair value based on quoted market prices. Earnings, gains and losses on deferred compensation investments are included in other income (expense), net in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company also holds certain non-marketable investments that are accounted for as equity method investments and included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. In addition, the Company has certain equity investments without readily determinable fair values due to the absence of quoted market prices, the inherent lack of liquidity, and the fact that inputs used to measure fair value are unobservable and require management's judgment. The Company elected the measurement alternative to record these investments at cost and to adjust for impairments and observable price changes resulting from transactions with the same issuer within the statements of operations.

Net Income per Share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average outstanding shares. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted average outstanding shares and dilutive share equivalents. Dilutive share equivalents consist of share-based awards, including stock options, purchase rights under employee share purchase plan, and restricted stock units.

The dilutive effect of in-the-money share-based compensation awards is calculated based on the average share price for each fiscal period using the treasury stock method.

Share-Based Compensation Expense

Share-based compensation expense includes compensation expense for share-based awards granted based on the grant date fair value. The grant date fair value for stock options and stock purchase rights is estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing valuation model. The grant date fair value of service-based restricted stock units ("RSUs") is calculated based on the market price on the date of grant, reduced by estimated dividend yield prior to vesting. The grant date fair value of restricted stock units which vest upon meeting certain market- and performance-based conditions ("PSUs") is estimated using the Monte-Carlo simulation method including the effect of the market condition. Stock-based compensation expense is recognized ratably over the respective requisite

service periods of the awards and forfeitures are accounted for when they occur. For PSUs, the Company recognizes compensation expense using its estimate of probable outcome at the end of the performance period (i.e., the estimated performance against the performance targets). The Company periodically adjusts the cumulative stock-based compensation expense recorded when the probable outcome for the PSUs is updated based upon changes in actual and forecasted financial results.

Product Warranty

All of the Company's products are covered by standard warranty to be free from defects in material and workmanship for periods ranging from one year to three years. The warranty period varies by product and by region. The Company's standard warranty does not provide a service beyond assuring that the product complies with agreed-upon specifications and is not sold separately. The standard warranty the Company provides qualifies as an assurance warranty and is not treated as a separate performance obligation. The Company estimates cost of product warranties at the time the related revenue is recognized based on historical warranty claim rates, historical costs, and knowledge of specific product failures that are outside of the Company's typical experience. The Company accrues a warranty liability for estimated costs to provide products, parts or services to repair or replace products in satisfaction of the warranty obligation. Each quarter, the Company reevaluates estimates to assess the adequacy of recorded warranty liabilities. When the Company experiences changes in warranty claim activity or costs associated with fulfilling those claims, the warranty liability is adjusted accordingly.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the total change in shareholders' equity during the period other than from transactions with shareholders. Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of currency translation adjustments from those entities not using the U.S. Dollar as their functional currency, net deferred gains and losses and prior service costs and credits for defined benefit pension plans, and net deferred gains and losses on hedging activity.

Treasury Shares

The Company periodically repurchases shares in the market at fair value. Shares repurchased are recorded at cost as a reduction of total shareholders' equity. Treasury shares held may be reissued to satisfy the exercise of employee stock options and purchase rights, the vesting of restricted stock units, and acquisitions, or may be canceled with shareholder approval. Treasury shares that are reissued are accounted for using the first-in, first-out basis.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to reduce the short-term effects of currency fluctuations on certain foreign currency receivables or payables and to hedge against exposure to changes in currency exchange rates related to its subsidiaries' forecasted inventory purchases.

Gains or losses from changes in the fair value of forward contracts that offset transaction losses or gains on foreign currency receivables or payables are recognized immediately and included in other income (expense), net in the consolidated statements of operations.

Gains and losses for changes in the fair value of the effective portion of the Company's forward contracts related to forecasted inventory purchases are deferred as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss until the hedged inventory purchases are sold, at which time the gains or losses are reclassified to cost of goods sold. The Company presents the earnings impact from forward points in the same line item that is used to present the earnings impact of the hedged item (i.e. cost of goods sold) for hedging forecasted inventory purchases.

Restructuring Charges

The Company's restructuring charges consist of employee severance, one-time termination benefits and ongoing benefits related to the reduction of its workforce, and other costs. Liabilities for costs associated with a restructuring activity are measured at fair value and are recognized when the liability is incurred, as opposed to when management commits to a restructuring plan. One-time termination benefits are expensed at the date the entity notifies the employee, unless the employee must provide future service, in which case the benefits are expensed ratably over the future service period. Ongoing benefits are expensed when restructuring activities are probable and the benefit amounts are estimable. Other costs primarily consist of legal, consulting, and other costs related to employee terminations, and are expensed when incurred. Termination benefits are calculated based on regional benefit practices and local statutory requirements.

New Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standard Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*. ASU 2023-07 improves reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker. In addition, ASU 2023-07 requires that all existing annual disclosures about segment profit or loss must be provided on an interim basis and clarifies that single reportable segment entities are subject to the disclosure requirement under Topic 280 in its entirety. ASU 2023-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. A public entity should apply ASU 2023-07 retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2023-07 on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. ASU 2023-09 requires additional disclosures related to rate reconciliation, income taxes paid, and other disclosures. Under ASU 2023-09, for each annual period presented, public entities are required to (1) disclose specific categories in the tabular rate reconciliation and (2) provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. In addition, ASU 2023-09 requires all reporting entities to disclose on an annual basis the amount of income taxes paid disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes as well as the amount of income taxes paid by individual jurisdiction. ASU 2023-09 is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 and can be applied on a prospective basis with an option to apply the standard retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2023-09 on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 3—Net Income Per Share

The following table summarizes the computations of basic and diluted net income per share for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands except per share amounts):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net income	\$ 612,143	\$ 364,575	\$ 644,513
Shares used in net income per share computation:			
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	156,776	162,302	167,447
Effect of potentially dilutive equivalent shares	1,395	1,402	2,967
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	158,171	163,704	170,414
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$ 3.90	\$ 2.25	\$ 3.85
Diluted	\$ 3.87	\$ 2.23	\$ 3.78

Share equivalents attributable to outstanding stock options, restricted stock units and employee share purchase plans ("ESPP") totaling 1.1 million, 2.0 million, and 2.0 million shares during fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively, were excluded from the calculation of diluted net income per share because their effect would have been anti-dilutive. A small number of PSUs were not included in the dilutive net income per share calculation

because all necessary conditions had not been satisfied by the end of the respective period, and those shares were not issuable if the end of the reporting period were the end of the performance contingency period.

Note 4—Employee Stock-Based Compensation

As of March 31, 2024, the Company offers the 2006 Employee Share Purchase Plan (Non-U.S.), as amended and restated ("2006 ESPP"), the 1996 Employee Share Purchase Plan (U.S.), as amended and restated ("1996 ESPP"), and the 2006 Stock Incentive Plan ("2006 Plan") as amended and restated. Shares issued to employees as a result of purchases or exercises under these plans are generally issued from shares held in treasury stock.

Under the 1996 ESPP and 2006 ESPP plans, eligible employees may purchase shares at the lower of 85% of the fair market value at the beginning or the end of each offering period, which is generally six months. Subject to continued participation in these plans, purchase agreements are automatically executed at the end of each offering period. An aggregate of 29.0 million shares were reserved for issuance under the 1996 and 2006 ESPP plans. As of March 31, 2024, a total of 3.1 million shares were available for new awards under these plans.

The 2006 Plan provides for the grant to eligible employees and non-employee directors of stock options, stock appreciation rights, and restricted stock units. Awards under the 2006 Plan may be conditioned on continued employment, the passage of time or the satisfaction of performance and market vesting criteria. The 2006 Plan, as amended, has no expiration date. On June 29, 2022, the Board authorized 3.3 million additional shares for issuance under the 2006 Plan. An aggregate of 33.8 million shares were reserved for issuance under the 2006 Plan. As of March 31, 2024, a total of 7.6 million shares were available for new awards under this plan.

Stock options granted to employees under the 2006 Plan have terms not exceeding ten years and are issued at exercise prices not less than the fair market value on the date of grant.

Service-based restricted stock units ("RSUs") granted to employees under the 2006 Plan generally vest in four equal annual installments on the grant date anniversary. RSUs granted to non-executive board members under the 2006 Plan vest on the grant date anniversary, or if earlier and only if the non-executive board member is not re-elected as a director at the annual general meeting, the date of the next annual general meeting following the grant date.

Restricted stock units with certain market- and performance-based conditions ("PSUs") granted to employees under the 2006 Plan generally vest at the end of the three-year performance period upon meeting predetermined financial metrics over three years, with the number of shares to be received upon vesting determined based on constant currency revenue growth rate, adjusted operating income (loss) and the Company's total shareholder return ("TSR") relative to the performance of companies in the Russell 3000 Index over the same three years period.

The following table summarizes share-based compensation expense and total income tax benefit recognized for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Cost of goods sold	\$ 8,004	\$ 5,635	\$ 6,695
Marketing and selling	35,780	34,707	37,796
Research and development	17,836	15,292	18,356
General and administrative	21,269	15,148	30,632
Total share-based compensation expense	82,889	70,782	93,479
Income tax benefit	(15,305)	(9,750)	(26,987)
Total share-based compensation expense, net of income tax benefit	\$ 67,584	\$ 61,032	\$ 66,492

The income tax benefit in the respective periods primarily consisted of tax benefits related to the share-based compensation expense for the period and direct tax benefit realized, including net excess tax benefits recognized from share-based awards vested or exercised during the period.

Share-based compensation costs capitalized as part of inventory were \$6.3 million, \$5.6 million, and \$5.2 million for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

As of March 31, 2024, there was \$137.7 million of total future stock-based compensation cost to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years.

The estimates of share-based compensation expense require a number of complex and subjective assumptions including stock price volatility, employee exercise patterns, probability of achievement of the set performance condition, dividend yield, related tax effects and the selection of an appropriate fair value model.

The grant date fair value of the stock options and ESPP using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing valuation model and the grant date fair value of the PSUs using the Monte-Carlo simulation method are determined with the following assumptions:

	Stock Options ⁽¹⁾		Employee Stock Purchase Plans		
	Year Ended March 31,		Years Ended March 31,		
	2022	2024	2023	2022	
Expected dividend rate	1.18 %	1.61 %	1.78 %	1.03 %	
Risk-free interest rate	1.99 %	5.36 %	3.86 %	0.27 %	
Expected volatility	34 %	33 %	46 %	35 %	
Expected term (years)	6.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Weighted average grant date fair value per share	\$ 25.88	\$ 19.02	\$ 16.32	\$ 23.55	

(1) No stock options were granted for fiscal years 2024 and 2023.

PSUs	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Expected dividend rate	1.90 %	1.46 %	0.78 %
Risk-free interest rate	3.83 %	2.78 %	0.31 %
Expected volatility	41 %	39 %	37 %
Expected term (years)	3.0	3.0	3.0

The expected dividend rate assumption is based on the Company's history and future expectations of dividend payouts. The unvested PSUs or unexercised options are not eligible for these dividends. The expected term is based on the purchase offerings periods expected to remain outstanding for employee stock purchase plan or the performance period for PSUs. The expected term for stock options represents the estimated period of time until option exercise. Since the Company has limited historical stock option exercise experience, the Company used the simplified method in estimating the expected term, which is calculated as the average of the sum of the vesting term and the original contractual term of the stock options. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility using the Company's daily closing prices, or including the volatility of components of the Russell 3000 Index for PSUs, over the expected term. The Company considers the historical price volatility of its shares as most representative of future volatility. The risk-free interest rate assumptions are based upon the implied yield of U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues or Switzerland government bonds appropriate for the expected term of the Company's share-based awards.

For PSUs, the Company estimates the probability and timing of the achievement of the set performance condition at the time of the grant based on the historical financial performance and the financial forecast in the remaining performance period and reassesses the probability in subsequent periods when actual results or new information become available.

A summary of the Company's stock option activities under all stock plans for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Number of Shares (In thousands)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding, March 31, 2021	622			
Granted	842			
Exercised	(71)			\$ 5,573
Outstanding, March 31, 2022	1,393			
Exercised	(155)			\$ 6,482
Forfeited	(118)			
Outstanding, March 31, 2023	1,120	\$ 66	7.6	\$ 7,491
Exercised	(181)	\$ 43		\$ 6,160
Forfeited	(176)	\$ 80		
Outstanding, March 31, 2024	763	\$ 68	7.0	\$ 16,243
Vested and exercisable, March 31, 2024	489	\$ 61	6.5	\$ 13,960

A summary of the Company's RSU and PSU activities for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Number of Shares (In thousands)	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Aggregate Fair Value (In thousands)
Outstanding, March 31, 2021	3,643	\$ 45	
Granted—RSUs	868	\$ 103	
Granted—PSUs	203	\$ 124	
Vested	(1,463)		\$ 133,977
Forfeited	(205)		
Outstanding, March 31, 2022	3,046	\$ 68	
Granted—RSUs	1,584	\$ 53	
Granted—PSUs	407	\$ 69	
Vested	(1,143)		\$ 85,152
Forfeited	(438)		
Outstanding, March 31, 2023	3,456	\$ 66	
Granted—RSUs	1,396	\$ 59	
Granted—PSUs	457	\$ 67	
Vested	(1,200)	\$ 58	\$ 92,340
Forfeited	(631)	\$ 73	
Outstanding, March 31, 2024	3,478	\$ 65	

The shares outstanding as of March 31, 2024 above include 0.7 million shares of PSUs. The Company presents the number of PSUs and weighted-average grant date fair value at 100 percent of the performance target; however, the aggregate fair value of shares vested is based on the actual number of PSUs vested according to achievement of the financial metrics over the performance period.

Note 5—Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Plans

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries sponsor defined benefit pension plans or non-retirement post-employment benefits covering substantially all of their employees. Benefits are provided based on employees' years

of service and earnings, or in accordance with applicable employee benefit regulations. The Company's practice is to fund amounts sufficient to meet the requirements set forth in the applicable employee benefit and tax regulations.

The Company recognizes the overfunded or underfunded status of defined benefit pension plans and non-retirement post-employment benefit obligations as an asset or liability in its consolidated balance sheets and recognizes changes in the funded status of defined benefit pension plans in the year in which the changes occur through accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), which is a component of shareholders' equity. Each plan's assets and benefit obligations are generally remeasured as of March 31 each year.

The net periodic benefit cost of the defined benefit pension plans and the non-retirement post-employment benefit obligations for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 was as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Service costs	\$ 11,479	\$ 13,195	\$ 14,693
Interest costs	3,844	2,408	920
Expected return on plan assets	(6,950)	(3,754)	(2,930)
Amortization:			
Net prior service credit recognized	(500)	(458)	(465)
Net actuarial gain recognized	(179)	(3,047)	(2,158)
Curtailment gain	—	(4,225)	—
Settlement loss (gain)	922	(339)	—
Total net periodic benefit cost	\$ 8,616	\$ 3,780	\$ 10,060

The components of net periodic benefit cost other than the service costs component are included in other income (expense), net in the consolidated statements of operations.

The changes in projected benefit obligations for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Projected benefit obligations, beginning of the year	\$ 195,336	\$ 207,551
Service costs	11,479	13,195
Interest costs	3,844	2,408
Plan participant contributions	6,731	6,870
Actuarial loss (gain)	13,737	(22,965)
Benefits paid	(2,405)	(2,646)
Transfer of prior vested benefits	6,775	11,579
Plan amendments	380	—
Settlement	(22,522)	(15,348)
Curtailment	—	(3,923)
Administrative expense paid	(158)	(147)
Currency exchange rate changes	280	(1,238)
Projected benefit obligations, end of the year	\$ 213,477	\$ 195,336

The accumulated benefit obligation for all defined benefit pension plans as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$184.8 million and \$170.3 million, respectively.

Actuarial loss (gain) related to the change in the benefit obligation for the Company's pension plans for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 were primarily due to changes in discount rate.

The changes in the fair value of plan assets for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of the year	\$ 162,599	\$ 156,118
Actual return on plan assets	7,558	(6,008)
Employer contributions	10,888	11,645
Plan participant contributions	6,731	6,870
Benefits paid	(2,405)	(2,646)
Transfer of prior vested benefits	6,775	11,579
Settlement	(22,522)	(15,348)
Administrative expenses paid	(158)	(147)
Currency exchange rate changes	1,174	536
Fair value of plan assets, end of the year	\$ 170,640	\$ 162,599

The Company's investment objectives are to ensure that the assets of its defined benefit plans are invested to provide an optimal rate of investment return on the total investment portfolio, consistent with the assumption of a reasonable risk level, and to ensure that pension funds are available to meet the plans' benefit obligations as they become due. The Company believes that a well-diversified investment portfolio will result in the highest attainable investment return with an acceptable level of overall risk. Investment strategies and allocation decisions are also governed by applicable governmental regulatory agencies. The Company's investment strategy with respect to its largest defined benefit plan, which is available only to Swiss employees, is to invest per the following allocation: 33% in equities, 28% in bonds, 28% in real estate, 4% in cash and cash equivalents and the remaining in other investments. The Company can invest in real estate funds, commodity funds, and hedge funds depending upon economic conditions.

The following tables present the fair value of the defined benefit pension plan assets by major categories and by levels within the fair value hierarchy as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	March 31,					
	2024			2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,375	\$ —	\$ 14,375	\$ 7,071	\$ —	\$ 7,071
Equity securities	54,534	—	54,534	51,963	—	51,963
Debt securities	42,153	—	42,153	43,493	—	43,493
Real estate funds	32,286	10,141	42,427	21,197	23,710	44,907
Hedge funds	—	10,400	10,400	606	7,907	8,513
Other	6,335	416	6,751	6,248	404	6,652
Total fair value of plan assets	\$ 149,683	\$ 20,957	\$ 170,640	\$ 130,578	\$ 32,021	\$ 162,599

The funded status of the plans was as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 170,640	\$ 162,599
Less: projected benefit obligations	213,477	195,336
Underfunded status	\$ (42,837)	\$ (32,737)

Amounts recognized on the balance sheets for the plans were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Current liabilities	\$ 1,391	\$ 1,407
Non-current liabilities	41,446	31,330
Total liabilities	\$ 42,837	\$ 32,737

Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) related to defined benefit pension plans were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Net prior service credits	\$ 1,385	\$ 2,201
Net actuarial gain (loss)	(6,445)	5,690
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,060)	7,891
Deferred taxes	(3,335)	(3,366)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	\$ (8,395)	\$ 4,525

The actuarial assumptions for the defined benefit plans were as follows:

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Benefit Obligations:		
Discount rate	1.50% - 7.00%	1.00% - 7.25%
Estimated rate of compensation increase	2.25% - 10.00%	2.25% - 10.00%
Cash balance interest credit rate	0.50% - 1.75%	0.00% - 1.75%

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Net Periodic Costs:			
Discount rate	1.50% - 7.25%	0.50% - 6.75%	0.25% - 6.00%
Estimated rate of compensation increase	2.25% - 10.00%	2.00% - 10.00%	2.00% - 10.00%
Expected average rate of return on plan assets	0.50% - 4.50%	1.00% - 2.50%	1.00% - 2.25%
Cash balance interest credit rate	0.50% - 1.75%	0.00% - 1.75%	0.00% - 1.75%

The discount rate is estimated based on corporate bond yields or securities of similar quality in the respective country, with a duration approximating the period over which the benefit obligations are expected to be paid. The Company bases the compensation increase assumptions on historical experience and future expectations. The expected average rate of return for the Company's defined benefit pension plans represents the average rate of return expected to be earned on plan assets over the period that the benefit obligations are expected to be paid, based on government bond notes in the respective country, adjusted for corporate risk premiums as appropriate.

The following table reflects the benefit payments that the Company expects the plans to pay in the periods noted (in thousands):

Years Ending March 31,		
2025	\$	13,068
2026		12,113
2027		14,465
2028		13,055
2029		12,959
Next five fiscal years		68,520
Total expected benefit payments by the plan	\$	<u>134,180</u>

The Company expects to contribute \$8.5 million to its defined benefit pension plans during fiscal year 2025.

Defined Contribution Plans

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries have defined contribution employee benefit plans covering all or a portion of their employees. Contributions to these plans are discretionary for certain plans and are based on specified or statutory requirements for others. The charges to expense for these plans for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022, were \$14.4 million, \$14.4 million and \$13.9 million, respectively.

Deferred Compensation Plan

One of the Company's subsidiaries offers a deferred compensation plan that permits eligible employees to make 100% vested salary and incentive compensation deferrals within established limits. The Company does not make contributions to the plan.

The deferred compensation plan's assets consist of marketable securities and are included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. The marketable securities were recorded at a fair value of \$29.2 million and \$28.2 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, based on quoted market prices (see Note 9). The Company also had deferred compensation liability of \$29.2 million and \$28.2 million, which are included in other non-current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Earnings, gains and losses on deferred compensation investments are included in other income (expense), net (see Note 6) and corresponding changes in deferred compensation liability are included in operating expenses and cost of goods sold in the consolidated statements of operations.

Note 6—Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net comprises of the following (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Investment gain (loss) related to the deferred compensation plan	\$ 4,320	\$ (1,961)	\$ 1,231
Currency exchange loss, net	(8,770)	(7,337)	(4,604)
Loss on investments, net ⁽¹⁾	(14,674)	(14,073)	(1,683)
Non-service cost net pension income and other ⁽²⁾	2,748	10,093	5,616
Other income (expense), net	\$ (16,376)	\$ (13,278)	\$ 560

(1) Includes realized gain (loss) on sales of investments, unrealized gain (loss) from the change in fair value of investments, gain (loss) on equity-method investments, and impairment of investments during the periods presented, as applicable (see Note 9).

(2) Includes the components of net periodic benefit cost of defined benefit plans other than the service cost component (see Note 5).

Note 7—Income Taxes

The Company is incorporated in Switzerland but operates in various countries with differing tax laws and rates. Further, a portion of the Company's income before taxes and the provision for (benefit from) income taxes is generated outside of Switzerland.

Income from continuing operations before income taxes for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Swiss	\$ 502,291	\$ 282,970	\$ 579,258
Non-Swiss	119,305	180,552	196,560
Income before taxes	\$ 621,596	\$ 463,522	\$ 775,818

The provision for (benefit from) income taxes is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Current:			
Swiss	\$ 26,833	\$ 19,405	\$ 59,659
Non-Swiss	25,044	48,829	44,094
Deferred:			
Swiss	(47,517)	26,629	29,198
Non-Swiss	5,093	4,085	(1,646)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 9,453	\$ 98,947	\$ 131,305

The difference between the provision for (benefit from) income taxes and the expected tax provision (tax benefit) at the Swiss statutory income tax rate of 8.5% is reconciled below (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Expected tax provision at statutory income tax rates	\$ 52,836	\$ 39,399	\$ 65,945
Income taxes at different rates	47,595	38,467	61,296
Research and development tax credits	(9,738)	(152)	(5,957)
Swiss Tax Ruling	(50,051)	—	—
Executive compensation	407	749	4,683
Stock-based compensation	4,019	5,736	(9,141)
Deferred tax effects from TRAF	(33,926)	—	—
Valuation allowance	4,780	908	887
Impairment	—	1,881	—
Restructuring charges / (credits)	—	(1,764)	—
Unrecognized tax benefits	11,535	13,284	16,577
Audit settlement	—	—	(3,655)
FDII deduction	(18,675)	—	—
Other, net	671	439	670
Provision for income taxes	\$ 9,453	\$ 98,947	\$ 131,305

The canton of Vaud completed the legislative process to enact the Swiss Federal Act on Tax Reform and AHV Financing ("TRAF"), a reform to better align the Swiss tax system to international tax standards on March 20, 2020 that took effect as of January 1, 2020. In March 2020, the Company reached an agreement with the Vaud Tax Administration that would allow for an increase in the tax basis of goodwill, as a transition measure under TRAF, to be amortized over ten years beginning on January 1, 2020. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Company reached an agreement to remeasure the tax basis of goodwill under TRAF with the canton of Vaud, which resulted in an income tax benefit of \$25.1 million, net of assessment for uncertain tax positions. The remeasurement of the step-up will be amortized over the remaining ten-year amortization period.

On December 29, 2023, a change to the cantonal tax legislation was published. According to the law approved by the Vaud parliament, a progressive scale will be applicable for cantonal tax purposes resulting in an increase from the current tax rate of 13.61% to 14.28% effective fiscal year 2025. The increase in tax rate resulted in a tax benefit of \$5.1 million due to a remeasurement of the Company's Swiss deferred tax assets in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.

On March 28, 2024, the Company executed a Swiss Tax Ruling with the canton of Vaud that provides future tax benefit for ten years. The Swiss Tax Ruling resulted in an income tax benefit of \$50.1 million, which will be utilized over a ten-year period.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act enacted Section 250, which provides for a deduction with respect to Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income ("GILTI") and Foreign-Derived Intangible Income ("FDII") in the US. The application of this tax incentive is inherently complex. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, the Company analyzed the applicability of FDII and determined that this tax incentive applies in fiscal 2021 to 2023 tax years. As a result, the Company realized a tax benefit of \$18.7 million related to FDII. The Company has also concluded that any GILTI tax since the enactment of Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is immaterial.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax attributes carryforward	\$ 43,846	\$ 36,700
Future tax deduction from Swiss Tax Ruling	49,755	—
Accruals	77,181	85,786
Depreciation and amortization	121	707
Tax step-up of goodwill from TRAF	105,942	100,514
Share-based compensation	13,718	11,093
Gross deferred tax assets	290,563	234,800
Valuation allowance	(35,536)	(30,766)
Deferred tax assets after valuation allowance	255,027	204,034
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Acquired intangible assets and other	(30,901)	(34,848)
Deferred tax liabilities	(30,901)	(34,848)
Deferred tax assets, net	\$ 224,126	\$ 169,186

Management regularly assesses the ability to realize deferred tax assets recorded in the Company's entities based upon the weight of available evidence, including such factors as recent earnings history and expected future taxable income. In the event that the Company changes its determination as to the amount of deferred tax assets that can be realized, the Company will adjust its valuation allowance with a corresponding impact to the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made.

The Company had a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets of \$35.5 million at March 31, 2024, compared to \$30.8 million at March 31, 2023. The Company had a valuation allowance of \$35.3 million as of March 31, 2024 against deferred tax assets in the state of California, an increase from \$30.8 million as of March 31,

2023 from activities during the year. The Company determined that it is more likely than not that the Company would not generate sufficient taxable income in the future to utilize such deferred tax assets.

As of March 31, 2024, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards in Switzerland for income tax purposes of \$15.0 million which will begin to expire in fiscal year 2028. The Company had net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards in the United States for income tax purposes of \$55.0 million and \$79.7 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2024. Unused net operating loss carryforwards will expire at various dates beginning in fiscal year 2030. Certain net operating loss carryforwards in the United States relate to acquisitions and, as a result, are limited in the amount that can be utilized in any one year. The tax credit carryforwards will begin to expire in fiscal year 2028.

Swiss income taxes and non-Swiss withholding taxes associated with the repatriation of earnings or for other temporary differences related to investments in non-Swiss subsidiaries have not been provided for, as the Company intends to reinvest the earnings of such subsidiaries indefinitely. If these earnings were distributed to Switzerland in the form of dividends or otherwise, or if the shares of the relevant non-Swiss subsidiaries were sold or otherwise transferred, the Company may be subject to additional Swiss income taxes and non-Swiss withholding taxes. As of March 31, 2024, the cumulative amount of unremitted earnings of non-Swiss subsidiaries for which no income taxes have been provided is approximately \$426.2 million. The amount of unrecognized deferred income tax liability related to these earnings is estimated to be approximately \$16.0 million.

The Company follows a two-step approach in recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits due to uncertain tax positions was \$192.7 million and \$186.8 million, respectively, all of which would affect the effective income tax rate if recognized.

As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had \$112.6 million and \$106.4 million, respectively, in non-current income taxes payable, including interest and penalties, related to the Company's income tax liability for uncertain tax positions.

The aggregate changes in gross unrecognized tax benefits in fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 were as follows (in thousands).

March 31, 2021	\$	163,253
Lapse of statute of limitations		(4,232)
Settlements with taxing authorities		(2,015)
Increases in balances related to tax positions taken during the year		22,366
March 31, 2022	\$	179,372
Lapse of statute of limitations		(3,586)
Increases in balances related to tax positions taken during the year		15,214
March 31, 2023	\$	191,000
Lapse of statute of limitations		(3,863)
Settlements with taxing authorities		41
Increases in balances related to tax positions taken during prior years		705
Increases in balances related to tax positions taken during the year		22,332
March 31, 2024	\$	210,215

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax positions in income tax expense. The Company recognized \$1.7 million and \$2.7 million, in interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax positions in income tax expense during fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had \$7.8 million, and \$6.1 million, respectively, of accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

The Company files Swiss and foreign tax returns. The Company received final tax assessments in Switzerland through fiscal year 2019. For other material foreign jurisdictions such as the United States and China, the Company is generally not subject to tax examinations for years prior to fiscal year 2020 and calendar year 2020, respectively. In the United States, the federal and state tax agencies have the authority to examine periods prior to fiscal year 2020, to the extent allowed by law, where tax attributes were generated, carried forward, and being utilized in subsequent years. The Company is under examination in foreign tax jurisdictions. If the examinations are resolved unfavorably, there is a possibility they may have a material negative impact on its results of operations.

Although the Company has adequately provided for uncertain tax positions, the provisions on these positions may change as revised estimates are made or the underlying matters are settled or otherwise resolved. During the next 12 months, it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits could increase or decrease significantly due to changes in tax law in various jurisdictions, due to lapse in statute of limitations and other factors, it is not possible to provide a range of potential changes.

Note 8—Balance Sheet Components

The following table presents the components of certain balance sheet asset amounts as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Accounts receivable, net:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 744,836	\$ 851,576
Allowance for doubtful accounts	—	(86)
Allowance for sales returns	(10,180)	(10,146)
Allowance for cooperative marketing arrangements	(41,634)	(40,495)
Allowance for customer incentive programs	(60,027)	(71,645)
Allowance for pricing programs	(91,280)	(98,822)
	<u>\$ 541,715</u>	<u>\$ 630,382</u>
Inventories:		
Raw materials	\$ 65,209	\$ 171,790
Finished goods	357,304	511,103
	<u>\$ 422,513</u>	<u>\$ 682,893</u>
Other current assets:		
VAT receivables	\$ 41,172	\$ 60,343
Prepaid expenses and other assets	105,098	82,533
	<u>\$ 146,270</u>	<u>\$ 142,876</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net:		
Plant, buildings and improvements	\$ 84,189	\$ 69,360
Equipment and tooling	296,857	309,151
Computer equipment	26,785	31,535
Software	86,161	79,118
	493,992	489,164
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(387,293)	(396,855)
	106,699	92,309
Construction-in-process	7,180	26,399
Land	2,710	2,795
	<u>\$ 116,589</u>	<u>\$ 121,503</u>
Other assets:		
Deferred tax assets	\$ 224,831	\$ 171,989
Right-of-use assets	61,163	67,330
Investments in privately held companies	28,662	33,323
Investments for deferred compensation plan	29,174	28,213
Other assets	6,364	15,438
	<u>\$ 350,194</u>	<u>\$ 316,293</u>

The following table presents the components of certain balance sheet liability amounts as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Accrued and other current liabilities:		
Accrued customer marketing, pricing and incentive programs	\$ 170,371	\$ 206,546
Accrued personnel expenses	145,473	103,592
Accrued sales return liability	30,098	49,462
Accrued loss for inventory purchase commitments	29,349	46,608
VAT payable	28,253	33,328
Warranty liabilities	30,270	28,861
Income taxes payable	24,196	18,788
Deferred revenue ⁽¹⁾	19,262	11,017
Operating lease liabilities	15,107	12,655
Contingent consideration	1,215	6,629
Other current liabilities	143,668	125,653
	<u>\$ 637,262</u>	<u>\$ 643,139</u>
Other non-current liabilities:		
Operating lease liabilities	\$ 61,920	\$ 58,361
Employee benefit plan obligations	42,707	32,421
Obligation for deferred compensation plan	29,174	28,213
Deferred revenue ⁽¹⁾	21,097	8,277
Warranty liabilities	14,384	12,025
Deferred tax liabilities	705	2,803
Other non-current liabilities	2,603	4,595
	<u>\$ 172,590</u>	<u>\$ 146,695</u>

(1) Includes deferred revenue for PCS and other services.

Note 9—Fair Value Measurements

Fair Value Measurements

The Company considers fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company utilizes the following three-level fair value hierarchy to establish the priorities of the inputs used to measure fair value:

- Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2—Observable inputs other than quoted market prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. This includes certain pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques that use significant unobservable inputs.

The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis, excluding assets related to the Company's defined benefit pension plans, classified by the level within the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:						
Cash equivalents	\$ 1,042,604	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 661,884	\$ —	\$ —
Investments for deferred compensation plan included in other assets:						
Cash	\$ 312	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 41	\$ —	\$ —
Common stock	573	—	—	988	—	—
Money market funds	8,129	—	—	9,606	—	—
Mutual funds	20,160	—	—	17,578	—	—
Total investments for deferred compensation plan	\$ 29,174	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 28,213	\$ —	\$ —
Currency derivative assets included in other current assets	\$ —	\$ 913	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 107	\$ —
Liabilities:						
Contingent consideration included in accrued and other current liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,215	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,629
Currency derivative liabilities included in accrued and other current liabilities	\$ —	\$ 573	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,187	\$ —

Contingent Consideration for Business Acquisitions

The following table summarizes the change in the Company's contingent consideration balance during fiscal year 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	Year Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Beginning of the period	\$ 6,629	\$ 12,259
Fair value of contingent consideration upon acquisition	—	2,151
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(250)	—
Settlements of contingent consideration	(5,247)	(5,954)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes	83	(1,827)
End of the period	\$ 1,215	\$ 6,629

Investments for Deferred Compensation Plan

The marketable securities for the Company's deferred compensation plan were recorded at a fair value of \$29.2 million and \$28.2 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, based on quoted market prices. Quoted market prices are observable inputs that are classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. Unrealized gains (losses) related to marketable securities for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 were not material and were included in other income (expense), net (see Note 6) and corresponding changes in the deferred compensation liability were included in operating expenses and cost of goods sold, in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Equity Method Investments

The Company has certain non-marketable investments included in other assets that are accounted for as equity method investments, with a carrying value of \$18.0 million and \$20.5 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Gains (losses) related to equity method investments for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 were not material and are included in other income (expense), net in the Company's consolidated statements of operations (see Note 6).

During fiscal year 2023, the Company recorded an impairment charge, before tax, of \$21.4 million for one of its equity method investments as it was determined that the carrying value of the investment was not recoverable. The impairment charge is included in other income (expense), net in the Company's consolidated statement of operations for fiscal year 2023. There was no impairment of equity method investments during fiscal years 2022 and 2024.

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Financial Assets. The Company has certain equity investments without readily determinable fair values due to the absence of quoted market prices, the inherent lack of liquidity, and the fact that inputs used to measure fair value are unobservable and require management's judgment. When certain events or circumstances indicate that impairment may exist, the Company revalues the investments using various assumptions, including the financial metrics and ratios of comparable public companies. The carrying value is also adjusted for observable price changes with the same or similar security from the same issuer. The amount of these equity investments without readily determinable fair value included in other assets was \$10.1 million and \$12.6 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. During fiscal year 2023, the Company recorded an unrealized gain, before tax, of \$6.9 million for its investment in a private company as a result of observable price changes for similar securities issued by this company (level 2 fair value measurement). There was no impairment of these investments during fiscal year 2022 and the impairment charges related to these investments were not material during fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

During fiscal year 2024, the Company recorded an impairment loss, before tax, of \$9.6 million as a result of the write-off of a note receivable which has been deemed no longer recoverable. This note receivable was previously obtained in conjunction with an exchange transaction related to the Company's investment in a privately held company. The impairment loss is included in other income (expense), net, in the Company's consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year 2024.

Non-Financial Assets. Goodwill, intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment, are not required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. However, if the Company is required to evaluate these non-financial assets for impairment, whether due to certain triggering events or because of the required annual impairment test, and a resulting impairment is recorded to reduce the carrying value to the fair value, the non-financial assets are measured at fair value during such period. See Note 2 for additional information about how the Company tests various asset classes for impairment. During fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2022, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$3.5 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, related to intangible assets. There was no impairment of non-financial assets during the fiscal year of 2023.

Note 10—Derivative Financial Instruments

Under certain agreements with the respective counterparties to the Company's derivative contracts, subject to applicable requirements, the Company is allowed to net settle transactions of the same type with a single net amount payable by one party to the other. However, the Company presents its derivative assets and derivative liabilities on a gross basis in other current assets and accrued and other current liabilities, respectively, on the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023. See Note 9 for the fair values of the Company's derivative instruments as of March 31, 2024 and 2023.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company enters into cash flow hedge contracts to protect against exchange rate exposure of forecasted inventory purchases. These hedging contracts mature within approximately four months. Gains and losses in the fair value of the effective portion of the hedges are deferred as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss until the hedged inventory purchases are sold, at which time the gains or losses are reclassified to cost of goods sold. Cash flows from such hedges are classified as operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Hedging relationships are discontinued when the hedging contract is no longer eligible for hedge accounting, or is sold, terminated or exercised, or when the Company removes hedge designation for the contract. Gains and losses in the fair value of the effective portion of the discontinued hedges continue to be reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss until the hedged inventory purchases are sold, unless it is probable that the forecasted inventory purchases will not occur by the end of the originally specified time period or within an additional two-month period of time thereafter.

The notional amounts of foreign currency exchange forward contracts outstanding related to forecasted inventory purchases were \$90.5 million and \$72.6 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The

Company had \$1.1 million of net gain related to its cash flow hedges included in accumulated other comprehensive loss as of March 31, 2024, which will be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months.

The following table presents the amounts of gain (loss) on the Company's derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 and their locations on its consolidated statements of operations and consolidated statements of comprehensive income (in thousands):

	Amount of Gain (Loss) Deferred as a Component of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss			Amount of Loss (Gain) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss to Costs of Goods Sold		
	2024	2023	2022	2024	2023	2022
Cash flow hedges	\$ 1,109	\$ 2,625	\$ 6,308	\$ 3,964	\$ (8,391)	\$ (8,221)

The Company presents the earnings impact from forward points in the same line item that is used to present the earnings impact of the hedged item, i.e. cost of goods sold, for hedging forecasted inventory purchases and such amount is not material for all periods presented.

Other Derivatives

The Company also enters into foreign currency exchange forward and swap contracts to reduce the short-term effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations on certain receivables or payables denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of its subsidiaries. These contracts generally mature within approximately one month. The primary risk managed by using forward and swap contracts is the currency exchange rate risk. The gains or losses on these contracts are not material and included in other income (expense), net in the consolidated statements of operations based on the changes in fair value. The notional amounts of these contracts outstanding as of March 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$79.4 million and \$111.2 million, respectively. Foreign currency exchange forward and swap contracts outstanding as of March 31, 2024 primarily consisted of contracts in New Taiwan Dollar, Canadian Dollar, and Brazilian Real to be settled at future dates at predetermined exchange rates.

The fair value of all foreign currency exchange forward and swap contracts is determined based on observable market transactions of spot currency rates and forward rates. Cash flows from these contracts are classified as operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Note 11—Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company conducts its impairment analysis of goodwill annually at December 31 or more frequently if changes in facts and circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the Company's reporting unit may be less than its carrying amount. The Company conducted its annual impairment analysis of goodwill as of December 31, 2023 by performing a qualitative assessment and concluded that it was more likely than not that the fair value of its reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount. In assessing the qualitative factors, the Company considered the impact of change in industry and competitive environment, the Company's market capitalization and budgeted-to-actual revenue performance for the twelve months ended December 31, 2023. There have been no triggering events identified affecting the valuation of goodwill subsequent to the annual impairment test.

The following table summarizes the activities in the Company's goodwill balance (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Beginning of the period	\$ 454,610	\$ 448,175
Acquisitions	8,156	7,976
Effects of foreign currency translation	(788)	(1,541)
End of the period	\$ 461,978	\$ 454,610

The Company's acquired intangible assets were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31,					
	2024			2023		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Trademarks and trade names	\$ 32,390	\$ (25,739)	\$ 6,651	\$ 36,790	\$ (26,774)	\$ 10,016
Developed technology	107,421	(86,855)	20,566	121,730	(94,792)	26,938
Customer contracts/relationships	69,087	(51,061)	18,026	71,110	(47,688)	23,422
In-process R&D	—	—	—	3,526	—	3,526
Effects of foreign currency translation	(1,019)	379	(640)	(1,021)	292	(729)
Total	\$ 207,879	\$ (163,276)	\$ 44,603	\$ 232,135	\$ (168,962)	\$ 63,173

For fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022, amortization expense for intangible assets was \$21.7 million, \$24.4 million and \$30.2 million, respectively. The Company expects that annual amortization expense for fiscal years 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2029 will be \$19.8 million, \$12.9 million, \$5.7 million, \$4.1 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, and \$0.3 million thereafter.

Note 12—Financing Arrangements

The Company had several uncommitted, unsecured bank lines of credit and letters of credit aggregating \$172.5 million and \$181.3 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. There are no financial covenants under the lines of credit with which the Company must comply. There was no borrowing outstanding under the lines of credit as of March 31, 2024 and 2023. As of March 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had outstanding bank guarantees of \$14.3 million and \$13.6 million, respectively.

Note 13—Commitments and Contingencies

Product Warranties

Changes in the Company's warranty liabilities for fiscal years 2024 and 2023 were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Beginning of the period	\$ 40,886	\$ 46,219
Provision	45,413	31,089
Settlements	(41,413)	(35,919)
Effects of foreign currency translation	(232)	(503)
End of the period	\$ 44,654	\$ 40,886

Indemnifications

The Company indemnifies certain of its suppliers and customers for losses arising from matters such as intellectual property disputes and product safety defects, subject to certain restrictions. The scope of these indemnities varies, but in some instances includes indemnification for damages and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees. As of March 31, 2024, no material amounts have been accrued for these indemnification provisions. The Company does not believe, based on historical experience and information currently available, that it is probable that any material amounts will be required to be paid under its indemnification arrangements.

The Company also indemnifies its current and former directors and certain of its current and former officers. Certain costs incurred for providing such indemnification may be recoverable under various insurance policies. The Company is unable to reasonably estimate the maximum amount that could be payable under these arrangements because these exposures are not limited, the obligations are conditional in nature and the facts and circumstances involved in any situation that might arise are variable.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time the Company is involved in claims and legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of its business. The Company is currently subject to several such claims and legal proceedings. The Company intends to vigorously defend against them. Management periodically assesses the Company's liabilities and contingencies in connection with these matters based upon the latest information available. The Company follows ASC ("Accounting Standards Codification") 450, *Contingencies*, in determining the accounting and disclosure for these contingencies. Based on currently available information, the Company does not believe that resolution of pending matters will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and there can be no assurances that the Company's defenses will be successful or that any such lawsuit or claim would not have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations in a particular period. Any claims or proceedings against the Company can have an adverse impact because of defense costs, diversion of management and operational resources, negative publicity and other factors. Any failure to obtain a necessary license or other rights, or litigation arising out of intellectual property claims, could adversely affect the Company's business.

Note 14—Shareholders' Equity

Share Capital

The Company's nominal share capital is CHF 43.3 million, consisting of 173,106,620 issued shares with a par value of CHF 0.25 each, of which 19,243,358 were held in treasury shares as of March 31, 2024.

The Company has reserved conditional capital of 25,000,000 shares for potential issuance on the exercise of rights granted under the Company's employee equity incentive plans and additional conditional capital for financing purposes, representing the issuance of up to 25,000,000 shares to cover any conversion rights under a future convertible bond issuance. At the 2020 Annual General Meeting, the shareholders of the Company authorized the Board of Directors to issue up to an additional 17,310,662 shares of the Company until September 9, 2022, which was authorized at the 2022 Annual General Meeting to be extended to September 14, 2024.

Dividends

Pursuant to Swiss corporate law, the payment of dividends is limited to certain amounts of unappropriated retained earnings (approximately CHF 1.0 billion, or USD equivalent of \$1.1 billion as of March 31, 2024) and is subject to shareholder approval.

In May 2024, the Board of Directors recommended that the Company pay cash dividends for fiscal year 2024 of CHF 1.16 per share (USD equivalent of approximately \$1.28 per share, which would result in a gross aggregate dividend of approximately \$197.2 million, based on the exchange rate and shares outstanding, net of treasury shares, on March 31, 2024).

In September 2023, the Company paid gross cash dividends of CHF 1.06 (USD equivalent of \$1.16) per common share, totaling \$182.3 million on the Company's outstanding common shares. In September 2022, the Company paid cash dividends of CHF 0.96 (USD equivalent of \$0.98) per common share, totaling \$158.7 million on the Company's outstanding common shares. In September 2021, the Company paid cash dividends of CHF 0.87 (USD equivalent of \$0.95) per common share, totaling \$159.4 million on the Company's outstanding common shares.

Any future dividends will be subject to the approval of the Company's shareholders.

Legal Reserves

Under Swiss corporate law, a minimum of 5% of the Company's annual net income must be retained in a legal reserve until this legal reserve equals 20% of the Company's issued and outstanding aggregate par value per share capital. These legal reserves represent an appropriation of retained earnings that are not available for distribution and totaled \$10.6 million at March 31, 2024 (based on the exchange rate at March 31, 2024).

Share Repurchases

2020 Share Repurchase Program

In May 2020, the Company's Board of Directors approved the 2020 share repurchase program, which authorized the Company to use up to \$250.0 million to purchase Logitech shares to support equity incentive plans

or potential acquisitions. Shares may be repurchased from time to time on the open market, through block trades or otherwise. Purchases may be started or stopped at any time without prior notice depending on market conditions and other factors. In April 2021, the Company's Board of Directors approved an increase of \$750.0 million to the 2020 share repurchase program, to an aggregate amount of \$1.0 billion. The Swiss Takeover Board approved this increase and it became effective on May 21, 2021. In July 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved an increase of \$500 million to the 2020 share repurchase program, to an aggregate amount of up to \$1.5 billion. The Swiss Takeover Board approved this increase and it became effective on August 19, 2022. The 2020 share repurchase program expired on July 27, 2023. The Company repurchased 16.7 million shares for an aggregate cost of \$1.2 billion under the 2020 share repurchase program, of which 2.6 million shares for an aggregate cost of \$159.1 million were repurchased during fiscal year 2024 prior to the expiration of the program.

2023 Share Repurchase Program

In June 2023, the Company's Board of Directors approved a new, three-year share repurchase program, which allows the Company to use up to \$1.0 billion to repurchase its shares. The 2023 share repurchase program enables the Company to repurchase shares for cancellation, as well as to support equity incentive plans or potential acquisitions. The Swiss Takeover Board approved the 2023 share repurchase program in July 2023 and the program became effective on July 28, 2023. During the fiscal year ended 2024, the Company repurchased 4.5 million shares for an aggregate cost of \$364.7 million under the 2023 share repurchase program, of which \$19.5 million of the aggregate cost was not paid yet as of March 31, 2024. 4.1 million shares for an aggregate cost of \$332.1 million were repurchased for cancellation and the remaining shares were repurchased to support equity incentive plans. As of March 31, 2024, \$635.8 million was available for repurchase under the 2023 share repurchase program.

Swiss law limits a company's ability to hold or repurchase its own shares. The aggregate par value of all shares held in treasury by the Company and its subsidiaries may not exceed 10% of the share capital of the Company, which for the Company corresponds to approximately 17.3 million registered shares. This limitation does not apply to shares repurchased for cancellation, due to the Board of Directors' authority under the Company's capital band set forth in the Company's Articles of Incorporation to cancel shares up to a limit of 10% of the Company's current share capital. As of March 31, 2024, the Company had a total of 19.2 million shares held in treasury stock, which includes 4.1 million shares that have been repurchased for cancellation.

To the extent that the shares are repurchased to support equity incentive plans or potential acquisitions, the shares are repurchased on the ordinary trading line of SIX Swiss Exchange ("SIX") and/or The Nasdaq Global Select Market ("Nasdaq"). Shares repurchased for cancellation purposes are repurchased on a second trading line on SIX. Shares may be repurchased from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, including under plans complying with the provisions of Rule 10b5-1 and Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Purchases may be started or stopped at any time without prior notice depending on market conditions and other factors and the program does not require the purchase of any minimum number of shares.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss were as follows (in thousands):

	Currency Translation Adjustment	Defined Benefit Plans	Deferred Hedging Gains (Losses)	Total
March 31, 2023	\$ (100,869)	\$ 4,525	\$ (3,933)	\$ (100,277)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(3,078)	(12,920)	5,073	(10,925)
March 31, 2024	\$ (103,947)	\$ (8,395)	\$ 1,140	\$ (111,202)

Note 15—Segment Information

The Company operates in a single operating segment that encompasses the design, manufacturing and marketing of peripherals for gaming, PCs, tablets, video conferencing, and other digital platforms. Operating performance measures are provided directly to the Company's CEO, who is considered to be the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker. The CEO periodically reviews information such as sales and adjusted operating income (loss) to make business decisions. These operating performance measures do not include restructuring charges, net, share-based compensation expense, amortization and impairment of intangible assets, acquisition-related costs and change in fair value of contingent consideration from business acquisitions.

During fiscal year 2024, the Company changed its presentation of Sales by Product Category to provide a simpler and clearer view of the Company's business. The change in presentation did not have an impact on previously reported total sales. As a result of these changes, certain prior-period amounts for the fiscal years ended 2023 and 2022 have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. See Note 2 for further information on the change in presentation.

Sales by product category in the current presentation were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Gaming ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,231,063	\$ 1,288,313	\$ 1,577,195
Keyboards & Combos	821,441	836,432	967,301
Pointing Devices	742,987	728,357	781,108
Video Collaboration	609,361	677,923	667,570
Webcams	325,225	378,688	676,116
Tablet Accessories	254,060	254,374	310,123
Headsets	168,478	176,576	208,318
Other ⁽²⁾	145,852	198,155	293,370
Total Sales	\$ 4,298,467	\$ 4,538,818	\$ 5,481,101

(1) Gaming includes streaming services revenue generated by Streamlabs.

(2) Other primarily consists of mobile speakers and PC speakers.

Sales by geographic region (based on the customers' locations) for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Americas	\$ 1,896,258	\$ 1,930,908	\$ 2,317,941
EMEA	1,301,515	1,299,657	1,724,027
Asia Pacific	1,100,694	1,308,253	1,439,133
Total Sales	\$ 4,298,467	\$ 4,538,818	\$ 5,481,101

Revenue from sales to customers in the United States represented 36%, 35% and 34% of sales in fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Revenue from sales to customers in Germany represented 14%, 14% and 15% of sales in fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Revenue from sales to customers in China represented 10%, 11% and 10% of sales in fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022, respectively. No other country represented more than 10% of sales during these periods presented herein. Revenue from sales to customers in Switzerland, the Company's country of domicile, represented 2% of sales for fiscal year 2024, and 3% of sales for each of fiscal years 2023 and 2022.

Property, plant and equipment, net (excluding software) and right-of-use assets by geographic region were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31,	
	2024	2023
Americas	\$ 67,762	\$ 59,183
EMEA	30,819	38,890
Asia Pacific	58,901	69,939
Total	<u>\$ 157,482</u>	<u>\$ 168,012</u>

Property, plant and equipment, net (excluding software) and right-of-use assets in the United States, China, and Ireland were \$66.5 million, \$41.2 million, and \$16.2 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2024. Property, plant and equipment, net (excluding software) and right-of-use assets in the United States, China, and Ireland were \$58.7 million, \$48.8 million, and \$17.7 million, respectively, as of March 31, 2023. Property, plant and equipment, net (excluding software) and right-of-use assets in Switzerland, the Company's country of domicile, were \$9.0 million and \$13.7 million as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. No other countries represented more than 10% of the Company's total consolidated property, plant and equipment, net (excluding software) and right-of-use assets as of March 31, 2024 or 2023.

Note 16—Restructuring

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2023, the Company initiated a restructuring plan to realign its business group and engineering structure with its go-to-market strategy to more effectively compete within the enterprise market and to better serve end-users. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2023, the Company undertook further actions to remove organization layers as well as streamline its marketing organization to increase efficiency. These actions resulted in charges related to employee severance and other termination benefits as well as contract termination and other costs. These restructuring activities have been substantially completed during fiscal year 2024.

The following table summarizes restructuring-related activities during fiscal years 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	Termination Benefits	Contract Termination and Other	Total
Accrued restructuring liability at March 31, 2022 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 561	\$ 896	\$ 1,457
Charges, net	27,631	6,942	34,573
Cash payments	(14,015)	(2,481)	(16,496)
Accrued restructuring liability at March 31, 2023 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 14,177	\$ 5,357	\$ 19,534
Charges, net	6,011	(2,145)	3,866
Cash payments	(18,375)	(1,757)	(20,132)
Accrued restructuring liability at March 31, 2024 ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 1,813</u>	<u>\$ 1,455</u>	<u>\$ 3,268</u>

(1) The accrual balances are included in accrued and other current liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Note 17 — Leases

The Company is a lessee in various non cancellable operating leases, primarily real estate facilities for office space. As of March 31, 2024, the Company's lease arrangements are comprised of operating leases with various expiration dates through December 31, 2033. The lease term for all of the Company's leases includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Certain lease agreements include options to renew or terminate the lease, which are not reasonably certain to be exercised and therefore are not factored into the Company's determination of the duration of the lease arrangement. The Company's leases do not contain any material residual value guarantees.

The total operating lease costs including short-term lease costs were \$19.5 million, \$21.2 million and \$17.3 million for the years ended March 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022, respectively. Total variable lease costs were not

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material during the years ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022. The total operating and variable lease costs were included in cost of goods sold, marketing and selling, research and development, and general and administrative in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Supplemental cash flow information related to operating leases (in thousands):

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2024	2023	2022
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities	\$ 13,489	\$ 16,565	\$ 15,400
ROU assets obtained in the exchange for operating lease liabilities	\$ 8,593	\$ 43,093	\$ 22,174

Future lease payments included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities as of March 31, 2024 for the following five fiscal years and thereafter are as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending March 31,	
2025	\$ 15,943
2026	13,237
2027	12,099
2028	9,396
2029	8,655
Thereafter	32,813
Total lease payments	\$ 92,143
Less: imputed interest	(13,235)
Less: tenant improvement allowance	(1,881)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$ 77,027

Weighted-average lease terms and discount rates were as follows:

	Years Ended March 31,	
	2024	2023
Weighted-average remaining lease terms (in years)	7.5	8.1
Weighted-average discount rate	3.8 %	3.7 %

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

For the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022 (in thousands)

The Company's Schedule II includes valuation and qualifying accounts related to allowances for doubtful accounts, sales returns, cooperative marketing arrangements, customer incentive programs, and pricing programs, for direct customers and tax valuation allowances. The Company also has sales incentive programs for indirect customers with whom it does not have a direct sales and receivable relationship. These programs are recorded as accrued liabilities and are not considered valuation or qualifying accounts.

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged (Credited) to Statement of Operations ⁽¹⁾	Claims and Adjustments Applied Against Allowances ⁽¹⁾	Balance at End of Year
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
2024	\$ 86	\$ (86)	\$ —	\$ —
2023	\$ 2,212	\$ (2,019)	\$ (107)	\$ 86
2022	\$ 1,161	\$ 1,691	\$ (640)	\$ 2,212
Allowance for sales returns:				
2024	\$ 10,146	\$ 141,995	\$ (141,961)	\$ 10,180
2023	\$ 12,321	\$ 157,619	\$ (159,794)	\$ 10,146
2022	\$ 14,438	\$ 162,381	\$ (164,498)	\$ 12,321
Allowance for cooperative marketing arrangements:				
2024	\$ 40,495	\$ 232,837	\$ (231,698)	\$ 41,634
2023	\$ 56,372	\$ 262,363	\$ (278,240)	\$ 40,495
2022	\$ 43,276	\$ 286,116	\$ (273,020)	\$ 56,372
Allowance for customer incentive programs:				
2024	\$ 71,645	\$ 299,351	\$ (310,969)	\$ 60,027
2023	\$ 97,460	\$ 329,666	\$ (355,481)	\$ 71,645
2022	\$ 76,200	\$ 348,072	\$ (326,812)	\$ 97,460
Allowance for pricing programs:				
2024	\$ 98,822	\$ 707,954	\$ (715,496)	\$ 91,280
2023	\$ 120,797	\$ 784,835	\$ (806,810)	\$ 98,822
2022	\$ 120,568	\$ 885,228	\$ (884,999)	\$ 120,797
Tax valuation allowance:				
2024	\$ 30,766	\$ 4,770	\$ —	\$ 35,536
2023	\$ 29,858	\$ 908	\$ —	\$ 30,766
2022	\$ 28,926	\$ 887	\$ 45	\$ 29,858

(1) The amounts for fiscal years 2024, 2023 and 2022 include immaterial impacts from the business acquisitions during the year.

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

The following description of the shares of Logitech International S.A. (the "**Company**") is a summary and does not purport to be complete. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the provisions of the Swiss Code of Obligations (the "**CO**") and the complete text of the Company's Articles of Incorporation (the "**Articles**"), which are incorporated by reference as Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K to which this description is also an exhibit. The Company encourages you to read that law and the Articles carefully.

1. THE COMPANY

Logitech International S.A. is a stock corporation (*société anonyme*) organized under the laws of Switzerland. The Company's registered office is at Route de Pampigny 20, Hautemorges, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. The Company was founded in 1981 and has been registered in the commercial register of the Canton of Vaud since May 2, 1988.

1.1. Stated share capital

As of March 31, 2024, the Company's stated share capital (*capital-actions*) amounted to CHF 43,276,655.00 consisting of 173,106,620 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.25 each.

The Company's shares are fully paid-in.

1.2. Capital band

With effect as of January 1, 2023, Swiss law introduced the concept of a capital band (*marge de fluctuation*), which replaces the concept of "authorized share capital". The capital band authorizes the board of directors to increase and decrease the stated share capital within a range of up to and down to 50% for a period of up to five years.

In September 2023, the Company's shareholders approved a capital band ranging from CHF 38,948,989.50 (lower limit) to CHF 47,604,320.50 (upper limit) authorizing the board of directors (the "Board") within the capital band to (i) increase or decrease the share capital once or several times and in any amounts or (ii) acquire shares directly or indirectly, until September 13, 2028 or earlier expiration.

Under the capital band, the Board can issue new shares by means of an underwriting or similar process carried out by one or more banks or other financial institutions. The Board can determine the type of contributions, the issue price, the time of the issue, the conditions for the exercise of the preferential subscription rights and the date upon which the new shares become entitled to dividends. The Board is entitled to permit, to restrict or to exclude the trade with subscription rights. The Board may permit the expiration of subscription rights that have not been duly exercised, or it may place such rights or shares as to which subscription rights have been granted, but not duly exercised, at market conditions or may use such rights or shares otherwise in the interest of the Company. The Board can restrict or exclude preemptive rights of shareholders to subscribe for the new shares: (a) if the issue price of the new shares is determined by reference to the market price; (b) for raising equity capital in a fast and flexible manner, which would not be possible, or would only be possible with great difficulty or at significantly less favorable conditions, without the exclusion of subscription rights of existing shareholders; (c) the acquisition of companies, enterprises, participations, assets, intellectual property rights, licenses or new investment projects, or for the financing or refinancing of any such transactions through a placement of shares; (d) for purposes of broadening the shareholder constituency of the Company in certain financial or investor markets, for purposes of the participation of strategy partners, including financial investors, or in connection with the listing of new shares on domestic or foreign stock exchanges; or (e) for purposes of granting an over-allotment option (Greenshoe) of up to 20% of the total number of shares in a placement or sale of shares to the respective initial purchaser(s) or underwriter(s).

In the event of a decrease of the share capital within the capital band, the Board shall, to the extent necessary, determine the use of the decrease amount.

As of March 31, 2024, the Board had not increased or decreased the Company's share capital based on the capital band.

1.3. Conditional share capital

Under Swiss law, shares authorized for future issuance upon exercise of option or conversion rights granted by the relevant company or its subsidiaries is referred to as "conditional share capital" (*capital conditionnelle*). Under Swiss law, a company must have sufficient conditional share capital or available treasury shares to cover any of its option or conversion rights at the time such rights are issued. Under Swiss law, conditional share capital cannot represent more than 50% of the company's stated share capital.

In September 2008, the Company's shareholders approved an amendment to the Articles to create a conditional share capital for the issuance of up to 25 million new registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.25 each upon exercise of rights granted under the Company's employee equity incentive plans. During fiscal years 2024 and 2023, respectively, all employee equity incentive commitments were satisfied through the delivery of existing shares held in treasury by the Company. A description of the employee equity incentive commitments outstanding is presented in Note 4 - Employee Stock-Based Compensation of the consolidated financial statements of Logitech International S.A. in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In September 2008, the Company's shareholders also approved the creation of a conditional share capital for the issuance of up to 25 million new registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.25 each upon exercise of conversion rights that may be granted in relation to the issuance of convertible bonds.

The conditional share capitals referred to above do not have an expiration date.

As of March 31, 2024, no shares had been issued out of the aforementioned conditional capitals.

1.4. Form of the Company's shares

The Company has only one class of shares: registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.25 each. Each of the 173,106,620 issued shares carries the same rights. However, a shareholder must be registered in the share register of the Company to exercise voting rights and the rights deriving therefrom (such as the right to convene a general meeting of shareholders or the right to put an item on the meeting's agenda).

The Company's shares have been issued in uncertificated form (as *droits-valeurs* within the meaning of Article 973c of the CO) and, when administered by a financial intermediary (*dépositaire*, within the meaning of the Federal Act on Intermediated Securities of 2008, as amended, or FISA), qualify as intermediated securities (*titres intermédiaés* within the meaning of the FISA).

Shareholders registered in the Company's share register may at any time request a written confirmation in respect of their shares. Shareholders do not have the right to the printing and delivery of share certificates, but the Company can print and deliver such share certificates at any time as it deems fit. The Company may also, at its discretion, withdraw its shares from the depository system in which they are registered and cancel issued share certificates that have been returned to the Company.

The Company has not issued non-voting shares (*bons de participation*) or equity securities without par value (*bons de jouissance*).

The Company has not issued preference shares.

1.5. Transfer of shares

There are no restrictions on the transfer of shares under the Articles or applicable Swiss law.

The Company maintains a share register that lists the names of the registered owners of the Company's shares. The share register of the Company is maintained by Devigus Shareholder Services in Switzerland and Computershare in the United States. Registration in the share register occurs upon request and is not subject to any condition. Nominee companies and trustees can be entered into the share register with voting rights. However, only holders of shares that are recorded in the share register are recognized as shareholders by the Company.

The transfer of ownership of shares that are certificated securities (*i.e.*, shares for which a share certificate has been issued) requires the delivery of the properly endorsed share certificate to the purchaser to be effective. The ownership of shares held in the form of intermediated securities is transferred in accordance with the provisions of the FISA.

The ownership of shares that are not issued in certificated form or held as intermediated securities is transferred by assignment, which must be notified to the Company to be valid.

2. RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

2.1. Dividends, other distributions

Under Swiss law, any dividend declared by a stock corporation must be approved by a general meeting of shareholders. In addition, the company's independent auditors must confirm that the dividend proposal conforms to Swiss statutory law and the company's articles of association. A Swiss stock corporation may pay dividends only if it has sufficient distributable profits brought forward from the previous fiscal years or if it has distributable reserves, each as evidenced on its audited statutory financial statements prepared pursuant to Swiss law and after allocations to legal reserves as required by Swiss law and the corporation's articles of association. Distributable reserves are generally booked either as "retained earnings" (*réserves issues du bénéfice*) or as "capital reserves" (*réserves issues du capital*).

Distributions out of stated share capital, which is the aggregate par value of a corporation's issued shares, may only be made by way of a share capital reduction.

Under the Company's Articles, the dividend payment takes place at the time set by the Board. Any dividend that has not been claimed within five years of its due date is forfeited to the Company.

2.2. Preferential subscription rights

Under Swiss law, shareholders have a statutory right to subscribe by preference to a proportion of newly issued shares that corresponds to their existing stake in the company. This preferential subscription right can be limited or withdrawn for valid reasons by a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders by two-thirds of the shares and the absolute majority of the par value of the shares, each as represented at the general meeting, or by the Board based on an authorization set forth in an authorized share capital provision.

By operation of Swiss law, the Company's shareholders also have a right to subscribe by preference for the convertible bonds that may be issued based on the Company's conditional share capital. Under the Company's Articles, the Board may, however, limit or withdraw the shareholders' right to subscribe for the bonds by preference for valid reasons, in particular (a) if the bonds are issued in connection with the financing or refinancing of the acquisition of one or more companies, businesses or parts of businesses, or (b) to facilitate the placement of the bonds on the international markets or to increase the security holder base of the Company. If the shareholders' right to subscribe for the bonds by preference is limited or withdrawn, the bonds must be issued at market conditions, the exercise period of the conversion rights must not exceed seven years from the date of issuance of the bonds, and the conversion price must be set at a level that is not lower than the market price of the shares preceding the determination of the final conditions for the bonds.

2.3. Share repurchases

Under Swiss law, a stock corporation may generally only acquire its own shares where distributable reserves are available in the required amount and the combined par value of all the shares repurchased does not exceed 10% of the company's stated share capital.

In May 2020, the Company's Board approved the 2020 share repurchase program, which authorizes the Company to use up to \$250 million to purchase its own shares within a three-year period. In May 2021 and August 2022, the Company increased the 2020 share repurchase program in two steps to an aggregate of \$1.5 billion. The 2020 share repurchase program expired on July 27, 2023.

In June 2023, the Board authorized a new \$1.0 billion three-year share repurchase program. The Swiss Takeover Board approved the 2023 share repurchase program in July 2023 and the program became effective on July 28, 2023. As of March 31, 2024, \$638.5 million was available for repurchase under the 2023 share repurchase program.

2.4. Liquidation rights

The general meeting of shareholders, by a resolution approved by at least two-thirds of the votes and the absolute majority of the nominal value of shares, each as represented at the general meeting, has the authority to dissolve the Company. In such a case, the board of directors carries out the liquidation, unless a resolution of the general meeting of shareholders appoints another body or person as liquidator. During the liquidation, shareholders at a general meeting retain the authority to approve the Company's accounts and to discharge the liquidators with respect to their activities for the Company.

After payment of liabilities, the assets of the dissolved Company are to be distributed among the shareholders pro rata according to the par value of each such shareholder's shares.

2.5. General meeting of shareholders

Notice

Under Swiss law and the Articles, the annual general meeting of shareholders must be held within six months of the end of the Company's fiscal year.

Annual or extraordinary general meetings of the Company's shareholders must be called by notice in accordance with the Articles not less than 20 days before the date set for the meeting. A general meeting of shareholders can also be called by means of a notice sent to the shareholders at their address registered in the share register. In such a case, the 20 day notice period referred to above begins on the day following the date on which the notices are mailed.

The notice of a meeting states the items on the agenda and the proposals of the Board, together with a short explanation thereof, as well as the proposals of the shareholders (including a short explanation thereof) who requested that a general meeting be convened or that an item be included in the agenda. No resolution can be passed at a general meeting of shareholders on matters that do not appear on the agenda except for a resolution convening an extraordinary general meeting, the setting up of a special audit or the election of independent auditors.

No prior notice is required to bring motions related to items already on the agenda or for the discussion of matters on which no resolution is to be taken.

EGM and agenda requests

One or more shareholders who represent, alone or together with other shareholders, at least five per cent of the Company's share capital or voting rights may request that a general meeting be called. One or more shareholders representing alone or together with other shareholders at least 0.5 percent of the Company's stated share capital or voting rights may request that an item be included on the agenda for a shareholders' meeting. A shareholder demand to call a meeting or to include an item on the agenda must be made in writing and describe the matters to be considered and any proposals to be made to the shareholders. Such a request must be received by the Board at least sixty days before the date proposed for the general meeting.

Voting rights

Each of the Company's shares confers the right to one vote at a general meeting of shareholders. There are no limitations to the number of voting rights that a shareholder or group of shareholders is entitled to exercise, and there are no preferential voting rights. To exercise voting rights at a general meeting of shareholders, a shareholder must have registered its shares by the date set by the Board for the closing of the share register before the relevant meeting.

There are currently no limitations under Swiss law or in the Articles restricting the rights of shareholders outside Switzerland to hold or vote Logitech shares.

Any shareholder may be represented at a meeting by a person of its choice who need not be a shareholder of the Company. The proxy must be granted in writing. The use of a form prepared by the Company may be required. Swiss law further requires the Company to appoint an independent proxy, who shareholders can instruct to vote their shares on their behalf at a general meeting. The independent proxy is elected by shareholders at each annual general meeting of the Company for a period of one year, which expires at the end of the following annual general meeting. If there is no independent proxy, the Board appoints one for the following general meeting. The independent proxy can be re-elected indefinitely.

Swiss law requires that shareholders be allowed to give instructions to the independent proxy by electronic means.

Quorums, majorities

The Company's Articles do not provide any presence quorum requirements applicable to general meetings of the Company's shareholders.

Unless otherwise required by law or the Articles, the general meeting of shareholders takes resolutions and proceeds to elections by a simple majority of the votes cast. In the event of a tied vote, the chairperson has a casting vote.

According to Swiss law, a number of resolutions may only be passed with a majority of two-thirds of the votes and the absolute majority of the aggregate par value of the shares, each as represented at the general meeting, including the following:

- change in the Company's corporate purpose;
- creation of shares with privileged voting rights;
- restriction of the transferability of the shares;
- creation of a capital band or conditional share capital;
- capital increases out of equity, against contributions in kind, or by set-off with a claim;
- grant of special benefits;
- any change in the currency of the share capital;
- suppression or limitation of the shareholders' preferential subscription right;
- a delisting of the Company's shares from a stock exchange;
- change of the registered office of the Company; and
- liquidation of the Company.

The same majority requirements apply to resolutions regarding transactions among stock corporations based on Switzerland's Federal Act on Mergers, Demergers, Transformations and the Transfer of Assets of 2003, as amended (including a merger, demerger or conversion of a stock corporation).

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

We are pleased to have our employees and other service providers take an ownership interest in Logitech by acquiring our public stock. Directors, officers, employees, consultants, and contractors, however, may learn important information about the company's plans or performance before it's made public. Trading on such "inside" information is not only unfair — it's illegal. The same goes for "inside" information about other companies that we learn through our confidential business dealings.

As a publicly traded company we are governed by securities laws and regulations that impose stiff civil and criminal penalties for any form of insider trading. This Insider Trading Policy provides instructions and guidance on prohibited trading activities and other safeguards that we have put in place to protect you and Logitech. All directors, officers and employees of Logitech, as well as any consultants or contractors with access to Logitech confidential information, are subject to this Policy.

WHAT IS INSIDER TRADING?

Insider trading includes any **decision to engage in transactions in Logitech securities** (e.g., stock) that is **made while in possession of material, non-public information**. It is not a defense that you made the decision without using the inside information—you need only be aware of the inside information to be liable.

Insider trading violations also occur when a person provides material, non-public information to another (also known as "tipping") and the other person then trades while in possession of it.

Information is considered "**material**" if a **reasonable investor would consider it important in deciding whether to buy, hold or sell securities**. In general, information that could reasonably be expected to affect the market price of a security is likely to be material. Either **positive or negative information may be material**. The following are examples of information often considered material:

- Financial results, earnings, guidance, projections or forecasts, particularly if inconsistent with investor expectations
- Significant developments in business relationships, including execution, modification or termination of significant agreements or orders
- Product introductions, modifications, defects or recalls or significant pricing changes or other significant product announcements
- Significant legal or regulatory developments, whether actual or threatened
- Significant transactions such as a pending or proposed merger, acquisition, divestment or joint venture
- Major personnel changes, senior management changes or lay-offs
- A significant cybersecurity incident, such as a data breach, or any other significant disruption in the company's operations or loss, potential loss, breach or unauthorized access of its property or assets, whether at its facilities or through its information technology infrastructure

Information is "**non-public**" if it has **not yet been widely disseminated to the general public for a sufficient period of time to be reflected in the price of the security**. Given that we support a fair and open market for our securities we strive to make material information public as soon as practical under

the circumstances. We do so by issuing press releases, holding pre-announced public webcasts, and by making public disclosure filings with the securities authorities. As a general rule, information should be considered nonpublic **until at least one full trading day has elapsed** after the information released by the company to the public.

ENFORCEMENT AND CONSEQUENCES

The authorities use sophisticated electronic surveillance techniques to investigate and detect insider trading, and they vigorously pursue violations. They have successfully prosecuted cases involving trading through foreign accounts, trading by family members or friends, and trading involving only a small number of shares. Potential penalties include imprisonment (up to 20 years), individual fines (up to \$5 million USD), company fines (up to \$25 million USD), and loss of eligibility to serve as an officer or director of a public company.

Likewise, Logitech prohibits all forms of insider trading and will aggressively pursue violators. Any director, officer or employee found to have engaged or attempted to have engaged in insider trading may, in addition to other civil or criminal actions, have their employment terminated, and any contractor or consultant may have their business relationship with Logitech terminated.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

As we highlight in our Anti-Corruption Policy, we strive to avoid even the appearance of impropriety. That's why we have put in place, and why we all must follow, the preventive measures explained below.

Global Quarterly Blackout Period. No director, officer or employee of Logitech, or any consultant or contractor with access to Logitech confidential information, may directly or through others trade in Logitech's securities during the **period starting on the 15th day of the last month of each fiscal quarter until the second day after our earnings are released** to the public.

Please note that trading outside of the Global Quarterly Blackout Period does not give you a safe harbor. You should never trade when you are in possession of material, non-public information. **Each individual is accountable for his/her trading decisions at all times.** If you have any question about the propriety of a trade, please ask the Legal department for help or email us at compliance@logitech.com.

Other Blackout Periods. The company may declare other blackout periods when in the judgment of the Chief Legal Officer's office a blackout period is warranted. The impacted personnel will be given notice of any such blackout period. Depending on the circumstances the existence the special blackout period could be kept strictly confidential and only known by those affected (e.g., a team working on a confidential merger or acquisition).

Pre-Approval for "Access Person Trades". Logitech's directors, executive officers and other persons who regularly have access to material, non-public information (e.g., enterprise-wide financial data etc.) are considered Access Persons and are listed on Logitech's Access Person List. The Logitech Access Person List is maintained by the Legal department and is reviewed by the senior leadership team and updated quarterly. All Access Persons will be notified that they are on the list.

No one on the Logitech Access Person List may trade in Logitech's securities without prior approval by the Chief Legal Officer or an officer authorized by the Chief Compliance Officer (the "Compliance Officer"). If you are on the Access Persons List, you must submit your request to trade to the Compliance Officer, or by email to compliance@logitech.com. Please note that Access Persons requesting to trade must certify that they are not in possession of material, non-public information.

Other Prohibited or Restricted Transaction Types. Certain types of transactions create significant risks for individuals and the company and are prohibited or restricted as explained below:

Short sales. Short sales (i.e., the sale of a security that must be borrowed to make delivery) and “selling short against the box” (i.e., a sale with a delayed delivery) of Logitech’s securities are prohibited.

Derivative securities and hedging transactions. Engaging in transactions in publicly-traded options, such as puts and calls, and other derivative securities with respect to the Logitech’s securities is prohibited. This prohibition extends to any hedging or similar transaction designed to decrease the risks associated with holding Logitech’s securities. Stock options, stock appreciation rights, and other securities issued pursuant to our benefit plans or other compensation arrangements with Logitech are exceptions to this ban.

Using Logitech securities as collateral. You may not use Logitech securities as collateral for a loan if you are subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act, are an Access Person or if the collateral could be called during a blackout period applicable to you.

Holding Logitech securities in a margin account. You may not hold Logitech securities in a margin account.

Open orders. Please be cautious when placing open orders (i.e., orders that remain open until filled) as they can be executed during blackout periods.

If you have any question about the propriety of entering into these or any other type of securities transaction, please ask Legal or email us at compliance@logitech.com.

COMPLIANCE FOR SECTION 16 PERSONS

Special rules, restrictions, and reporting requirements apply to individuals subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act. All such individuals must abide by the requirements of Section 16. Logitech provides guidance to help such individuals comply with their Section 16 obligations, however, compliance with Section 16 is an individual responsibility and Logitech is not responsible if an individual fails to comply.

RULE 10b5-1 TRADING PLANS

Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act provides a defense from insider trading liability under Rule 10b-5. In order to be eligible to rely on this defense, a person subject to this Policy must enter into a Rule 10b5-1 plan for transactions in Company Securities that meets certain conditions specified in the Rule (a “Rule 10b5-1 Plan”). To comply with the Policy, a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must be approved by the Compliance Officer and meet the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 and the Company’s “Guidelines for Rule 10b5-1 Plans,” which may be obtained from the Compliance Officer.

REPORTING VIOLATIONS OF THIS POLICY

Each of us has a duty to report known or suspected violations of this Policy. You have several options to make a report or raise concerns, and you may choose to remain anonymous. In any event, **Logitech will not retaliate, nor will it permit retaliation against you for making a good faith report.** To report a violation or raise a concern please talk to your supervisor or any member of the Legal or Internal Audit teams; send an email to compliance@logitech.com; or use EthicsPoint, our third party hotline reporting service.



TO MAKE A REPORT VIA ETHICSPPOINT

visit www.ethicspoint.com or call Toll-Free*

*Click on the Ethics Hotline button under Resources on the Logitech Exchange home page for EthicsPoint details and toll-free numbers.

Insider Trading Policy revised on January 17, 2024

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.

REQUIREMENTS FOR TRADING PLANS

For transactions under a trading plan to be exempt from (A) the prohibitions in the Insider Trading Policy (the "**Policy**") of Logitech International S.A. (together with any subsidiaries, collectively the "**Company**") with respect to transactions made while aware of material nonpublic information and (B) the pre-clearance procedures and blackout periods established under the Policy, the trading plan must comply with the affirmative defense set forth in Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 and must meet the following requirements:

1. The trading plan must be in writing and signed by the person adopting the trading plan.
2. The trading plan must be adopted at a time when:
 - a. the person adopting the trading plan is not aware of any material nonpublic information; and
 - b. there is no quarterly, special or other trading blackout in effect with respect to the person adopting the plan.
3. The trading plan must be entered in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b5-1, and the person adopting the trading plan must act in good faith with respect to the trading plan.
4. The trading plan must include representations that, on the date of adoption of the trading plan, the person adopting the trading plan:
 - a. is not aware of material nonpublic information about the securities or the Company; and
 - b. is adopting the trading plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b5-1.
5. The person adopting the trading plan may not have entered into or altered a corresponding or hedging transaction or position with respect to the securities subject to the trading plan and must agree not to enter into any such transaction while the trading plan is in effect.
6. The first trade under the trading plan for directors and officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) may not occur until the expiration of a cooling-off period consisting of the later of (a) 90 calendar days after the adoption of the trading plan and (b) two business days after the filing by the Company of its financial results in a Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the completed fiscal quarter in which the trading plan was adopted (but, in any event, this required cooling-off period is subject to a maximum of 120 days after adoption of the trading plan). The first trade under the trading plan for all other persons (other than the Company) may not occur until the expiration of a cooling-off period that is 30 calendar days after adoption of the trading plan.
7. Unless otherwise approved by the Company's Chief Legal Officer or an officer authorized by the Chief Compliance Officer (the "**Compliance Officer**"), all transactions during the term of the trading plan (except as identified in the Policy and *bona fide* gifts) must be conducted through the trading plan. In addition, unless otherwise approved by the Compliance Officer, the person adopting the trading plan may not have an outstanding (and may not subsequently enter into any additional) trading plan except as permitted by Rule 10b5-1. For example, as contemplated by Rule 10b5-1, a person may adopt a new trading plan before the scheduled termination date of an existing trading plan, so long as the first scheduled trade under the new trading plan does not occur prior to the last scheduled trade(s) of the existing trading plan and otherwise complies with these guidelines. Termination of the existing trading plan prior to its scheduled termination date may impact the timing of the first trade or the availability of the affirmative defense for the new trading plan; therefore, persons adopting a new trading plan are advised to exercise caution and consult with the Compliance Officer prior to the early termination of an existing trading plan.
8. Any modification or change to the amount, price or timing of transactions under the trading plan is deemed the termination of the trading plan, and the adoption of a new trading plan ("**Modification**").

Therefore, a Modification is subject to the same conditions as a new trading plan as set forth in Sections 1 through 8 herein.

9. A person may adopt a trading plan designed to cover a single trade only once in any consecutive 12-month period except as permitted by Rule 10b5-1.

10. If the person that adopted the trading plan terminates the plan prior to its stated duration, he or she may not trade in the Company's securities until after the expiration of 30 calendar days following termination, and then only in accordance with the Policy, unless otherwise approved by the Compliance Officer.

11. The Company must be promptly notified of any Modification or termination of the trading plan, including any suspension of trading under the trading plan.

12. The Company must have authority to require the suspension or cancellation of the trading plan at any time.

13. If the trading plan grants discretion to a stockbroker or other person with respect to the execution of trades under the trading plan:

- a. trades made under the trading plan must be executed by someone other than the stockbroker or other person that executes trades in other securities for the person adopting the trading plan;
- b. the person adopting the trading plan may not confer with the person administering the trading plan regarding the Company or its securities; and
- c. the person administering the trading plan must provide prompt notice to the Company of the execution of a transaction pursuant to the plan.

14. All transactions under the trading plan must be in accordance with applicable law.

15. The trading plan (including any Modification) must meet such other requirements as the Compliance Officer may determine.

LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

Name of Subsidiary	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
AMERICAS	
Logitech Argentina S.R.L.	Argentina
Logitech Do Brasil Comercio de Acessorios de Informatica Ltda.	Brazil
Logitech Canada Inc.	Canada
Logitech de Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
Logitech Inc.	United States of America
Logitech Latin America Inc.	United States of America
EMEA	
Logitech Czech Republic s.r.o.	Czech Republic
Logitech Denmark ApS	Denmark
LoupeDeck Oy	Finland
SAS Logitech France	France
Logitech GmbH	Germany
Type Software UG	Germany
Logitech Ireland Services Limited	Ireland
Logitech Italia S.R.L.	Italy
Logitech Benelux B.V.	Netherlands
Logitech Norway AS	Norway
Logitech Poland Spolka z Ograniczona Odpowiedzialnoscia Limited Liability Company "Logitech"	Poland
Logi Peripherals Technologies (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.	Russia
Logitech Espana BCN S.L.	South Africa
Logitech Nordic AB	Spain
Meetio AB	Sweden
Meetio Holding AB	Sweden
Labtec Europe SA	Sweden
Logitech (Streaming Media) SA	Switzerland
Logitech Europe S.A.	Switzerland
Logitech S.A.	Switzerland
Airica AG	Switzerland
Logitech Schweiz AG	Switzerland
Logitech Services SA	Switzerland
Logitech Turkey Computer Marketing Services LLC	Turkey
Limited Liability Company "Logitech Ukraine"	Ukraine
Logitech Middle East FZ-LLC	United Arab Emirates
Logitech U.K. Limited	United Kingdom

Name of Subsidiary	Jurisdiction of Incorporation
ASIA PACIFIC	
Logitech Australia Computer Peripherals Pty, Limited	Australia
Logitech (China) Technology Company Limited	China
Logitech Technology (Shenzhen) Consulting Company Limited	China
Logitech Technology (Suzhou) Company Limited	China
Logitech Asia Logistics Limited	Hong Kong
Logitech Asia Pacific Limited	Hong Kong
Logitech Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong
Logitech Electronic (India) Private Limited	India
Logitech Engineering & Designs India Private Limited	India
LogiCool Co., Ltd	Japan
Logitech Korea Ltd	Korea
Logi Computer Peripherals (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd	Malaysia
Logitech New Zealand Co., Limited	New Zealand
Logitech Philippines Inc.	Philippines
Logitech Service Asia Pacific Pte Ltd	Singapore
Logitech Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore
Logitech Far East Limited	Taiwan
Logitech Vietnam Company Limited	Vietnam

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (Nos. 333-100854, 333-140429, 333-157038, 333-163933, 333-167143, 333-180725, 333-180726, 333-184583, 333-192728, 333-221269, and 333-272016) on Form S-8, of our report dated May 16, 2024, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Logitech International S.A. and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

San Francisco, California
May 16, 2024

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 13a-14(a)

I, Johanna (Hanneke) Faber, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Logitech International S.A.;
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 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 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.

May 16, 2024

/s/ Johanna (Hanneke) Faber

Johanna (Hanneke) Faber
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION RULE 13a-14(a)

I, Charles Boynton, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Logitech International S.A.;
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 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 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.

May 16, 2024

/s/ Charles Boynton

Charles Boynton
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14(B) OR RULE 15D-14(B) AND SECTION 1350 OF CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

The certification set forth below is being submitted in connection with this Annual Report on Form 10-K (the "Report") of Logitech International S.A. (the "Company") for the purpose of complying with Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Johanna (Hanneke) Faber, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Charles Boynton, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each certify that, to the best of his knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

May 16, 2024

/s/ Johanna (Hanneke) Faber

Johanna (Hanneke) Faber
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Charles Boynton

Charles Boynton
Chief Financial Officer



LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL S.A.

Executive Clawback Policy

The policy is binding and enforceable against Logitech's current and former **Executive Officers**, and effective as of **October 1, 2023** (the "**Effective Date**").

The Compensation Committee (the "**Compensation Committee**") and the Audit Committee of the Board have adopted this policy (the "**Policy**") to provide for the recovery of certain compensation from the Executive Officers. The **Compensation Committee** has full delegated authority to administer this Policy and to make all determinations necessary, appropriate or advisable for the administration of this Policy. Certain terms used below are defined in **section F. Definitions**.

A. Events Requiring Application of the Policy

If Logitech is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to the material noncompliance of Logitech with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements, or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (an "**Accounting Restatement**"), then the **Compensation Committee** must determine what compensation, if any, must be recovered.

B. Compensation Covered by the Policy

This Policy applies to all **Incentive-Based Compensation** that is **Received** after the **Effective Date** and during the **Covered Period** by a person who was an Executive Officer during the **Covered Period** and during the performance period for the **Incentive-Based Compensation** while Logitech has a class of securities listed on a U.S. securities exchange or national securities association ("**Clawback Eligible Incentive-Based Compensation**").

In the event of an **Accounting Restatement**, the Company will reasonably promptly recover the **Erroneously Awarded Compensation Received** in accordance with the rules of The Nasdaq Stock Market ("**Nasdaq Rules**") and Exchange Act Rule 10D-1.

To determine the amount of **Erroneously Awarded Compensation** for **Incentive-Based Compensation** based on stock price or total shareholder return, where it is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in an **Accounting Restatement**, the amount must be based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the **Accounting Restatement** on the stock price or total shareholder return upon which the **Incentive-Based Compensation** was received and Logitech must maintain documentation of the determination of that reasonable estimate and provide such documentation to The Nasdaq Stock Market ("**Nasdaq**") upon request.

C. Repayment of Erroneously Awarded Compensation

Executive Officers are required to repay **Erroneously Awarded Compensation** to Logitech. Subject to applicable law, Logitech may recover such **Erroneously Awarded Compensation** by requiring the Executive Officer to repay

such amount to Logitech by direct payment to Logitech or such other means or combination of means as the **Compensation Committee** determines to be appropriate (these determinations do not need to be identical as to each Executive Officer).

D. Limited Exceptions to the Policy

Logitech must recover the **Erroneously Awarded Compensation** in accordance with this Policy except to the limited extent that the **Compensation Committee** has made a determination that recovery of the **Erroneously Awarded Compensation** would be impracticable and the following conditions of Exchange Act Rule 10D-1(b)(1)(iv) and the Exchange listing standards are met:

(i) The **Compensation Committee** has determined that the direct expenses paid to a third party to assist in enforcing this Policy would exceed the amount to be recovered. Before making this determination, Logitech must make a reasonable attempt to recover the **Erroneously Awarded Compensation**, document such attempt(s) and provide such documentation to Nasdaq; or

(ii) Recovery would violate the law of Switzerland where that law was adopted prior to November 28, 2022, provided that, before determining that it would be impracticable to recover any amount of **Erroneously Awarded Compensation** based on violation of Swiss law, Logitech has obtained an opinion of home country counsel, acceptable to the Nasdaq, that recovery would result in such a violation and a copy of the opinion is provided to Nasdaq; or

(iii) Recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to employees of Logitech, to fail to meet the requirements of Section 401(a)(13) or Section 411(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and regulations thereunder.

E. Other Important Information

This Policy is subject to applicable law and is in addition to any other requirements applicable or remedies available to Logitech.

This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Executive Officers and, to the extent required by applicable law or guidance from the SEC or Nasdaq, their beneficiaries, heirs, executors, administrators or other legal representatives.

Any employment agreement, equity award agreement, compensatory plan or any other agreement or arrangement with an Executive Officer shall be deemed to include, as a condition to the grant of any benefit thereunder, an agreement by the Executive Officer to abide by the terms of this Policy.

Notwithstanding the terms of any of Logitech's organizational documents, any corporate policy or any contract (including, but not limited to, any indemnification agreement), neither Logitech nor any affiliate of Logitech will indemnify any Executive Officer or former Executive Officer against any loss of **Erroneously Awarded Compensation**. Neither Logitech nor any affiliate of Logitech will pay for or reimburse insurance premiums for an insurance policy that covers potential recovery obligations. In the event Logitech is required to recover **Erroneously Awarded Compensation** from a former Executive Officer pursuant to this Policy, Logitech will be entitled to seek such recovery in order to comply with applicable law, regardless of the terms of any release of claims or separation agreement the former Executive Officer may have signed.

The **Compensation Committee** or Board may review and modify this Policy from time to time.

F. Definitions

“**Accounting Restatement Determination Date**” means the earliest to occur of: (a) the date the Board, a committee of the Board, or one or more of the officers of Logitech authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that Logitech is required to prepare an **Accounting Restatement**; and (b) the date a court, regulator, or other legally authorized body directs Logitech to prepare an **Accounting Restatement**.

“**Covered Period**” means the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the **Accounting Restatement Determination Date**, including any transition period that results from a future change in fiscal year.

“**Erroneously Awarded Compensation**” means, with respect to each Executive Officer in connection with an **Accounting Restatement**, the amount of Clawback Eligible Incentive Compensation that exceeds the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation that otherwise would have been Received had it been determined based on the restated amounts, computed without regard to any taxes paid.

“**Exchange Act**” means the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

“**Executive Officer**” means each individual who is currently or was previously designated as an “officer” of the Company as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act. For the avoidance of doubt, the identification of an executive officer for purposes of this Policy shall include each executive officer who is or was identified pursuant to Item 401(b) of Regulation S-K or Item 6.A of Form 20-F, as applicable, as well as the principal financial officer and principal accounting officer (or, if there is no principal accounting officer, the controller).

“**Financial Reporting Measures**” are measures that are determined and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures. Stock price and total shareholder return are also **Financial Reporting Measures**.

“**Incentive-Based Compensation**” means any compensation that is granted, earned, or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a **Financial Reporting Measure**. For the avoidance of doubt, no compensation that is potentially subject to recovery under this Policy will be earned until Logitech’s right to recover under this Policy has lapsed.

Incentive-Based Compensation is “**Received**” under this Policy in Logitech’s fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure specified in the Incentive-Based Compensation award is attained, even if the payment, vesting, settlement or grant of the Incentive-Based Compensation occurs after the end of that period.

Adopted by the Compensation Committee on September 8, 2023 and the Audit Committee on October 23, 2023.
