

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023

OR

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

For the transition period from to .

Commission file number 000-25711

Extreme Networks, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

2121 RDU Center Drive, Suite 300
Morrisville, North Carolina
(Address of principal executive offices)

77-0430270

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

27560
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (408) 579-2800

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	EXTR	Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was approximately \$1.6 billion as of December 31, 2022, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, based upon the per share closing price of the Registrant's common stock as reported on The Nasdaq Global Market reported on such date. For purposes of this disclosure, shares of common stock held or controlled by executive officers and directors of the registrant and by persons who hold more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common stock have been treated as shares held by affiliates. This calculation does not reflect a determination that certain persons are affiliates of the Registrant for any other purpose.

130,036,642 shares of the Registrant's Common stock, \$.001 par value, were outstanding as of August 17, 2023.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the year ended June 30, 2023 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K are incorporated herein by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

EXTREME NETWORKS, INC.

FORM 10-K

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FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Except for historical information contained herein, certain matters included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933. The words “will,” “may,” “designed to,” “believe,” “should,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “expect,” “intend,” “estimate” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report. These forward-looking statements are contained principally under Item 1, “Business,” and under Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” but may also be in other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Because these forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, actual results could differ materially from the expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements include those described in Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” and Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” In addition, new risks emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors or to assess the impact of such risk factors on our business. Given these risks and uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR BUSINESS

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting our business include the following:

- Intense competition in the market for networking equipment and cloud platform companies could prevent us from increasing revenues and attaining profitability.
- We purchase several key components for products from single or limited sources and could lose sales if these suppliers fail to meet our needs. We are beginning to witness the first signs of improvement in supply chain constraints, however, risks still exist as supply chain logistics continue to evolve and adapt to new expectations and planning around lead times.
- Our dependence on a few manufacturers and third parties for our manufacturing, warehousing, and delivery requirements could harm our business, financial condition, and operating results.
- We depend upon international sales for a significant portion of our revenues which imposes a number of risks on our business.
- To successfully manage our business or achieve our goals, we must attract, retain, train, motivate, develop and promote key employees, and failure to do so can harm us.
- If we fail to anticipate technological shifts, market needs and opportunities, and develop products, product enhancements and business strategies that meet those technological shifts, needs and opportunities in a timely manner or if they do not gain market acceptance, we may not be able to compete effectively and our ability to generate revenues will suffer.
- The cloud networking market is rapidly evolving. If this market does not evolve as we anticipate or our target end customers do not adopt our cloud networking solutions, we may not be able to compete effectively, and our ability to generate revenues will suffer.
- System security risks, data breaches, and cyber-attacks could compromise our proprietary information, disrupt our internal operations and harm public perception of our products, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We cannot assure future profitability, and our financial results may fluctuate significantly from period to period.
- We may not realize anticipated benefits of past or future acquisitions, divestitures and strategic investments, and the integration of acquired companies or technologies may negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations or dilute the ownership interests of our stockholders.
- Our stock price has been volatile in the past and may significantly fluctuate in the future.

The summary risk factors described above should be read together with the text of the full risk factors below in the section entitled “Risk Factors” and the other information set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes, as well as in other documents that we file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The risks summarized above or described in full below are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not precisely known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and future growth prospects.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Extreme Networks, Inc. (“Extreme” or “Company”) is a leading provider of cloud networking solutions and industry leading services and support. Extreme designs, develops, and manufactures wired, wireless, and software-defined wide area-network (“SD- WAN”) infrastructure equipment. The Company’s cloud solution is a single platform that offers unified network management of wireless access points, switches, and SD-WAN. It leverages machine learning, Artificial Intelligence Operations and analytics to help customers deliver secure connectivity at the edge of the network, speed cloud deployments, and uncover actionable insights to save time, lower costs, and streamline operations. Extreme is currently managing more than two million devices in the cloud.

Extreme has been pushing the boundaries of networking technology since 1996, driven by a higher purpose of helping our customers connect beyond the network. Extreme’s cloud networking technologies provide flexibility and scalability in deployment, management, and licensing of networks globally. Our global footprint provides service to over 50,000 customers and over 10 million daily end users across the world including some of the world’s leading names in business, hospitality, retail, transportation and logistics, education, government, healthcare, manufacturing, and service providers. We derive all our revenues from the sale of our networking equipment, software subscriptions, and related maintenance contracts.

Our global headquarters is located at 2121 RDU Center Drive, Suite 300, Morrisville, North Carolina 27560, and our telephone number is (408) 579-2800. We have several corporate offices in the United States and international locations. Our website is www.extremenetworks.com.

Industry Background

Enterprises across every industry are going through unprecedented changes, such as leading digital initiatives, migrating their workloads to cloud-based environments, modernizing applications, and adopting to a distributed workforce. In order to accomplish this, they are adopting new Information Technology (“IT”) delivery models and applications that require fundamental network alterations and enhancements spanning from the access edge to the data center. As networks become more complex and more distributed in nature, we believe IT teams in every industry will need more control and better insights than ever before to ensure secure, distributed connectivity and comprehensive centralized visibility. Managing networks from cloud-based applications where customers can run their entire end-to-end networks, from wired or wireless infrastructure to SD-WAN, while ensuring full IT management of the business becomes critical. In addition, Machine Learning (“ML”) and Artificial Intelligence (“AI”) technologies have the potential to vastly improve the network experience in today’s world by collating large data sets to increase accuracy and derive resolutions to improve the operation of the network. When ML and AI are applied with cloud-driven networking and automation, administrators can quickly scale to provide productivity, availability, accessibility, manageability, security, and speed, regardless of the distribution of the network.

As the edge of the network continues to expand, our customers are managing more endpoints. With that comes a host of challenges. This continued expansion creates issues such as a higher risk of cyberattacks and a need for more bandwidth as a result of an increase in applications running across the network.

Network complexity manifests itself in the form of more endpoints to manage, more applications to monitor, and more services that rely on the network for service delivery and enablement. When performance suffers, and the tug on internal systems and IT staff becomes more intense, often technology is being overworked. Resolving network problems expeditiously and identifying their root cause, can improve organizational productivity and result in higher performance of operations.

We believe that the network has never been more vital than it is today. As administrators grapple with more data, coming from more places, more connected devices, and more Software-as-a-service (“SaaS”) based applications, the cloud is fundamental to establishing a new normal. Traditional network offerings are not well-suited to fulfill enterprise expectations for rapid delivery of new services, more flexible business models, real-time response, and massive scalability.

As enterprises continue to migrate increasing numbers of applications and services to either private clouds or public clouds offered by third parties and to adopt new IT delivery models and applications, they are required to make fundamental network alterations and enhancements spanning from device access points (“AP”) to the network core. In either case, the network infrastructure must adapt to this new dynamic environment. Intelligence and automation are key if enterprises are to derive maximum benefit from their cloud deployments. With automation applications becoming increasingly critical in manufacturing, warehousing, logistics, healthcare and other key industries, we believe this will continue to create demand for networking technology to serve as a foundation to run these services.

Service providers are investing in network enhancements with platforms and applications that deliver data insights, provide flexibility, and can quickly respond to new user demands and 5G use cases.

We believe Extreme will continue to benefit from the use of its technology to manage distributed campus network architecture centrally from the cloud. Extreme has blended a dynamic fabric attach architecture that delivers simplicity for moves and changes at the edge of the network, together with corporate-wide role-based policy. This enables customers to migrate to new cloud managed switching, Wi-Fi, and SD-WAN, agnostic of the existing switching or wireless equipment they already have installed. In the end, we expect these customers to see lower operating and capital expenditures, lower subscription costs, lower overall cost of ownership and more flexibility along with a more resilient network.

We estimate the total addressable market for our Enterprise Networking solutions consisting of cloud networking, wireless local area networks (“WLAN”), data center networking, ethernet switching, campus local area networks (“LAN”), SD-WAN solutions and management, automation, and elements of the Secure Access Services Edge (“SASE”) market to be over \$40 billion, and growing at approximately 12% annually over the next five years. This comprises over \$28 billion for networking, infrastructure spanning enterprise and service provider (largely 5G) applications, and a \$4 billion SD-WAN market, and we also participate in \$7 billion of the served addressable market for networking software.

The Extreme Strategy

We are driven to help our customers find new ways to deliver better outcomes. Connectivity is just the foundation. We make the network a strategic asset. The combination of our solutions provides the connectivity, bandwidth, performance and insights that organizations of all sizes need to move their organizations forward. IT leaders are now tasked with ensuring the global, hybrid workforce is functional and successful no matter where they are, and ensuring people can work wherever they want.

We help identify and solve business challenges. We simplify and improve the way our customers work and are relentlessly focused on finding new ways to drive better outcomes.

Cloud networking management allows customers to gain real-time visibility and insights into areas such as application usage, location and workflow patterns across their environment, helping to inform strategic business decisions and create personalized experiences. Customers benefit from visibility, control and reduced time to resolution. This is the cornerstone of our One Network, One Cloud, One Extreme vision.

Extreme has recognized that the way we and our customers communicate has changed and given rise to these distributed enterprise environments, or in other words, the Infinite Enterprise, which has three tenets:

- **Infinitely distributed connectivity** is the enterprise-grade reliable connectivity that allows users to connect anywhere, from anywhere. It is always present, available and assured, while being secure and manageable.
- **Scalable cloud** allows administrators to harness the power of the cloud to efficiently onboard, manage, orchestrate, troubleshoot the network, and find data and insights of the distributed connectivity at their pace in their way.
- **Consumer-centric experience** designed to deliver a best-in-class experience to users who consume network services.

Extreme’s broad product, solutions and technology portfolio supports these three tenets and continues to innovate and evolve them to help businesses succeed.

Key elements of Extreme’s strategy and differentiation include:

- **Creating effortless networking solutions that allow all of us to advance.** We believe that progress is achieved when we connect—allowing us to learn, understand, create, and grow. We make connecting simple and easy with effortless networking experiences that enable all of us to advance how we live, work, and share.
- **Provide a differentiated end-to-end cloud architecture.** Cloud networking is estimated to be a \$4.1 billion segment of the networking market comprised of cloud-managed services and cloud-managed products, which are largely WLAN access points and ethernet switches, growing at a 13% over the next three years, according to data from the 650 Group. Cloud management technology has evolved significantly over the past decade. We believe we deliver a combination of innovation, reliability, and security with the leading end-to-end cloud management platform powered by ML and AI that spans from the Internet of Things (“IoT”) edge to the enterprise data center. Key characteristics of our cloud architecture include:
 - o A robust cloud management platform that delivers visibility, intelligence, and assurance from the IoT edge to the network core.
 - o Cloud Choice for customers: Our cloud networking solution is available on all major cloud providers (Amazon Web Services (“AWS”), Google Cloud Platform (“GCP”) and Microsoft Azure).
 - o Consumption Flexibility: Offer a range of financing and network purchase options. Our value-based subscription tiers (including Connect, Navigator, Pilot and CoPilot) provide customers with flexibility to grow, as well as offer pool-able and portable licenses that can be transferred between products (*e.g.* access points and switches) at one fixed price.
 - o “No 9s” Reliability and Resiliency to ensure business continuity for our customers.

- o Extreme Cloud IQ cloud platform conforms to ISO/ IEC 27017 and is certified by DQS to ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO/IEC 27701 by the International Standards Organization (“ISO”) and CSA STAR certified.
- **Offer customers choice: public or private cloud, or on-premises.** We leverage the cloud where it makes sense for our customers and provide on-premises solutions where customers need it and also have a solution for those who want to harness the power of both. Our hybrid approach gives our customers options to adapt the technology to their business. At the same time, all of our solutions have visibility, control and strategic information built in, all tightly integrated with a single view across all of the installed products. Our customers can understand what is going on across their network and applications in real time – who, when, and what is connected to the network, which is critical for bring your own device (“BYOD”) and IoT usage.
- **Highest value of cloud management subscriptions.** ExtremeCloud IQ Pilot provides our customers with four key applications enabling organizations to eliminate overlays.
 - o Extreme AirDefense™ is a comprehensive wireless intrusion prevention system (“WIPS”) that simplifies the protection, monitoring and security of wireless networks. With the added Bluetooth and Bluetooth low energy intrusion prevention, network administrators can address growing threats against Bluetooth and Bluetooth low energy devices.
 - o ExtremeLocation™ delivers proximity, presence and location-based services for advanced contact tracing in support of the location-intelligent enterprise.
 - o ExtremeGuest™ is a comprehensive guest engagement solution that enables IT administrators to use analytical insights to engage visitors with personalized engagements.
 - o Extreme IoT™ delivers simple and secure onboarding, profiling, segmentation and filtering of IoT devices on a production network.
- **Offers universal platforms for enterprise class switching and wireless infrastructure.** Extreme offers universal platforms which support multiple deployment use cases, providing flexibility and investment protection.
 - o **Universal switches (7720/5720/5520/5420/5320)** support fabric or traditional networking with a choice of cloud or on-premises (air-gapped or cloud connected) management.
 - o **Universal Wi-Fi 6/6E APs (300/400, 4000, and 5000 series)** support campus or distributed deployments with a choice of cloud or on-premises (air-gapped or cloud connected) management.
 - o **Universal licensing** with one portable management license for any device and for any type of management. For switches, OS feature licenses are portable, and bulk activated through ExtremeCloud IQ.
- **Enable a common fabric to simplify and automate the network.** Fabric technologies virtualize the network infrastructure (decoupling network services from physical connectivity) which enables network services to be turned up faster, with lower likelihood of error. They make the underlying network much easier to design, implement, manage and troubleshoot.
- **End-to-End Portfolio.** Our cloud-driven solutions provide visibility, control and strategic intelligence from the edge to the data center, across networks and applications. Our solutions include wired switching, wireless switching, wireless access points, WLAN controllers, routers, and an extensive portfolio of software applications that deliver AI-enhanced access control, network and application analytics, as well as network management. All can be managed, assessed, and controlled from a single pane of glass on premises or from the cloud.
- **Provide high-quality “in-house” customer service and support.** We seek to enhance customer satisfaction and build customer loyalty through high-quality service and support. This includes a wide range of standard support programs to the level of service our customers require, from standard business hours to global 24-hour-a-day, 365-days-a-year real-time responsive support.
- **Extend switching and routing technology leadership.** Our technological leadership is based on innovative switching, routing and wireless products, the depth and focus of our market experience and our operating systems - the software that runs on all of our networking products. Our products reduce operating expenses for our customers and enable a more flexible and dynamic network environment that will help them meet the upcoming demands of IoT, mobile, and cloud.
- **Expand Wi-Fi technology leadership.** Wireless is today’s network access method of choice and every business must deal with scale, density and BYOD challenges. The network edge landscape is changing as the explosion of mobile devices increases the demand for mobile, transparent, and always-on wired to wireless edge services. The unified access layer requires distributed intelligent components to ensure that access control and resiliency of business services are available across the entire infrastructure and manageable from a single console. We are at a technology inflection point with the pending migration from

Wi-Fi 5 solutions to Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax), focused on providing more efficient access to the broad array of connected devices. We believe we have the industry's broadest Wi-Fi 6 wireless portfolio providing intelligence for the wired/wireless edge and enhanced by our cloud architecture with ML and AI-driven insights.

- **Offer a superior quality of experience.** Our network-powered application analytics provide actionable business insights by capturing and analyzing context-based data about the network and applications to deliver meaningful intelligence about applications, users, locations and devices. With an easy to comprehend dashboard, our applications help businesses turn their network into a strategic business asset that helps executives make faster and more effective decisions.
- **Expand market penetration by targeting high-growth market segments.** Within the campus, we focus on the mobile user, leveraging our automation capabilities and tracking WLAN growth. Our data center approach leverages our product portfolio to address the needs of public and private cloud data center providers. We believe that the cloud networking compound annual growth rate will continue to outpace the compound annual growth rate for on-premises managed networking. Our focus is on expanding our technology foothold in the critical cloud networking segment to accelerate not only cloud management adoption, but also subscription-based licensing consumption.
- **Leverage and expand multiple distribution channels.** We distribute our products through select distributors, a large number of resellers and system-integrators worldwide, as well as several large strategic partners. We maintain a field sales force to support our channel partners and to sell directly to certain strategic accounts. As an independent networking vendor, we seek to provide products that, when combined with the offerings of our channel partners, create compelling solutions for end-user customers.
- **Maintain and extend our strategic relationships.** We have established strategic relationships with a number of industry-leading vendors to both, provide increased and enhanced routes to market and collaboratively develop unique solutions.

Products

Our products and services categories include:

- **Cloud Networking Platform:** Core to our product portfolio and providing the end-to-end visibility from the access edge to the data center is our industry-leading cloud platform and cloud management application, ExtremeCloud IQ. ExtremeCloud IQ is an ML/AI powered, wired and wireless cloud network management solution that offers advanced visibility and control over users, devices, and applications. ExtremeCloud IQ is designed to allow customers to keep operational costs low, adjusts to customer demand, and delivers robust functionality for provisioning, management, troubleshooting and guaranteed data durability to assure access with 100% uptime. ExtremeCloud IQ is available in three deployment options (public, private, on-premises) that support one goal – to provide customers with maximum flexibility, continuous innovation and consistent user experience. It can be deployed in any major data center environment such as AWS, GCP and Azure, or local private cloud options. The ExtremeCloud IQ application already manages over two million devices in public, private, and on-premises global cloud deployment. The platform is run from multiple regional data centers, giving customers greater control over the location of their data and adding to the resiliency of the platform.
- **Automation, Analytics, and Security Applications:** Our application portfolio delivers additional analytics, security, access control, and management insights both on-premises and in the cloud. ExtremeCloud IQ – Site Engine extends cloud management to non-cloud native and multi-vendor devices to provide one dashboard view of your entire network that can be managed in the cloud or on-premises. ExtremeCloud IQ – Site Engine provides task automation, access control, granular visibility with real-time analytics and multi-vendor device management. ExtremeCloud IQ Essentials provides four key applications - WIPS, location services, IoT, and guest management - for ExtremeCloud IQ Pilot license customers at no added cost, enabling organizations to take advantage of an all-in-one platform for wired and wireless management, business insights, location tracking, wireless security, seamless IoT onboarding and guest access, and guest access through a single user interface.
- **Wireless LAN AP:** One of the industry's broadest and most comprehensive, Extreme's wireless AP portfolio includes both indoor and outdoor Wi-Fi 6 and prior generation APs. Proven in some of the most demanding environments, ExtremeWireless delivers an exceptional experience for BYOD and mobile users wherever they may roam. Included in that portfolio are our custom stadium and large venue Wi-Fi 6 outdoor APs, which, when combined with ExtremeAnalytics, are the basis of our selection as the Official Wi-Fi & Analytics Provider for the National Football League ("NFL") and the Major League Baseball ("MLB"). In addition to powering large venues and stadiums, our Extreme APs also deliver flexible and scalable options for highly distributed environments for major companies globally. Our APs allow our customers to purchase unified hardware, starting with our Wi-Fi 6 (802.11ax) AP portfolio, and choose the software mode option for the optimal deployment architecture in their environments. Our premier wireless security solution, ExtremeAirDefense delivers intrusion detection and prevention capabilities across the wireless portfolio. Recently, we also introduced the first WIPS solution to incorporate support for Bluetooth and Bluetooth Low Energy ("BLE") visibility and intrusion protection. This includes device location support and change detection, rogue BLE Beacon detection and unsanctioned BLE device detection.

- **Wired for Edge, Campus, and Data Center:** Our switching portfolio includes products designed to make every connection effortless by enabling the deployment of high-speed performance at scale for access, high-density, campus, core, and data center environments. Within the ExtremeSwitching portfolio are Access Edge products offering connection speeds ranging from 100 Megabytes per second (“Mbps”) to 25 Gigabytes per second (“Gbps”) – including edge multi-rate 2.5Gbps and 5Gbps capabilities. These switches provide various physical presentations (copper and fiber) along with options to deliver traditional Ethernet or convergence-friendly Power-over-Ethernet (“PoE”), including high-power universal POE consisting of 90W power to support new classes of Ethernet-powered devices. These switching products, combined with our unique fabric capability, deliver automation and hyper-segmentation, as well as features, performance, and reliability required by our customers to deploy, operate and manage converged infrastructure, along with the ability to harden the perimeter of the network infrastructure.

Our aggregation/core switches are designed to address the demanding needs of aggregation, top-of-rack, and campus core environments. Delivering 10G, 25G, 40G, 50G, and 100G connectivity with maximum throughput and reliability, these switches provide flexible Ethernet connectivity over a range of interface types and speeds and are available in both fixed and modular configurations. These switching platforms, in conjunction with our advanced operating systems and centralized management software, provide the density, performance, and reliability required to serve in a diverse range of environments, especially where application demands and uptime expectations are mission critical.

Our campus switch portfolio also includes next-generation, low-profile, high-density Ethernet switches that empower the creation of versatile always-on campus solutions that are fabric-enabled and 25 to 100 gigabit-ready. The technologies supported by these innovative platforms can also leverage automated network attachment to proactively reduce operational burden and time-to-service.

Extreme’s data center switches and routers provide high levels of reliability and throughput - specifically designed to address the exacting demands of high-performance enterprise and cloud data centers. These products are available in both fixed and modular chassis configurations and include a set of advanced features such as redundant management and fabric modules, hot-swappable line cards on our chassis-based platforms, as well as multi-speed stacking of up to 100G and flexible 10/25/40/50/100G port options on our fixed-form platforms, which makes these switches well-suited for enterprise data center environments. Both platform types also provide redundant power supplies and fan trays to ensure high hardware availability.

These switches also provide key feature extensions for data centers through technologies that include Virtual Extensible LAN, MPLS/VPLS, and Shortest Path Bridging capabilities. Our industry-first integrated Extreme Fabric Automation simplifies and adds scalability to even the highest performance environments. In addition to these capabilities, our data center switches offer innovative traffic optimization enabling virtual machine mobility via Layer 3 Data Center Interconnect. Our architecture delivers tens of millions of flows for deep visibility and control over users, services, and applications to meet the analytic and policy demands of today’s business applications.

- **SD-WAN:** ExtremeCloud SD-WAN is a software-defined wide area networks solution offered as an all-inclusive subscription, which includes hardware, the cloud-based SD-WAN service, support and maintenance, and customer success support. This helps customers reduce total cost of ownership as they deliver quality user experience for applications used in site-to-site and site-to-cloud environments. This solution detects and optimizes applications automatically and can apply performance-based dynamic WAN selection for quality and reliability. Included also are security options such as a built-in zone-based firewall, EdgeSentry (in partnership with Check Point) for cloud-based firewall as a service and other advanced security capabilities, and integration with Secure Web Gateway partners such as Palo Alto Networks, Zscaler, and Symantec.
- **Cloud Native Platforms and Applications for Service Providers:** 5G is the first generation of cellular technologies built on cloud-native principles, and most traditional network visibility tools cannot be easily adapted for future use cases like autonomous vehicles or industrial IoT. Because many 5G use cases are still undefined, service providers need a composable solution that provides visibility into highly distributed environments and is flexible enough to be adjusted for specific purposes as they arise, without requiring expensive, time-consuming infrastructure upgrades. Extreme has introduced the 9000 series switches and related software, featuring the Extreme 9920 intelligent network visibility platform built with cloud-native design principles and a composable data pipeline to provide highly scalable traffic aggregation, packet filtering, replication, and advanced network packet processing for analytics tools in distributed network environments. The Extreme Visibility Manager has an intuitive graphical user interface to establish new rule sets and commands for all of Extreme's visibility devices. It provides full visibility into every aspect of the network, from a highly geographically dispersed environment with regions and zones to the services running on the system.

- **Customer Service and Support:** Our customers seek high reliability and maximum uptime for their networks. To that extent, we provide the following service offerings:
 - o **Support services for end-users, resellers and distributors.** We meet the service requirements of our customers and channel partners through our Technical Assistance Centers (“TACs”), located in Morrisville, North Carolina; Salem, New Hampshire; Aurora, Illinois; San Jose, California; Reading, United Kingdom; Penang, Malaysia; Brno, Czech Republic; Bangalore; Chennai, India; Seoul, Korea and Tokyo, Japan. Our TAC engineers and technicians assist in diagnosing and troubleshooting technical issues regarding customer networks. Development engineers work with the TACs to resolve product functionality issues specific to each customer.
 - o **Premier services.** Premier Support is a proactive, high touch post-sale support service that assists customers in managing their Extreme Networks products and network. All resources and deliverables are designed to manage day-to-day technical needs, provide analysis and recommendations while building strong customer relationships, all focused on the network level.
 - o **Professional services.** We provide consultative services to improve customer productivity in all phases of the network lifecycle – planning, design, implementation, operations and optimization management. Our network architects develop and execute customized software and service-led networking solutions for deployment plans to meet individualized network strategies. These activities may include the management and coordination of the design and network configuration, resource planning, staging, logistics, migration and deployment. We also provide customized training and operational best practices manuals to assist customers in the transition and sustenance of their networks.
 - o **Education.** We offer classes covering a wide range of topics such as installation, configuration, operation, management and optimization – providing customers with the necessary knowledge and experience to successfully deploy and manage our products in various networking environments. Classes may be scheduled and available at numerous locations worldwide. We deliver training using our staff, on-line training classes and authorized training partners. In addition, we make much of our training materials accessible free-of-charge on our internet site for customers and partners to use in self-education. We believe this approach enhances the market’s ability to learn and understand the broad array of advantages of our products.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution

We conduct our sales and marketing activities on a worldwide basis through a channel that utilizes distributors, resellers and our field sales organization. As of June 30, 2023, our worldwide sales and marketing organization consisted of 1,172 employees, including vice presidents, directors, managers, sales representatives, and technical and administrative support personnel. We have domestic sales offices located in four states within the United States and international sales offices located in 28 countries.

We sell our products primarily through an ecosystem of channel partners who combine our infinite enterprise vision and product portfolio consisting of cloud-driven applications, wired, wireless, management and analytics software products with their vertical specific offerings to create compelling information technology solutions for end-user customers. We utilize our field sales organization to support our channel partners and to sell directly to certain end-user customers, including some large enterprise and service provider global accounts.

The details of our sales and distribution channels are as follows:

- **Original Equipment Manufacturers (“OEM”) and Strategic Relationships.** We have active alliance, OEM and strategic relationships with Barco NV, Ericsson Enterprise AB, Lenovo, Motorola Solutions, Schneider Electric, and Verizon as well as other global industry technology leaders in which our products are qualified to be included into an overall solution or reference architecture. These tested and validated solutions are then marketed and sold by the alliance, OEM or strategic partners into their specific verticals, market segments and customers as turnkey offerings.
- **Distributors.** We have established several key relationships with leading distributors in the electronics and computer networking industries. Each of our distributors primarily resells our products to resellers. The distributors enhance our ability to sell and provide support to resellers who may benefit from the broad service and product fulfillment capabilities offered by these distributors. Extreme maintains distribution agreements with our largest distributors, Westcon Group Inc., TD Synnex Corporation and Jenne Inc. on substantially the same material terms as we generally enter into with each of our distribution partners. Distributors are generally given the right to return a portion of inventory to us for the purpose of stock rotation, to claim rebates for competitive discounts and participate in various cooperative marketing programs to promote the sale of our products and services.

- **Resellers.** We rely on many resellers worldwide that sell directly to the end-user customer. Our resellers include regional networking system resellers, resellers who focus on specific vertical markets, value added resellers, network integrators and wholesale resellers. We provide training and support to our resellers and our resellers generally provide the first level of contact to end-users of our products. Our relationships with resellers are on a non-exclusive basis. Our resellers are not given rights to return inventory and do not automatically participate in any cooperative marketing programs.
- **Field Sales.** Our field sales organization is trained to sell solutions, support and develop leads for our resellers and to establish and maintain key accounts and strategic end-user customers. To support these objectives, our field sales force:
 - o Assists end-user customers in finding solutions to complex network system and architecture problems;
 - o Differentiates the features and capabilities of our products from competitive offerings;
 - o Continually monitors and understands the evolving networking needs of enterprise and service provider customers;
 - o Promotes our products and ensures direct contact with current and potential customers; and
 - o Assists our resellers to drive business opportunities to closure.

Although we compete in many vertical markets, in fiscal year 2023, we have focused on the specific verticals of healthcare, education, retail, manufacturing, government, sports, and entertainment venues. Years of experience and a track record of success in the verticals we serve enable us to address industry-specific problems.

Customer Profiles:

Furthermore, in fiscal 2023, we decided to continue focus on the following customer profiles where we believe we can add the most value:

- **Customer size:** Those customers with annual revenues of \$100 million to \$2.5 billion.
- **Target deployment:** Campus deployments with 250 to 5,000 employees or education campuses with 1,000 to 15,000 students.
- **Target data centers:** Data centers with 1,000 racks or fewer, with an emphasis on service provider networks.
- **Vertical markets:** Healthcare, education, government, manufacturing, retail, and hospitality, which includes sports and entertainment venues.
- **Customer characteristics:** Our customers tend to operate in transient environments, such as college campuses, hospitals and sports venues, where BYOD and secure network access and identity control are critical. Their networks must be highly available with the ability to continue operations in the event of a service interruption. Secure access is essential to ensuring the protection of mission-critical systems and confidential information. Often tasked to manage the network with a limited IT staff, our customers appreciate the excellent service and support we strive to provide.

Customers with 10% of net revenues or greater

See Note 3, *Revenues*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information regarding our customers with 10% of net revenues or greater.

International sales

International sales are an important portion of our business. In fiscal 2023, sales to customers outside of the United States accounted for 56% of our consolidated net revenues, compared to 55% in fiscal 2022, and 52% in fiscal 2021. These sales are conducted primarily through foreign-based distributors and resellers managed by our worldwide sales organization. In addition, we have direct sales to end-user customers, including large global accounts. The primary markets for sales outside of the United States are countries in Europe and Asia, as well as Canada, Mexico, Central America and South America.

We operate in one segment, the development and marketing of network infrastructure equipment and related software. Information concerning revenues, results of operations and revenues by geographic area is set forth under Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." Information on risks attendant to our foreign operations is set forth below in Item 1A. "Risk Factors."

Marketing

We continue to develop and execute a number of marketing programs to support the sale and distribution of our products by communicating the value of our solutions to our existing and potential customers, our distribution channels, our resellers and our technology alliance partners. Our marketing efforts include participation in industry tradeshows, conferences and seminars, publication of technical and educational articles in industry journals, communication across social media channels, frequent updates to our publicly available website, promotions, web-based training courses, advertising, analyst relations and public relations. We also submit our products for independent product testing and evaluation. Extreme participates in numerous industry analyst recognitions and placements including Gartner Magic Quadrants, Gartner Critical Capabilities, Gartner Peer Insights, Gartner Customer Choice, Forrester Waves and IDC MarketScapes.

Backlog

Our products are sold based on standard purchase orders and backlog represents confirmed orders with a purchase order for products to be fulfilled and billed to customers with approved credit status. Actual shipments of products depend on the then-current capacity of our contract manufacturers and the availability of materials and components from our vendors. Although, we believe the orders included in the backlog are firm, all orders are subject to possible rescheduling by customers, and cancellations by customers, which we may elect to allow on an exception basis. Therefore, we do not believe our backlog, as of any particular date is necessarily indicative of actual revenues for any future period.

Our product backlog at June 30, 2023, net of anticipated back-end rebates for distributor sales, was \$267.3 million, compared to \$513.0 million at June 30, 2022. The decrease in backlog year over year is primarily due to a combination of a resumption in shipment of orders during fiscal 2023, after experiencing significant delays due to supply chain constraints in prior years, and a reduction in distributor orders due to shorter lead times.

Seasonality

Like many of our competitors, we historically have experienced seasonal fluctuations in customer spending patterns, which generally adversely affect our first and third fiscal quarters. This pattern should not be relied upon or be considered indicative of our future performance, as it has varied in the past.

Manufacturing

We utilize a global sourcing strategy that emphasizes procurement of materials and product manufacturing in competitive geographies. We rely upon third-party contract manufacturers and original design manufacturers ("ODM"), such as Alpha Networks, Inc, Lite-On Technology Corporation, Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd (Foxconn), Quanta Computer Inc., Senao Networks, Inc., Sercomm Corporation and Wistron Neweb Corporation to manufacture, support and ship our products, and therefore are exposed to risks associated with their businesses, financial condition, geographies and geopolitical conflict in which they operate. Our arrangements with these Tier 1 manufacturers generally provide for quality, cost, and delivery requirements, as well as manufacturing process terms, such as continuity of supply; inventory management; flexible capacity, quality, and cost management; oversight of manufacturing; and conditions for use of our intellectual property that allow us to adjust more quickly to changing end-customer demand. We also leverage and depend on the strong Environmental, Social and Governance policies and standards of our Tier 1 manufacturers. The ODM manufacturing process uses automated testing equipment and burn-in procedures, as well as comprehensive inspection, testing, and statistical process controls, which are designed to help ensure the quality and reliability of our products. To mitigate security risks associated with conducting business across our interconnected supply chain we have a *Supply Chain and Information Security Policy* and related procedures for communicating our requirements to suppliers and conducting annual compliance assessments. Additionally, we have launched new product features such as Secure Boot, which are being designed to provide additional integrity assurance of the

firmware and software running on our hardware platform by establishing an encrypted key-based chain-of-trust relationship in the boot process. The manufacturing processes and procedures are generally certified to International Organization for Standardization (“ISO”) 9001 standards. The manufacturing process and material supply chains are flexible enough to be moved to steer away from geopolitical conflicts that impact cost and delivery.

We use a collaborative sales and operations planning forecast of expected demand based upon historical trends and analyses from our sales and product management functions as adjusted for overall market conditions. We update these forecasts monthly to determine our material requirements. Our manufacturing partners procure the components needed to build our products based on our demand forecasts. This allows us to leverage the purchasing power of our manufacturing partners. Our products rely on key components, including merchant silicon, integrated circuit components and power supplies purchased from a limited number of suppliers, including certain sole source providers. Lead times for materials and components vary significantly, and depend on factors such as the specific supplier, complexity, contract terms, demand and availability for a component at a given time. From time to time, we may experience price volatility or supply constraints for certain components that are not available from multiple qualified sources or where our suppliers are geographically concentrated. The onset of the coronavirus (“COVID-19”) pandemic presented numerous challenges to global supply chains, causing disruptions and bottlenecks that led to a constrained environment. However, amidst these adversities, we are beginning to witness the first signs of improvement. We were quick to adapt, implementing innovative strategies to enhance resilience and agility into our supply chain. Utilizing technology brought forward from our ongoing Digital Transformation project, which entailed integrating digital technology into all areas of our business, changed how we operate and deliver value to customers. In this case, new systems and processes gave us better visibility and control over inventory. Collaborative partnerships with our ODMs and diversified sourcing strategies also emerged, fostering greater flexibility and risk mitigation. Although the journey to full recovery is ongoing, these early improvements serve as a testament to the resilience and adaptability of our supply chain in the face of unprecedented challenges. Our product development efforts also depend upon continued collaboration with our key suppliers, including our merchant silicon vendors such as Broadcom. As we develop our product roadmap and continue to expand our relationships with these and other merchant silicon vendors, it is critical that we work in tandem with our key vendors to ensure that their silicon includes improved features and that our products take advantage of such improved features.

We believe our sourcing and manufacturing strategy allowed us to adjust quickly to changes in market demand, working with our ODM suppliers and developing direct relationships with key component suppliers to support the backlog. We continue to focus on optimizing product availability through sourcing, rationalizing our supply chain, outsourcing or virtualizing certain activities, and consolidating distribution sites and service logistics partners. These efforts also include process optimization initiatives, such as vendor managed inventory, and other operational models and strategies designed to drive improved efficiencies in our sourcing, production, logistics and fulfillment.

Research and Development

The success of our products to date is due in large part to our focus on research and development. We believe that continued success in the marketplace relies on our ability to regularly bring to the market new and enhanced products employing leading-edge technology that provide business solutions affordably, securely, and effortlessly. Accordingly, we are undertaking development efforts with an emphasis on increasing the scalability, reliability, usability, and security while innovating our user and buyer experience reducing complexity and the overall network operating costs of customers.

Our product research and development activities focus on solving the needs of customers in the enterprise campus edge and core by providing a unified wired, wireless, and SD-WAN cloud-driven network, enabling secure access from edge to public, hybrid, or private clouds in targeted verticals. Current activities include the continuing development of our innovative switching technology aimed to give our customers flexibility in how they deploy, connect to the cloud, monitor, and configure instantly saving time and money. Our ongoing research activities cover a broad range of areas, including cloud native technologies and solutions, generative AI, network security, identity management, wired and wireless networking, switching, and routing, open standards interfaces, software defined networks, campus, and data center fabrics. In addition, we continue to invest in ML/AI technology solutions targeting self-healing autonomous networking, Cloud Wi-Fi, IoT anomaly detection, and user recommendations.

We continue to enhance the functionality of our network operating systems which have been designed to provide high reliability, scale, and availability. This allows us to leverage a common operating system across different hardware and network chipsets.

As of June 30, 2023, our research and development organization consisted of 788 employees. Research and development efforts are conducted in several of our locations, including Morrisville, North Carolina; San Jose, California; Salem, New Hampshire; Toronto, Canada; Shannon, Ireland; Massy, France; Hangzhou, China; and Bangalore and Chennai, India.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. As of June 30, 2023, we had 721 issued patents in the United States and 465 patents outside of the United States. The expiration dates of our issued patents in the United States range from calendar years 2023 to 2041. Although we have patent applications pending, there can be no assurance that patents will be issued from pending applications or that claims allowed on any future patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. As of June 30, 2023, we had 36 registered trademarks in the United States and 326 registered trademarks outside of the United States.

We enter into confidentiality, inventions assignment or license agreements with our employees, consultants and other third parties with whom we do business, and control access to, and distribution of, our software, documentation and other proprietary information. In addition, we provide our software products to end-user customers primarily under “clickwrap” license agreements. These agreements are not negotiated with or signed by the licensee, and thus these agreements may not be enforceable in some jurisdictions. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or technology, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States.

Competition

The market for network switches, routers and software (including analytics) which is part of the broader market for networking equipment, is extremely competitive and characterized by rapid technological progress, frequent new product introductions, changes in customer requirements and evolving industry standards. We believe the principal competitive factors in this market are:

- expertise and familiarity with network protocols, network switching/routing/wireless and network management;
- robust, cloud-driven options that reduce the cost of acquisition, provisioning, and ongoing management of network management;
- expertise and familiarity with application analytics software;
- expertise with network operations and management software;
- expertise in machine learning and artificial intelligence;
- product performance, features, functionality and reliability;
- price/performance characteristics;
- timeliness of new product introductions;
- adoption of emerging industry standards;
- customer service and support;
- size and scope of distribution network;
- brand name;
- breadth of product offering;
- access to customers; and
- size of installed customer base.

We believe we compete with our competitors with respect to many of the foregoing factors. However, the market for network switching solutions is dominated by a few large companies, particularly Cisco Systems, Inc., Hewlett-Packard Enterprise Co., Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd., Arista Networks Inc., Juniper Networks Inc. Most of these competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, larger customer bases, broader product lines and substantially greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources.

We expect to face increased competition from both traditional networking solutions companies and cloud platform companies offering Infrastructure-as-a-Service (“IaaS”) and Platform-as-a-Service (“PaaS”) products to enterprise customers. In that regard, we expect to face increased competition from certain cloud computing companies such as Amazon, Microsoft, and Google providing a cloud-based platform of data center compute and networking services for enterprise customers.

We believe Extreme is uniquely positioned to address its overarching vision of the future, the Infinite Enterprise, with its bet on industry-leading cloud solutions, automation and AI. Although we believe that our solutions and strategy will improve our ability to meet the needs of our current and potential customers, we cannot guarantee future success.

Restructuring and Impairment

Fiscal year 2021

During fiscal year 2021, the Company continued its effort associated with the reduction-in-force plan (the “2020 Plan”) which was initiated during the third quarter of fiscal 2020, due to the global disruptions and slow-down in the demand of our products caused by the global pandemic outbreak of COVID-19, and the uncertainty around the timing of the recovery of the market. The plan was executed to reduce our operating costs and enhance financial flexibility. Along with the reduction and realignment of the headcount under the 2020 Plan, we continued the process of relocating certain lab test equipment to third-party consulting companies during fiscal 2021 and fiscal 2022.

Fiscal year 2022

During fiscal year 2022, the Company completed the reduction and realignment of the headcount and relocation of lab test equipment initiated under the 2020 Plan.

Fiscal year 2023

During fiscal 2023, the Company initiated a restructuring plan to transform our business infrastructure and reduce our facilities footprint and the facilities related charges (the “2023 Plan”). As part of this project the Company will move engineering labs from its San Jose, California location to its Salem, New Hampshire location. This move is expected to help reduce the cost of operating our labs. The Company expects that the project will take about 18 to 24 months for completion and expects to incur charges of approximately \$10.0 million throughout this period primarily for asset disposals, contractor costs, severance, relocation and other non-recurring fees.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to various environmental and other regulations governing product safety, materials usage, packaging and other environmental impacts in the United States and in various countries where our products are manufactured and sold. We are also subject to regulatory developments, including SEC disclosure regulations relating to so-called “conflict minerals,” relating to ethically responsible sourcing of the components and materials used in our products. To date, compliance with federal, state, local, and foreign laws enacted for the protection of the environment has had no material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position.

We are committed to improving energy efficiency in our product lines. Accordingly, we believe this is an area that affords us a competitive advantage for our products in the marketplace. We maintain compliance with various regulations related to the environment, including the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment regulations adopted by the European Union. To date, our compliance efforts with various United States and foreign regulations related to the environment have not had a material effect on our operating results.

Human Capital

At Extreme, we manage our human capital guided by our core values of Candor, Transparency, Curiosity, Teamwork, Ownership, and Inclusion. We apply these principles to talent acquisition and management, compensation and benefits, and diversity and inclusion.

As of June 30, 2023, we employed 2,849 people. Of these, 41.1% work in sales and marketing, 27.7% in research and development, 4.2% in operations, 16.3% in customer support and services and 10.7% in finance and administration. These employees were located worldwide, with 47.3% located in the United States, 7.9% in other locations in the Americas, 26.0% in the Asia Pacific region (“APAC”), which includes India and 18.8% in the regions of Europe, Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”).

None of our U.S. employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. In certain foreign jurisdictions, where required by local law or customs, some of our employees are represented by local workers’ councils and/or industry collective bargaining agreements. We consider our relationship with our employees to be good, and we have not experienced any work stoppages due to labor disagreements.

Talent Acquisition and Management. We strive to attract and retain the most qualified employees for each role within the Company. To do this, we utilize various recruiting channels, including employee referrals and those targeting diverse candidates. We on-board new employees through the New Hire Academy and encourage skill development throughout the employee journey utilizing various role-specific training programs, career development tools, manager training, coaching, and mentorship.

Compensation and Benefits. Our compensation philosophy is to offer a competitive compensation package designed to reward achievement of the Company’s goals. Our short-term bonus plan is designed to motivate employees to meet half-year goals, and our employee stock purchase plan and grants of restricted stock units to eligible employees reward longer-term stock price appreciation. Our U.S. benefits plan includes health benefits, life and disability insurance, various voluntary insurances, flexible time off and leave programs, an employee assistance plan, an educational assistance policy, and a 401(k) plan with a competitive employer match. Our international benefits plans are competitive locally and generally provide similar benefits.

Diversity and Inclusion. We believe that we gain valuable perspective that drives better decision making when we listen to diverse voices. To foster an inclusive environment, we support several employee resource groups (“ERGs”), including Women in Networking, Black @ Extreme (Black/African American), LaRaza (Hispanic), Maitri (employees in India), Pride Alliance (LGBTQ+), Global Veterans Council, API (Asian Pacific Islanders), APPs (Aspiring Professionals Program) and Abilities Alliance (employees with disabilities). We are stepping up to this challenge of fostering an inclusive environment through efforts to improve recruiting of diverse candidates, identify and support high potential employees, and retain diverse employees.

Organization

We were incorporated in California in May 1996 and reincorporated in Delaware in March 1999. Our corporate headquarters are located at 2121 RDU Center Drive, Suite 300, Morrisville, NC 27560 and our telephone number is (408) 579-2800. We electronically file our Securities Exchange Commission (“SEC”) disclosure reports with the SEC and they are available free of charge at both www.sec.gov and www.extremenetworks.com.

Our corporate governance guidelines, the charters of our Audit Committee, our Compensation Committee, our Nominating, Governance, Environmental & Social Responsibility Committee and our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics policy (including code of ethics provisions that apply to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controller and senior financial officers) are available on the Investors section of our website at investor.extremenetworks.com under “Corporate Governance.” These items are also available to any stockholder who requests them by calling (408) 579-2800.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We face a number of risks and uncertainties which may have a material and adverse effect on our business, operations, industry, financial condition, results of operations or future financial performance. While we believe we have identified and discussed below the key risk factors affecting our business, there may be additional risks and uncertainties that are not presently known or that are not currently believed to be significant that may adversely affect our business, results of operations, industry, financial position and financial performance in the future.

Risks Related to Our Business, Operations, and Industry

Intense competition in the market for networking equipment and cloud platform companies could prevent us from increasing revenues.

The market for network switching solutions is intensely competitive and dominated primarily by Cisco Systems Inc., Hewlett-Packard Enterprise Company, Juniper Networks, Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd., and Arista Networks, Inc. Most of our competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, larger customer bases, broader product lines and substantially greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources. As a result, these competitors are able to devote greater resources to the development, promotion, sale and support of their products. In addition, they have larger distribution channels, stronger brand names, access to more customers, a larger installed customer base and a greater ability to make attractive offers to channel partners and customers than we do. Further, many of our competitors have made substantial investments in hardware networking capabilities and offerings. These competitors may be able to gain market share by leveraging their investments in hardware networking capabilities to attract customers at lower prices or with greater synergies. Some of our customers may question whether we have the financial resources to complete their projects and future service commitments.

We may also face increased competition from both traditional networking solutions companies and cloud platform companies offering IaaS and PaaS products to enterprise customers. In particular, AWS, Microsoft Azure, and the Google Cloud Platform may provide enterprise customers with a cloud-based platform of data center computing and networking services.

For example, we have encountered, and expect to continue to encounter in the future, many potential customers who are confident in and committed to the product offerings of our principal competitors. Accordingly, these potential customers may not consider or evaluate our products. When such potential customers have considered or evaluated our products, we have in the past lost, and expect in the future to lose, sales to some of these customers as large competitors have offered significant price discounts to secure these sales.

The pricing policies of our competitors impact the overall demand for our products and services. Some of our competitors are capable of operating at significant losses for extended periods of time, increasing pricing pressure on our products and services. If we do not maintain competitive pricing, the demand for our products and services, as well as our market share, may decline. From time to time, we may lower the prices of our products and services in response to competitive pressure. When this happens, if we are unable to reduce our component costs or improve operating efficiencies, our revenues and gross margins will be adversely affected.

One of our key differentiators is the quality of our support and services. Our failure to continue to provide high-quality support and services could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We purchase several key components for products from single or limited sources and could lose sales if these suppliers fail to meet our needs. We are beginning to witness the first signs of improvement in supply chain constraints, however, risks still exist as supply chain logistics continue to evolve and adapt to new expectations and planning around lead times.

We currently purchase several key components used in the manufacturing of our products from single or limited sources and are dependent upon supply from these sources to meet our needs. At present, semiconductor chips and other components are currently in high demand but supply has increased over the past year. Energy, raw material, and transportation costs, which are resulting in higher overall component costs, as well as delivery costs for expedited shipments, are still higher than historical levels, although the Company is actively working with suppliers to reduce these costs. If we are unable to mitigate these effects, this could have a material adverse effect on our ability to meet customer orders and will negatively impact our gross margin and results of operations. Our principal sole-source components include:

- ASICs - merchant silicon, Ethernet switching, custom and physical interface;
- microprocessors;
- programmable integrated circuits;
- selected other integrated circuits;
- custom power supplies; and
- custom-tooled sheet metal.

Our principal limited-source components include:

- flash memory;
- DRAMs and SRAMs;
- printed circuit boards;
- CAMs;
- connectors; and
- timing circuits (crystals & clocks).

We use our forecast of expected demand to determine our material requirements. Lead times for materials and components we order vary significantly, and depend on factors such as the specific supplier, contract terms and demand for a component at a given time. If forecasts exceed orders, we may have excess and/or obsolete inventory, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. If orders exceed forecasts, we may have inadequate supplies of certain materials and components, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to meet customer delivery requirements and to recognize revenue.

Our top ten suppliers accounted for a significant portion of our purchases during the year. Given the significant concentration of our supply chain, particularly with certain sole or limited source providers, any significant interruption by any of the key suppliers or a termination of a relationship could temporarily disrupt our operations. Additionally, our operations are materially dependent upon the continued market acceptance and quality of these manufacturers' products and their ability to continue to manufacture products that are competitive and that comply with laws relating to environmental and efficiency standards. Our inability to obtain products from one or more of these suppliers or a decline in market acceptance of these suppliers' products could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We do not have any material agreements with fixed long-term prices or minimum volume requirements from suppliers. From time to time we have experienced shortages and allocations of certain components, resulting in delays in filling orders. Qualifying new suppliers to compensate for such shortages may be time-consuming and costly and may increase the likelihood of errors in design or production. In addition, during the development of our products, we have experienced delays in the prototyping of our chipsets, which in turn has led to delays in product introductions. Similar delays may occur in the future. Furthermore, the performance of the components from our suppliers as incorporated in our products may not meet the quality requirements of our customers.

We expect that supply chain lead times will not revert to pre-COVID-19 timeframes. The Company is working to adapt to these changes by building revised lead times into its planning and forecasting processes and setting expectations with channel partners.

Our dependence on a few manufacturers and third parties for our manufacturing, warehousing, and delivery requirements could harm our business, financial condition, and operating results.

We primarily rely on our manufacturing partners Alpha Networks, Inc, Senao Networks, Inc, Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd (Foxconn), Delta Electronics Inc, Wistron Neweb Corporation, Sercomm Corporation, Quanta Computer Inc, Lite-On Technology Corp, and select other partners to manufacture our products. We have experienced delays in product shipments from some of our partners in the past, which in turn delayed product shipments to our customers. These or similar problems may arise in the future, such as delivery of products of inferior quality, delivery of insufficient quantity of products, or the interruption or discontinuance of operations of a manufacturer or other partner, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results. While we maintain strong relationships with our manufacturing and other partners, our agreements with these manufacturers are generally of limited duration and pricing, quality, and volume commitments are negotiated on a recurring basis. The failure to maintain continuing agreements with our manufacturing partners or find replacements for them in a timely manner could adversely affect our business. We intend to introduce new products and product enhancements, which will require that we rapidly achieve volume production by coordinating our efforts with those of our suppliers and contract manufacturers.

As part of our cost-reduction efforts, we will need to realize lower per unit product costs from our manufacturing partners by means of volume efficiencies and the utilization of manufacturing sites in lower-cost geographies. However, we cannot be certain when or if such price reductions will occur, particularly in light of supply chain disruptions and inflationary pressures. The failure to obtain such price reductions would adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

In addition, any natural disaster, pandemic, or business interruption to our manufacturing partners could significantly disrupt our business. Business interruption could be caused by geopolitical factors, including political or military actions between China and Taiwan, where much of our product and their components are manufactured. Further, some of our products are manufactured in China and are therefore subject to the possibility of additional import tariffs. The U.S. government has previously announced import tariffs on goods manufactured in China. These tariffs, depending upon their ultimate scope, duration and how they are implemented, could negatively impact our business by continuing to increase our costs and by making our products less competitive. We may not be able to pass such increased costs on to our customers. The relocation of contract manufacturing facilities to locations outside of China or Taiwan may increase our costs and could impact the global competitiveness of our products.

We depend upon international sales for a significant portion of our revenues, which imposes a number of risks on our business.

International sales constitute a significant portion of our net revenues. Our ability to grow will depend in part on the expansion of international sales. Our international sales primarily depend on the success of our resellers and distributors. The failure of these resellers and distributors to sell our products internationally would limit our ability to sustain and grow our revenues. There are a number of risks arising from our international business, including:

- difficulties in managing operations across disparate geographic areas;
- longer accounts receivable collection cycles;
- higher credit risks requiring cash in advance or letters of credit;
- potential adverse tax consequences;
- increased complexity of accounting rules and financial reporting requirements;
- the payment of operating expenses in local currencies, which exposes us to risks of currency fluctuations;
- fluctuations in local economies;
- difficulties associated with enforcing agreements through foreign legal systems
- reduced or limited protection of intellectual property rights, particularly in jurisdictions that have less developed intellectual property regimes, such as China and India;
- differing privacy regulations, data localization requirements, and restrictions on cross-border data transfers;
- compliance with regulatory requirements of foreign countries, including compliance with rapidly evolving environmental regulations;
- import tariffs imposed by the United States and the possibility of reciprocal tariffs by foreign countries;
- compliance with export controls, including restrictions on trade with embargoed or sanctioned countries or with denied parties, and rules related to the export of encryption technology
- compliance with U.S. laws and regulations pertaining to the sale and distribution of products to customers in foreign countries, including anti-corruption laws such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and the U.K. Bribery Act 2010;
- difficulty in conducting due diligence with respect to business partners in certain international markets;
- political and economic turbulence or uncertainty;
- terrorism, war or other armed conflict; and
- natural disasters, epidemics, and pandemics.

Any or all of these factors could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Substantially all of our international sales are U.S. Dollar-denominated. The continued strength and future increases in the value of the U.S. Dollar relative to foreign currencies could make our products less competitive in international markets. In the future, we may elect to invoice a larger portion of our international customers in local currency, which would expose us to greater fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and the particular local currency. If we do so, we may decide to engage in hedging transactions to minimize the risk of such fluctuations.

We have entered into foreign exchange forward contracts to offset the impact of payment of operating expenses in local currencies to some of our operating foreign subsidiaries. However, if we are not successful in managing these foreign currency transactions, we could incur losses from these activities.

There are compliance risks associated with complex tariff regulations and export control laws. If we fail to comply with these laws and regulations, we could incur penalties and sanctions from governments, and could be restricted from exporting products.

As COVID-19 pandemic illustrated, world events such as a pandemic or geopolitical events can spread quickly around the world and result in impacts to the supply chain and the business environment that result in a material negative impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Uncertainty in the global economy and financial markets are likely to impact the Company.

To successfully manage our business or achieve our goals, we must attract, retain, train, motivate, develop and promote key employees, and a failure to do so can harm us.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of our key management, engineering, sales and marketing, service and operations personnel, many of whom would be difficult to replace. We have experienced and may in the future experience significant turnover in our executive personnel. Changes in our management and key employees could affect our financial results, and our prior reductions in force may impede our ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel. We believe our future success will also depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, engineering, sales and marketing, service, finance, and operations personnel. The market for such personnel is competitive in certain regions for certain types of technical skills.

A number of our employees are foreign nationals who rely on visas and entry permits in order to legally work in the United States and other countries. In recent years, the United States has increased the level of scrutiny in granting H-1B, L-1 and other business visas. Compliance with U.S. immigration and labor laws could require us to incur additional unexpected labor costs and expenses or could

restrain our ability to retain skilled professionals. Any of these restrictions could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial conditions.

If we fail to anticipate technological shifts, market needs and opportunities, and develop products, product enhancements and business strategies that meet those technological shifts, needs and opportunities in a timely manner or if they do not gain market acceptance, we may not be able to compete effectively and our ability to generate revenues will suffer.

The markets for our products are constantly evolving and characterized by rapid technological change, frequent product introductions, changes in customer requirements, evolving industry standards, and continuous pricing pressures.

When we announce new products or product enhancements that have the potential to replace or shorten the life cycle of our existing products, customers may defer or cancel orders for our existing products; in addition, ending sales of existing products may cause customers to cancel or defer orders for our existing products. These actions could have a material adverse effect on our operating results by unexpectedly decreasing sales, increasing inventory levels of older products and exposing us to greater risk of product obsolescence.

We cannot guarantee that we will be able to anticipate future technological shifts, market needs and opportunities or be able to develop new products, product enhancements and business strategies to meet such technological shifts, needs or opportunities in a timely manner or at all. If we fail to anticipate market requirements or opportunities or fail to develop and introduce new products, product enhancements or business strategies to meet those requirements or opportunities in a timely manner, it could cause us to lose customers, and such failure could substantially decrease or delay market acceptance and sales of our present and future products and services, which would significantly harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Even if we are able to anticipate, develop, and commercially introduce new products and enhancements, we cannot assure that new products or enhancements will achieve widespread market acceptance.

If our products do not effectively inter-operate with our customers' networks and result in cancellations and delays of installations, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be harmed.

Our products are designed to interface with our customers' existing networks, each of which have different specifications and utilize multiple protocol standards and products from other vendors. Many of our customers' networks contain multiple generations of products that have been added over time as these networks have grown and evolved. Our products must inter-operate with many or all of the products within these networks as well as future products in order to meet our customers' requirements. If we find errors in the existing software or defects in the hardware used in our customers' networks, we may need to modify our software networking solutions to fix or overcome these errors so that our products will inter-operate and scale with the existing software and hardware, which could be costly and could negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, if our products do not inter-operate with those of our customers' networks, demand for our products could be adversely affected or orders for our products could be canceled. This could harm our operating results, and financial condition, damage our reputation, and seriously harm our business and prospects.

Industry consolidation may lead to stronger competition and may harm our business, financial condition, and operating results.

There has been a trend toward industry consolidation in our markets for several years. We expect this trend to continue as companies attempt to strengthen or hold their market positions in an evolving industry and as companies are acquired or are unable to continue operations. Companies that are strategic alliance partners in some areas of our business may acquire or form alliances with our competitors, thereby reducing their business with us. We believe industry consolidation may result in stronger competitors that are better able to compete as sole-source vendors for customers. This could lead to more variability in our operating results and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Furthermore, particularly in the service provider market, rapid consolidation will lead to fewer customers, with the effect that loss of a major customer could have a material impact on results not anticipated in a customer marketplace composed of more numerous participants.

The cloud networking market is rapidly evolving. If this market does not evolve as we anticipate or our target end customers do not adopt our cloud networking solutions, we may not be able to compete effectively, and our ability to generate revenues will suffer.

The cloud networking market is the fastest growing segment of the networking industry. The market demand for cloud networking solutions has increased in recent years as end customers have deployed larger networks and have increased the use of virtualization and cloud computing. Our success may be impacted by our ability to provide successful cloud networking solutions that address the needs of our channel partners and end customers more effectively and economically than those of other competitors or existing technologies. If the cloud networking solutions market does not develop in the way we anticipate, if our solutions do not offer significant benefits compared to competing legacy network switching products, or if end customers do not recognize the benefits that our solutions provide, then our potential for growth in this cloud networking market could be adversely affected. If we are unsuccessful in attaching cloud services and maintenance services to our hardware product, our ability to grow our subscription revenue could be limited.

When our products contain undetected errors, we may incur significant unexpected expenses and could lose sales.

Network products frequently contain undetected errors when new products or new versions or updates of existing products are released to the marketplace. In the past, we have experienced such errors in connection with new products and product updates. We have experienced component problems in prior years that caused us to incur higher than expected warranty, service costs and expenses, and other related operating expenses. In the future, we expect that, from time to time, such errors or component failures will be found in new or existing products after the commencement of commercial shipments. These problems may have a material adverse effect on our business by causing us to incur significant warranty, repair and replacement costs, diverting the attention of our engineering personnel from new product development efforts, delaying the recognition of revenue, and causing significant customer relations problems. Further, if products are not accepted by customers due to such defects, and such returns exceed the amount we accrued for defective returns, our business, financial condition, and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Our products must successfully inter-operate with products from other vendors. As a result, when problems occur in a network, it may be difficult to identify the sources of these problems. The occurrence of system errors, whether or not caused by our products, could result in the delay or loss of market acceptance of our products and any necessary revisions may cause us to incur significant expenses. The occurrence of any such problems would likely have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We must continue to develop and increase the productivity of our indirect distribution channels to increase net revenues and improve our operating results.

Our distribution strategy focuses primarily on developing and increasing the productivity of our indirect distribution channels. If we fail to develop and cultivate relationships with significant channel partners, if we are unable to meet their needs, or if these channel partners are not successful in their sales efforts, sales of our products may decrease and our operating results could suffer. Many of our channel partners also sell products from other vendors that compete with our products. Our channel partners may not continue to market or sell our products effectively or to devote the resources necessary to provide us with effective sales, marketing, and technical support. We may not be able to successfully manage our sales channels or enter into additional reseller and/or distribution agreements. Our failure to do any of these could limit our ability to grow or sustain revenues.

Our operating results for any given period have and will continue to depend to a significant extent on large orders from a relatively small number of channel partners and other customers. However, we do not have binding purchase commitments from any of them. A substantial reduction or delay in sales of our products to a significant reseller, distributor or other customer could harm our business, operating results and financial condition because our expense levels are based on our expectations as to future revenues and, to a large extent, are fixed in the short term. Under specified conditions, some third-party distributors are allowed to return products to us and unexpected returns could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The sales cycle for our products is long and we may incur substantial non-recoverable expenses or devote significant resources to sales that do not occur when anticipated.

The purchase of our products represents a significant strategic decision by a customer regarding its communications infrastructure. The decision by customers to purchase our products is often based on the results of a variety of internal procedures associated with the evaluation, testing, implementation, and acceptance of new technologies. Accordingly, the product evaluation process frequently results in a lengthy sales cycle, typically ranging from three months to longer than a year, and as a result, our ability to sell products is subject to a number of significant risks, including risks that:

- budgetary constraints and internal acceptance reviews by customers will result in the loss of potential sales;
- there may be substantial variation in the length of the sales cycle from customer to customer, making decisions on the expenditure of resources difficult to assess;
- we may incur substantial sales and marketing expenses and expend significant management time in an attempt to initiate or increase the sale of products to customers, but not succeed;
- when a sales forecast from a specific customer for a particular quarter is not achieved in that quarter, we may be unable to compensate for the shortfall, which could harm our operating results; and
- downward pricing pressures could occur during the lengthy sales cycle for our products.

System security risks, data breaches, and cyberattacks could compromise our proprietary information, disrupt our internal operations, impact services to customers, and harm public perception of our products, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the ordinary course of business, we provide cloud-based services and store data, including intellectual property, and our proprietary business information and that of our customers, suppliers and business partners on our networks. In addition, we store information through cloud-based services that may be hosted by third parties and in data center infrastructure maintained by third parties. The secure provision of services and maintenance of this information is critical to our operations and business strategy.

Increasingly, companies, including us, are subject to a variety of attacks on their networks and/or cloud-based services on an ongoing basis. The number and severity of these attacks could increase as a result of nation-state actors initiating attacks for political or cyber warfare purposes. Attacks could include supply chain attacks targeting our suppliers and attempts to penetrate our systems or disrupt our services directly. In some cases, sophisticated hardware and operating system software and applications that we produce or procure from third parties may contain vulnerabilities in design or manufacture, including “bugs” and other problems that could allow network intrusion or unexpectedly interfere with the operation of our networks. Usage of “legacy” products that have been determined to have reached an end-of-life engineering status but will continue to operate for a limited amount of time may subject us or our customers to vulnerabilities. Further, employee error, malfeasance, or other disruptions can result in a security or data breach.

Despite our security measures, we may not be able to effectively detect, prevent, or protect against or otherwise mitigate losses from all cyberattacks or prevent all security or data breaches. Because the techniques used by bad actors, many of whom are highly sophisticated and well-funded, to access or sabotage networks change frequently and generally are not recognized until after they are used, we may be unable to anticipate or immediately detect these techniques. Any such breach could compromise our networks, products, or cloud-based services by creating system disruptions, slowdowns or even shutdowns, and exploiting security vulnerabilities of our products, and the information stored as part of our operations could be accessed, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen. Such events, which could subject us to liability to our customers, suppliers, business partners and others, could require significant management attention and resources, could result in the loss of business, regulatory actions and potential liability, and could cause us reputational and financial harm.

If an actual or perceived breach of network security occurs in our products, network, or in the network of a customer of our networking products, regardless of whether the breach is attributable to our products, the market perception of the effectiveness or security of our products could be harmed. This could impede our sales, manufacturing, distribution, or other critical functions, which could adversely affect our business. In addition, the economic costs to us to eliminate, mitigate, or recover from, or remediate cyber or other security problems, such as bugs, viruses, worms, ransomware or other malware, and security vulnerabilities could be significant and may be difficult to anticipate or measure.

We rely on third-party providers for services needed to deliver our cloud solutions and other third-party providers for our internal operations. Any disruption in the services provided by such third-party providers could adversely affect our business and subject us to liability.

Our cloud solutions are hosted from and use computing infrastructure provided by third parties, including Amazon Web Services, Google Cloud Platform, and Microsoft Azure. We do not own or control the operation of the third-party facilities or equipment used to provide the cloud services. Our computing infrastructure service providers have no obligation to renew their agreements with us on commercially reasonable terms or at all. If we are unable to renew these agreements on commercially reasonable terms, or if one of our computing infrastructure service providers is acquired, we may be required to transition to a new provider and we may incur significant costs and possible service interruption in connection with doing so. In addition, such service providers could decide to close their facilities or change or suspend their service offerings without adequate notice to us. Moreover, any financial difficulties, such as bankruptcy, faced by such service providers may have negative effects on our business, the nature and extent of which are difficult to predict.

If these third-party service providers experience service outages, performance problems or errors, this could adversely affect the experience of our customers. Our agreements with third-party computing infrastructure service providers may not entitle us to corresponding service level credits to those we offer to our customers. Any changes in third-party service levels at our computing infrastructure service providers or any related disruptions or performance problems with our solutions could adversely affect our reputation and impact our customers’ operations, result in lengthy interruptions in our services, or result in potential losses of customer data. Interruptions in our services might reduce our revenues, cause us to issue refunds to customers for prepaid and unused subscriptions, subject us to service level credit claims and potential liability, or adversely affect our renewal rates.

Additionally, if a third-party service provider fails to maintain compliance with standards such as SOC2 or ISO27001, it could affect the underlying controls that we maintain, or that our customers rely upon. This could entail additional costs to compensate for the lost controls, or have a negative impact on revenue if our customers do not perceive our vendors as secure.

We rely on third-party cloud service providers such as Salesforce and Oracle to support internal operations. Disruptions to such services or data breaches related to those services could impact our ability to maintain efficient operations and to provide services to our customers.

The ongoing military action between Russia and Ukraine could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

On February 24, 2022, Russian military forces launched a military action in Ukraine. Although the length, impact, and outcome of the ongoing military conflict in Ukraine is highly unpredictable, this conflict could lead to significant market and other disruptions, including significant volatility in commodity prices and supply of energy resources, instability in financial markets, supply chain

interruptions, political and social instability, changes in consumer or purchaser preferences as well as increases in cyberattacks and espionage.

Russia's military actions in Ukraine have led to an unprecedented expansion of sanction programs and export control restrictions imposed by the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Canada, Switzerland, Japan and other countries against Russia, Belarus, the Crimea Region of Ukraine, the so-called Donetsk People's Republic and the so-called Luhansk People's Republic. These government measures include export controls restricting certain exports, re-exports, transfers or releases of commodities, software, and technology to Russia and Belarus, and sanctions targeting certain officials, individuals, entities, regions, and industries in Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine, including the financial, defense and energy sectors.

As the conflict in Ukraine continues to evolve, and the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom and other countries may implement additional sanctions, export controls or other measures against Russia, Belarus, and other countries, regions, officials, individuals, or industries in the respective territories. Such sanctions and other measures, as well as the existing and potential further responses from Russia or other countries to such sanctions, tensions, and military actions, could adversely affect the global economy and financial markets and could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are actively monitoring the situation in Ukraine and assessing its impact on our business, including our business partners and customers. The extent and duration of the military action, sanctions and resulting market disruptions could be significant and could potentially have substantial impact on the global economy and our business for an unknown period of time. Any of the abovementioned factors could affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any such disruptions may also magnify the impact of other risks described in this "Risk Factors" section.

The adoption, use, and development of AI products may result in reputational harm or liability.

We incorporate artificial intelligence into various products that we offer, and we continue to develop additional use cases and products based on AI. We use and will continue to use tools and processes that incorporate AI. The field of AI is rapidly developing, both technologically and from a regulatory and legal standpoint. Known challenges such as algorithmic bias, black box training sets, and "hallucinations" exist. As we incorporate this technology into our products and our internal tools and systems, we may experience unexpected outcomes or impacts related to the technology, creating reputational and legal and regulatory risks.

Risks Related to Financial Matters

We cannot assure future profitability, and our financial results may fluctuate significantly from period to period.

We have not been consistently profitable. Even in years when we reported profits, we may not have been profitable in each quarter during those years. We anticipate continuing to incur significant sales and marketing, product development and general and administrative expenses. Any delay in generating or recognizing revenue could result in a loss for a quarter or full year. Even if we are profitable, our operating results may fall below our expectations and those of our investors, which could cause the price of our stock to fall.

We may experience challenges or delays in forecasting, generating or recognizing revenue for a number of reasons and our revenues and operating results have varied significantly in the past and may vary significantly in the future due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

- our dependence on obtaining orders during a quarter and shipping those orders in the same quarter to achieve our revenue objectives;
- orders in our backlog could be cancelled by customers, impacting the accuracy of our revenue forecasting;
- decreases in the prices of the products we sell;
- the mix of products sold and the mix of distribution channels through which products are sold;
- acceptance provisions in customer contracts;
- our ability to deliver installation or customer acceptance by the end of the quarter;
- seasonal fluctuations in demand for our products and services;
- a disproportionate percentage of our sales occurring in the last month of a quarter;
- reduced visibility into the implementation cycles for our products and our customers' spending plans;
- our ability to forecast demand for our products, which in the case of lower-than-expected sales, may result in excess or obsolete inventory in addition to non-cancelable purchase commitments for component parts;
- our sales to the telecommunications service provider market, which represents a significant source of large product orders, being especially volatile and difficult to forecast;
- product returns or the cancellation or rescheduling of orders;
- announcements and new product introductions by our competitors;
- our ability to develop and support relationships with enterprise customers, service providers and other potential large customers;
- our ability to obtain sufficient supplies of sole- or limited-source components for our products on a timely basis; and
- changes in funding for customer technology purchases in our markets.

In addition to risks related to revenue, we are subject to risks related to costs, which may be influenced by a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the following:

- our ability to achieve and maintain targeted cost reductions;
- fluctuations in warranty or other service expenses actually incurred;
- increases in the price of the components we purchase;
- increases in costs associated with sourcing and shipping components and finished products;
- general inflationary pressures, increasing the cost of all inputs; and
- rising interest rates, increasing the cost of borrowing.

We are subject to changes in general and specific macroeconomic conditions in the economy as a whole as well as in the networking industry, which could affect both revenue and costs. In particular, rising interest rates could decrease demand for our products and services, as the cost and access to capital to fund large projects may be limited for certain customers.

Due to the foregoing and other factors, many of which are described herein, period-to-period comparisons of our operating results should not be relied upon as an indicator of our future performance.

We may not realize anticipated benefits of past or future acquisitions, divestitures and strategic investments, and the integration of acquired companies or technologies may negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations or dilute the ownership interests of our stockholders.

As part of our business strategy, we review acquisition and strategic investment prospects that we believe would complement our current product offerings, augment our market coverage or enhance our technical capabilities, or otherwise offer growth opportunities. For example, on September 14, 2021, we acquired Ipanematech SAS, the SD-WAN division of InfoVista SAS, for EUR 60 million in cash consideration. In the event of any future acquisitions, we could:

- issue equity securities which would dilute current stockholders' percentage ownership;
- incur substantial debt;
- assume contingent liabilities; or
- expend significant cash

These actions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results or the price of our common stock.

There can be no assurance we will achieve the revenues, growth prospects, and synergies expected from any acquisition or that we will achieve such revenues, growth prospects, and synergies in the anticipated time period and our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results. Moreover, even if we do obtain benefits in the form of increased sales and earnings, these benefits may be recognized much later than the time when the expenses associated with an acquisition are incurred. This is particularly relevant in cases where it would be necessary to integrate new types of technology into our existing portfolio and new types of products may be targeted for potential customers with which we do not have pre-existing relationships.

Our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of any current and future acquisitions, divestitures and investment activities also entail numerous risks, including, but not limited to:

- difficulties in the assimilation and successful integration of acquired operations, sales functions, technologies, and/or products;
- unanticipated costs, litigation or other contingent liabilities associated with the acquisition or investment transaction;
- incurrence of acquisition- and integration-related costs, goodwill or in-process research and development impairment charges, or amortization costs for acquired intangible assets, that could negatively impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations;
- the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;
- adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers;
- risks associated with entering markets in which we have no or limited prior experience;
- the potential loss of key employees of acquired organizations and inability to attract or retain other key employees; and
- substantial charges for the amortization of certain purchased intangible assets, deferred stock compensation or similar items.

In addition, we may not be able to successfully integrate any businesses, products, technologies, or personnel that we might acquire in the future, and our failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

We may not fully realize the anticipated positive impacts to future financial results from our restructuring efforts.

We have undertaken restructuring efforts in the past to streamline operations and reduce operating expenses. Our ability to achieve the anticipated cost savings and other benefits from our restructuring efforts within expected time frames is subject to many estimates and assumptions and may vary materially based on factors such as market conditions and the effect of our restructuring efforts on our work force. These estimates and assumptions are subject to significant economic, competitive and other uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. We cannot assure that we will fully realize the anticipated positive impacts to future financial results from our current or future restructuring efforts. If our estimates and assumptions are incorrect or if other unforeseen events occur, we may not achieve the cost savings expected from such restructurings, and our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our stock price has been volatile in the past and may significantly fluctuate in the future.

In the past, the trading price of shares of our common stock has fluctuated significantly. This could continue as we or our competitors announce new products, our results or those of our customers or competition fluctuate, conditions in the networking or semiconductor industry change, conditions in the global economy change, or when investors change their sentiment toward stocks in the networking technology sector.

In addition, fluctuations in our stock price and our enterprise value to sales valuation may make our stock attractive to momentum, hedge or day-trading investors who often shift funds into and out of stock rapidly, exacerbating price fluctuations in either direction, particularly when viewed on a quarterly basis. These fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price or liquidity of our common stock. Some companies, including us, that have had volatile market prices for their securities have had securities class action lawsuits filed against them. If a suit were filed against us, regardless of its merits or outcome, it could result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources.

We intend to invest in engineering, sales, services, marketing and manufacturing on a long-term basis, and delays or inability to attain the expected benefits may result in unfavorable operating results.

While we intend to focus on managing our costs and expenses, over the long term, we also intend to invest in personnel and other resources related to our engineering, sales, services, marketing and manufacturing functions as we focus on our foundational priorities, such as leadership in our core products and solutions and architectures for business transformation. We are likely to recognize the costs associated with these investments earlier than some of the anticipated benefits and the return on these investments may be lower, or may develop more slowly, than we expect. If we do not achieve the benefits anticipated from these investments, or if the achievement of these benefits is delayed, our business, financial condition, and operating results may be adversely affected.

Our credit facilities impose financial and operating restrictions on us and if we fail to meet our payment or other obligations under our 2023 Credit Agreement (as defined in Item 7, "Liquidity and Capital Resources"), the lenders under such 2023 Credit Agreement, as amended, could foreclose on, and acquire control of, substantially all of our assets.

Our 2023 Credit Agreement imposes, and the terms of any future debt may impose, operating and other restrictions on us. These restrictions could affect, and in many respects limit or prohibit, among other items, our ability to:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- create liens;
- make investments;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- sell assets;
- guarantee indebtedness;
- declare or pay dividends or other distributions to stockholders;
- repurchase equity interests;
- change the nature of our business;
- enter into swap agreements;
- issue or sell capital stock of certain of our subsidiaries; and
- consolidate, merge, or transfer all or substantially all of our assets and the assets of our subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

Our 2023 Credit Agreement also requires us to achieve and maintain compliance with specified financial ratios. A breach of any of these restrictive covenants or the inability to comply with the required financial ratios or metrics could result in a default under our 2023 Credit Agreement. The lenders under our 2023 Credit Agreement also have the right in the event of a breach of the restrictive covenants to terminate any commitments they have to provide further borrowings. Reductions in earnings could increase our costs of borrowing, reduce our ability to comply with these covenants, or make extensions of credit unavailable to us.

Further, our 2023 Credit Agreement is jointly and severally guaranteed by us and certain of our subsidiaries. Borrowings under our 2023 Credit Agreement are secured by liens on substantially all of our assets, including the capital stock of certain of our subsidiaries, and the assets of our subsidiaries that are loan party guarantors. If we are unable to repay outstanding borrowings when due or comply

with other obligations and covenants under our 2023 Credit Agreement, the lenders under our 2023 Credit Agreement will have the right to proceed against these pledged capital stock and take control of substantially all of our assets.

Our cash requirements may require us to seek additional debt or equity financing and we may not be able to obtain such financing on favorable terms, or at all.

Our 2023 Credit Agreement may not be sufficient for our future working capital, investments and cash requirements, in which case we would need to seek additional debt or equity financing or scale back our operations. In addition, we may need to seek additional financing to achieve and maintain compliance with specified financial ratios under our 2023 Credit Agreement, as amended. We may not be able to access additional capital resources due to a variety of reasons, including the restrictive covenants in our 2023 Credit Agreement and the lack of available capital due to global economic conditions. If our financing requirements are not met and we are unable to access additional financing on favorable terms, or at all, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our indebtedness could expose us to interest rate risk to the extent of our variable rate debt.

Our 2023 Credit Agreement provides for interest to be calculated based on the prime rate, the federal funds rate and/or the secured overnight financing rate. The Federal Reserve has increased interest rates in 2022 and 2023 and these increases may continue into 2024 or beyond. Increases in interest rates on which the 2023 Credit Agreement interest rates are based would increase interest rates on our debt, which could adversely impact our interest expense, results of operations and cash flows.

We are exposed to the credit risk of our channel partners and some of our end customers, which could result in material losses.

Most of our sales are on an open credit basis, with standard payment terms of 30 days in the United States and, because of local customs or conditions, longer in some markets outside the U.S. We monitor individual end-customer payment capability in granting such open credit arrangements, seek to limit such open credit to amounts we believe the end customers can pay and maintain reserves we believe are adequate to cover exposure for doubtful accounts. Any significant delay or default in the collection of significant accounts receivable could potentially result in an increased need for us to obtain working capital from other sources, possibly on less favorable terms than we could have negotiated if we had established such working capital resources prior to such delays or defaults. Any significant default could adversely affect our results of operations and delay our ability to recognize revenue.

A material portion of our sales is derived through our distributors, systems integrators, and value-added resellers. Some of our distributors, systems integrators and value-added resellers may experience financial difficulties, which could adversely affect our collection of accounts receivable. Our exposure to credit risks of our channel partners may increase if our channel partners and their end customers are adversely affected by global or regional economic conditions. One or more of these channel partners could delay payments or default on credit extended to them, either of which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Rising interest rates and increasing inflation could put additional financial pressures on some partners and customers, which could result in longer collection times or default on payment to us.

If we do not adequately manage and evolve our financial reporting and managerial systems and processes, our ability to manage and grow our business may be harmed.

Our ability to successfully implement our business plan and comply with regulations requires an effective planning and management process. We need to ensure that any businesses acquired are appropriately integrated in our financial systems. We need to continue improving our existing, and implement new, operational and financial systems, procedures and controls. Any delay in the implementation of, or disruption in the integration of acquired businesses, or delay and disruption in the transition to, new or enhanced systems, procedures or controls, could harm our ability to record and report financial and management information on a timely and accurate basis, or to forecast future results.

We are required to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting on an annual basis and publicly disclose any material weaknesses in our controls. Any adverse results from such evaluation could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and significant expense to remediate, and ultimately could have an adverse effect on our stock price.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 requires our management to assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and to disclose if such controls were unable to provide assurance that a material error would be prevented or detected in a timely manner. We have an ongoing program to review the design of our internal controls framework in keeping with changes in business needs, implement necessary changes to our controls design and test the system and process controls necessary to comply with these requirements. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our Company will have been detected.

If we or our independent registered public accounting firm identifies material weaknesses in our internal controls, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, may cause investors to lose confidence in our financial statements and its stock price may decline. Remediation of a material weakness could require us to incur significant expenses and, if we fail to remedy any material weakness, our ability to report our financial results on a timely and accurate basis may be adversely affected, our access to the capital markets may be restricted, our stock price may decline, and we may be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, including the SEC or Nasdaq. We may also be required to restate our financial statements from prior periods. Execution of restatements create a significant strain on our internal resources and could cause delays in our filing of quarterly or annual financial results, increase our costs and cause management distraction. Restatements may also significantly affect our stock price in an adverse manner.

Our revenues may decline as a result of changes in public funding of educational institutions.

A portion of our revenues comes from sales to both public and private K-12 educational institutions. Public schools receive funding from local tax revenues, and from state and federal governments through a variety of programs, many of which seek to assist schools located in underprivileged or rural areas. The funding for a portion of our sales to U.S.-based educational institutions comes from a federal funding program known as the E-Rate program. E-Rate is a program of the Federal Communications Commission (the “FCC”) that subsidizes the purchase of approved telecommunications, Internet access, and internal connection costs for eligible public educational institutions. The E-Rate program, its eligibility criteria, the timing and specific amount of federal funding actually available and which Wi-Fi infrastructure and product sectors will benefit, are uncertain and subject to final federal program approval and funding appropriation continues to be under review by the FCC, and we cannot assure that this program or its equivalent will continue, and as a result, our business may be harmed. Furthermore, if state or local funding of public education is significantly reduced because of legislative or policy changes or by reductions in tax revenues due to changing economic conditions, our sales to educational institutions may be negatively impacted by these changed conditions. Any reduction in spending on information technology systems by educational institutions would likely materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Regulatory, Tax and Legal Risks

We are subject to complex tariff regulations, export control laws and economic and trade sanctions. If we fail to comply with these laws and regulations, we could incur penalties and sanctions from governments, and could be restricted from exporting products.

We are required to comply with laws, rules and regulations of the United States and other countries, as applicable, relating to export controls and economic sanctions, including, but not limited to, trade sanctions administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control within the U.S. Department of the Treasury, as well as the Export Administration Regulations administered by the U.S. Department of Commerce. These regulations restrict our ability to market, sell, distribute or otherwise transfer our products or technology to prohibited countries or persons. Local laws and customs in many countries differ significantly from, or conflict with, those in the United States or in other countries in which we operate. In many foreign countries, it is common for others to engage in business practices that are prohibited by our internal policies and procedures or U.S. regulations applicable to us. Although we have implemented policies, procedures and training designed to ensure compliance with these U.S. and foreign laws and policies, there can be no complete assurance that any individual employee, contractor, channel partner, or agent will not violate our policies, procedures or applicable law, for which we may be ultimately held responsible. Violations of laws or key control policies by our employees, contractors, channel partners, or agents could result in termination of our relationship, financial reporting problems, fines, and/or civil or criminal penalties for us, or prohibition on the importation or exportation of our products and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. For example, on October 7, 2022, we submitted voluntary disclosures to the U.S. Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Bureau of Industry and Security’s Office of Export Enforcement, and the Department of Justice (collectively, the “Agencies”) regarding the potential export and sale of certain of our networking equipment to end users in Russia subject to U.S. sanctions and export control restrictions. We are continuing our review of the matter in conjunction with outside counsel. Given the uncertainty of the outcome of the investigation, and the potential outcome of the Agencies’ determination, we cannot estimate at this time the possible loss or range of loss that may result from this action.

Our employees may engage in misconduct or other improper activities, including noncompliance with regulatory standards and requirements, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are exposed to the risk of employee fraud or other misconduct. Misconduct by employees could include intentional failures to:

- comply with securities laws and regulations or similar regulations of comparable foreign regulatory authorities;
- comply with export controls and sanctions laws and regulations or similar regulations of comparable foreign regulatory authorities;
- comply with anti-corruption laws and regulations or similar regulations of comparable foreign regulatory authorities;
- comply with internal controls that we have established;
- report financial information or data accurately; or
- disclose unauthorized activities to us.

The precautions we take to detect and prevent misconduct may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses or in protecting us from governmental investigations or other actions or lawsuits stemming from a failure to be in compliance with such laws or regulations. If any such actions are instituted against us, and we are not successful in defending ourselves or asserting our rights, those actions could have a significant impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations, including the imposition of significant fines or other sanctions.

Our operating results may be negatively affected by legal proceedings.

We have in the past, currently are and will likely in the future pursue or be subject to claims or lawsuits in the normal course of our business. In addition to the risks related to the intellectual property lawsuits described above, we are currently parties to other litigation as described in Note 10, *Commitments and Contingencies*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Regardless of the result, litigation can be expensive, lengthy and disruptive to normal business operations. Moreover, the results of complex legal proceedings are difficult to predict. An unfavorable resolution of a lawsuit in which we are a defendant could result in a court order against us or payments to other parties that would have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. Even if we are successful in prosecuting claims and lawsuits, we may not recover damages sufficient to cover our expenses incurred to manage, investigate and pursue the litigation. In addition, subject to certain limitations, we may be obligated to indemnify our current and former customers, suppliers, directors, officers and employees in certain lawsuits. We may not have adequate insurance coverage to cover all of our litigation costs and liabilities.

Claims of infringement by others may increase and the resolution of such claims may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Our industry is characterized by the existence of a large number of patents and frequent claims and related litigation regarding patents, copyrights (including rights to “open source” software) and other intellectual property rights. As we have grown, we have, and may continue to, experience greater revenues and increased public visibility, which may cause competitors, customers, and governmental authorities to be more likely to initiate litigation against us. Because of the existence of a large number of patents in the networking field, the secrecy of some pending patents and the issuance of new patents at a rapid pace, it is not possible to determine in advance if a product or component might infringe the patent rights of others. Because of the potential for courts awarding substantial damages, or internationally prohibiting us from exporting our products, in the case of China, or importing our products, in the case of Germany, the lack of predictability of such awards and the high legal costs associated with the defense of such patent infringement matters that would be expended to prove lack of infringement, it is not uncommon for companies in our industry to settle even potentially unmeritorious claims for very substantial amounts. Furthermore, the entities with whom we have or could have disputes or discussions include entities with extensive patent portfolios and substantial financial assets. These entities are actively engaged in programs to generate substantial revenues from their patent portfolios and are seeking or may seek significant payments or royalties from us and others in our industry.

Litigation resulting from claims that we are infringing the proprietary rights of others has resulted and could in the future result in substantial costs and a diversion of resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We previously received notices from entities alleging that we were infringing their patents and have been party to patent litigation in the past.

Without regard to the merits of these or any other claims, an adverse court order or a settlement could require us, among other actions, to:

- stop selling our products that incorporate the challenged intellectual property;
- obtain a royalty bearing license to sell or use the relevant technology, and that license may not be available on reasonable terms or available at all;
- pay damages;
- redesign those products that use the disputed technology; or
- face a ban on importation or exportation of our products into the United States or into another country.

In addition, our products include so-called “open source” software. Open source software is typically licensed for use at no initial charge but imposes on the user of the open source software certain requirements to license to others both the open source software as well as modifications to the open source software under certain circumstances. Our use of open source software subjects us to certain additional risks for the following reasons:

- open source license terms may be ambiguous and may result in unanticipated obligations regarding the licensing of our products and intellectual property;
- open source software cannot be protected under trade secret law;
- suppliers of open-source software do not provide the warranty, support and liability protections typically provided by vendors who offer proprietary software; and
- it may be difficult for us to accurately determine the developers of the open source code and whether the acquired software infringes third-party intellectual property rights.

We believe even if we do not infringe the rights of others, we will incur significant expenses in the future due to defense of legal claims, disputes or licensing negotiations, though the amounts cannot be determined. These expenses may be material or otherwise adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results.

We rely on the availability of third-party licenses.

Some of our products are designed to include software or other intellectual property, including open source software, licensed from third parties. It may be necessary in the future to seek or renew licenses relating to various aspects of these products. There can be no assurance that the necessary licenses would be available on acceptable terms, if at all. The inability to obtain certain licenses or other rights or to obtain such licenses or rights on favorable terms, could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Moreover, the inclusion in our products of software or other intellectual property licensed from third parties on a nonexclusive basis could limit our ability to protect our proprietary rights in our products. Further, the failure to comply with the terms of any license, including free open source software, may result in our inability to continue to use such license.

Failure to protect our intellectual property could affect our business.

We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property rights. However, we cannot ensure that the actions we have taken will adequately protect our intellectual property rights or that other parties will not independently develop similar or competing products that do not infringe on our patents. We generally enter into confidentiality, invention assignment or license agreements with our employees, consultants and other third parties with whom we do business, and control access to and distribution of our intellectual property and other proprietary information. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise misappropriate or use our products or technology, which would adversely affect our business.

Failure of our products to comply with evolving industry standards and complex government regulations may adversely impact our business.

If we do not comply with existing or evolving industry standards and government regulations, we may not be able to sell our products where these standards or regulations apply. The network equipment industry in which we compete is characterized by rapid changes in technology and customers' requirements and evolving industry standards. As a result, our success depends on:

- the timely adoption and market acceptance of industry standards, and timely resolution of conflicting U.S. and international industry standards; and
- our ability to influence the development of emerging industry standards and to introduce new and enhanced products that are compatible with such standards.

In the past, we have introduced new products that were not compatible with certain technological standards, and in the future, we may not be able to effectively address the compatibility and interoperability issues that arise as a result of technological changes and evolving industry standards.

Our products must also comply with various U.S. federal government regulations and standards defined by agencies such as the FCC, standards established by governmental authorities in various foreign countries and recommendations of the International Telecommunication Union. In some circumstances, we must obtain regulatory approvals or certificates of compliance before we can offer or distribute our products in certain jurisdictions or to certain customers. Complying with new regulations or obtaining certifications can be costly and disruptive to our business.

If we do not comply with existing or evolving industry standards or government regulations, we will not be able to sell our products where these standards or regulations apply, which may prevent us from sustaining our net revenues or achieving profitability.

Our provision for income taxes and overall cash tax costs are affected by a number of factors, including reorganizations or restructurings of our business, jurisdictional revenue mix and changes in tax regulations or policy, all of which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are a multinational company subject to income tax as well as non-income-based taxes in various jurisdictions including Ireland, where we have an operating company supporting our business in most non-U.S. jurisdictions. Our income taxes are subject to volatility and could be adversely affected by several factors including earnings that are lower than anticipated in countries that have lower tax rates and higher than anticipated in countries that have higher tax rates, expiration of or lapses in the research and development tax credit laws, transfer pricing adjustments in the various jurisdictions we do business, tax effects of nondeductible compensation, including stock-based compensation, changes in accounting principles and imposition of withholding or other taxes on payments by subsidiaries or customers.

Significant judgment is required to determine our worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Additionally, our calculations of income taxes payable, currently and on a deferred basis, are based on our interpretation of applicable tax laws in the jurisdictions in which we are required to file tax returns. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, there is no assurance that the final determination of our income tax

liability will not be materially different than what is reflected in our income tax provisions and accruals. Due to shifting economic and political conditions, tax rates and policies in the United States as well as international jurisdictions may be subject to significant change. The application and interpretation of such policies and underlying regulations, including taxation of earnings internationally, transfer pricing adjustments related to certain acquisitions, including the license of acquired intangibles under our cost sharing arrangement, Base Erosion and Anti-abuse Tax laws, Global Intangible Low-Tax Income (“GILTI”) laws, and the disallowance of tax deductions for certain expenses, as well as changes that may be enacted in the future could materially impact our tax provision, cash tax liability and effective tax rate. Most recently, the United States enacted the Inflation Reduction Act in 2022, which made a number of changes to the Internal Revenue Code, including adding a 1% excise tax on stock buybacks by publicly traded corporations and a corporate minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income of certain large companies. We have assessed preliminary guidance and do not expect these provisions will adversely impact our effective tax rate.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”), an international association comprised of 38 countries including the United States and Ireland, has made changes and is contemplating additional changes to numerous long-standing tax principles. There can be no assurance that these changes and any contemplated changes if finalized and adopted by associated countries, will not have a materially adverse impact on our provision for income taxes. Substantially all member countries of the OECD agreed to certain tax principles, including a global minimum tax of 15%. In December 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted the global minimum tax initiative for enactment by European Union member states. EU members will be required to enact local laws in 2023, which are intended to be effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2023. Many countries are also actively considering changes to existing tax laws and rates or have proposed or enacted new laws that could increase our tax obligations in countries where we do business, including the introduction of taxes targeted at digital services.

Beginning in 2022, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 eliminates the option to deduct research and development expenditures currently and requires taxpayers to capitalize and amortize them over five or fifteen years pursuant to IRC Section 174 depending on whether the expenditure is recorded in the U.S. or a foreign jurisdiction. Although the U.S. Congress is considering legislation that would defer the capitalization and amortization requirement to later years, however, we have no assurance the provision will be repealed or modified. Given the requirement was not repealed or modified as of June 30, 2023, our existing U.S. net operating losses have been fully utilized and we are now subject to U.S. cash tax sooner than anticipated. In addition, our effective tax rate will materially increase as we made an accounting policy election to treat GILTI as a period cost (i.e., recorded when incurred) in 2018 when the GILTI rules were introduced. Our research and development expenditures are shared by our U.S. parent and Irish principal company and as such, the disallowed deduction will drive up our GILTI inclusion associated with Ireland, which in turn will increase our effective tax rate. Additionally, a change in our future effective tax rate, including from the release of the valuation allowances recorded against our net U.S. and Irish deferred tax assets may create volatility in our calculated tax expense.

Finally, we are subject to the examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service, Irish Revenue, and other tax authorities globally. Although we regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes, there is no assurance our assessments are, in fact, adequate. Changes in our effective tax rates or amounts assessed upon examination of our tax returns may have a material, adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law may delay or prevent an acquisition of Extreme, which could decrease the value of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us without the consent of our Board. Delaware law also imposes some restrictions on mergers and other business combinations between us and any holder of 15% or more of our outstanding common stock. In addition, our Board has the right to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval, which could be used to dilute the stock ownership of a potential hostile acquirer. Although we believe these provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law will provide for an opportunity to receive a higher bid by requiring potential acquirers to negotiate with our Board, these provisions apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some of our stockholders.

Our bylaws, as amended, provide that, unless we consent in writing to an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, any action asserting a breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers, other employees or stockholders to us, any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law, our certificate of incorporation or our bylaws, any action to interpret, apply, enforce, or determine the validity of our certificate of incorporation or bylaws, or any action asserting a claim against us that is governed by the internal affairs doctrine. Our bylaws further provide that the federal district courts of the United States shall be the exclusive forum for any cause of action arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder’s ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers, other employees or stockholders, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers, other employees and stockholders. Furthermore, the enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies’ certificates of incorporation has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that a court could find these types of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, a stockholder may

nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive-forum provisions, and there can be no assurance that such provisions will be enforced by a court in those other jurisdictions. If a court were to find the choice of forum provision contained in our amended and restated bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Compliance with laws, rules and regulations relating to corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses.

Federal securities laws, rules and regulations, as well as Nasdaq rules and regulations, require companies to maintain extensive corporate governance measures, impose comprehensive reporting and disclosure requirements, set strict independence and financial expertise standards for audit and other committee members and impose civil and criminal penalties for companies and their Chief Executive Officers, Chief Financial Officers and directors for securities law violations. These laws, rules and regulations and the interpretation of these requirements are evolving, and we are making investments to evaluate current practices and to continue to achieve compliance, which investments may have a material impact on our financial condition.

General

Natural or man-made disasters, climate change, acts of war or terrorism, pandemics, technological disruptions or other events beyond our control could disrupt our operations and harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have major offices in Morrisville, North Carolina, San Jose, California, and Salem, New Hampshire in the United States, as well as in Bangalore, India, in Thornhill, Canada, in Shannon, Ireland and in Reading, United Kingdom. We have, or plan to have, contract manufacturers located in China, Taiwan, Mexico, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Thailand. Historically, each location has been vulnerable to natural disasters and other risks, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, and severe storms, which could disrupt the local or even global economy, create power and communication disruptions, and pose physical risks to property belonging to us or our contract manufacturers. Global shipping could be disrupted by such events, which would impede our ability to get product to our customers. Climate change may exacerbate the frequency or severity of some natural disasters.

Regulations related to climate change and/or greenhouse gas emissions could have an impact on our supply chain, business operations, and regulatory compliance requirements. Customers or potential customers may impose climate change-related requirements on us that are costly or may require us to forego certain revenue.

In addition, the continued threat of terrorism and heightened security and military action in response to this threat, or any future acts of terrorism or other geopolitical unrest, may cause further disruptions to the economies of the United States and other countries. If such disruptions result in delays or cancellations of customer orders for our products, our business, financial condition and operating results will suffer.

Civil unrest, riots, pandemics and other systemic disruptions could disrupt demand for products, supply chain, or distribution and could negatively impact our costs or revenue. Such disruptions to the availability or integrity of utilities, transportation infrastructure, or the internet could have significant macroeconomic impacts, decreasing demand for our products and impacting our ability to get them to market. As a result, our financial situation and operating results would be negatively affected.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters is located in Morrisville, North Carolina where we currently lease approximately 54,530 square feet of space under a lease agreement that expires in fiscal year 2028.

In addition to our headquarters in Morrisville, we lease additional sites in the United States, including facilities in Salem, New Hampshire and San Jose, California for research and development, sales and marketing and administrative offices. Outside the United States, we also lease office space in various other international geographic locations for research and development, sales and service personnel and administration, including other cities in the Americas, EMEA and APAC, such as Bangalore, India, Chennai, India, Markham, Canada, Reading, United Kingdom, and Shannon, Ireland.

As of June 30, 2023, we have leased an aggregate of approximately 0.6 million square feet of space with various expiration dates between fiscal year 2023 and fiscal 2033. We are continuously evaluating the usage of and employee attendance at all of our locations. As leases expire, we analyze key metrics such as attendance and usage when determining whether to extend the lease, reduce the size of the facility or allow the lease to expire.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The information set forth under the heading “Legal Proceedings” in Note 10, *Commitments and Contingencies*, in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

PART II

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

Common Stock Market and Dividends

Our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Global Select Market and commenced trading on Nasdaq on April 9, 1999 under the symbol “EXTR”.

As of August 17, 2023, there were 165 stockholders of record of our common stock. Because many of our shares of common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders. We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Certain information regarding our equity compensation plan(s) as required by Part II is incorporated by reference from our definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the SEC in connection with the solicitation of proxies for our year ended June 30, 2023 Annual Meeting of Stockholders no later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides stock repurchase activity during the three months ended June 30, 2023 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share (2)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
Beginning amount available to repurchase				\$ 125,193
April 1, 2023 - April 30, 2023	—	\$ —	—	125,193
May 1, 2023 - May 31, 2023	1,447	17.32	1,447	100,130
June 1, 2023 - June 30, 2023	—	—	—	100,130
Total	<u>1,447</u>	<u>\$ 17.32</u>	<u>1,447</u>	
Remaining amount available to repurchase				<u>\$ 100,130</u>

- (1) On May 18, 2022, the Company announced that its Board of Directors had authorized a share repurchase program with authorization to repurchase up to \$200.0 million of our common stock over a three-year period commencing on July 1, 2022. Refer to Note 11, *Stockholders’ Equity*, in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding the Company’s share repurchase program.
- (2) The aggregate price and the average price per share does not include the effect of the excise tax under the provision of the Inflation Reduction Act.

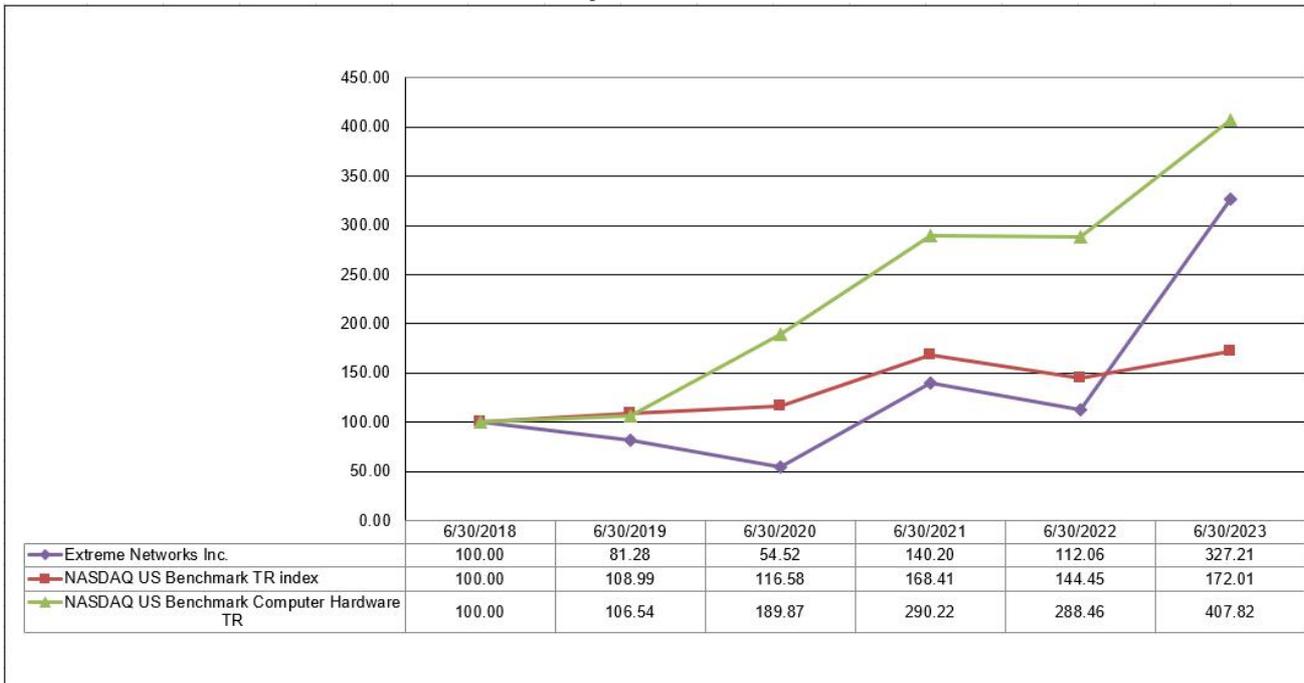
STOCK PRICE PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following performance graph and related information shall not be deemed “soliciting material” or to be “filed” with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing, or otherwise subject to the liabilities under the Securities Act or Exchange Act, each as amended, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filing.

Set forth below is a stock price performance graph comparing the annual percentage change in the cumulative total return on our common stock with the cumulative total returns of companies comprising the NASDAQ US Benchmark TR index and the NASDAQ US Benchmark Computer Hardware TR Index commencing July 1, 2018 and ending on June 30, 2023. The comparisons in the graph below are based on historical data and are not intended to forecast the possible future performance of our common stock.

Comparison of Five-Year Cumulative Total Returns

Performance Graph for Extreme Networks, Inc.



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Item 6. [RESERVED]

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

Business Overview

The following discussion should be read with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following discussion is based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP. In the course of operating our business, we routinely make decisions as to the timing of the payment of invoices, the collection of receivables, the manufacturing and shipment of products, the fulfillment of orders, the purchase of supplies, and the building of inventory and service parts, among other matters. Each of these decisions has some impact on the financial results for any given period. In making these decisions, we consider various factors including contractual obligations, customer satisfaction, competition, internal and external financial targets and expectations, and financial planning objectives. For further information about our critical accounting policies and estimates, see “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates” included in this “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Extreme Networks, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “Extreme” and as “we,” “us” and “our”) is a leading provider of cloud networking solutions and industry leading services and support. We were incorporated in California in May 1996 and reincorporated in Delaware in March 1999. Our corporate headquarters are located in Morrisville, North Carolina. We derive a majority of our revenues from the sale of our networking equipment, software subscriptions and services, and related maintenance contracts.

Extreme is a leading provider of cloud networking solutions and industry leading services and support. Extreme designs, develops and manufactures wired, wireless, and SD-WAN infrastructure equipment. The Company’s cloud solution is a single platform that offers unified network management of wireless access points, switches and SD-WAN. It leverages ML, AI Operations, and analytics to help customers deliver secure connectivity at the edge of the network, speed cloud deployments, and uncover actionable insights saves time, lower costs and streamlines operations.

Enterprise network administrators need to respond to the rapid digital transformational trends of cloud, mobility, big data, social business and the ever-present need for network security. Accelerators such as IoT, AI, BYOD, ML, cognitive computing, and robotics add complexity to challenge the capabilities of traditional networks. Technology advances have a profound effect across the entire enterprise network placing unprecedented demands on network administrators to enhance management capabilities, scalability, programmability, agility, and analytics of the enterprise networks they manage.

A direction affecting the Enterprise Network Equipment market is the continued adoption of the cloud-managed enterprise WLAN in the enterprise market. Hybrid cloud is a cloud computing environment which uses a mix of on-premises, private cloud, and third-party, public cloud services with orchestration between multiple platforms. We introduced our Cloud offering in 2016 and in August 2019 acquired Aerohive Networks, Inc to enhance our Cloud strategy with a 3rd generation Cloud platform and to accelerate adoption of hybrid cloud networking solutions in the Enterprise. Extreme’s enhanced Cloud solution is the only offering in the market that seamlessly integrates the cloud with on-premises infrastructures and enables visibility from the edge to everywhere. See Part 1, Item 1. *Business*, for additional discussion of our business.

Fiscal Year

The Company uses a fiscal calendar year ending on June 30. All references herein to “fiscal 2023” or “2023”; “fiscal 2022” or “2022”; “fiscal 2021” or “2021” represent the fiscal years ending, respectively.

Acquisitions

Ipanematech SAS

On September 14, 2021 (the “Acquisition Date”), we completed our acquisition (the “Acquisition”) of Ipanematech SAS (“Ipanema”), the cloud-native enterprise Software-Defined Wide Area Network business unit of InfoVista pursuant to a Sale and Purchase Agreement. Under the terms of the Acquisition, the net consideration paid by Extreme to Ipanema stockholders was \$70.9 million. The primary reason for the Acquisition was to acquire the talent and the technology to allow us to expand our portfolio with new cloud-managed SD-WAN and security offerings to support our enterprise customers. The acquisition was accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting whereby the acquired assets and liabilities of Ipanema were recorded at their respective fair values including an amount for goodwill representing the difference between the acquisition consideration and the fair value of the identifiable net assets. Results of operations of Ipanema are included in our operations beginning with the Acquisition Date. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, we recognized transaction costs related to this acquisition of \$0.4 million and \$7.0 million, respectively, which are included in “Acquisition and integration costs” in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Results of Operations

The following is a summary of our results of operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023:

- Net revenues of \$1,312.5 million, increased 18.0% from fiscal 2022 net revenues of \$1,112.3 million.
- Product revenues of \$932.5 million, increased 22.4% from fiscal 2022 product revenues of \$761.7 million.
- Service and subscription revenues of \$380.0 million, increased 8.4% from fiscal 2022 service and subscription revenues of \$350.6 million.
- Total gross margin of 57.5% of net revenues in fiscal 2023, compared to 56.6% in fiscal 2022.
- Operating income of \$108.3 million, compared to operating income of \$64.2 million in fiscal 2022.
- Net income was \$78.1 million in fiscal 2023, compared to net income of \$44.3 million in fiscal 2022.
- Cash flow provided by operating activities of \$249.2 million, compared to cash flow provided by operating activities of \$128.2 million in fiscal 2022, an increase of \$121.0 million. Cash and cash equivalents was \$234.8 million as of June 30, 2023, an increase of \$40.3 million, compared to \$194.5 million at the end of fiscal 2022.

Net Revenues

The following table presents net product and service and subscription revenues for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands, except percentages):

	Year Ended				Year Ended			
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	\$ Change	% Change	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	\$ Change	% Change
Net revenues:								
Product	932,45	761,72	170,73		761,72	699,39		
	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ 3	22.4%	\$ 1	\$ 6	\$ 62,325	8.9%
<i>Percentage of net revenues</i>	<i>71.0%</i>	<i>68.5%</i>			<i>68.5%</i>	<i>69.3%</i>		
Service and subscription	380,00	350,60			350,60	310,02		
	0	0	29,400	8.4%	0	2	40,578	13.1%
<i>Percentage of net revenues</i>	<i>29.0%</i>	<i>31.5%</i>			<i>31.5%</i>	<i>30.7%</i>		
Total net revenues	1,312,454	1,112,321	200,133		1,112,321	1,009,418	102,903	
	\$ 454	\$ 321	\$ 3	18.0%	\$ 321	\$ 418	\$ 3	10.2%

Product revenues increased \$170.7 million or 22.4% for the year ended June 30, 2023, compared to fiscal 2022. The product revenues increase for the year ended June 30, 2023 as compared to fiscal 2022 was primarily due to strong demand for our products and higher shipments resulting from an easing in supply chain constraints which had impacted our ability to fulfill the demand for our products during fiscal 2022.

Product revenues increased \$62.3 million or 8.9% for the year ended June 30, 2022, compared to fiscal 2021. The product revenues increase for the year ended June 30, 2022 as compared to fiscal 2021 was primarily due to strong demand for our products partially offset by supply chain constraints which impacted our ability to fulfill the demand for our products during fiscal 2022. Additionally, the first half of fiscal 2021 product revenue was impacted by the material slow-down in global demand due to the global outbreak of COVID-19.

Service and subscription revenues increased \$29.4 million or 8.4% for the year ended June 30, 2023, compared to fiscal 2022. The increase in service and subscription revenues was primarily due to the growth in our subscription business.

Service and subscription revenues increased \$40.6 million or 13.1% for the year ended June 30, 2022, compared to fiscal 2021. The increase in service and subscription revenues was primarily due to the growth in subscription revenues and partially due to the acquisition of Ipanema.

We operate in three regions: Americas, EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) and APAC (Asia Pacific). The following table presents the total net revenues geographically for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands, except percentages):

Net Revenues	Year Ended				Year Ended			
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	\$ Change	% Change	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	\$ Change	% Change
Americas:								
United States	572,92	503,63			503,63	485,47		
	\$ 7	\$ 5	\$ 69,292	13.8%	\$ 5	\$ 1	\$ 18,164	3.7%
Other	84,108	44,608	39,500	88.5%	44,608	48,049	(3,441)	(7.2)%
Total Americas	657,03	548,24	108,79		548,24	533,52		
	5	3	2	19.8%	3	0	14,723	2.8%
Percentage of net revenues	50.1%	49.3%			49.3%	52.9%		
EMEA	559,66	477,08			477,08	387,54		
	9	1	82,588	17.3%	1	5	89,536	23.1%
Percentage of net revenues	42.6%	42.9%			42.9%	38.4%		
APAC	95,750	86,997	8,753	10.1%	86,997	88,353	(1,356)	(1.5)%
Percentage of net revenues	7.3%	7.8%			7.8%	8.8%		
Total net revenues	1,312,	1,112,	200,13		1,112,	1,009,	102,90	
	\$ 454	\$ 321	\$ 3	18.0%	\$ 321	\$ 418	\$ 3	10.2%

We rely upon multiple channels of distribution, including distributors, direct resellers, OEMs and direct sales. Revenues through our distributor channel were 83% of total product revenues in fiscal 2023, 80% of total product revenues in fiscal 2022 and 77% of total product revenue in fiscal 2021.

The level of sales to any one customer, including a distributor, may vary from period to period.

Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit

The following table presents the gross profit on product and service and subscription revenues and the gross profit percentage of net revenues for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands, except percentages):

Gross profit:	Year Ended				Year Ended			
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	\$ Change	% Change	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	\$ Change	% Change
Product								
Product	506,15	401,15	105,00		401,15	389,43		
	\$ 9	\$ 9	\$ 0	26.2%	\$ 9	\$ 8	\$ 11,721	3.0%
Percentage of product revenues	54.3%	52.7%			52.7%	55.7%		
Service and subscription								
Service and subscription	248,56	228,77			228,77	195,68		
	1	9	19,782	8.6%	9	5	33,094	16.9%
Percentage of service and subscription revenues	65.4%	65.3%			65.3%	63.1%		
Total gross profit	754,72	629,93	124,78		629,93	585,12		
	\$ 0	\$ 8	\$ 2	19.8%	\$ 8	\$ 3	\$ 44,815	7.7%
Percentage of net revenues	57.5%	56.6%			56.6%	58.0%		

Cost of product revenues includes costs of materials, amounts paid to third-party contract manufacturers, costs related to warranty obligations, charges for excess and obsolete inventory, scrap, distribution, product certification, amortization of developed technology intangibles, royalties under technology license agreements, and internal costs associated with manufacturing overhead, including management, manufacturing engineering, quality assurance, development of test plans, and document control. We outsource substantially all of our manufacturing. We conduct supply chain management, quality assurance, manufacturing, engineering, and document control at our facilities in San Jose, California, Salem, New Hampshire, China, and Taiwan.

Product gross profit increased to \$506.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2023, from \$401.2 million in fiscal 2022, primarily due to increased product revenues along with lower amortization of intangibles of \$3.8 million due to certain intangibles being fully amortized, and lower distribution costs of \$1.1 million due to easing of supply chain constraints, partially offset by higher direct product costs, higher excess and obsolete inventory charges of \$6.3 million and higher warranty reserves cost of \$2.1 million..

Product gross profit increased to \$401.2 million for the year ended June 30, 2022, from \$389.4 million in fiscal 2021, primarily due to increased revenues along with lower amortization of intangibles of \$9.5 million due to certain intangibles being fully amortized, and lower excess and obsolete inventory charges of \$3.0 million, partially offset by higher direct product costs and higher distribution cost of \$18.5 million.

Our cost of service and subscription revenues consist primarily of labor, overhead, repair and freight costs and the cost of service parts used in providing support under customer maintenance contracts as well as third-party professional services costs, data center costs and cloud hosting service costs.

Service and subscription gross profit increased to \$248.6 million for the year ended June 30, 2023, from \$228.8 million in fiscal 2022, primarily due to higher service and subscription revenues partially offset by higher professional services fees and increased cloud service costs.

Service and subscription gross profit increased to \$228.8 million for the year ended June 30, 2022, from \$195.7 million in fiscal 2021, primarily due to higher service and subscription revenues partially offset by higher professional fees and increased cloud service costs.

Operating Expenses

The following table presents operating expenses for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands, except percentages):

	Year Ended				Year Ended			
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	\$ Change	% Change	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021	\$ Change	% Change
Research and development	214,27	190,59	23,67		190,59	196,99		
	\$ 0	\$ 1	\$ 9	12.4%	\$ 1	\$ 5	\$ (6,404)	(3.3)%
Sales and marketing	336,90	294,47	42,43		294,47	276,84	17,62	
	6	0	6	14.4%	0	1	9	6.4%
General and administrative			21,23					
	89,934	68,697	7	30.9%	68,697	66,201	2,496	3.8%
Acquisition and integration costs	390	7,009	(6,619)	(94.4)%	7,009	1,975	5,034	254.9%
Restructuring and related charges	2,860	1,748	1,112	63.6%	1,748	2,625	(877)	(33.4)%
Amortization of intangible assets	2,047	3,235	(1,188)	(36.7)%	3,235	6,110	(2,875)	(47.1)%
Total operating expenses	646,40	565,75	80,65		565,75	550,74	15,00	
	\$ 7	\$ 0	\$ 7	14.3%	\$ 0	\$ 7	\$ 3	2.7%

The following table highlights our operating expenses and operating income as a percentage of net revenues for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021:

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Research and development	16.3%	17.1%	19.5%
Sales and marketing	25.7%	26.5%	27.4%
General and administrative	6.9%	6.2%	6.6%
Acquisition and integration costs	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Restructuring and related charges	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Amortization of intangible assets	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
Total operating expenses	49.3%	50.9%	54.6%
Operating income	8.3%	5.8%	3.4%

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel costs (which consists of compensation, benefits and stock-based compensation), consultant fees and prototype expenses related to the design, development, and testing of our products.

Research and development expenses increased by \$23.7 million or 12.42% for the year ended June 30, 2023 as compared to fiscal 2022, primarily due to a \$15.4 million increase in personnel costs due to higher compensation and benefits costs primarily related to share-based compensation and higher headcount, a \$3.8 million increase in third-party software licenses and engineering project costs, a \$2.2 million increase in contractor and consultant fees, a \$1.3 million increase in facility and information technology costs and a \$2.3 million increase in other costs primarily related to travel.

Research and development expenses decreased by \$6.4 million or 3.25% for the year ended June 30, 2022 as compared to fiscal 2021, primarily due to a \$0.7 million decrease in personnel costs, a \$3.8 million decrease in facility and information technology costs, a \$1.2 million decrease in third-party software licenses and engineering project costs and a \$1.0 million decrease in other expenses, partially offset by a \$0.3 million increase in travel expenses.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses consist of personnel costs (which consists of compensation, benefits and stock-based compensation) and related expenses for personnel engaged in marketing and sales functions, as well as trade shows and promotional expenses.

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$42.4 million or 14.4% for the year ended June 30, 2023, as compared to fiscal 2022, primarily due to a \$35.1 million increase in personnel costs due to higher compensation and benefits costs primarily related to share-based compensation, a \$5.9 million increase in travel expenses due to loosening of COVID-19 restrictions, and a \$1.4 million increase in other expenses primarily professional fees and sales and marketing activities.

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$17.6 million or 6.4% for the year ended June 30, 2022, as compared to fiscal 2021, primarily due to a \$6.6 million increase in personnel costs primarily due to higher headcount, a \$7.0 million increase in marketing sales and promotional costs, a \$5.5 million increase in travel expenses due to loosening of COVID-19 restrictions, partially offset by a \$1.5 million decrease in professional fees and equipment related costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist of primarily of personnel costs (which consists of compensation, benefits and share-based compensation), legal and professional service costs, travel and facilities and information technology costs.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$21.2 million or 30.9% for the year ended June 30, 2023, as compared to fiscal 2022, primarily due to a \$10.1 million increase in personnel costs due to higher compensation and benefits costs primarily related to share-based compensation and higher headcount, a \$6.2 million increase in professional fees primarily for legal, a \$5.1 million increase for litigation settlement charges, a \$0.9 million increase in system transition costs, partially offset by a \$1.2 million decrease in other expenses primarily for travel and facilities related costs.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$2.5 million or 3.8% for the year ended June 30, 2022, as compared to fiscal 2021, primarily due to a \$1.4 million increase in third party software and equipment related costs, a \$1.9 million increase in facilities and related costs, partially offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in personnel costs and a \$0.6 million decrease in travel and professional fees.

Acquisition and Integration Costs

As a result of our acquisitions of Ipanema in fiscal 2022, and Aerohive Networks, Inc. (“Aerohive”) in fiscal 2020, we incurred \$0.4 million, \$7.0 million and \$2.0 million of acquisition and integration costs in fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

For fiscal 2023, we incurred \$0.4 million of acquisition and integration costs which consisted primarily of professional fees and certain compensation charges related to the Acquisition.

For fiscal 2022, we incurred \$7.0 million of acquisition and integration costs which consisted primarily of professional fees for product integration, system integration, financial, legal and advisory services related to the Acquisition.

For fiscal 2021, we incurred \$2.0 million of integration costs which consisted primarily of additional professional fees for system integration and financial services related to the Aerohive acquisition.

Restructuring and Related Charges

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, we recorded restructuring and related charges of \$2.9 million, \$1.7 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

Fiscal year 2023

During fiscal 2023, the Company recorded \$2.9 million of restructuring charges which primarily comprised of \$2.0 million of facility related charges related to our previously impaired facilities and \$0.9 million in charges associated with our restructuring plan initiated in the third quarter of fiscal 2023 to transform our business and facilities infrastructure.

Fiscal year 2022

During fiscal 2022, the Company recorded \$1.7 million of restructuring charges which primarily comprised of facility related charges. The facility restructuring charges included some impairment charges and additional facilities expenses related to previously impaired facilities. During fiscal 2022, the Company completed the reduction-in-force action initiated in the third quarter of fiscal 2020.

Fiscal year 2021

During fiscal 2021, we continued our cost reduction initiative that began in the third quarter of fiscal 2020 and recorded related severance, benefits, and equipment relocation charges of \$1.5 million, related to the 2020 Plan. In addition, we had facility-related charges of \$1.1 million, related to our previously impaired facilities.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, we recorded \$2.0 million, \$3.2 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, of amortization expense in operating expenses primarily for certain intangibles related to the acquisitions of the Ipanema, and Aerohive businesses. The decrease in amortization expense in fiscal 2023 from fiscal 2022 was primarily due to certain acquired intangibles from previous acquisitions becoming fully amortized. The decrease in amortization expense in fiscal 2022 from fiscal 2021 was primarily due to certain acquired intangibles from previous acquisitions becoming fully amortized, partially offset by an increase from the amortization of acquired intangibles from the Ipanema acquisition.

Interest Income

Interest income was \$3.2 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.4 million in fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Interest income increased in fiscal 2023 as compared to fiscal 2022 primarily due to higher interest earned cash deposits. Interest income remained flat in fiscal 2022 from fiscal 2021.

Interest Expense

We incurred \$17.4 million, \$12.8 million, and \$22.9 million of interest expense for fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The increase in interest expense in fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was primarily driven by higher average rates under our Credit Agreements and write-off the unamortized deferred financing costs related to our 2019 Credit Agreement, as we amended the 2019 Credit Agreement and entered into the 2023 Credit Agreement during June 2023. The decrease in interest expense in fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 as compared to fiscal 2021 was primarily driven by lower average loan balances and lower average rates under our 2019 Credit Agreement. For a discussion of our credit agreements, see the section titled "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below.

Other Income (Expense), net

We had other income of less than \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million in fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and other expense of \$1.7 million in fiscal 2021. The other income for fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 was primarily due to foreign exchange gains from the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into U.S. Dollars. The other expense for fiscal 2021 was primarily due to foreign exchange losses from the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies into U.S. Dollars.

Provision for Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Our effective tax rate differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% primarily due to the impact of (i) GILTI, (ii) the full valuation of our deferred tax assets in the U.S. and certain foreign jurisdictions, (iii) foreign income taxes of our international subsidiaries, and (iv) U.S. state taxes. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, we recorded income tax provisions of \$16.0 million, \$7.9 million, and \$8.2 million respectively.

For fiscal 2023, 2022 and 2021, our tax provision primarily related to taxes on our foreign operations, including foreign withholding taxes remitted to foreign tax authorities by customers on our behalf, tax expense related to the establishment of a U.S. deferred tax liability for amortizable goodwill resulting from the acquisition of Enterasys Networks, Inc., the WLAN Business, the Campus Fabric Business and the Data Center Business and state taxes in states where we have exhausted available Net Operating Losses or are subject to certain franchise taxes qualifying as income tax under the relevant tax accounting guidance. In addition, our tax provision for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 included \$3.2 million of U.S. federal tax.

For a full reconciliation of our effective tax rate to the U.S. federal statutory rate and for further explanation of our provisions for income taxes, see Note 16, *Income Taxes*, in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period reported. By their nature, these estimates, assumptions and judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. We base our estimates, assumptions and judgments on historical experience, market trends and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates, assumptions and judgments are reviewed on an ongoing basis and the effects of revisions are reflected in the consolidated financial statements in the period they are determined to be necessary. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe the critical accounting policies stated below, among others, affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Historically, our assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to our critical accounting policies have not differed materially from actual results.

Revenue Recognition

We derive the majority of our revenue from sales of our networking equipment, with the remaining revenue generated from SaaS and service fees relating to maintenance contracts, professional services, and training for our products. We sell our products and maintenance contracts direct to customers and to partners in two distribution channels, or tiers. The first tier consists of a limited number of independent distributors that stock our products and sell primarily to resellers. The second tier of the distribution channel consists of non-stocking distributors and value-added resellers that sell directly to end-users. Products and services may be sold separately or in bundled packages.

We consider customer purchase orders, which in some cases are governed by master sales agreements, to be the contracts with a customer. For each contract, we consider the promise to transfer products and services, each of which are distinct, to be the identified performance obligations. In determining the transaction price, we evaluate whether the price is subject to refund or adjustment to determine the net consideration to which we expect to be entitled.

We generally do not grant return privileges and pricing credits to our value-added resellers, non-stocking distributors and end-user customers, except for defective products during the warranty period. We may provide sales incentives and other programs to these customers which are considered to be a form of variable consideration and we maintain estimated accruals and allowances using the historical actuals.

Our stocking distributors are allowed certain price adjustments in the form of rebates and limited stock rotation rights. In determining the transaction price, we consider these rebates to be variable consideration which are estimated based on an analysis of historical claims at the distributor level. Stock rotation rights grant the distributor the ability to return certain specified amounts of inventory. Stock rotations are an additional form of variable consideration and are estimated based on an analysis of historical return rates.

A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. Certain of our contracts have multiple performance obligations, as the promise to transfer individual goods or services is separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and, therefore, is distinct. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, we allocate the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation based on our relative standalone selling price. The stand-alone selling prices are determined based on the prices at which we separately sell these products. For items that are not sold separately, we estimate the stand-alone selling prices using other observable inputs.

Our performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time or over time as the customer receives and consumes the benefits provided. Substantially all of our product sales revenues are recognized at a point in time and our service and subscription revenues are recognized over time. For revenues recognized over time, we use an input measure, days elapsed, to measure progress.

See Note 3, *Revenues*, in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information.

Business Combinations

We apply the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. Under this method of accounting, all tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at their respective fair values at the acquisition date. Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires management's judgment and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions with respect to expected future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates, intangibles and other asset lives, among other items. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). Market participants are assumed to be buyers and sellers in the principal (most advantageous) market for the asset or liability. Additionally, fair value measurements for an asset assume the highest and best use of that asset by market participants. As a result, we may have been required to value the acquired assets at fair value measures that do not reflect its intended use of those assets. Use of different estimates and judgments could yield different results. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Although we believe the assumptions and estimates we have made are reasonable and appropriate, they are based in part on historical experience and information that may be obtained from the management of the acquired company and are inherently uncertain. Unanticipated events and circumstances may occur that may affect the accuracy or validity of such assumptions, estimates or actual results.

Inventory Valuation and Purchase Commitments

We write down inventory and record purchase commitment liabilities for estimated excess and obsolete inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon the forecast of future product demand, product transition cycles, and market conditions. Any significant unanticipated changes in demand or technological development could have a significant impact on the value of our inventory and purchase commitments and our reported results. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected, additional inventory write-downs, purchase commitment liabilities, and charges against earnings may be required.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a full description of new accounting pronouncements, including the respective expected dates of adoption and effects on results of operations and financial condition.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following summarizes information regarding our cash and cash equivalent (in thousands):

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 234,826	\$ 194,522

As of June 30, 2023, our principal sources of liquidity consisted of cash and cash equivalents of \$234.8 million, accounts receivable, net of \$182.0 million and available borrowings under our five-year 2023 Revolving Facility (as defined below) of \$125.0

million. We anticipate our principal uses of cash and cash equivalents for fiscal 2024 will be purchases of finished goods inventory from our contract manufacturers, payroll, share repurchases, payments under debt obligations and related interest, payments under lease obligations, purchases of property and equipment and other operating expenses related to the development and marketing of our products. We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, cash flows from operations, and the availability of borrowings from the 2023 Revolving Facility will be sufficient to fund our planned operations for at least the next 12 months. We are not currently aware of any material cash requirements beyond the next 12 months other than those described above for fiscal 2023 and our known contractual obligations. See the section titled “*Contractual Obligations*” below.

On May 18, 2022, our Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program with authorization to repurchase up to \$200.0 million of our common stock over a three-year period beginning in our fiscal year commencing July 1, 2022. A maximum of \$25.0 million may be repurchased in any quarter. On November 17, 2022, the Board increased the authorization to repurchase in any quarter from \$25.0 million per quarter to \$50.0 million per quarter. The current repurchase authorization supersedes and replaces any previously authorized repurchase programs. Purchases may be made from time to time in the open market or pursuant to a 10b5-1 plan. The manner, timing and amount of any future purchases will be determined by our management based on their evaluation of market conditions, stock price, Extreme’s ongoing determination that it is the best use of available cash and other factors. The repurchase program does not obligate Extreme to acquire any shares of its common stock, may be suspended or terminated at any time without prior notice and will be subject to regulatory considerations. During the year ended June 30, 2023 we repurchased a total of 5,375,391 shares of common stock on the open market at a total cost of \$99.9 million with an average price of \$18.58 per share. As of June 30, 2023, we have \$100.1 million available under our share repurchase program.

On August 9, 2019, we entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “2019 Credit Agreement”). The 2019 Credit Agreement provides for a five-year first lien term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$380.0 million and a five-year revolving loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$75.0 million (“2019 Revolving Facility”). In addition, we may request incremental term loans and/or incremental revolving loan commitments in an aggregate amount not to exceed the sum of \$100.0 million plus an unlimited amount that is subject to pro forma compliance with certain financial tests. On August 9, 2019, we used the proceeds to partially fund the acquisition of Aerohive and for working capital and general corporate purposes.

At our election, the initial term loan (the “Initial Term Loan”) under the 2019 Credit Agreement was either base rate loans or Eurodollar loans. The applicable margin for base rate loans ranged from 0.25% to 2.50% per annum and the applicable margin for Eurodollar loans ranged from 1.25% to 3.50%, in each case based on Extreme’s Consolidated Leverage Ratio. All Eurodollar loans are subject to a Base Rate floor of 0.00%. The 2019 Credit Agreement was secured by substantially all of our assets.

The 2019 Credit Agreement required us to maintain certain minimum financial ratios at the end of each fiscal quarter. The 2019 Credit Agreement also included covenants and restrictions that limit, among other things, our ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens upon any of our property, merge, consolidate or sell all or substantially all of our assets. The 2019 Credit Agreement also included customary events of default which may result in acceleration of the outstanding balance.

On April 8, 2020, we entered into the First Amendment to waive certain terms and financial covenants of the 2019 Credit Agreement through July 31, 2020. On May 8, 2020, we entered into a Second Amendment which superseded the First Amendment and provided certain revised terms and financial covenants through March 31, 2021. The Second Amendment required us to maintain certain minimum cash requirement and financial metrics at the end of each fiscal quarter through March 31, 2021 and we were restricted from pursuing certain activities such as incurring additional debt, stock repurchases, making acquisitions or declaring a dividend, until we came into compliance with the original covenants of the 2019 Credit Agreement. On November 3, 2020, we and our lenders entered into a Third Amendment to increase the sublimit for letters of credit to \$20.0 million. On December 8, 2020, we and our lenders entered into a Fourth Amendment to waive and amend certain terms and financial covenants within the 2019 Credit Agreement through March 31, 2021.

The Second Amendment provided for us to end the covenant Suspension Period early and revert to the covenants and interest rates per the original terms of the 2019 Credit Agreement by filing a Suspension Period Early Termination Notice and Covenant Certificate demonstrating compliance. For the twelve-month period ended March 31, 2021 our financial performance was in compliance with the original covenants defined in the 2019 Credit Agreement and as such we filed a Suspension Early Termination Notice and Covenant Certificate with the administrative agent subsequent to filing our Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021. Returning to compliance with the covenants per the original terms of the 2019 Credit Agreement resulted in our Eurodollar loan spread decreasing from 4.5% during the Suspension Period to 2.75%, the unused facility commitment fee decreasing from 0.4% to 0.35%, and the limitation on revolver borrowings being removed effective May 1, 2021 after filing of the certificate with the administrative agent.

On June 22, 2023, we entered into the Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “2023 Credit Agreement”) by and among Extreme, as borrower, BMO Harris Bank, N.A., as an issuing lender and swingline lender, Bank of America, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., PNC Bank, National Association and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as issuing lenders, the financial institutions or entities party thereto as lenders, and Bank of Montreal, as administrative agent and collateral agent, which amended and restated the 2019 Credit Agreement. The 2023 Credit Agreement provides for i) a \$200.0 million first lien term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount (the “Term Facility”), ii) a \$150.0 million five-year revolving credit facility (the “Revolving Facility”) and, iii) an uncommitted additional incremental loan facility in the principal amount of up to \$100.0 million plus an unlimited amount that

is subject to pro forma compliance with a specified Consolidated Leverage Ratio tests. We may use proceeds of the loans for working capital and general corporate purposes. On June 22, 2023, the Company borrowed \$25.0 million against its \$150.0 million revolving credit, which was subsequently paid off on July 7, 2023.

At the Company's election, the initial term loan (the "Initial Term Loan") under the 2023 Credit Agreement may be made as either a base rate loan or a Secured Overnight Financing Data Rate ("SOFR loan"). The applicable margin for base rate loans ranges from 1.00% to 1.75% per annum, and the applicable margin for SOFR loans ranges from 2.00% to 2.75%, in each case based on the Company's Consolidated Leverage Ratio. All SOFR loans are subject to a floor of 0.00% per annum and spread adjustment of 0.10% per annum. The Company also agrees to pay other closing fees, arrangement fees, and administration fees.

The 2023 Credit Agreement requires the Company to maintain certain minimum financial ratios at the end of each fiscal quarter. The 2023 Credit Agreement also includes covenants and restrictions that limit, among other things, the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens upon any of its property, merge, consolidate or sell all or substantially all of its assets. The 2023 Credit Agreement also includes customary events of default which may result in acceleration of the outstanding balance.

Key Components of Cash Flows and Liquidity

A summary of the sources and uses of cash and cash equivalents is as follows for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021 (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 249,212	\$ 128,177	\$ 144,535
Net cash used in investing activities	(13,800)	(84,950)	(17,176)
Net cash used in financing activities	(194,783)	(94,663)	(74,782)
Foreign currency effect on cash and cash equivalents	(325)	(936)	445
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 40,304</u>	<u>\$ (52,372)</u>	<u>\$ 53,022</u>

Cash and cash equivalent was \$234.8 million at June 30, 2023, representing an increase of \$40.3 million from \$194.5 million at June 30, 2022. This increase was primarily due to cash provided by operating activities of \$249.2 million, which is offset by cash used in financing activities of \$194.8 million mainly as a result of payments on the 2019 Initial Term Loan and share repurchases and cash used in investing activities of \$13.8 million primarily for the purchase of property and equipment.

Cash was \$194.5 million at June 30, 2022, representing a decrease of \$52.4 million from \$246.9 million at June 30, 2021. This decrease was primarily due to cash used in financing activities of \$94.7 million mainly as a result of payments on the Term Loan and share repurchases and cash used in investing activities of \$85.0 million, mainly for acquisition of Ipanema partially offset by cash provided by operations of \$128.2 million.

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was \$249.2 million. Factors contributing to cash provided by operating activities were net income of \$78.1 million, non-cash expenses of \$104.6 million for items such as amortization of intangible assets, stock-based compensation, depreciation, reduction in carrying amount of right-of-use assets, deferred income taxes and interest. Other sources of cash for the period included decrease in account receivable and increases in accounts payable, accrued compensation and deferred revenue. These amounts were partially offset by increases in inventories and prepaid expenses and other assets and decreases in operating lease liabilities.

Cash provided by operating activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was \$128.2 million. Factors contributing to cash provided by operating activities were net income of \$44.3 million, non-cash expenses of \$104.0 million for items such as amortization of intangible assets, stock-based compensation, depreciation, reduction in carrying amount of right-of-use assets, deferred income taxes and interest. Other sources of cash for the period included increases in accounts payable and deferred revenue. These amounts were partially offset by increases in accounts receivable, inventories and prepaid expenses and other assets and decreases in accrued compensation, current and long-term liabilities and operating lease liabilities.

Cash provided by operating activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 was \$144.5 million. Factors contributing to cash provided by operating activities were net income of \$1.9 million, non-cash expenses of \$121.7 million for items such as amortization of intangible assets, stock-based compensation, depreciation, reduction in carrying amount of right-of-use assets, deferred income taxes and imputed interest. Other sources of cash for the period included a decrease in inventory and increases in accounts payable, accrued compensation and deferred revenue. These amounts were partially offset by increases in accounts receivable and prepaid expenses and other current assets and decreases in the current and long-term liabilities and operating lease liabilities.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was \$13.8 million, primarily due to the payment of \$13.8 million for the purchases of property and equipment.

Cash used in investing activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was \$85.0 million, primarily due to the payment of \$69.5 million (net of cash acquired) for the Acquisition and \$15.4 million for purchases of property and equipment.

Cash used in investing activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 was \$17.2 million for the purchases of property and equipment.

Net Cash Used in by Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 was \$194.8 million due primarily to share repurchases of \$99.9 million, debt repayments of \$108.6 million, payments of debt financing cost of \$3.2 million, \$3.0 million of deferred payments on acquisitions and a \$5.1 million payment for taxes on vested and released stock awards net of proceeds from the issuance of shares of our common stock under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”). The amounts were partially offset by cash received of \$25.0 million from the 2023 Revolving Facility.

Cash used in financing activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was \$94.7 million due primarily to share repurchases of \$45.0 million, debt repayments of \$38.1 million, payments of contingent consideration of \$1.0 million and \$4.0 million of deferred payments on acquisitions and a \$6.5 million payment for taxes on vested and released stock awards net of proceeds from the issuance of shares of our common stock under our ESPP and exercise of stock options.

Cash used in financing activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 was \$74.8 million due primarily to debt repayments of \$74.0 million, payments of contingent consideration of \$1.3 million and \$4.0 million of deferred payments on acquisitions. This was partially offset by \$4.5 million of proceeds from issuance of shares of our common stock under our ESPP and the exercise of stock options, net of taxes paid on vested and released stock awards.

Foreign Currency Effect on Cash and cash equivalents

Foreign currency effect on cash and cash equivalents increased in 2023, primarily due to changes in exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and particularly the Indian Rupee, U.K. Pound, and the Euro.

Contractual Obligations

As of June 30, 2023, we have contractual obligations for debt obligations, purchase obligations, lease obligations and other obligations.

Our debt obligations relate to amounts owed under our 2023 Credit Agreement. As of June 30, 2023, we have \$225.0 million of debt outstanding which is payable in quarterly installments through our fiscal year 2028. We are subject to interest on our debt obligations and unused commitment fee. See Note 8, *Debt*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding our debt obligations.

Our unconditional purchase obligations represent the purchase of long lead-time component inventory that our contract manufacturers procure in accordance with our forecast. We expect to honor the inventory purchase commitments within the next 12 months. As of June 30, 2023, we have non-cancelable commitments to purchase \$69.6 million of inventory. See Note 10, *Commitments and Contingencies*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding our purchase obligations.

We lease facilities under operating lease arrangements at various locations that expire at various dates through our fiscal year 2032. As of June 30, 2023, the value of our obligations under operating leases was \$48.2 million. See Note 9, *Leases*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding our lease obligations.

We have contractual commitments with our suppliers which represent commitments for future services. As of June 30, 2023, we have contractual commitments of \$34.5 million that are due through our fiscal year 2027.

We have immaterial income tax liabilities related to uncertain tax positions and we are unable to reasonably estimate the timing of the settlement of those liabilities.

We do not have any material commitments for capital expenditures as of June 30, 2023.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as of June 30, 2023.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Sensitivity

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our financial debt and foreign currencies. As of June 30, 2023, we did not have any financial investments that were exposed to interest rate risk.

Debt

At certain points in time we are exposed to the impact of interest rate fluctuations, primarily in the form of variable rate borrowings from the 2023 Credit Agreement, which is described in Note 8, *Debt*, in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. At June 30, 2023, we had \$225.0 million of debt outstanding, all of which was from the 2023 Credit Agreement. Through the end of our fiscal year 2023, the average daily outstanding amount was \$268.8 million with a high of \$308.6 million and a low of \$225.0 million. As of June 30, 2023 we have not entered into any derivative instruments to hedge the impact of the changes in variable interest rates under our 2023 Credit Agreement.

The following table presents hypothetical changes in interest expense for the year ended June 30, 2023, on the outstanding borrowings under the 2023 Credit Agreement as of June 30, 2023, that are sensitive to changes in interest rates (in thousands):

Description	Change in interest expense given a decrease in interest rate of X bps*		Average outstanding as of June 30, 2023	Change in interest expense given an increase in interest rate of X bps*	
	(100 bps)	(50 bps)		100 bps	50 bps
Debt	\$ (2,333)	\$ (1,167)	\$ 233,341	\$ 2,333	\$ 1,167

* Underlying interest rate was 7.18% as of June 30, 2023.

Exchange Rate Sensitivity

A majority of our sales and our expenses are denominated in U.S. Dollars. While we conduct sale transactions and incur certain operating expenses in foreign currencies and expect to continue to do so, we do not anticipate that foreign exchange gains or losses will be significant, in part because of our foreign exchange risk management process discussed below.

Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts

We record all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. From time to time, we enter into foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the effect of gains and losses generated by the foreign currency forecast transactions related to certain operating expenses and re-measurement of certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. Changes in the fair value of these foreign exchange forward contracts are offset largely by re-measurement of the underlying foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. As of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, foreign exchange forward currency contracts not designated as hedging instruments had the total notional amount of \$3.4 million and \$9.6 million, respectively. These contracts have maturities of less than 60 days. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in "other income, net." For the years ended June 30, 2023 and, 2022, the net loss recorded in the consolidated statement of operations from these contracts were \$0.4 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. There were no foreign exchange forward currency contracts that were designated as hedging instruments at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses from operations were gains of \$0.8 million and \$1.7 million in fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and a loss of \$2.2 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF EXTREME NETWORKS, INC.

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Board of Directors and Stockholders
Extreme Networks, Inc.

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Extreme Networks, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended June 30, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”), and our report dated August 24, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Critical audit matter

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

Revenue Recognition – Customer Rebates Determined to be Variable Consideration

As described further in Note 3 to the financial statements, sales to stocking distributors are made under terms allowing certain price adjustments in the form of rebates. Frequently, distributors need to sell at a price lower than the contractual distribution price in order to win business and submit rebate requests for the Company’s pre-approval prior to selling the product to a customer at the discounted price. At the time the distributor invoices its end customer or soon thereafter, the distributor submits a rebate claim to the Company to adjust the distributor’s cost from the contractual price to the pre-approved lower price. After the Company verifies that the claim was pre-approved, a credit memo is issued to the distributor for the rebate claim. In determining the transaction price, the Company considers these customer rebates to be variable consideration. Such price adjustments are estimated based on an analysis of historical claims at the distributor level.

The principal consideration for our determination that customer rebates determined to be variable consideration is a critical audit matter is that the estimates made in determining the customer rebates involve significant judgments. Evaluating the appropriateness of these estimates requires a high degree of auditor judgment and increased audit effort.

Our audit procedures related to the customer rebates determined to be variable consideration included the following, among others:

- We tested the design and operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's estimation of variable consideration for stocking distributor rebates, including:
 - o Historical actual rebate claims
 - o Estimates of future rebate claims
 - o End customer pricing
 - o Channel inventory
- Identified the sources of data and factors that management used in forming the assumptions, and considered whether such data and factors are relevant, reliable, and sufficient.
- Evaluated potential contrary evidence, including the historical accuracy of management's estimates by comparing the estimated reserve rate to the actual reserve rate in subsequent periods.
- Confirmed inventory held in the channel with a sample of stocking distributors.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021.

San Francisco, California

August 24, 2023

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Extreme Networks, Inc.

Opinion on internal control over financial reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Extreme Networks, Inc. (a Delaware corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of June 30, 2023, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and our report dated August 24, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for opinion

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

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and limitations of internal control over financial reporting

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

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

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

San Francisco, California
August 24, 2023

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Extreme Networks, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows of Extreme Networks, Inc. (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the results of the Company's operations and its cash flows for the year ended June 30, 2021, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We served as the Company's auditor from 2020 to 2021.

San Jose, California

August 27, 2021

EXTREME NETWORKS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 234,826	\$ 194,522
Accounts receivable, net	182,045	184,097
Inventories	89,024	49,231
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	70,263	61,239
Total current assets	576,158	489,089
Property and equipment, net	46,448	49,578
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	34,739	36,454
Intangible assets, net	16,063	32,515
Goodwill	394,755	400,144
Other assets	73,544	60,730
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,141,707</u>	<u>\$ 1,068,510</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt, net of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$674 and \$2,276, respectively	\$ 34,326	\$ 33,349
Accounts payable	99,724	84,338
Accrued compensation and benefits	71,367	53,710
Accrued warranty	12,322	10,852
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	10,847	13,956
Current portion of deferred revenue	282,475	238,262
Other accrued liabilities	64,440	65,714
Total current liabilities	575,501	500,181
Deferred revenue, less current portion	219,024	163,357
Long-term debt, less current portion, net of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$2,409 and \$2,430, respectively	187,591	270,570
Operating lease liabilities, less current portion	31,845	33,256
Deferred income taxes	7,747	7,717
Other long-term liabilities	3,247	3,086
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, issuable in series, 2,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 750,000 shares authorized; 143,629 and 139,742 shares issued, respectively; 127,775 and 129,263 shares outstanding, respectively	144	140
Additional paid-in-capital	1,173,744	1,115,416
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(13,192)	(3,055)
Accumulated deficit	(855,998)	(934,072)
Treasury stock at cost, 15,854 and 10,479 shares, respectively	(187,946)	(88,086)
Total stockholders' equity	116,752	90,343
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,141,707</u>	<u>\$ 1,068,510</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

EXTREME NETWORKS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Net revenues:			
Product	\$ 932,454	\$ 761,721	\$ 699,396
Service and subscription	380,000	350,600	310,022
Total net revenues	<u>1,312,454</u>	<u>1,112,321</u>	<u>1,009,418</u>
Cost of revenues:			
Product	426,295	360,562	309,958
Service and subscription	131,439	121,821	114,337
Total cost of revenues	<u>557,734</u>	<u>482,383</u>	<u>424,295</u>
Gross profit:			
Product	506,159	401,159	389,438
Service and subscription	248,561	228,779	195,685
Total gross profit	<u>754,720</u>	<u>629,938</u>	<u>585,123</u>
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	214,270	190,591	196,995
Sales and marketing	336,906	294,470	276,841
General and administrative	89,934	68,697	66,201
Acquisition and integration costs	390	7,009	1,975
Restructuring and related charges	2,860	1,748	2,625
Amortization of intangible assets	2,047	3,235	6,110
Total operating expenses	<u>646,407</u>	<u>565,750</u>	<u>550,747</u>
Operating income	108,313	64,188	34,376
Interest income	3,155	412	352
Interest expense	(17,385)	(12,789)	(22,856)
Other income (expense), net	23	383	(1,687)
Income before income taxes	94,106	52,194	10,185
Provision for income taxes	16,032	7,923	8,249
Net income	<u>\$ 78,074</u>	<u>\$ 44,271</u>	<u>\$ 1,936</u>
Basic and diluted income per share:			
Net income per share – basic	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.02
Net income per share – diluted	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.02
Shares used in per share calculation – basic	129,473	129,437	124,019
Shares used in per share calculation – diluted	133,649	133,494	127,669

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

EXTREME NETWORKS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Net income	\$ 78,074	\$ 44,271	\$ 1,936
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Change in unrealized gains and losses on interest rate swaps	344	1,652	(222)
Reclassification adjustment related to interest rate swaps	(1,658)	796	858
Change in unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency forward contracts	—	205	(205)
Net change from derivatives designated as hedging instruments	(1,314)	2,653	431
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments	(8,823)	(2,897)	3,136
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(10,137)	(244)	3,567
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 67,937</u>	<u>\$ 44,027</u>	<u>\$ 5,503</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

EXTREME NETWORKS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

	Common Stock			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock		Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In-Capital		Shares	Amount		
Balance at June 30, 2020	127,114	\$ 127	\$ 1,035,041	\$ (6,378)	(6,597)	(43,113)	\$ (980,279)	\$ 5,398
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,936	1,936
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	3,567	—	—	—	3,567
Issuance of common stock from equity incentive plans, net of tax withholding	6,165	6	4,510	—	—	—	—	4,516
Stock-based compensation	—	—	39,051	—	—	—	—	39,051
Balance at June 30, 2021	133,279	\$ 133	\$ 1,078,602	\$ (2,811)	(6,597)	(43,113)	\$ (978,343)	\$ 54,468
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,271	44,271
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(244)	—	—	—	(244)
Issuance of common stock from equity incentive plans, net of tax withholding	6,463	7	(6,548)	—	—	—	—	(6,541)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	43,362	—	—	—	—	43,362
Repurchase of stock	—	—	—	—	(3,882)	(44,973)	—	(44,973)
Balance at June 30, 2022	139,742	\$ 140	\$ 1,115,416	\$ (3,055)	(10,479)	(88,086)	\$ (934,072)	\$ 90,343
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,074	78,074
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(10,137)	—	—	—	(10,137)
Issuance of common stock from equity incentive plans, net of tax withholding	3,887	4	(5,144)	—	—	—	—	(5,140)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	63,472	—	—	—	—	63,472
Repurchase of stock	—	—	—	—	(5,375)	(99,860)	—	(99,860)
Balance at June 30, 2023	143,629	\$ 144	\$ 1,173,744	\$ (13,192)	(15,854)	(187,946)	\$ (855,998)	\$ 116,752

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

EXTREME NETWORKS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 78,074	\$ 44,271	\$ 1,936
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	19,888	20,215	22,961
Amortization of intangible assets	14,988	19,946	32,356
Reduction in carrying amount of right-of-use asset	12,248	14,929	16,134
Provision for doubtful accounts	459	29	409
Share-based compensation	63,472	43,362	39,051
Deferred income taxes	407	682	1,785
Non-cash interest expense	1,145	4,443	5,055
Other	(8,056)	423	3,989
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisition:			
Accounts receivable	1,593	(26,231)	(34,158)
Inventories	(41,827)	(16,722)	22,729
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,368)	(4,469)	(18,979)
Accounts payable	14,733	23,810	10,810
Accrued compensation and benefits	17,137	(20,709)	20,088
Operating lease liabilities	(15,219)	(18,949)	(19,986)
Deferred revenue	90,102	44,635	54,398
Other current and long-term liabilities	1,436	(1,488)	(14,043)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>249,212</u>	<u>128,177</u>	<u>144,535</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(13,800)	(15,433)	(17,176)
Business acquisition, net of cash acquired	—	(69,517)	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(13,800)</u>	<u>(84,950)</u>	<u>(17,176)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under Revolving Facility	25,000	—	—
Payments on debt obligations	(108,625)	(38,125)	(74,000)
Loan fees on borrowings	(3,158)	—	—
Repurchase of common stock	(99,860)	(44,973)	—
Payments for tax withholdings, net of proceeds from issuance of common stock	(5,140)	(6,541)	4,516
Payment of contingent consideration obligations	—	(1,024)	(1,298)
Deferred payments on an acquisition	(3,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(194,783)</u>	<u>(94,663)</u>	<u>(74,782)</u>
Foreign currency effect on cash and cash equivalents	(325)	(936)	445
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>40,304</u>	<u>(52,372)</u>	<u>53,022</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	<u>194,522</u>	<u>246,894</u>	<u>193,872</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 234,826</u>	<u>\$ 194,522</u>	<u>\$ 246,894</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 13,093	\$ 9,272	\$ 18,741
Cash paid for taxes, net	\$ 12,003	\$ 7,776	\$ 4,488
Non-cash investing activities:			
Unpaid capital expenditures	\$ 2,250	\$ 1,756	\$ 3,004

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

Extreme Networks, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “Extreme” or “the Company”) is a leader in providing software-driven networking solutions for enterprise customers. The Company conducts its sales and marketing activities on a worldwide basis through distributors, resellers and the Company’s field sales organization. Extreme was incorporated in California in 1996 and reincorporated in Delaware in 1999.

Fiscal Year

The Company uses a fiscal calendar year ending on June 30. All references herein to “fiscal 2023” or “2023”; “fiscal 2022” or “2022”; “fiscal 2021” or “2021” represent the fiscal years ending, respectively.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Extreme Networks, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

The Company predominantly uses the United States Dollar as its functional currency. The functional currency for certain of its foreign subsidiaries is the local currency. For those subsidiaries that operate in a local currency functional environment, all assets and liabilities are translated to United States Dollars at current month-end exchange rates; and revenues and expenses are translated using the monthly average rate.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*Revenue Recognition*

The Company accounts for revenue in accordance with Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. The Company derives revenues primarily from sales of its networking equipment, with the remaining revenues generated from software delivered as a service and service fees relating to maintenance contracts, professional services, and training for the products. The Company recognizes revenues when control of promised goods or services is transferred to its customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

See Note 3, *Revenues*, for further discussion.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Allowance for Product Returns

The Company maintains estimates for product returns based on its historical returns, analysis of credit memos and its return policies. The allowance includes the estimates for product allowances from end customers as well as stock rotations and other returns from the Company’s stocking distributors. The allowance for product returns is shown as a reduction of accounts receivable as there is a contractual right of offset and returns are applied to accounts receivable balances outstanding as of the balance sheet date. There have not been material revisions to the estimated product returns for any periods presented.

Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for credit losses which reflects its best estimate of potentially uncollectible trade receivables. The allowance consists of both specific and general reserves. The Company continually monitors and evaluates the collectability of its trade receivables based on a combination of factors. It records specific allowances for bad debts in general and administrative expense when it becomes aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligation to the Company, such as in the case of bankruptcy filings or deterioration of financial position. Estimates are used in determining the allowances for all other customers based on factors such as current trends in the length of time the receivables are past due and historical collection experience. The Company mitigates some collection risk by requiring certain of its customers in the Asia-Pacific region to pay cash in advance or secure letters of credit when placing an order with the Company.

Inventories

The Company values its inventory at lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is computed using standard cost, which approximates actual cost, on a first-in, first-out basis. The Company has established inventory allowances when conditions exist that suggest that inventory is obsolete or may be in excess of anticipated demand based upon assumptions about future demand. At the point of the loss recognition, a new lower-cost basis for that inventory is established, and subsequent changes in facts and circumstances do not result in the restoration or increase in that newly established cost basis. Previously written down or obsolete inventory subsequently sold has not had a material impact on gross margin for any of the periods presented.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets include (a) property and equipment, (b) operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets, (c) goodwill and intangible assets, and (d) other assets. Property and equipment, ROU assets, and definite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets or asset groups may not be recoverable. If such facts and circumstances exist, the Company assesses the recoverability of these assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related asset or group of assets over their remaining lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairments, if any, are based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets.

(a) Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Estimated useful lives of one to four years are used for computer equipment and purchased software. Estimated useful lives of three to seven years are used for office equipment and furniture and fixtures. Depreciation and amortization of leasehold improvements is computed using the lesser of the useful life or lease terms.

(b) Leases

The Company leases facilities, equipment and vehicles under operating leases that expire on various dates through fiscal 2033. The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. We evaluate the classification of leases at commencement date and as necessary, at modification. In general, for lease arrangements exceeding a twelve-month term, these arrangements are recognized as ROU assets with associated operating lease liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

ROU assets under the Company's operating leases represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset over the lease term. Operating lease liabilities represent the Company's obligation to make payments arising from the lease. The ROU asset is reduced over a straight-line or other systematic basis representative of the pattern in which the Company expects to consume the ROU assets' future economic benefits. The ROU asset is also adjusted for leasehold improvements paid by the lessor, lease incentives, and asset impairments, among other things.

See Note 9, *Leases*, for further discussion.

(c) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets are generated as a result of business combinations and are comprised of, among other things, developed technology, customer relationships, trade names, and licensing agreements.

The remaining lives of intangible assets are considered regularly along with assessments of impairment and lives are adjusted or impairment charges taken when required.

Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized, but rather is tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if indicators of impairment are present. The Company has one reporting unit and performs its annual goodwill impairment analysis as of the first day of the fourth quarter of each year. In assessing impairment on goodwill, the Company bypasses the qualitative assessment and proceeds directly to performing the quantitative evaluation of the fair value of the reporting unit, to compare against the carrying value of the reporting unit. A goodwill impairment charge is recognized for the amount by which the reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying value. Based on the results of the goodwill impairment analysis, the Company determined that no impairment charge needed to be recorded for any periods presented.

Business Combinations

The Company applies the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations. Under this method of accounting, all assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at their respective fair values at the date of the acquisition. Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires management's judgment and often involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including assumptions with respect to future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates, useful lives, among other items. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Market participants are assumed to be buyers and sellers in the principal (most advantageous) market for the asset or liability. Additionally, fair value measurements for an asset assume the highest and best use of that asset by market participants. As a result, the Company may be required to value the acquired assets at fair value measures that do not reflect its intended use of those assets. Use of different estimates and judgments could yield different results.

Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Although the Company believes the assumptions and estimates it has made are reasonable and appropriate, they are based in part on historical experience and information that may be obtained from the management of the acquired company and are inherently uncertain. During the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, the Company may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill for facts and considerations that were known at the acquisition date. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded within the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents amounts for (i) deferred maintenance, support, and software as a service ("SaaS") revenues, and (ii) other deferred revenue including professional services when the revenue recognition criteria have not been met.

Product Warranties and Guarantees

Networking products may contain undetected hardware or software errors when new products or new versions or updates of existing products are released to the marketplace. The majority of the Company's hardware products are shipped with either a one-year warranty or a limited lifetime warranty, and software products receive a 90-day warranty. Upon shipment of products to its customers, the Company estimates expenses for the cost to repair or replace products that may be returned under warranty and accrues a liability in cost of product revenues for this amount. The determination of the Company's warranty requirements is based on actual historical experience with the product or product family, estimates of repair and replacement costs and any product warranty problems that are identified after shipment. The Company estimates and adjusts these accruals at each balance sheet date in accordance with changes in these factors.

In the normal course of business to facilitate sales of its products, the Company indemnifies its resellers and end-user customers with respect to certain matters. The Company has agreed to hold the customer harmless against losses arising from a breach of intellectual property infringement or other claims made against certain parties. These agreements may limit the time within which an indemnification claim can be made and the amount of the claim. It is not possible to estimate the maximum potential amount under these indemnification agreements due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Historically, payments made by the Company under these agreements have not had a material impact on its operating results or financial position.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company recognizes compensation expense related to stock-based awards, including stock options, restricted stock units (“RSUs”) and employee stock purchases related to its 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the “2014 ESPP”), based on the estimated fair value of the award on the grant date, over the requisite service period. The Company accounts for forfeitures as they occur. The Company calculates the fair value of stock options and stock purchase options under the 2014 ESPP using the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model. The fair value of RSUs is based on the closing stock price of the Company’s common stock on the grant date.

The Company grants certain employees with stock options and RSUs that are tied to either company-wide financial performance metrics or certain market metrics. For awards that include performance conditions, no compensation cost is recognized until the performance goals are probable of being met, at which time the cumulative compensation expense from the service inception date would be recognized. For awards that contain market conditions, compensation expense is measured using a Monte Carlo simulation model and recognized over the derived service period based on the expected market performance as of the grant date.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses were immaterial in fiscal years 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes utilizing the liability method. Deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect consequences on future years of differences between financial reporting and the tax basis of assets and liabilities measured using the enacted statutory tax rates and tax laws applicable to the periods in which differences are expected to affect taxable earnings. A valuation allowance is recognized to the extent that it is more likely than not that the tax benefits will not be realized.

The Company accounts for uncertainty in income taxes using a two-step approach to recognize and measure uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position 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 settlement. The Company classifies the liability for unrecognized tax benefits as current to the extent that the Company anticipates payment (or receipt) of cash within one year. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recognized in the provision for income taxes. For additional discussion, see Note 16, *Income Taxes*.

Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2022, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) 2022-06, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Deferral of the Sunset Date of Topic 848*, which extends the period of time entities can utilize the reference rate reform relief guidance under ASU 2020-04, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting* from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2024. Upon issuance of ASU 2020-04, the Company elected to apply certain of the optional expedients for contract modifications to its financial instruments impacted by the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) discontinuance. The application of this guidance did not have any impact on our consolidated financial statements.

3. Revenues

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives the majority of its revenues from sales of its networking equipment, with the remaining revenues generated from sales of services and subscriptions, which primarily includes maintenance contracts and software subscriptions delivered as software as a service and additional revenues from professional services, and training for its products. The Company sells its products, maintenance contracts, and SaaS direct to customers and to partners in two distribution channels, or tiers. The first tier consists of a limited number of independent distributors that stock its products and sell primarily to resellers. The second tier consists of a non-stocking distributors and value-added resellers that sell directly to end-users. Products and services may be sold separately or in bundled packages.

The Company considers customer purchase orders, which in some cases are governed by master sales agreements, to be the contracts with a customer. For each contract, the Company considers the promise to transfer products and services, each of which are distinct, to be the identified performance obligations. In determining the transaction price, the Company evaluates whether the price is subject to refund or adjustment to determine the net consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled.

For all of the Company’s sales and distribution channels, revenue is recognized when control of the product is transferred to the customer (i.e., when the Company’s performance obligation is satisfied), which typically occurs at shipment for product sales. Revenues

from maintenance contracts and SaaS are recognized over time as the Company's performance obligations are satisfied. This is typically the contractual service period, which generally ranges from one to five years. For product sales to value-added resellers of the Company, non-stocking distributors and end-user customers, the Company generally does not grant return privileges, except for defective products during the warranty period, nor does the Company grant pricing credits. Sales taxes collected from customers are excluded from revenues. Shipping costs are included in cost of product revenues. Sales incentives and other programs that the Company may make available to these customers are considered to be a form of variable consideration and the Company maintains estimated accruals and allowances using the historical actuals. There were no material changes in the current period to the estimated transaction price for performance obligations which were satisfied or partially satisfied during previous periods.

Sales to stocking distributors are made under terms allowing certain price adjustments and limited rights of return (known as "stock rotation") of the Company's products held in their inventory. Stock rotation rights grant the distributor the ability to return certain specified amounts of inventory. Stock rotations are variable consideration and are estimated based on historical return rates and estimates provided by the distributors. Additionally, distributors often need to sell at a price lower than the contractual distribution price in order to win business and submit rebate requests for the Company's pre-approval prior to selling the product to a customer at the discounted price. At the time the distributor invoices its end customer or soon thereafter, the distributor submits a rebate claim to the Company to adjust the distributor's cost from the contractual price to the pre-approved lower price. After the Company verifies that the claim was pre-approved, a credit memo is issued to the distributor for the rebate claim. In determining the transaction price, the Company considers these customer rebates to be variable consideration. Such price adjustments are estimated based on an analysis of historical claims at the distributor level. There were no material changes in the current period to the estimated variable consideration for performance obligations which were satisfied or partially satisfied during previous periods.

Performance Obligations. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account in Topic 606. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. Certain of the Company's contracts have multiple performance obligations, as the promise to transfer individual goods or services is separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and, therefore, is distinct. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price. The stand-alone selling prices are determined based on the prices at which the Company separately sells these products. For items that are not sold separately, the Company estimates the stand-alone selling prices using other observable inputs.

The Company's performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time or over time as the customer receives and consumes the benefits provided. Substantially all of the Company's product sales revenues are recognized at a point in time. Substantially all of the Company's service, subscription, and SaaS revenues are recognized over time. For revenue recognized over time, the Company primarily uses an input measure, days elapsed, to measure progress.

At June 30, 2023, the Company had \$501.5 million of remaining performance obligations, which are primarily comprised of deferred services, subscription and SaaS revenues. The Company expects to recognize approximately 56% of this amount in fiscal 2024, an additional 21% percent in fiscal 2025 and 23% of the balance thereafter.

Contract Balances. The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable and deferred revenue in the consolidated balance sheets. Services provided under renewable support arrangements of the Company are billed in accordance with agreed-upon contractual terms, which are either billed fully at the inception of contract or at periodic intervals (e.g., quarterly or annually). The Company generally receives payments from its customers in advance of services being provided, resulting in deferred revenue. These liabilities are reported on the consolidated balance sheets on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's total deferred revenue balances at June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 were \$501.5 million, \$401.6 million and \$345.6 million, respectively. Revenue recognized for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, that was included in the deferred revenue balance at the beginning of each period was \$232.9 million, \$208.4 million and \$188.4 million, respectively.

Contract Costs. The Company recognizes the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the assets that the Company otherwise would have recognized is one year or less. Management expects that commission fees paid to sales representatives as a result of obtaining service contracts and contract renewals, are recoverable and therefore the Company's consolidated balance sheets included capitalized balances in the amount of \$20.0 million and \$16.3 million at June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively which are included within "Other assets". Capitalized commission fees are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period of service contracts of approximately three years, and are included in "Sales and marketing" in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Amortization recognized during the years ended 2023, 2022 and 2021 was \$9.1 million, \$7.5 million and \$5.6 million, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Estimated Variable Consideration. There were no material changes in the current period to the estimated variable consideration for performance obligations which were satisfied or partially satisfied during previous periods.

Disaggregation of Revenues: The Company operates in three geographic regions: Americas, EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) and APAC (Asia Pacific). The following tables set forth the Company's revenues disaggregated by sales channel and geographic region based on the billing addresses of its customers (in thousands):

Net Revenues	Year Ended June 30, 2023		
	Distributor	Direct	Total
Americas:			
United States	\$ 306,240	\$ 266,687	\$ 572,927
Other	60,957	23,151	84,108
Total Americas	367,197	289,838	657,035
EMEA	390,495	169,174	559,669
APAC	19,384	76,366	95,750
Total net revenues	\$ 777,076	\$ 535,378	\$ 1,312,454

Net Revenues	Year Ended June 30, 2022		
	Distributor	Direct	Total
Americas:			
United States	\$ 237,163	\$ 266,472	\$ 503,635
Other	27,018	17,590	44,608
Total Americas	264,181	284,062	548,243
EMEA	325,290	151,791	477,081
APAC	17,517	69,480	86,997
Total net revenues	\$ 606,988	\$ 505,333	\$ 1,112,321

Net Revenues	Year Ended June 30, 2021		
	Distributor	Direct	Total
Americas:			
United States	\$ 244,851	\$ 240,620	\$ 485,471
Other	31,583	16,466	48,049
Total Americas	276,434	257,086	533,520
EMEA	250,897	136,648	387,545
APAC	14,280	74,073	88,353
Total net revenues	\$ 541,611	\$ 467,807	\$ 1,009,418

For the year ended June 30, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Company generated 13%, 12% and 11%, respectively, of its revenue from the Netherlands. No other foreign country accounted for 10% or more of the Company's net revenue for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

Concentrations

The Company may be subject to concentration of credit risk as a result of certain financial instruments consisting of accounts receivable. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require collateral in exchange for credit.

The following table sets forth customers accounting for 10% or more of the Company's net revenues:

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Westcon Group, Inc.	20%	18%	16%
TD Synnex Corporation	18%	20%	19%
Jenne, Inc.	15%	16%	18%

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following table sets forth major customers accounting for 10% or more of the Company's net accounts receivable, as of June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Jenne, Inc.	39%	28%
TD Synnex Corporation	10%	11%
ScanSource, Inc.	10%	*

* Less than 10% of accounts receivable.

4. Business Combinations

The Company completed one acquisition during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The acquisition was accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The estimated fair values were determined through established and generally accepted valuation techniques, including work performed by third-party valuation specialists. The purchase price of the acquisition has been allocated to tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The fair value of working capital related items, such as other current assets and accrued liabilities, approximated their book values at the date of acquisition. Inventories were valued at fair value using the net realizable value approach. The total costs including the assumed profit were adjusted to present value using a discount rate considered appropriate. The resulting fair value approximates the amount the Company would be required to pay to a third party to assume the obligation. Intangible assets were valued using income approaches based on management projections, which the Company considers to be Level 3 inputs. Results of operations of the acquired entity are included in the Company's operations beginning with the closing date of acquisition.

Fiscal 2022 Acquisition

Ipanema Acquisition

On September 14, 2021 (the "Acquisition Date"), the Company completed its acquisition (the "Acquisition") of Ipanematech SAS ("Ipanema"), the cloud-native enterprise Software-Defined Wide Area Network ("SD-WAN") business unit of InfoVista SAS ("InfoVista") pursuant to a Sale and Purchase Agreement. Under the terms of the Acquisition, the net consideration paid by Extreme to InfoVista was \$70.9 million, which was funded entirely by cash. The primary reason for the acquisition was to acquire the talent and the technology to allow the Company to expand its portfolio with new cloud-managed SD-WAN and security offerings to support its enterprise customers.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following table below summarizes the purchase price allocation of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in thousands):

	Final Allocation as of June 30, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,364
Accounts receivable, net	1,434
Inventories	274
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	610
Property and equipment	46
Other assets	21
Accounts payable	(976)
Accrued compensation and benefits	(1,837)
Accrued warranty	(41)
Other accrued liabilities	(122)
Deferred revenue	(10,134)
Deferred taxes	(4,320)
Other liabilities	(723)
Net tangible liabilities	(14,404)
Identifiable intangible assets	16,300
Goodwill	68,985
Total intangible assets acquired	85,285
Total net assets acquired	\$ 70,881

The following table presents details of the identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the Ipanema acquisition (in thousands, except years)

Intangible Assets	Weighted Average Estimated Useful Life (in years)	Amount
Developed technologies	6	\$ 14,500
Customer relationships	4	1,800
Total identifiable intangible assets		\$ 16,300

The amortization for the developed technologies is recorded in “Cost of revenues” for product and the amortization for the remaining intangibles is recorded in “Amortization of intangibles assets” in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The goodwill recognized is attributable primarily to expected synergies and the assembled workforce of Ipanema. The Company will not be entitled to amortization of the goodwill and intangible assets for tax purposes as this acquisition is a nontaxable stock acquisition.

The results of operations of Ipanema are included in the accompanying consolidated results of operations beginning September 15, 2021. The overall results of operations of Ipanema were not material to the consolidated financial statements of Extreme.

Pro forma financial information

The following unaudited pro forma results of operations are presented as though the Acquisition had occurred as of July 1, 2020, the beginning of fiscal 2021, after giving effect to purchase accounting adjustments relating to deferred revenue, depreciation and amortization of intangibles and acquisition and integration costs.

The pro forma results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the combined results that would have occurred had the acquisition been consummated as of the beginning of fiscal 2021, nor are they necessarily indicative of future operating results. The unaudited pro forma results do not include the impact of synergies, nor any potential impacts on current or future market conditions, which could alter the unaudited pro forma results.

The unaudited pro forma financial information for the year ended June 30, 2022 combines the results for Extreme for such periods assuming the transaction closed on July 1, 2020, which include the results of Ipanema subsequent to the Acquisition Date, and Ipanema’s

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

historical results up to the Acquisition Date. The unaudited pro forma financial information for the year ended June 30, 2021 combines the historical results of operations for Extreme assuming the transaction closed on July 1, 2020 and historical results for Ipanema.

The following table summarizes the unaudited pro forma financial information (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended	
	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Net revenue	\$ 1,115,942	\$ 1,031,825
Net income	\$ 53,659	\$ (6,755)
Net income per share – basic	\$ 0.41	\$ (0.05)
Net income per share – diluted	\$ 0.40	\$ (0.05)
Shares used in per share calculation – basic	129,437	124,019
Shares used in per share calculation – diluted	133,494	124,019

5. Balance Sheet Components

Accounts Receivable, Net

The following table summarizes the Company's accounts receivable (in thousands):

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Accounts receivable	\$ 440,298	\$ 368,778
Customer rebates	(222,246)	(163,953)
Allowance for credit losses	(882)	(695)
Allowance for product returns	(35,125)	(20,033)
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 182,045	\$ 184,097

The following table summarizes the Company's allowance for credit losses (in thousands):

Description	Balance at beginning of period	Provision for expected credit losses	Deductions (1)	Balance at end of period
Year Ended June 30, 2023:				
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 695	\$ 464	\$ (277)	\$ 882
Year Ended June 30, 2022:				
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 986	\$ 39	\$ (330)	\$ 695
Year Ended June 30, 2021:				
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 1,212	\$ 409	\$ (635)	\$ 986

(1) Uncollectible accounts written off, net of recoveries.

The following table summarizes the Company's allowance for product returns (in thousands):

Description	Balance at beginning of period	Additions	Deductions	Balance at end of period
Year Ended June 30, 2023:				
Allowance for product returns	\$ 20,033	\$ 104,028	\$ (88,936)	\$ 35,125
Year Ended June 30, 2022:				
Allowance for product returns	\$ 17,371	\$ 67,407	\$ (64,745)	\$ 20,033
Year Ended June 30, 2021:				
Allowance for product returns	\$ 27,963	\$ 67,113	\$ (77,705)	\$ 17,371

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Inventories, Net

The following table summarizes the Company's inventory by category (in thousands):

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Finished goods	\$ 78,180	\$ 40,733
Raw materials	10,844	8,498
Total inventories	<u>\$ 89,024</u>	<u>\$ 49,231</u>

Property and Equipment, Net

The following table summarizes the Company's property and equipment by category (in thousands):

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Computers and equipment	\$ 81,612	\$ 75,387
Purchased software	51,444	47,161
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	8,899	9,463
Leasehold improvements	48,943	52,564
Total property and equipment	190,898	184,575
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(144,450)	(134,997)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 46,448</u>	<u>\$ 49,578</u>

The Company recognized depreciation expense of \$19.5 million, \$19.8 million, and \$23.0 million related to property and equipment during the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Deferred Revenue

The following table summarizes the Company's contract liabilities which are shown as deferred revenue (in thousands):

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Deferred maintenance, support, and SaaS	\$ 486,075	\$ 393,289
Other deferred revenue	15,424	8,330
Total deferred revenue	501,499	401,619
Less: current portion	282,475	238,262
Non-current deferred revenue	<u>\$ 219,024</u>	<u>\$ 163,357</u>

Accrued Warranty

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's product warranty liability during the following periods (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Balance beginning of period	\$ 10,852	\$ 11,623	\$ 14,035
Warranties assumed due to acquisition	—	41	—
New warranties issued	15,463	13,314	11,760
Warranty expenditures	(13,993)	(14,126)	(14,172)
Balance end of period	<u>\$ 12,322</u>	<u>\$ 10,852</u>	<u>\$ 11,623</u>

6. Fair Value Measurements

A three-tier fair value hierarchy is utilized to prioritize the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs - unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

- Level 2 Inputs - quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument; and
- Level 3 Inputs - unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's own assumptions in measuring the asset or liability at fair value.

The following table presents the Company's fair value hierarchy for its financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

June 30, 2023	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Certificates of deposit	\$ —	\$ 7,151	\$ —	\$ 7,151
Foreign currency derivatives	—	31	—	31
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ —	\$ 7,182	\$ —	\$ 7,182
June 30, 2022				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Interest rate swaps	\$ —	\$ 1,314	\$ —	\$ 1,314
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ —	\$ 1,314	\$ —	\$ 1,314
Liabilities				
Foreign currency derivatives	\$ —	\$ 31	\$ —	\$ 31
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ —	\$ 31	\$ —	\$ 31

Level 1 Assets and Liabilities:

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities. The Company states accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities at their carrying value, which approximates fair value due to the short time to the expected receipt or payment.

Level 2 Assets and Liabilities:

The Company's level 2 assets consist of certificates of deposit and derivative instruments. Certificates of deposit do not have regular market pricing and are considered Level 2. The fair value of derivative instruments under the Company's foreign exchange forward contracts and interest rate swaps are estimated based on valuations provided by alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs which are considered Level 2.

As of June 30, 2023, the Company had investment in certificates of deposit of \$7.2 million with maturity of three months at the date of purchase and are recorded as cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company considers these cash equivalents to be available-for-sale and as of June 30, 2023, their fair value approximated their amortized cost.

As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, foreign exchange forward currency contracts not designated as hedging instruments had a notional amount of \$3.4 million and \$9.6 million, respectively. These contracts have maturities of less than 60 days. Changes in the fair value of these foreign exchange forward contracts not designated as hedging instruments are included in other income or expense in the consolidated statements of operations. For the years ended June 30, 2023, and 2022 the net loss recorded in the consolidated statements of operations from these contracts were \$0.4 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the net gains recorded in the consolidated statements of operations related to these contracts were \$0.5 million. There were no outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts that were designated as hedging instruments at June 30, 2023 and at June 30, 2022. See Note 14, *Derivatives and Hedging*, for additional information.

The fair values of the interest rate swaps are based upon inputs corroborated by observable market data which is considered Level 2. As of June 30, 2023, the Company did not have any interest rate swap contracts. As of June 30, 2022, the Company had interest rate swap contracts, designated as cash flow hedges, with a total notional amount of \$75.0 million. Changes in fair value of these contracts are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in the consolidated balance sheets. As of June 30, 2022, these contracts had unrealized gains of \$1.3 million. See Note 14, *Derivatives and Hedging*, for additional information.

The fair value of the borrowings under the 2023 Credit Agreement and the 2019 Credit Agreement is estimated based on valuations provided by alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs which is considered Level 2. Since the interest rate is variable in the 2023 Credit Agreement and 2019 Credit Agreement, the fair value approximates the face amount of the Company's indebtedness of \$225.0 million and \$308.6 million as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Level 3 Assets and Liabilities:

Certain of the Company's assets, including intangible assets and goodwill are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis if impairment is indicated. There were no Level 3 assets as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

There were no transfers of assets or liabilities between Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 during the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022. There were no impairments recorded during the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022.

7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The following table reflects the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill (in thousands):

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 400,144	\$ 331,159
Additions due to acquisitions (see Note 4)	—	68,985
Foreign currency translation	(5,389)	—
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 394,755</u>	<u>\$ 400,144</u>

The following tables summarize the components of gross and net intangible asset balances (in thousands, except years):

	Weighted Average	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulate d Amortizatio n	Net Carrying Amount
	Remaining Amortization Period			
June 30, 2023				
Developed technology	4.1 years	\$ 169,460	\$ 159,592	\$ 9,868
Customer relationships	3.4 years	64,839	58,894	5,945
Trade names	0.0 years	10,700	10,700	—
License agreements	3.4 years	2,445	2,195	250
Total intangible assets, net*		<u>\$ 247,444</u>	<u>\$ 231,381</u>	<u>\$ 16,063</u>

* The carrying amounts of foreign intangible assets are affected by foreign currency translation.

	Weighted Average	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulate d Amortizatio n	Net Carrying Amount
	Remaining Amortization Period			
June 30, 2022				
Developed technology	3.3 years	\$ 170,600	\$ 146,560	\$ 24,040
Customer relationships	3.9 years	64,839	56,704	8,135
Trade names	0.1 years	10,700	10,680	20
License agreements	4.4 years	2,445	2,125	320
Total intangible assets, net*		<u>\$ 248,584</u>	<u>\$ 216,069</u>	<u>\$ 32,515</u>

* The carrying amount of foreign intangible assets are affected by foreign currency translation.

The following table summarizes the amortization expense of intangible assets for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Amortization of intangible assets in "Total cost of revenues"	\$ 12,941	\$ 16,711	\$ 26,246
Amortization of intangible assets in "Total operating expenses"	2,047	3,235	6,110
Total amortization expense	<u>\$ 14,988</u>	<u>\$ 19,946</u>	<u>\$ 32,356</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The amortization expense that is recognized in “Total cost of revenues” primarily consists of amortization related to developed technology, license agreements and other intangibles.

The estimated future amortization expense to be recorded for each of the respective future fiscal years is as follows (in thousands):

	Amount
For the fiscal year ending June 30:	
2024	\$ 5,293
2025	4,519
2026	3,241
2027	1,452
2028	1,289
Thereafter	269
Total	<u>\$ 16,063</u>

8. Debt

The Company’s debt is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Current portion of long-term debt:		
Term Loan	\$ 10,000	\$ 35,625
Revolving Facility	25,000	—
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	(674)	(2,276)
Current portion of long-term debt	<u>\$ 34,326</u>	<u>\$ 33,349</u>
Long-term debt, less current portion:		
Term Loan	\$ 190,000	\$ 273,000
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	(2,409)	(2,430)
Total long-term debt, less current portion	<u>187,591</u>	<u>270,570</u>
Total debt	<u>\$ 221,917</u>	<u>\$ 303,919</u>

On August 9, 2019, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “2019 Credit Agreement”), by and among the Company, as borrower, several banks and other financial institutions as Lenders, BMO Harris Bank N.A., as an issuing lender and swingline lender, Silicon Valley Bank, as an Issuing Lender, and Bank of Montreal, as administrative agent and collateral agent for the Lenders.

The 2019 Credit Agreement provided for a five-year first lien term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$380.0 million (the “2019 Term Loan”) and a five-year revolving loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$75.0 million (the “2019 Revolving Facility”). In addition, the Company had access to incremental term loans and/or incremental revolving loan commitments in an aggregate amount not to exceed the sum of \$100.0 million, plus an unlimited amount that is subject to pro forma compliance with certain financial tests.

On August 9, 2019, the Company used the additional proceeds from the term loan to partially fund the acquisition of Aerohive Networks, Inc. and for working capital and general corporate purposes.

At the Company’s election, the initial term loan under the 2019 Credit Agreement was either base rate loans or Eurodollar loans. The applicable margin for base rate loans ranged from 0.25% to 2.50% per annum and the applicable margin for Eurodollar loans ranged from 1.25% to 3.50%, in each case based on Extreme’s consolidated leverage ratio. All Eurodollar loans were subject to a Base Rate of 0.00%. In addition, the Company was required to pay a commitment fee of between 0.25% and 0.40% quarterly (currently 0.25%) on the unused portion of the 2019 Revolving Facility, also based on the Company’s consolidated leverage ratio. Starting December 31, 2019, principal installments were payable on the term loan in varying percentages quarterly and to the extent not previously paid, all outstanding balances were to be paid at maturity. The 2019 Credit Agreement was secured by substantially all of the Company’s assets.

The 2019 Credit Agreement required the Company to maintain certain minimum financial ratios at the end of each fiscal quarter. The 2019 Credit Agreement also included covenants and restrictions that limited, among other things, the Company’s ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens upon any of its property, merge, consolidate or sell all or substantially all of its assets. The 2019 Credit Agreement also included customary events of default which may result in acceleration of the payment of the outstanding balance.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

On April 8, 2020, the Company entered into the first amendment to the 2019 Credit Agreement (the “First Amendment”) to waive certain terms and financial covenants of the 2019 Credit Agreement through July 31, 2020. On May 8, 2020, the Company entered into the second amendment to the 2019 Credit Agreement (the “Second Amendment”) which superseded the First Amendment and provided certain revised terms and financial covenants through March 31, 2021. Subsequent to March 31, 2021, the original terms and financial covenants under the 2019 Credit Agreement resumed in effect. The Second Amendment required the Company to maintain certain minimum cash requirement and certain financial metrics at the end of each fiscal quarter through March 31, 2021. Under the terms of the Second Amendment, the Company was not permitted to exceed \$55.0 million in its outstanding balance under the 2019 Revolving Facility, the applicable margin for Eurodollar rate was 4.5% and the Company was restricted from pursuing certain activities such as incurring additional debt, stock repurchases, making acquisitions or declaring a dividend, until the Company was in compliance with the original covenants of the 2019 Credit Agreement.

On November 3, 2020, The Company and its lenders entered into the Third Amendment to the 2019 Credit Agreement (the “Third Amendment”), to increase the sublimit for letters of credit to \$20.0 million. On December 8, 2020, the Company and its lenders entered into the fourth amendment to the 2019 Credit Agreement (the “Fourth Amendment”), to waive and amend certain terms and financial covenants within the 2019 Credit Agreement through March 31, 2021.

The Second Amendment provided for the Company to end the covenant Suspension Period early and revert to the covenants and interest rates per the original terms of the 2019 Credit Agreement by filing a Suspension Period Early Termination Notice and Covenant Certificate demonstrating compliance. For the twelve-month period ended March 31, 2021 the Company’s financial performance was in compliance with the original covenants defined in the 2019 Credit Agreement and as such the Company filed a Suspension Early Termination Notice and Covenant Certificate with the administration agent subsequent to filing its Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021. Returning to compliance with the covenants per the original terms of the 2019 Credit Agreement resulted in the Company’s Eurodollar loan spread decreasing from 4.5% during the Suspension Period to 2.75%, and the unused facility commitment fee decreased from 0.4% to 0.35%, and the limitation on revolver borrowings were removed effective May 1, 2021 after filing of the certificate with the administrative agent.

On June 22, 2023, the Company entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “2023 Credit Agreement”), by and among the Company, as borrower, BMO Harris Bank, N.A., as an issuing lender and swingline lender, Bank of America, N.A., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., PNC Bank, National Association and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as issuing lenders, the financial institutions or entities party thereto as lenders, and Bank of Montreal, as administrative agent and collateral agent, which amended and restated the 2019 Credit Agreement. The 2023 Credit Agreement provides for i) a \$200.0 million first lien term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount (the “2023 Term Loan”), ii) a \$150.0 million five-year revolving credit facility (the “2023 Revolving Facility”) and, iii) an uncommitted additional incremental loan facility in the principal amount of up to \$100.0 million. On June 22, 2023, the Company borrowed \$25.0 million against its \$150.0 million revolving credit facility to refinance our debt. On July 7, 2023 the Company made a prepayment of \$25.0 million to pay off the outstanding revolving credit balance.

Borrowings under the 2023 Credit Agreement bear interest, and at the Company’s election, the initial term loan may be made as either a base rate loan or a Secured Overnight Funding Rate (“SOFR”) loan. The applicable margin for base rate loans ranges from 1.00% to 1.75% per annum, and the applicable margin for SOFR loans ranges from 2.00% to 2.75%, in each case based on the Company’s consolidated leverage ratio. All SOFR loans are subject to a floor of 0.00% per annum and spread adjustment of 0.10% per annum. The Company paid other closing fees, arrangement fees, and administration fees associated with the 2023 Credit Agreement.

The 2023 Credit Agreement requires the Company to maintain certain minimum financial ratios at the end of each fiscal quarter. The 2023 Credit Agreement also includes covenants and restrictions that limit, among other things, the Company’s ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens upon any of its property, merge, consolidate or sell all or substantially all of its assets. The 2023 Credit Agreement also includes customary events of default which may result in acceleration of the outstanding balance. At June 30, 2023, we were in compliance with the covenants of the 2023 Credit Agreement.

Financing costs incurred in connection with obtaining long-term financing are deferred and amortized over the term of the related indebtedness or credit agreement. During the year ended June 30, 2023, in conjunction with the debt refinancing, as noted above, the Company wrote-off a certain portion of the unamortized debt issuance cost of \$1.3 million associated with the 2019 Credit Agreement which is included in “Interest expense” in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company incurred and capitalized \$3.2 million of debt issuance costs in conjunction with the 2023 Credit Agreement. The remaining unamortized debt issuance cost related to the 2019 Credit Agreement and the new capitalized debt issuance cost associated with the 2023 Credit Agreement will be amortized over the new term of five years. The interest rate as of June 30, 2023 was 7.18% and as of June 30, 2022 was 2.9%.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Amortization of debt issuance costs are included in “Interest expense” in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and were \$2.6 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.0 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, the Company repaid \$55.0 million against its 2019 Revolving Facility that was outstanding as of June 30, 2020 and had no outstanding balances as of June 30, 2021 and 2022. At June 30, 2023, the Company had an outstanding balance of \$25.0 million against its 2023 Revolving Facility. The Company has \$110.2 million availability under the 2023 Revolving Facility as of June 30, 2023.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the Company made additional payments of \$57.5 million against its 2019 Term Loan.

The Company had \$14.8 million of outstanding letters of credit as of June 30, 2023.

The Company’s debt principal repayment schedule by period is as follows, excluding unamortized debt issuance costs (in thousands):

	Amount
For the fiscal year ending June 30,	
2024	\$ 35,000
2025	10,000
2026	15,000
2027	20,000
2028	145,000
Total	<u>\$ 225,000</u>

9. Leases

Lessee Considerations

The Company leases certain facilities, equipment, and vehicles under operating leases that expire on various dates through fiscal 2033. Its leases generally have terms that range from one year to ten years for its facilities, one year to five years for equipment, and one year to five years for vehicles. Some of its leases contain renewal options, escalation clauses, rent concessions, and leasehold improvement incentives.

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. The Company has elected not to recognize a lease liability or ROU asset for short-term leases (leases with a term of twelve months or less). Operating lease ROU assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at commencement date. The interest rate used to determine the present value of future payments is the Company’s incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date because the rate implicit in the leases are not readily determinable. The Company’s incremental borrowing rate is the rate for collateralized borrowings based on the current economic environment, credit history, credit rating, value of leases, currency in which the lease obligation is satisfied, rate sensitivity, lease term and materiality. The biggest drivers having the greatest effect determining the incremental borrowing rate for each one of the Company’s leases are term of the lease and the currency in which the lease obligation is satisfied. Operating lease assets also included a reclassification for previous asset impairments and associated restructuring liabilities, deferred rent, lease incentives and initial direct costs which reduced the operating lease ROU assets.

Some operating leases contain lease and non-lease components. Certain lease contracts include fixed payments for services, such as operations, maintenance, or other services. The Company has elected to account for fixed lease and non-lease components as a single lease component except for the logistic service asset class. Cash payments made for variable lease and non-lease costs are not included in the measurement of operating lease assets and liabilities and are recognized in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations as incurred. Some lease terms include one or more options to renew. The Company does not assume renewals in its determination of the lease term unless it is reasonably certain that it will exercise that option. The Company’s lease agreements do not contain any residual value guarantees.

10. Commitments and Contingencies*Purchase Commitments*

The Company currently has arrangements with contract manufacturers and suppliers for the manufacture of its products. Those arrangements allow the contract manufacturers to procure long lead-time component inventory based upon a rolling production forecast provided by the Company. The Company is obligated to purchase long lead-time component inventory that its contract manufacturer procures in accordance with the forecast, unless the Company gives notice of order cancellation outside of applicable component lead-times. As of June 30, 2023, the Company had non-cancelable commitments to purchase \$69.6 million of inventory, which will be received and consumed during fiscal 2024. The Company expects to utilize its non-cancelable purchase commitments in the normal ongoing operations.

Legal Proceedings

The Company may from time to time be party to litigation arising in the course of its business, including, without limitation, allegations relating to commercial transactions, business relationships or intellectual property rights. Such claims, even if not meritorious, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources. Litigation in general, and intellectual property in particular, can be expensive and disruptive to normal business operations. Moreover, the results of legal proceedings are difficult to predict.

In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, the Company records accruals for certain of its outstanding legal proceedings, investigations or claims when it is probable that a liability will be incurred, and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company evaluates, at least on a quarterly basis, developments in legal proceedings, investigations or claims that could affect the amount of any accrual, as well as any developments that would result in a loss contingency to become both probable and reasonably estimable. When a loss contingency is not both probable and reasonably estimable, the Company does not record a loss accrual. However, if the loss (or an additional loss in excess of any prior accrual) is at least reasonably possible and material, then the Company would disclose an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss, if such estimate can be made, or disclose that an estimate cannot be made. The assessment of whether a loss is probable or a reasonable possibility, and whether the loss or a range of loss is estimable, involves a series of complex judgments about future events. Even if a loss is reasonably possible, the Company may not be able to estimate a range of possible loss, particularly where (i) the damages sought are substantial or indeterminate, (ii) the proceedings are in the early stages, or (iii) the matters involve novel or unsettled legal theories or a large number of parties. In such cases, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the ultimate resolution of such matters, including the amount of any possible loss, fine or penalty. Accordingly, for current proceedings, except as noted below, the Company is currently unable to estimate any reasonably possible loss or range of possible loss. However, an adverse resolution of one or more of such matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations in a particular quarter or fiscal year.

XR Communications, LLC d/b/a Vivato Technologies v. Extreme Networks, Inc.

On April 19, 2017, XR Communications, LLC (“XR”) (d/b/a Vivato Technologies) filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the Central District of California. The operative Second Amended Complaint asserts infringement of certain U.S. Patents based on the Company's manufacture, use, sale, offer for sale, and/or importation into the United States of certain access points and routers supporting multi-user, multiple-input, multiple-output technology. XR seeks unspecified damages, on-going royalties, pre- and post-judgment interest, and attorneys' fees. The Court dismissed the case without prejudice on January 4, 2022 and on April 18, 2022, entered final judgment in favor of the Company. XR filed a notice of appeal on May 9, 2022 and the Company and other defendants filed a response brief on November 7, 2022. On May 18, 2023, the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the lower court ruling dismissing the case. XR has not appealed, and the date for appeal has now passed.

Orckit IP, LLC v. Extreme Networks, Inc., Extreme Networks Ireland Ltd., and Extreme Networks GmbH

On February 1, 2018, Orckit IP, LLC (“Orckit”) filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and its Irish and German subsidiaries in the District Court in Dusseldorf, Germany. The lawsuit alleges direct and indirect infringement of the German portion of a patent (“EP ‘364”) based on the offer, distribution, use, possession and/or importation into Germany of certain network switches that are equipped with the ExtremeXOS operating system. Orckit is seeking injunctive relief, accounting, and an unspecified declaration of liability for damages and costs of the lawsuit. On January 28, 2020, the Court rendered a decision in the infringement case in favor of the Company. The matter is proceeding through the appellate process.

On April 23, 2019, Orckit filed an extension of the patent infringement complaint against the Company and its Irish and German subsidiaries in the District Court in Dusseldorf, Germany. With this extension, Orckit alleges infringement of the German portion of a second patent (“EP ‘077”) based on the offer, distribution, use, possession and/or importation into Germany of certain network switches that the Company no longer sells in Germany. Orckit is seeking injunctive relief, accounting and sales information, and a declaration of

liability for damages as well as costs of the lawsuit. On October 13, 2020, the Court issued an infringement decision against the Company and granted Orckit the right to enforce the judgment against the Company, which Orckit has provided notification to the Company that it will enforce the judgment. In the rendering of account, Orckit was informed that the products at issue were in end of sale status prior to the filing of the EP '077 complaint. The Company has appealed the infringement decision, and the matter is proceeding through the appellate process.

The Company filed a nullity action related to the EP '364 patent on May 3, 2018, and one related to the EP '077 patent on October 31, 2019, both in the Federal Patent Court in Munich. The Federal Patent Court in Munich found the EP '364 patent to be valid and the Company has filed an appeal. On October 25, 2022, the Federal Patent Court in Munich issued an opinion partially invalidating the EP '077 patent and the Company and Orckit have filed appeals.

SNMP Research, Inc. and SNMP Research International, Inc. v. Broadcom Inc., Brocade Communications Systems LLC, and Extreme Networks, Inc.

On October 26, 2020, SNMP Research, Inc. and SNMP Research International, Inc. (collectively, "SNMP") filed a lawsuit against the Company in the Eastern District of Tennessee for copyright infringement, alleging that the Company was not properly licensed to use its software. SNMP is seeking actual damages and profits attributed to the infringement, as well as equitable relief. The Company filed a motion to transfer the case to the Northern District of California. The motion to dismiss was denied in part and denied without prejudice in part. On March 2, 2023, SNMP filed an amended complaint adding claims against Extreme on additional products for copyright infringement, breach of contract, and fraud. On March 16, 2023, the Company filed a motion to dismiss, challenging multiple claims from the amended complaint. On March 20, 2023, the Company filed a motion to refer questions to the US Copyright Office on the invalidity of SNMP's copyrights. The trial date has been set for October 2024.

Mala Technologies Ltd. v. Extreme Networks GmbH, Extreme Networks Ireland Ops Ltd., and Extreme Networks, Inc.

On April 15, 2021, Mala Technologies Ltd. ("Mala") filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and its Irish and German subsidiaries in the District Court in Dusseldorf, Germany. The lawsuit alleges indirect infringement of the German portion of a patent ("EP '498") based on the offer and sale in Germany of certain network switches equipped with the ExtremeXOS operating system. Mala is seeking injunctive relief, accounting, and an unspecified declaration of liability for damages and costs of the lawsuit. On December 20, 2022, the trial court ruled that the Company did not infringe the EP '498 patent and dismissed Mala's complaint entirely. Mala has filed an appeal.

The Company filed a nullity complaint against EP '498 with the German Federal Patent Court on September 24, 2021 and a hearing date has been set for November 20, 2024.

Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. Extreme Networks, Inc.

On May 4, 2023, Intellectual Ventures I LLC ("IV") filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the District of Delaware. The complaint alleges infringement of a U.S. patent related to certain wireless communication products that support IEEE 802.11ac beamforming. IV sought unspecified damages, pre- and post-judgment interest, and costs. The Company had not been served and after negotiations, the Company and IV have reached a settlement and IV has dismissed the case with prejudice.

Indemnification Obligations

Subject to certain limitations, the Company may be obligated to indemnify its current and former directors, officers and employees. These obligations arise under the terms of its certificate of incorporation, its bylaws, applicable contracts, and applicable law. The obligation to indemnify, where applicable, generally means that the Company is required to pay or reimburse, and in certain circumstances the Company has paid or reimbursed, the individuals' reasonable legal expenses and possibly damages and other liabilities incurred in connection with certain legal matters. The Company also procures Directors and Officers liability insurance to help cover its defense and/or indemnification costs, although its ability to recover such costs through insurance is uncertain. While it is not possible to estimate the maximum potential amount that could be owed under these governing documents and agreements due to the Company's limited history with prior indemnification claims, indemnification (including defense) costs could, in the future, have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

11. Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock

In April 2001, in connection with entering into the Company's Rights Agreement, the Company authorized the issuance of preferred stock. The preferred stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series. The Board of Directors (the "Board") is authorized to provide for the rights, preferences and privileges of the shares of each series and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions on these shares. As of June 30, 2023, no shares of preferred stock were outstanding.

Stockholders' Rights Agreement

On April 26, 2012, the Company entered into the "Restated Rights Plan," which governed the terms of each right ("Right") that had been issued with respect to each share of common stock of Extreme Networks. Each Right initially represented the right to purchase one one-thousandth of a share of the Company's Preferred Stock. From 2013 through 2020, the Board and stockholders approved amendments providing for one-year extensions of the term of the Restated Rights Plan.

On May 17, 2021, the Company entered into the Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan (the "2021 Tax Benefit Preservation Plan"), which amended and restated the Amended and Restated Rights Agreement between the Company and Computershare Shareholder Services LLC, as the rights agent. The 2021 Tax Benefit Preservation Plan was approved by stockholders of the Company at the annual meeting of stockholders held on November 4, 2021. The 2021 Tax Benefit Preservation Plan governs the terms of each right ("Right") that has been issued with respect to each share of common stock of Extreme Networks. Each Right initially represents the right to purchase one one-thousandth of a share of the Company's Preferred Stock.

The Board adopted the 2021 Tax Benefit Preservation Plan to preserve the value of deferred tax assets, including net operating loss carry forwards of the Company, with respect to its ability to fully use its tax benefits to offset future income which may be limited if the Company experiences an "ownership change" for purposes of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as a result of ordinary buying and selling of shares of its common stock. Following its review of the terms of the plan, the Board decided it was necessary and in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders to enter into the 2021 Tax Benefit Preservation Plan.

On August 23, 2023, the Board approved an amendment to the 2021 Tax Benefit Preservation Plan, effective as of August 24, 2023 (the "First Amendment"). The First Amendment amended the Restated Tax Plan by accelerating the expiration of the Company's preferred share purchase rights by amending the definition of "Final Expiration Date" to mean the close of business on August 24, 2023. Accordingly, the Rights which were previously dividended to holders of record of the common stock of the Company shall expire on the close of business on August 24, 2023 and no person shall have any rights pursuant to the 2021 Tax Benefit Preservation Plan or the Rights.

Equity Incentive Plan

The Compensation Committee of the Board unanimously approved an amendment to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2013 Plan") on August 11, 2021 to update tax withholding obligations. The Compensation Committee of the Board unanimously approved an amendment to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2013 Plan") on September 12, 2022 to increase the maximum number of available shares by 6.5 million shares. The amendment was approved by the stockholders of the Company at the annual meeting of stockholders held on November 17, 2022.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Compensation Committee of the Board unanimously approved an amendment to the 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP") on September 9, 2021 to increase the maximum number of shares that will be available for sale thereunder by 7.5 million shares. The amendment was approved by a majority of the stockholders of the Company at the annual meeting of stockholders held on November 4, 2021.

Common Stock Repurchases

In May 2022, the Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program with authorization to repurchase up to \$200.0 million of the Company's common stock over a three-year period beginning in our fiscal year commencing July 1, 2022. A maximum of \$25.0 million may be repurchased in any quarter. In November 2022, the Board increased the authorization to repurchase shares in any quarter from up to \$25.0 million of shares per quarter to up to \$50.0 million of shares per quarter. This authorization supersedes and replaces any previously authorized repurchase programs. Purchases may be made from time to time in the open market or pursuant to a 10b5-1 plan.

During fiscal year 2023, the Company repurchased a total of 5.4 million shares of its common stock on the open market at a total cost of \$99.9 million with an average price of \$18.58 per share. In fiscal year 2022, the Company repurchased a total of 3.9 million shares of its common stock on the open market at a total cost of \$45.0 million with an average price of \$11.59 per share. As of June 30, 2023, approximately \$100.1 million remains available for share repurchases under the share repurchase program.

As provision of the Inflation Reduction Act enacted in the U.S., the Company is subject to an excise tax on corporate stock repurchases, which is assessed as one percent of the fair market value of net corporate stock repurchases after December 31, 2022. The excise tax's effect on net corporate stock repurchases was not material for fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

12. Employee Benefit Plans

As of June 30, 2023, the Company has the following share-based compensation plans:

2013 Equity Incentive Plan

The 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2013 Plan”) was approved by stockholders on November 20, 2013. The 2013 Plan replaced the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2005 Plan”). Under the 2013 Plan, the Company may grant stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares, performance units, and other share-based or cash-based awards to employees and consultants. The 2013 Plan also authorizes the grant of awards of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and restricted stock units to non-employee members of the Board of Directors and deferred compensation awards to officers, directors and certain management or highly compensated employees. The 2013 Plan authorized the issuance of 9.0 million shares of the Company’s common stock. In addition, 6.6 million shares under the 2005 Plan were transferred to the 2013 Stock Plan and were added to the number of shares available for future grant under the 2013 Plan. Prior to fiscal 2023, stockholders approved the issuance of an additional 32.2 million shares of the Company’s common stock. During the year ended June 30, 2023, an additional 6.5 million shares were authorized and made available for grant under the 2013 Plan. The 2013 Plan includes provisions upon the granting of certain awards defined by the 2013 Plan as Full Value Awards in which the shares available for grant under the 2013 Plan are decremented 1.5 shares for each such award granted. Upon forfeiture or cancellation of unvested awards, the same ratio is applied in returning shares to the 2013 Plan for future issuance as was applied upon granting. As of June 30, 2023, total options and awards to acquire 10.0 million shares were outstanding under the 2013 Plan and 10.0 million shares are available for grant under the 2013 Plan. Options granted under this plan have a contractual term of seven years.

Aerohive 2014 Equity Incentive Plan

Pursuant to the acquisition of Aerohive on August 9, 2019, the Company assumed the Aerohive 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (the “Aerohive Plan”). Stock awards outstanding under the Aerohive Plan were converted into awards for Extreme shares as of the Acquisition Date at a predetermined rate pursuant to the Merger Agreement. As of June 30, 2023, total awards to acquire 2,288 shares of Extreme common stock were outstanding under the Aerohive Plan. If a participant terminates employment prior to the vesting dates, the non-vested shares will be forfeited and retired. No future grants may be made from the Aerohive Plan.

Shares Reserved for Issuance

The Company had the following reserved shares of common stock for future issuance as of the dates noted (in thousands):

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
2013 Equity Incentive Plan shares available for grant	9,995	11,430
Employee stock options and awards outstanding	10,038	7,616
2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	8,467	9,961
Total shares reserved for issuance	<u>28,500</u>	<u>29,007</u>

Stock Options

The following table summarizes stock option activity under all plans for the year ended June 30, 2023 (in thousands except per share amount and contractual term):

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options outstanding at June 30, 2022	1,187	\$ 6.56	3.70	\$ 2,801
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	—	—		
Canceled	—	—		
Options outstanding at June 30, 2023	<u>1,187</u>	\$ 6.56	2.70	\$ 23,136
Vested and expected to vest at June 30, 2023	1,187	\$ 6.56	2.70	\$ 23,136
Exercisable at June 30, 2023	1,147	\$ 6.56	2.68	\$ 22,366

The total intrinsic value of options exercised in fiscal years 2022 and 2021 was \$4.9 million and \$3.9 million, respectively. There were no options exercised during the fiscal year 2023.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

There were no stock options granted during the fiscal years 2023 and 2022. As of June 30, 2023, there was \$0.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options that will be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.17 years.

Stock Awards

Stock awards may be granted under the 2013 Plan on terms approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. Stock awards generally provide for the issuance of RSUs, including performance-based or market-based RSUs which vest over a fixed period of time or based upon the satisfaction of certain performance criteria or market conditions. The Company recognizes compensation expense on the awards over the vesting period based on the award's fair value as of the date of grant. The Company does not estimate forfeitures, but accounts for them as incurred.

The following table summarizes stock award activity for the year ended June 30, 2023 (in thousands, except grant date fair value):

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Aggregate Fair Value
Non-vested stock awards outstanding at June 30, 2022	6,429	\$ 9.57	
Granted	7,012	15.24	
Released	(3,805)	8.49	
Canceled	(785)	12.73	
Non-vested stock awards outstanding at June 30, 2023	<u>8,851</u>	\$ 14.25	\$ 230,564
Stock awards expected to vest at June 30, 2023	8,851	\$ 14.25	\$ 230,564

The RSUs granted under the 2013 plan vest over a period of time, generally one-to-three years, and are subject to participant's continued service to the Company. The stock awards granted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 included \$1.8 million RSUs including the market condition awards discussed below to named executive officers and directors.

The aggregate fair value, as of the respective grant dates of awards granted during the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was \$106.8 million, \$50.7 million and \$32.9 million, respectively.

For fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Company withheld an aggregate of 1.4 million shares, 2.2 million shares, and 1.3 million shares, respectively, upon the vesting of awards, based upon the closing share price on the vesting date as settlement of the employees' minimum statutory obligation for the applicable income and other employment taxes.

For fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Company remitted cash of \$21.9 million, \$24.5 million and \$9.2 million, respectively, to the appropriate taxing authorities on behalf of the employees. The payment of the taxes by the Company reduced the number of shares that would have been issued on the vesting date and was recorded as a reduction of additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheets and as a reduction of "Payments for tax withholdings, net of proceeds from issuance of common stock" in the financing activity within the consolidated statements of cash flows.

As of June 30, 2023, there was \$82.9 million in unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested stock awards which includes the performance and market condition awards as discussed below. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.6 years.

Stock Awards – Officers and Directors

RSUs granted during fiscal 2023, 2022 and 2021 to named executive officers and directors totaled 1.8 million awards, 1.0 million awards and 1.6 million awards, respectively which included awards with market conditions as discussed below.

Stock Awards - Performance Awards

During fiscal 2023 and 2022, the Compensation Committee of the Board granted 1.2 million and 0.7 million RSUs, respectively with vesting based on market conditions ("MSUs") to certain of the Company's named executive officers. These MSUs will vest based on the Company's total shareholder return ("TSR") relative to the TSR of the Russell 2000 Index ("Index"). The MSU award represents the right to receive a target number of shares of common stock up to 150% of the original grant. The MSUs vest based on the Company's TSR relative to the TSR of the Index over 3 years performance period subject to the grantees' continued service through the certification of performance.

Level	Relative TSR	Shares Vested
Below Threshold	TSR is less than the Index by more than 37.5 percentage points	0%
Threshold	TSR is less than the Index by 37.5 percentage points	25%
Target	TSR equals the Index	100%
Maximum	TSR is greater than the Index by 25 percentage points or more	150%

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Total shareholder return is calculated based on the average closing price for the 30-trading days prior to the beginning and end of the performance periods. Performance is measured based on three periods, with the ability for up to one-third of target shares to vest after years 1 and 2 and the ability for up to the maximum of the full award to vest based on the full 3-year TSR less any shares vested based on 1- and 2- year periods. Linear interpolation is used to determine the number of shares vested for achievement between target levels.

The grant date fair value of each MSU was determined using the Monte Carlo simulation model. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the MSUs granted during the year ended June 30, 2023 was \$17.62 per share. The assumptions used in the Monte Carlo simulation included the expected volatility of 65%, risk-free rate of 3.27%, no expected dividend yield, expected term of three years and possible future stock prices over the performance period based on the historical stock and market prices. The Company recognizes the expense related to these MSUs on a graded-vesting method over the estimated term.

The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the MSUs granted during the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$12.69 per share. The assumptions used in the Monte Carlo simulation included the expected volatility of 66%, risk-free rate of 0.44%, no expected dividend yield, expected term of 3 years and possible future stock prices over the performance period based on the historical stock and market prices.

The following table summarizes stock awards with market or performance-based conditions granted and the number of awards that have satisfied the relevant market or performance criteria in each period (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2021
Performance awards granted	1,221	727	475
Performance awards earned	400	158	—

2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

On August 27, 2014, the Board of Directors approved the adoption of Extreme Network's 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "2014 ESPP"). On November 12, 2014, the stockholders approved the 2014 ESPP with the maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued under the plan of 12.0 million shares. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Board of Directors unanimously approved an amendment to the 2014 ESPP to increase the maximum number of shares that will be available for sale by 7.5 million shares, which was ratified by the stockholders of the Company at the annual meeting of stockholders held on November 4, 2021. The 2014 ESPP allows eligible employees to acquire shares of the Company's common stock through periodic payroll deductions of up to 15% of total compensation, subject to the terms of the specific offering periods outstanding. Each purchase period has a maximum duration of six months and the maximum shares issuable for each purchase period is 1.5 million shares. The price at which the common stock may be purchased is 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the first day of the applicable offering period or on the last day of the respective purchase period.

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, there were 1.5 million and 2.0 million shares issued under the 2014 ESPP. As of June 30, 2023, there have been an aggregate 18.5 million shares issued under the 2014 ESPP.

Share-Based Compensation Expense

Share-based compensation expense recognized in the financial statements by line-item caption is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Cost of product revenues	\$ 1,856	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,209
Cost of service and subscription revenues	3,513	1,421	1,662
Research and development	14,824	9,995	9,969
Sales and marketing	22,250	15,000	12,505
General and administrative	21,029	15,760	13,706
Total share-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 63,472</u>	<u>\$ 43,362</u>	<u>\$ 39,051</u>

The Company uses the straight-line method for expense attribution, other than for the PSUs and MSUs, which may use the accelerated attribution method. The Company does not estimate forfeitures, but rather recognizes expense for those shares expected to vest and recognizes forfeitures when they occur.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The fair value of each RSU grant with market-based vesting criteria under the 2013 Plan is estimated on the date of grant using the Monte-Carlo simulation model to determine the fair value and the derived service period of stock awards with market conditions, on the date of the grant.

The fair value of each share purchase option under the Company's 2014 ESPP is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model with the weighted average assumptions noted in the following table. The expected term of the 2014 ESPP shares is the offering period for each purchase. The risk-free rate is based upon the estimated life and is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock.

The weighted-average estimated per share fair value of shares under the 2014 ESPP in fiscal years 2023, 2022 and 2021, was \$4.87, \$3.32 and \$2.47, respectively.

	Employee Stock Purchase Plan		
	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Expected term	0.5 years	0.5 years	0.5 years
Risk-free interest rate	3.84 %	0.33 %	0.09 %
Volatility	55 %	49 %	95 %
Dividend yield	— %	— %	— %

401(k) Plan

The Company provides a tax-qualified employee savings and retirement plan, commonly known as a 401(k) plan (the "Plan"), which covers the Company's eligible employees. Pursuant to the Plan, employees may elect to reduce their current compensation up to the IRS annual contribution limit of \$22,500 for calendar year 2023. Employees aged 50 or over may elect to contribute an additional \$7,500. The amount contributed to the Plan is on a pre-tax basis.

The Company provides for discretionary matching contributions as determined by the Board of Directors for each calendar year. All matching contributions vest immediately. In addition, the Plan provides for discretionary contributions as determined by the Board of Directors each year. The program effective during fiscal 2023 was established to match \$0.50 for every dollar contributed by the employee up to the first 6.0% of pay with annual cap of \$5,000. The Company's matching contributions to the Plan totaled \$5.2 million, \$4.6 million and \$4.2 million, for fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. No discretionary contributions were made in fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

13. Information about Segments and Geographic Areas

The Company operates in one segment, which develops and markets network infrastructure equipment and related software. Revenues are attributed to a geographical area based on the location of the customers. The Company operates in three geographic regions: Americas, EMEA, and APAC. The Company's chief operating decision maker, who is its CEO, reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating financial performance.

See Note 3, *Revenues*, for the Company's revenues by geographic regions and channel based on the customers' billing address.

The Company's long-lived assets are attributed to the geographic regions as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Americas	\$ 124,375	\$ 130,715
EMEA	35,175	36,792
APAC	11,244	11,770
Total long-lived assets	\$ 170,794	\$ 179,277

14. Derivatives and Hedging*Interest Rate Swaps*

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its debt. The Company may enter into interest rate swap contracts to effectively manage the impact of fluctuations of interest rate changes on its outstanding debt which has a floating interest rate. The Company does not enter into derivative contracts for trading or speculative purposes.

At the inception date of the derivative contract, the Company performs an assessment of these contracts and has designated these contracts as cash flow hedges. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable-rate amounts from a

counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreement without exchange of the underlying notional amount. The Company also formally assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, by performing qualitative and quantitative assessment, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flow of hedged items. Changes in the fair value of a derivative that is qualified, designated and highly effective as a cash flow hedge are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). When it is determined that a derivative is not highly effective as a hedge or that it has ceased to be a highly effective hedge, the Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively. In accordance with ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, the Company may prospectively discontinue the hedge accounting for an existing hedge if the applicable criteria are no longer met, the derivative instrument expires, is sold, terminated or exercised or if the Company removes the designation of the respective cash flow hedge. In those circumstances, the net gain or loss remains in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" and is reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings, unless the forecasted transaction is no longer probable in which case the net gain or loss is reclassified into earnings immediately.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the Company entered into multiple interest rate swap contracts, designated as cash flow hedges, to hedge the variability of cash flows in interest payments associated with the Company's various tranches of floating-rate debt. These contracts had maturity dates through April 2023. As of June 30, 2023 the Company did not have any outstanding interest rate swaps contracts. As of June 30, 2022, the total notional amount of these interest rate swaps was \$75.0 million, and these contracts had unrealized gains of \$1.3 million, which were recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" with the associated asset in "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" in the consolidated balance sheet. Cash flows associated with periodic settlements of interest rate swaps were classified as operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Realized gains and losses were recognized as they accrued in interest expense. Amounts reported in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" related to these cash flow hedges were reclassified to interest expense over the life of the swap contracts. The classification and fair value of these cash flow hedges are discussed in Note 6, *Fair Value Measurements*.

Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage exposures to foreign currency that may or may not be designated as hedging instruments. The Company's objective for holding derivatives is to use the most effective methods to minimize the impact of these exposures. The Company does not enter into derivatives for speculative or trading purposes. The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts primarily to mitigate the effect of gains and losses generated by foreign currency transactions related to certain operating expenses and remeasurement of certain assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

For foreign exchange forward contracts not designated as hedging instruments, the fair value of the derivatives in a gain position are recorded in "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and derivatives in a loss position are recorded in "Other accrued liabilities" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded in "Other income, net" in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, foreign exchange forward currency contracts not designated as hedging instruments had the total notional amount of \$3.4 million and \$9.6 million, respectively. These contracts had maturities of less than 60 days. For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, the net loss recorded in the consolidated statements of operations from these contracts was \$0.4 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the net gains recorded in the consolidated statement of operations from these contracts were \$0.5 million. Changes in the fair value of these foreign exchange forward contracts are offset largely by remeasurement of the underlying assets and liabilities.

For foreign exchange forward contracts designated as hedging instruments, unrealized gains and losses arising from these contracts are recorded as a component of "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" on the consolidated balance sheets. The hedging gains and losses in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" are subsequently reclassified to expenses, as applicable, in the consolidated statements of operations in the same period in which the underlying transactions affect the Company's earnings. As of June 30, 2021, foreign exchange forward currency contracts designated as hedging instruments had a notional amount of \$21.8 million. These contracts have maturities of less than twelve months. As of June 30, 2021, these contracts had unrealized losses of \$0.2 million, which are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" with the associated assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. There were no foreign exchange forward currency contracts that were designated as hedging instruments as of June 30, 2023 and 2022.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses from operations were gains of \$0.8 million and \$1.7 million for fiscal years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and a loss of \$2.2 million for fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

15. Restructuring, Impairments, and Related Charges

The Company did not have any restructuring liability as of June 30, 2023 and 2022. As of June 30, 2021, the restructuring liability was \$0.3 million, which was recorded in “Other accrued liabilities” in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

During fiscal years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021, the Company recorded restructuring, impairment and related charges of \$2.9 million, \$1.7 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. The charges are reflected in “Restructuring and related charges” in the consolidated statements of operations.

2023 Restructuring

During fiscal 2023, the Company initiated a restructuring plan to transform our business infrastructure and reduce our facilities footprint and the facilities related charges (the “2023 Plan”). As part of this project the Company will move engineering labs from its San Jose, California location to its Salem, New Hampshire location. This move is expected to help reduce the cost of operating our labs. The Company expects that the project will take about 18 to 24 months for completion and expects to incur charges of approximately \$10.0 million throughout this period primarily for asset disposals, contractor costs, severance, relocation and other non-recurring fees.

2022 Restructuring

During fiscal 2022, the Company recorded \$1.7 million of restructuring charges which was primarily consisted of facility related charges. The facility restructuring charges included some impairment charges and additional facilities expenses related to previously impaired facilities. In addition, during fiscal 2022, the Company completed the reduction-in-force action initiated in the third quarter of fiscal 2020 to reduce its operating costs and enhance financial flexibility (the “2020 Plan”). The Company had incurred \$9.6 million of charges under the 2020 Plan through June 30, 2022.

2021 Restructuring

During fiscal 2021, the Company continued its cost reduction initiative begun in the third quarter of fiscal 2020 and recorded related severance, benefits, and equipment relocation charges of \$1.5 million, related to the 2020 Plan. In addition, the Company incurred facility-related charges of \$1.1 million, which represented additional expenses related to previously impaired facilities. Severance and benefits charges consisted primarily of additional employee severance and benefit expenses incurred under the 2020 Plan. With the reduction and realignment of the headcount under the 2020 Plan, the Company relocated certain of its lab equipment to third-party consulting companies. The Company had incurred \$9.6 million of charges under the 2020 Plan through June 30, 2021.

16. Income Taxes

Income (loss) before income taxes is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Domestic	\$ (2,179)	\$ (1,204)	\$ (4,194)
Foreign	96,285	53,398	14,379
Income before income taxes	<u>\$ 94,106</u>	<u>\$ 52,194</u>	<u>\$ 10,185</u>

The provision for income taxes for the years ended June 30, 2023, 2022 and 2021 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Current:			
Federal	\$ 3,221	\$ —	\$ —
State	3,640	1,069	1,160
Foreign	9,086	6,460	5,334
Total current	<u>15,947</u>	<u>7,529</u>	<u>6,494</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	368	396	324
State	433	227	1,169
Foreign	(716)	(229)	262
Total deferred	<u>85</u>	<u>394</u>	<u>1,755</u>
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 16,032</u>	<u>\$ 7,923</u>	<u>\$ 8,249</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The difference between the provision for income taxes and the amount computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate (21 percent) to income before income taxes is explained below (in thousands):

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Tax at federal statutory rate	\$ 19,762	\$ 10,960	\$ 2,139
State income tax, net of federal benefit	3,003	844	917
Global intangible low-taxed income	22,721	15,470	—
US valuation allowance change – deferred tax movement	(24,682)	(15,264)	(9,387)
Research and development credits	(1,503)	(3,122)	(2,423)
Tax impact of foreign earnings	(5,627)	(3,762)	11,979
Foreign withholding taxes	1,082	1,032	828
Stock based compensation	(1,980)	(5,011)	1,162
Goodwill amortization	730	525	1,467
Nondeductible officer compensation	4,582	5,691	1,496
Nondeductible meals and entertainment	324	193	71
Foreign tax credits	(2,380)	367	—
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 16,032</u>	<u>\$ 7,923</u>	<u>\$ 8,249</u>

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets are as follows (in thousands):

	June 30,	
	2023	2022
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry-forwards	\$ 21,553	\$ 51,494
Tax credit carry-forwards	57,841	70,683
Depreciation	1,899	2,093
Intangible amortization	20,652	25,725
Deferred revenue	19,698	15,928
Inventory write-downs	13,616	13,121
Other allowances and accruals	38,391	23,961
Stock based compensation	6,332	2,746
Deferred intercompany gain	3,693	3,693
Ireland goodwill amortization	4,862	5,583
Capitalization of research and development	19,062	3,813
Operating lease liability	6,303	7,203
Other	634	244
Total deferred tax assets	<u>214,536</u>	<u>226,287</u>
Valuation allowance	(195,297)	(209,727)
Total net deferred tax assets	<u>19,239</u>	<u>16,560</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Goodwill amortization	(12,471)	(10,415)
Operating lease right of use asset	(4,543)	(4,656)
Prepaid commissions	(4,899)	(3,931)
Deferred tax liability on foreign withholdings	(747)	(676)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(22,660)</u>	<u>(19,678)</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (3,421)</u>	<u>\$ (3,118)</u>
Recorded as:		
Net non-current deferred tax assets	4,326	4,599
Net non-current deferred tax liabilities	(7,747)	(7,717)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (3,421)</u>	<u>\$ (3,118)</u>

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The Company's global valuation allowance decreased by \$14.4 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 and decreased by \$20.9 million in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The Company has provided a full valuation allowance against all of its U.S. federal and state deferred tax assets, as well as valuation allowances against certain non-U.S. deferred tax assets in Ireland and Brazil. The valuation allowance is determined by assessing both negative and positive available evidence to determine whether it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be recoverable. The Company's inconsistent earnings in recent periods, including historical losses, tax attributes expiring unutilized in recent years and the cyclical nature of the Company's business provides sufficient negative evidence that require a full valuation allowance against its U.S. federal and state net deferred tax assets. The valuation allowance is evaluated periodically and can be reversed partially or in full if business results and the economic environment have sufficiently improved to support realization of the Company's deferred tax assets. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, the Company has experienced a shift toward additional positive evidence, specifically the Company has achieved cumulative profits for the last three years for the first time in over 20 years.

As of June 30, 2023, the Company had net operating loss carry-forwards ("NOLs") for U.S. federal and state tax purposes of \$33.2 million and \$127.3 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2023, the Company also had foreign NOLs in Australia and Brazil of \$5.9 million, and \$14.8 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2023, the Company also had federal and state tax credit carry-forwards of \$30.5 million and \$34.6 million, respectively. These credit carry-forwards consist of research and development tax credits as well as foreign tax credits. Of the \$33.2 million U.S. federal NOLs carry-forwards, \$19.9 million will begin to expire in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2036 and \$13.4 million have an indefinite carryforward life. The state net operating losses of \$127.3 million will begin to partially expire in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024. The foreign net operating losses can generally be carried forward indefinitely. Federal research and development tax credits of \$26.2 million will expire beginning in fiscal 2027, if not utilized and foreign tax credits of \$4.3 million will expire beginning in fiscal 2024. North Carolina state research and development tax credits of \$0.9 million will expire beginning in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2024, if not utilized. California state research and development tax credits of \$33.7 million do not expire and can be carried forward indefinitely.

In June 2023, the Company performed an analysis under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") with respect to its net operating loss and credit carry-forwards to determine whether a potential ownership change had occurred that would place a limitation on the annual utilization of these U.S. tax attributes. It was determined that no ownership change had occurred during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, however, it is possible a subsequent ownership change could limit the utilization of the Company's tax attributes. The Company also performed in June 2020 a separate IRC section 382 analysis with respect to the NOLs and tax credits acquired from Aerohive and have determined that while the Company will be subject to an annual limitation, the Company should not be limited on the full utilization of the losses and credits during the statutory allowable carryforward period for the NOLs and credits.

As of June 30, 2023, cumulative undistributed, indefinitely reinvested earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries totaled \$37.1 million. It has been the Company's historical policy to invest the earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries indefinitely outside the U.S. The Company has reviewed its prior position on the reinvestment of earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries and has recorded a deferred tax liability of \$0.7 million related to withholding taxes that may be incurred upon repatriation of earnings from jurisdictions where no indefinite reinvestment assertion is made. The Company continues to maintain an indefinite reinvestment assertion for earnings in certain of its foreign jurisdictions. The unrecorded deferred tax liability for potential tax associated with repatriation of these earnings as well as the deemed repatriation related to U.S. tax reform enacted in 2017 is \$7.0 million.

Most recently, the United States enacted the Inflation Reduction Act in 2022, which made a number of changes to the Internal Revenue Code, including adding a 1% excise tax on stock buybacks by publicly traded corporations and a corporate minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income of certain large companies. We do not anticipate this legislation will have a material impact for the Company.

The Company conducts business globally and as a result, most of its subsidiaries file income tax returns in various domestic and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities throughout the world. Its major tax jurisdictions are the U.S., Ireland, India, California, New Hampshire, Texas and North Carolina. In general, the Company's U.S. federal income tax returns are subject to examination by tax authorities for fiscal years ended June 2003 forward due to net operating losses and the Company's state income tax returns are subject to examination for fiscal years ended June 2004 forward due to net operating losses. Statutes related to material foreign jurisdictions are generally open for fiscal years ended June 2019 forward for Ireland and for tax year ended March 2019 forward for India.

The U.S. tax rules require U.S. tax on foreign earnings, known as Global Intangible Low Taxed Income ("GILTI"). Under U.S. GAAP, taxpayers are allowed to make an accounting policy election of either (1) treating taxes due on future U.S. inclusions in taxable income related to GILTI as a current-period expense when incurred (the "period cost method") or (2) factoring such amounts into a company's measurement of its deferred taxes. The Company has elected to account for GILTI tax as a component of tax expense in the period in which it is incurred under the period cost method.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

As of June 30, 2023, the Company had \$18.3 million of unrecognized tax benefits. If fully recognized in the future, \$0.2 million would impact the effective tax rate, and \$18.1 million would result in adjustments to deferred tax assets and corresponding adjustments to the valuation allowance. The Company does not reasonably expect the amount of unrealized tax benefits to materially decrease during the next twelve months. The decrease in the current year related to prior year tax positions relates to the reclassification of an unrecognized tax benefit to a valuation allowance with no net impact to the financial statements.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of total unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in thousands):

Balance at June 30, 2020	\$ 23,897
Decrease related to prior year tax positions	(4,296)
Increase related to prior year tax positions	28
Increase related to current year tax positions	72
Lapse of statute of limitations	(637)
Balance at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 19,064</u>
Decrease related to prior year tax positions	(34)
Increase related to current year tax positions	11
Lapse of statute of limitations	(674)
Balance at June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 18,367</u>
Decrease related to prior year tax positions	(21)
Increase related to prior year tax positions	1
Increase related to current year tax positions	15
Lapse of statute of limitations	(65)
Balance at June 30, 2023	<u>\$ 18,297</u>

Estimated interest and penalties related to the underpayment of income taxes, if any are classified as a component of income tax expense in the consolidated statements of operations and totaled less than \$0.1 million for each of the years ended 2023, 2022 and 2021.

17. Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted income per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock used in the basic net income per share calculation plus the dilutive effect of shares subject to repurchase, options and unvested restricted stock units.

The following table presents the calculation of basic and diluted net income per share (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended		
	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Net income	\$ 78,074	\$ 44,271	\$ 1,936
Weighted-average shares used in per share calculation – basic	129,473	129,437	124,019
Options to purchase common stock	708	567	542
Restricted stock units	3,468	3,490	3,047
Employee Stock Purchase Plan shares	—	—	61
Weighted-average shares used in per share calculation – diluted	<u>133,649</u>	<u>133,494</u>	<u>127,669</u>
Net income per share – basic and diluted			
Net income per share – basic	<u>\$ 0.60</u>	<u>\$ 0.34</u>	<u>\$ 0.02</u>
Net income per share – diluted	<u>\$ 0.58</u>	<u>\$ 0.33</u>	<u>\$ 0.02</u>

Potentially dilutive common shares from employee incentive plans are determined by applying the treasury stock method to the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options, the assumed vesting of outstanding restricted stock units, and the assumed issuance of common stock under the ESPP.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following securities were excluded from the computation of net income per diluted share of common stock for the periods presented as their effect would have been anti-dilutive (in thousands):

	June 30, 2023	Year Ended June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Options to purchase common stock	—	—	637
Restricted stock units	153	99	80
Employee Stock Purchase Plan shares	181	400	334
Total shares excluded	334	499	1,051

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and procedures designed to reasonably assure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed 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 SEC's rules and forms and to reasonably assure that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2023.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. There are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any system of internal control, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls. Accordingly, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurances with respect to financial statement preparation. Further because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of internal control may vary over time.

We assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023. In making this assessment, we used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013). Based on our assessment using those criteria, we concluded that, as of June 30, 2023, our internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Grant Thornton, LLP, has audited the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and has issued its report on our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2023.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a – 15(f) and 15d – 15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fourth quarter of 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. Our controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that our control system's objective will be met, and our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within Extreme 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. Projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls in future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Notwithstanding these limitations, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives. Our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are, in fact, effective at the "reasonable assurance" level.

Item 9B. Other Information

On May 26, 2023, Joe Vitalone, Chief Revenue Officer adopted a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement that is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of Rule 10b5-1(c) for the sale of up to 70,402 shares of the Company's common stock until July 31, 2024.

Because this Annual Report on Form 10-K is being filed within four business days from the date of the reportable events described below, we have elected to make the following disclosures in this Annual Report on Form 10-K instead of in a Current Report on Form 8-K under Item 1.01, Item 1.02, and Item 3.03.

The information set forth below is included herein for the purpose of providing the disclosure required under “Item 1.01 – Entry into a Material Definitive Agreement” of Form 8-K.

Item 1.01 Entry into a Material Definitive Agreement.

The information set forth under “Item 3.03 Material Modification to Rights of Security Holders” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K with respect to the amendment to the Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan is incorporated into this Item 1.01 by reference.

The information set forth below is included herein for the purpose of providing the disclosure required under “Item 1.02 – Termination of a Material Definitive Agreement.” of Form 8-K.

Item 1.02 Termination of a Material Definitive Agreement.

The information set forth under “Item 3.03 Material Modification to Rights of Security Holders” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K with respect to the amendment to the Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan is incorporated into this Item 1.02 by reference.

The information set forth below is included herein for the purpose of providing the disclosure required under “Item 3.03 – Material Modification to Rights of Security Holders.” of Form 8-K.

Item 3.03 Material Modification to Rights of Security Holders.

On August 23, 2023, the Board of Directors of Extreme Networks, Inc. (the “Company”), effective as of August 24, 2023, approved an amendment (the “First Amendment”) to the Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan, dated as of May 17, 2021, between the Company and Computershare Inc., as Rights Agent (as may be amended from time to time, the “Restated Tax Plan”). The First Amendment amended the Restated Tax Plan by accelerating the expiration of the Company’s preferred share purchase rights (the “Rights”) by amending the definition of “Final Expiration Date” to mean the close of business on August 24, 2023. Accordingly, the Rights which were previously dividended to holders of record of the common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company shall expire on the close of business on August 24, 2023 and no person shall have any rights pursuant to the Restated Tax Plan or the Rights.

The foregoing description of the First Amendment is only a summary, does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the (i) First Amendment, which is filed as Exhibit 4.1(b) to this Annual Report is incorporated herein by reference, and (ii) the Restated Tax Plan, which was filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 18, 2021 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

None.

PART III

Certain information required by Part III is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the solicitation of proxies for our 2023 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “Proxy Statement”) not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and certain information therein is incorporated in this Annual Report on Form 10-K by reference.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this section for our directors is incorporated by reference from the information in the section entitled “Proposal One: Election of Directors” in the Proxy Statement. The information required by this section for our executive officers is incorporated by reference from the information in the section entitled “Executive Compensation and Other Matters” in the Proxy Statement.

Item 405 of Regulation S-K calls for disclosure of any known late filing or failure by an insider to file a report required by Section 16 of the Exchange Act. This disclosure is contained in the section entitled “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Information with respect to Items 406 and 407 of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference to the information contained in the section captioned “Code of Ethics and Corporate Governance Materials” in the Proxy Statement.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this section is incorporated by reference from the information in the sections entitled “Director Compensation”, “Executive Compensation and Other Matters” and “Report of the Compensation Committee” in the Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this section is incorporated by reference from the information in the section entitled “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in the Proxy Statement.

The information required by this section regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference from the information in the section entitled “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in the Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this section is incorporated by reference from the information in the section titled “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” in the Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this section is incorporated by reference from the information in the section titled “Principal Accounting Fees and Services” in the Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules*

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

- (1) Financial Statements:

Reference is made to the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements of Extreme Networks, Inc. under Item 8 in Part II of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

All required schedules are omitted because either they are not applicable, or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

- Exhibits:

Incorporated herein by reference is a list of the Exhibits contained in the Exhibit Index immediately preceding the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

EXHIBIT INDEX

The exhibits listed below are required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K. Each management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been identified.

Exhibit Number	Description of Document	Incorporated by Reference			Provided Herewith
		Form	Filing Date	Number	
2.1	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 3, 2017 between Brocade Communications Systems, Inc. and Extreme Networks, Inc.	8-K	10/03/2017	2.1	
2.2	Amendment No. 1 dated May 6, 2018 to the Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 3, 2017 between Brocade Communications Systems, Inc. and Extreme Networks, Inc.	10-K	8/29/2018	2.8	
2.3	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated June 26, 2019 by and among Extreme Networks, Inc., Clover Merger Sub, Inc. and Aerohive Networks, Inc.	8-K	6/26/2019	2.1	
2.4†	Put Option Agreement, dated August 6, 2021 relating to the acquisition of Ipanematech SAS.	10-K	8/27/2021	2.9	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Extreme Networks, Inc.	8-K	11/18/2022	3.1	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Extreme Networks, Inc.	8-K	6/09/2023	3.1	
3.3	Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of the Terms of the Series A Preferred Stock.	10-K	9/26/2001	3.7	
4.1(a)	Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan, dated as of May 17, 2021 between Extreme Networks, Inc. and Computershare Inc., which includes the Form of Right Certificate as Exhibit A.	8-K	5/18/2021	4.1	
4.1(b)	First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan, dated as of August 24, 2023, between Extreme Networks, Inc. and Computershare Inc., as Rights Agent.				X
4.2	Description of the Registrant's Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.				X
10.1	Lease Agreement by and between RDU Center III LLC and Extreme Networks, Inc. dated October 15, 2012.	8-K	10/19/2012	10.1	
10.2	First Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between RDU Center III LLC and Extreme Networks, Inc. dated December 31, 2012.	8-K	1/7/2013	10.1	
10.3*	Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, effective November 2019.	S-8	12/1/2019	99.1	
10.4*	Extreme Networks, Inc. 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan as amended and restated December 2018.	S-8	2/8/2019	99.1	
10.5*	Form of option award agreement under Extreme Networks, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan.	10-Q	11/2/2016	10.1	
10.6*	Amended and Restated Offer Letter, executed August 31, 2016, between Extreme Networks, Inc. and Edward B. Meyercord.	10-K	9/6/2016	10.27	
10.7	Lease for property at 6480 Via Del Oro, San Jose, California, dated November 6, 2017 between SI 64 LLC, a California limited liability company and Extreme Networks, Inc.	10-Q	2/08/2018	10.5	
10.8	Lease for property at 6377 San Ignacio Avenue, San Jose, dated November 6, 2017 between SI 33, LLC a California limited liability company and Extreme Networks, Inc.	10-Q	2/08/2018	10.6	

10.9*	Form of 2017 restricted stock unit award agreement under Extreme Networks, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan.	10-K	9/13/2017	10.42
10.10*	Offer Letter, executed November 15, 2018, between Extreme Networks, Inc. and Remi Thomas.	8-K	11/20/2018	10.1
10.11	Form of Indemnification Agreement for directors and officers.	10-Q	5/10/2019	10.1
10.12*	Extreme Networks, Inc. Executive Change in Control Severance Plan Amended and Restated April 30, 2019.	10-Q	5/10/2019	10.2
10.13*	Agreement to Participate in the Extreme Networks, Inc. Executive Change in Control Severance Plan.	10-Q	5/10/2019	10.3
10.14	Commitment Letter, June 26, 2019, among Bank of Montreal, BMO Capital Markets Corp. and Extreme Networks, Inc.	8-K	6/26/2019	10.1
10.15	Credit Agreement, dated as of August 9, 2019, by and among Bank of Montreal and BMO Capital Markets Corp. (and the other lenders party thereto) and Extreme Networks, Inc. (and certain of its affiliates), Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, effective November 2022.	Schedule TO	8/09/2019	(b)(2)
10.16*	Amended and Restated 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, effective November 2021.	S-8	11/17/2022	99.1
10.17*	Amended and Restated 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, effective November 2021.	S-8	11/24/2021	99.2
10.18	First Amendment and Limited Waiver dated as of April 8, 2020, by and among Extreme Networks, Inc., the Lenders party thereto, and the Bank of Montreal, as administrative and collateral agent for the Lenders.	10-Q	5/11/2020	10.51
10.19	Second Amendment to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of May 8, 2020, by and among Extreme Networks, Inc., the Lenders party thereto, and the Bank of Montreal, as administrative and collateral agent for the Lenders.	10-Q	5/11/2020	10.52
10.20*	Offer Letter, executed May 27, 2020, between Extreme Networks, Inc. and Joe Vitalone.	10-K	8/31/2021	10.43
10.21*	Form of Notice of Grant and Grant Agreement for Performance Vesting Restricted Stock Units	10-K	8/31/2021	10.44
10.22	Third Amendment to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of November 3, 2020, by and among Extreme Networks, Inc., the Lenders party thereto, and the Bank of Montreal, as administrative and collateral agent for the Lenders.	10-Q	2/9/2021	10.45
10.23	Fourth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of December 8, 2020, by and among Extreme Networks, Inc., the Lenders party thereto, and the Bank of Montreal, as administrative and collateral agent for the Lenders.	10-Q	2/9/2021	10.46
10.24*	Amendment to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Executive Change in Control Severance Plan.	10-Q	4/29/2021	10.47
10.25*	Executive Vice President Severance Practice only applies to Direct Reports to CEO.	10-Q	4/29/2021	10.48
10.26*	Form of Notice of Grant and Grant Agreement for Restricted Stock Units under Extreme Networks, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan- U.S.	10-K	8/29/2022	10.33
10.27*	Form of Notice of Grant and Grant Agreement for Restricted Stock Units under Extreme Networks, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan- International.	10-K	8/29/2022	10.34

10.28	Third Amendment to Lease Agreement by and between RDU Center III LLC and Extreme Networks, Inc. dated June 01, 2022.	10-K	8/29/2022	10.35	
10.29*	Form of Notice of Grant of Performance Vesting Restricted Stock Units under Extreme Networks, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan - U.S.	10-K	8/29/2022	10.36	
10.30*	Form of Notice of Grant of Performance Vesting Restricted Stock Units under Extreme Networks, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan - International.	10-K	8/29/2022	10.37	
10.31*	Offer Letter, executed February 16, 2023, between Extreme Networks, Inc. and Cristina Tate	10-Q	4/27/2023	10.1	
10.32*	Offer Letter, executed April 21, 2023, between Extreme Networks, Inc. and Kevin Rhodes.	8-K	4/24/2023	10.1	
10.33	Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of June 22, 2023, by and among Extreme Networks, Inc., the financial institutions or entities party thereto as lenders, and the Bank of Montreal, as administrative agent	8-K	6/23/2023	10.1	
16.1	Letter from Ernst & Young LLP to SEC, dated September 21, 2021.	8-K	9/22/2021	16.1	
21.1	Subsidiaries of Extreme Networks, Inc.				X
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.				X
23.2	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.				X
24.1	Power of Attorney (see the signature page of this Form 10 K).				X
31.1	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.				X
31.2	Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.				X
32.1**	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.				X
32.2**	Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.				X
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.				X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.				X
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.				X
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.				X
101.LAB	InlineXBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.				X
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.				X
104	Cover page from the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2023 formatted in Inline XBRL (included in Exhibit 101).				X

* Indicates management or board of directors contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

** Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 are being furnished and shall not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”); are deemed not to be “filed” for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and (the “Exchange Act”), or otherwise are not subject to the liability of that section, nor shall such exhibits be deemed to be incorporated by reference in any registration statement or other document filed under these sections, the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as otherwise specifically stated in such filing.

† This filing excludes schedules and exhibits pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K, which the registrant agrees to furnish supplementally to the SEC upon request by the SEC.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT'S SECURITIES
REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Extreme Networks, Inc. (“we,” “us,” “our” and the “Company”) has one class of securities registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended: our common stock. The following description of our common stock is a summary and does not purport to be complete. It is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws, each of which are filed as exhibits to the Annual Report on Form 10-K, of which this exhibit is a part, and to the applicable provisions of Delaware law. We encourage you to read our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws and the applicable provisions of Delaware law for more information.

General

Our authorized capital stock consists of 752,000,000 shares, consisting of 750,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value, and 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value.

Common Stock

Voting Rights

Each holder of our common stock is entitled to one vote for each share on all matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders, including the election of directors. Our stockholders do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. All elections shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast, and all other matters shall be determined by a majority of the votes cast affirmatively or negatively on the matter.

Dividends

Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any then outstanding preferred stock, holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by our board of directors out of legally available funds.

Liquidation

In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, holders of our common stock will be entitled to share ratably in the net assets legally available for distribution to stockholders after the payment of all of our debts and other liabilities and the satisfaction of any liquidation preference granted to the holders of any then outstanding shares of preferred stock.

Rights and Preferences

Holders of our common stock have no preemptive, conversion, subscription or other rights, and there are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to our common stock. The rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of our common stock are subject to and may be adversely affected by the rights of the holders of shares of any series of our preferred stock that we may designate in the future.

Fully Paid and Nonassessable

All of our outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and nonassessable.

Series A Preferred Stock Purchase Rights

We do not have any shares of preferred stock outstanding, but have designated shares of Series A Preferred Stock in connection with our Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan, dated as of May 17, 2021 (as may be amended from time to time, the “Restated Tax Plan”). The Restated Tax Plan amends and restates in its entirety the Company’s existing rights agreement (as previously amended, the “Rights Agreement”) and governs the terms of each preferred stock purchase right, which are referred to as “Rights,” that has been issued with respect to each share of common stock of the Company. On August 24, 2023, the Company and Computershare Inc., as Rights Agent, entered into an amendment to the Restated Tax Plan (the “First Amendment”). The First Amendment amended the Restated Tax Plan by accelerating the expiration of the Company’s Rights by amending the definition of “Final Expiration Date” to mean the close of business on August 24, 2023. Accordingly, the Rights which were previously dividended to holders of record of the common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company shall expire on the close of business on August 24, 2023 and no person shall have any rights pursuant to the Restated Tax Plan or the Rights.

While the Restated Tax Plan is intended to preserve our current ability to utilize NOLs and certain other tax attributes, the provisions of the Restated Tax Plan could have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a change of control of the Company and could discourage bids for the Company’s common stock at a premium over the market price of the Company’s common stock.

Dividend of Preferred Stock Purchase Rights

In connection with its adoption of the Rights Agreement, on April 27, 2001, our board of directors declared a dividend distribution of one Right for each outstanding share of our common stock. The distribution was paid as of May 14, 2001, to stockholders of record on that date. As long as the Rights are attached to the common stock, the Company will issue one Right (subject to adjustment) with each new share of the common stock so that all such shares will have attached Rights. When exercisable, each Right will entitle the registered holder to purchase from the Company one one-thousandth of a share of the Company’s Series A Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value (the “Series A Preferred”), at a price of \$70 per Right, subject to adjustment (the “Purchase Price”).

Transfer, “Flip In” and Exercise of the Rights

The Rights detach from the common stock and become exercisable if: (i) at the close of business on the tenth business day following a public announcement that a person or group of affiliated or associated persons has acquired, or obtained the right to acquire, beneficial ownership of 4.95% or more of the common stock (each such person, an “Acquiring Person”) or (ii) at the close of business on the tenth business day (or such later date as may be determined by action of our board of directors prior to such time as any person or group of affiliated persons becomes an Acquiring Person) following the commencement or announcement of an intention to make a tender offer or exchange offer the consummation of which would result in the beneficial ownership by a person or group of affiliated or associated persons of shares of common stock equal to or exceeding 4.95% of the outstanding common stock (the earlier of (i) and (ii) being called the “Distribution Date”). Our board of directors may postpone the Distribution Date of the rights under certain circumstances.

The Restated Tax Plan provides that any person who beneficially owned shares of common stock equal to or exceeding 4.95% of the outstanding common stock prior, including immediately prior, to the first public announcement of the adoption of the Restated Tax Plan, together with any affiliates and associates of that person (each, an “Existing Holder”), shall not be deemed to be an “Acquiring Person” for purposes of the Restated Tax Plan unless the Existing Holder becomes the beneficial owner of one or more additional shares of common stock (other than pursuant to (a) a dividend or distribution paid or made by the Company on the outstanding common stock in common stock or (b) a split or subdivision of the outstanding common stock). However, if upon acquiring beneficial ownership of one or more additional shares of common stock, the Existing Holder does not beneficially own shares of common stock equal to or exceeding 4.95% of the common stock outstanding, the Existing Holder shall not be deemed to be an “Acquiring Person” for purposes of the Restated Tax Plan.

The Rights will be transferred only with the common stock until the Distribution Date (or earlier redemption, exchange, termination or expiration of the Rights). After the Distribution Date, separate rights certificates will be issued evidencing the Rights and become separately transferable apart from the common stock.

Pursuant to the First Amendment, unless redeemed or exchanged earlier by the Company or terminated, the Rights will expire upon the earliest to occur of (i) the close of business on August 24, 2023, (ii) the close of business on the effective date of the repeal of Section 382 of the Code if our board of directors determines that the Restated Tax Plan is no longer necessary or desirable for the preservation of the Tax Benefits or (iii) the time at which our board of directors determines that the Tax Benefits are fully utilized or no longer available under Section 382 of the Code or that an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code would not adversely impact in any material respect the time period in which the Company could use the Tax Benefits, or materially impair the amount of the Tax Benefits that could be used by the Company in any particular time period, for applicable tax purposes.

Rights and Preferences of Preferred Stock

Each share of Series A Preferred purchasable upon exercise of the Rights will be entitled, when, as and if declared, to a minimum preferential quarterly dividend payment of \$3,750.00 per share or, if greater, an aggregate dividend of 1,000 times the dividend, if any, declared per share of common stock. In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the holders of the Series A Preferred will be entitled to a minimum preferential liquidation payment of \$150,000.00 per share (plus any accrued but unpaid dividends), provided that such holders of the Series A Preferred will be entitled to an aggregate payment of 1,000 times the payment made per share of common stock. Each share of Series A Preferred will have 1,000 votes and will vote together with the common stock. Finally, in the event of any merger, consolidation or other transaction in which shares of the common stock are exchanged, each share of Series A Preferred will be entitled to receive 1,000 times the amount received per share of common stock. The Series A Preferred will not be redeemable. These rights are protected by customary antidilution provisions. Because of the nature of the Series A Preferred's dividend, liquidation and voting rights, the value of one one-thousandth of a share of Series A Preferred purchasable upon exercise of each Right should approximate the value of one share of common stock.

The Purchase Price payable, and the number of shares of Series A Preferred or other securities or property issuable, upon exercise of the Rights are subject to adjustment from time to time to prevent dilution (i) in the event of a stock dividend on, or a subdivision, combination or reclassification of, the Series A Preferred, (ii) upon the grant to holders of the Series A Preferred of certain rights or warrants to subscribe for or purchase Series A Preferred or convertible securities at less than the then current market price of the Series A Preferred or (iii) upon the distribution to holders of the Series A Preferred of evidences of indebtedness, cash, securities or assets (excluding regular periodic cash dividends at a rate not in excess of 125% of the rate of the last regular periodic cash dividend theretofore paid or, in case regular periodic cash dividends have not theretofore been paid, at a rate not in excess of 50% of the average net income per share of the Company for the four quarters ended immediately prior to the payment of such dividend, or dividends payable in shares of Series A Preferred (which dividends will be subject to the adjustment described in clause (i) above)) or of subscription rights or warrants (other than those referred to above).

Until a Right is exercised, the holder thereof, as such, will have no rights as a stockholder of the Company beyond those as an existing stockholder, including, without limitation, the right to vote or to receive dividends.

Merger, Exchange or Redemption of the Rights

In the event that a Person becomes an Acquiring Person or if the Company were the surviving corporation in a merger with an Acquiring Person or any affiliate or associate of an Acquiring Person and shares of the common stock were not changed or exchanged, each holder of a Right, other than Rights that are or were acquired or beneficially owned by the Acquiring Person (which Rights will thereafter be null and void), will thereafter have the right to receive upon exercise that number of shares of common stock having a market value of two times the then current Purchase Price of the Right. In the event that, after a Person has become an Acquiring Person, the Company were acquired in a merger or other business combination transaction or more than 50% of its assets or earning power were sold, proper provision shall be made so that each holder of a Right shall thereafter have the right to receive, upon the exercise thereof at the then current Purchase Price of the Right, that number of shares of common stock of the acquiring company which at the time of such transaction would have a market value of two times the then current Purchase Price of the Right.

At any time after a Person becomes an Acquiring Person and prior to the earlier of one of the events described in the last sentence of the previous paragraph or the acquisition by such Acquiring Person of 50% or more of the then outstanding common stock, our board of directors may cause the Company to exchange the Rights (other than Rights owned by an Acquiring Person which will have become null and void), in whole or in part, for shares of common stock at an exchange rate of one share of common stock per Right (subject to adjustment).

The Rights may be redeemed in whole, but not in part, at a price of \$0.01 per Right (the “Redemption Price”) by our board of directors at any time prior to the time that an Acquiring Person has become such. The redemption of the Rights may be made effective at such time, on such basis and with such conditions as our board of directors in its sole discretion may establish. Immediately upon any redemption of the Rights, the right to exercise the Rights will terminate and the only right of the holders of Rights will be to receive the Redemption Price.

Amendment of Restated Tax Plan

Any of the provisions of the Restated Tax Plan may be amended by our board of directors, or a duly authorized committee thereof, for so long as the Rights are then redeemable, and after the Rights are no longer redeemable, the Company may amend or supplement the Restated Tax Plan in any manner that does not adversely affect the interests of the holders of the Rights (other than an Acquiring Person or any affiliate or associate of an Acquiring Person).

Anti-takeover Effects of Provisions of Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, Our Amended and Restated Bylaws and Delaware Law

Some provisions of Delaware law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws contain provisions that could make the following transactions more difficult: acquisition of us by means of a tender offer; acquisition of us by means of a proxy contest or otherwise; or removal of our incumbent officers and directors. It is possible that these provisions could make it more difficult to accomplish or could deter transactions that stockholders may otherwise consider to be in their best interest or in our best interests, including transactions that might result in a premium over the market price for our shares.

These provisions, summarized below, are expected to discourage coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids. These provisions are also designed to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to first negotiate with our board of directors. We believe that the benefits of increased protection of our potential ability to negotiate with the proponent of an unfriendly or unsolicited proposal to acquire or restructure us outweigh the disadvantages of discouraging these proposals because negotiation of these proposals could result in an improvement of their terms.

Delaware Anti-takeover Statute

We are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prohibits persons deemed “interested stockholders” from engaging in a “business combination” with a publicly-held Delaware corporation for three years following the date these persons become interested stockholders unless the business combination is, or the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder was, approved in a prescribed manner or another prescribed exception applies. Generally, an “interested stockholder” is a person who, together with affiliates and associates, beneficially owns, or within three years prior to the determination of interested stockholder status did own, 15% or more of a corporation’s voting stock. Generally, a “business combination” includes a merger, asset or stock sale, or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested stockholder. The existence of this provision may have an anti-takeover effect with respect to transactions not approved in advance by the board of directors, such as discouraging takeover attempts that might result in a premium over the market price of our common stock.

Special Stockholder Meetings

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws provide that a special meeting of stockholders may be called only by our board of directors, provided, however, that the board of directors shall call a special meeting of stockholders upon request by the holders of not less than 25% of all shares entitled to cast votes at the meeting, voting as a single class, only for the purpose of removing directors from office. The board of directors may postpone, reschedule or cancel any previously scheduled special meeting of the stockholders.

Requirements for Advance Notification of Stockholder Nominations and Proposals

Our amended and restated bylaws establish advance notice procedures with respect to stockholder proposals and the nomination of candidates for election as directors, other than nominations made by or at the direction of the board of directors or a committee of the board of directors.

Elimination of Stockholder Action by Written Consent

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation eliminates the right of stockholders to act by written consent without a meeting.

Election and Removal of Directors; Filling Vacancies

At each annual meeting of our stockholders, directors elected to succeed those directors shall be elected for a term expiring at the next annual meeting of stockholders. Because our stockholders do not have cumulative voting rights, our stockholders constituting a plurality of the votes cast will be able to elect all of our directors. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides for the removal of any of our directors with or without cause, but only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the voting power of all the then outstanding shares of capital stock of the company entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting as a single class. Any vacancy in the board of directors resulting from such removal may be filled by a majority of the directors then in office, though less than a quorum, or by the stockholders at a special meeting of the stockholders held for that purpose. Any vacancy on our board of directors resulting from any increase in the authorized number of directors or any vacancies in the board of directors resulting from death, resignation or other cause (other than removal from office by a vote of the stockholders) may be filled only by a majority vote of the directors then in office.

Choice of Forum

Our amended and restated bylaws provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of another forum, (a) the Delaware Court of Chancery will be the sole and exclusive forum for the following actions: (i) any derivative action, suit or proceeding brought by or on behalf of us; (ii) any action, suit or proceeding asserting a claim for breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our current or former directors, officers, employees or stockholders to the Company or our stockholders; (iii) any action, suit or proceeding arising pursuant to any provision of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware or our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or our amended and restated bylaws; and (iv) any action, suit or proceeding asserting a claim against us governed by the internal affairs doctrine and (b) the federal district courts of the United States will be the exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, including all causes of action asserted against any defendant to such complaint. Additionally, the amended and restated bylaws include language pursuant to which stockholders are deemed to have consented to personal jurisdiction in the Delaware Court of Chancery, the state and federal courts of the State of Delaware, or the federal district courts of the United States, as applicable, and to service of process on their counsel in any action initiated in violation of the forum selection provisions. This choice of forum provision is intended to benefit and may be enforced not only by us, but by our officers and directors, the underwriters to any offering giving rise to such complaint, and any other professional or entity whose profession gives authority to a statement made by that person or entity and who has prepared or certified any part of the documents underlying the offering. The choice of forum provisions shall not apply to suits brought to enforce any liability or duty created by the Exchange Act, or any other claim for which the federal courts of the United States have exclusive jurisdiction.

This choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or any of our directors, officers, other employees or stockholders, which may discourage lawsuits with respect to such claims, although our stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. Furthermore, the enforceability of similar choice of forum provisions in other companies' certificates of incorporation has been challenged in legal proceedings, and it is possible that a court could find these types of provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable. While the Delaware courts have determined that such choice of forum provisions are facially valid, a stockholder may nevertheless seek to bring a claim in a venue other than those designated in the exclusive-forum provisions, and there can be no assurance that such provisions will be enforced by a court in those other jurisdictions. If a court were to find the choice of forum provision contained in our amended and restated bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

Amendment of Bylaws

Our board of directors is expressly empowered to adopt, amend or repeal our amended and restated bylaws. Any adoption, amendment or repeal of the our amended and restated bylaws by our board of directors shall require the approval of a majority of the total number of authorized directors (whether or not there exist any vacancies in previously authorized directorships at the time any resolution providing for adoption, amendment or repeal is presented to the board of directors). Our stockholders shall also have power to adopt, amend or repeal our amended and restated bylaws.

Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation

We reserve the right to amend or repeal any provision contained in the amended and restated certificate of incorporation in the manner prescribed by the laws of the state of Delaware and all rights conferred upon stockholders are granted subject to this reservation.

The provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws could have the effect of discouraging others from attempting hostile takeovers and, as a consequence, they may also inhibit temporary fluctuations in the market price of our common stock that often result from actual or rumored hostile takeover attempts. These provisions may also have the effect of preventing changes in our management. It is possible that these provisions could make it more difficult to accomplish transactions that stockholders may otherwise deem to be in their best interests.

Nasdaq Global Select Market listing

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "EXTR."

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is Computershare Trust Company, N.A. The transfer agent and registrar's address is 250 Royal Street, Canton, MA 02021.

**FIRST AMENDMENT
TO THE
AMENDED AND RESTATED TAX BENEFIT PRESERVATION PLAN**

THIS FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDED AND RESTATED TAX BENEFIT PRESERVATION PLAN (this “*Amendment*”) is entered into as of August 24, 2023, by and between Extreme Networks, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “*Company*”), and Computershare Inc. (the “*Rights Agent*”). All capitalized terms used in this Amendment and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning(s) ascribed to them in that certain Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan, dated as of May 17, 2021, by and between the Company and the Rights Agent (the “*Restated Tax Plan*”).

WHEREAS, Section 26 of the Restated Tax Plan provides that for so long as the Rights are then redeemable, the Company may in its sole and absolute discretion, and the Rights Agent shall, if the Company so directs, supplement or amend any provision of the Restated Tax Plan in any respect without the approval of any holders of Rights or Common Stock;

WHEREAS, the Company has exhausted certain deferred tax benefits of the Company, including those generated by net operating losses and as described in the Restated Tax Plan;

WHEREAS, the Board of Directors of the Company deems it is advisable and in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders to amend the Restated Tax Plan as set forth herein;

WHEREAS, the Company has provided an Officer’s Certificate in compliance with the terms of Section 26 of the Restated Tax Plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to and in accordance with the Restated Tax Plan, the Company desires to amend the Restated Tax Plan as set forth below.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing and the mutual agreements set forth herein, and intending to be legally bound, the parties hereto amend the Restated Tax Plan as follows:

1. Amendment.

1.1. Section 7.1 of the Restated Tax Plan is hereby amended and restated in its entirety with the following:

“Exercise of Rights. Subject to Section 11.1.2 and except as otherwise provided herein, the registered holder of any Right Certificate may exercise the Rights evidenced thereby in whole or in part at any time after the Distribution Date upon surrender of the Right Certificate, with the form of election to purchase and certification on the reverse side thereof properly completed and duly executed, to the Rights Agent at the office of the Rights Agent designated for such purpose, accompanied by a Signature Guarantee and such other documentation as the Rights Agent may reasonably request, together with payment of the aggregate Purchase Price for the total number of one one-thousandths of a share of Series A Preferred (or other securities, cash or other assets) as to which the Rights are exercised, at or prior to the time (the “*Expiration Date*”) that is the earliest of (i) the close of business on August 24, 2023 (the “*Final Expiration Date*”), (ii) the time at which the Rights are redeemed as provided in Section 23, (iii) the closing of any merger or other acquisition transaction involving the Company pursuant to an agreement of the type described in Section 13.3 at which time the Rights are deemed terminated, (iv) the time at which the Rights are exchanged as provided in Section 27, (v) the close of business on the effective date of the repeal of Section 382 if the

Board determines that this Plan is no longer necessary or desirable for the preservation of the Tax Benefits, or (vi) the time at which the Board determines that the Tax Benefits are fully utilized or no longer available under Section 382 or that an ownership change under Section 382 would not adversely impact in any material respect the time period in which the Company could use the Tax Benefits, or materially impair the amount of the Tax Benefits that could be used by the Company in any particular time period, for applicable tax purposes.”

1.2. The preamble of Exhibit A to the Restated Tax Plan is hereby amended and restated in its entirety with the following:

“NOT EXERCISABLE AFTER AUGUST 24, 2023 OR EARLIER IF NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OR EXCHANGE IS GIVEN, IF THE COMPANY IS MERGED OR ACQUIRED PURSUANT TO AN AGREEMENT OF THE TYPE DESCRIBED IN SECTION 13.3 OF THE AMENDED AND RESTATED TAX BENEFIT PRESERVATION PLAN (THE “*PLAN*”), IF SECTION 382 (AS DEFINED IN THE PLAN) OR ANY SUCCESSOR STATUTE IS REPEALED AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS DETERMINES THAT THE PLAN IS NO LONGER NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE TAX BENEFITS (AS DEFINED IN THE PLAN) OR IF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS DETERMINES THAT THE TAX BENEFITS ARE FULLY UTILIZED OR NO LONGER AVAILABLE UNDER SECTION 382 (AS DEFINED IN THE PLAN) OR THAT AN OWNERSHIP CHANGE UNDER SECTION 382 WOULD NOT ADVERSELY IMPACT IN ANY MATERIAL RESPECT THE TIME PERIOD IN WHICH THE COMPANY COULD USE THE TAX BENEFITS, OR MATERIALLY IMPAIR THE AMOUNT OF THE TAX BENEFITS THAT COULD BE USED BY THE COMPANY IN ANY PARTICULAR TIME PERIOD, FOR APPLICABLE TAX PURPOSES. THE RIGHTS ARE SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION AT \$0.01 PER RIGHT, AND TO EXCHANGE ON THE TERMS SET FORTH IN THE PLAN. UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES (SPECIFIED IN SECTION 11.1.2 OF THE PLAN), RIGHTS BENEFICIALLY OWNED BY OR TRANSFERRED TO AN ACQUIRING PERSON (AS DEFINED IN THE PLAN), OR ANY SUBSEQUENT HOLDER OF SUCH RIGHTS, WILL BECOME NULL AND VOID AND WILL NO LONGER BE TRANSFERABLE.”

1.3. The first paragraph of Exhibit A to the Restated Tax Plan is hereby amended and restated in its entirety with the following:

“This certifies that _____, or registered assigns, is the registered owner of the number of Rights set forth above, each of which entitles the owner thereof, subject to the terms, provisions and conditions of the Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan, dated as of May 17, 2021, as the same may be amended from time to time (the “*Plan*”), between Extreme Networks, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “*Company*”), and Computershare Inc., a Delaware corporation, as Rights Agent (or any successor rights agent, the “*Rights Agent*”), to purchase from the Company at any time after the Distribution Date and prior to 5:00 P.M. (New York time) on August 24, 2023, at the offices of the Rights Agent, or its successors as Rights Agent, designated for such purpose, one one-thousandth of a fully paid, nonassessable share of Series A Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the “*Series A Preferred*”), of the Company, at a purchase price of \$70 per one one-thousandth of a share of Series A Preferred, subject to adjustment (the “*Purchase Price*”), upon presentation and surrender of this Right Certificate with the Form of Election to Purchase and certification properly completed and duly executed accompanied by such other documentation as the Rights Agent may reasonably request. The number of Rights evidenced by this Right Certificate (and the number of one one-thousandths of a share of Series A Preferred which may be purchased upon exercise thereof) set forth above, and the Purchase Price set forth above, are the number and Purchase Price as of May 17, 2021, based on the Series A Preferred as constituted at such date. Capitalized terms used in this Right Certificate without definition shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Plan. As provided in the Plan, the Purchase Price and the number of shares of Series A Preferred

which may be purchased upon the exercise of the Rights evidenced by this Right Certificate are subject to modification and adjustment upon the happening of certain events.”

2. Effect of Amendment. Except as expressly amended hereby, the Restated Tax Plan shall remain in full force and effect in accordance with its terms. Each reference in the Restated Tax Plan to “this Agreement”, “hereunder”, “hereof” or words of like import referring to the Restated Tax Plan, and each reference in any other document to “the Restated Tax Plan”, “thereunder”, “thereof” or words of like import referring to the Restated Tax Plan, shall mean and be a reference to the Restated Tax Plan as amended, changed or modified by this Amendment.

3. Severability. If any term, provision, covenant or restriction of this Amendment is held by a court of competent jurisdiction or other authority to be invalid, void or unenforceable, the remainder of the terms, provisions, covenants and restrictions of this Amendment shall remain in full force and effect and shall in no way be affected, impaired or invalidated. The parties hereto further agree to replace such invalid, void or unenforceable provision of this Amendment with a valid, legal and enforceable provision that carries out such parties’ intentions to the greatest lawful extent under this Amendment.

4. Governing Law. This Amendment shall be deemed to be a contract made under the internal laws of the State of Delaware and for all purposes shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of such State applicable to contracts to be made and performed entirely within such State.

5. Counterparts. This Amendment may be executed in any number of counterparts and each of such counterparts shall for all purposes be deemed to be an original, and all such counterparts shall together constitute but one and the same instrument. A signature to this Amendment executed and/or transmitted electronically shall have the same authority, effect, and enforceability as an original signature.

6. Descriptive Headings. Descriptive headings of the several Sections of this Amendment are inserted for convenience only and shall not control or affect the meaning or construction of any of the provisions hereof.

[Signature page follows.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan to be duly executed, as of the day and year first above written.

EXTREME NETWORKS, INC.

By: /s/ Katayoun ("Katy") Motiey

Name: Katayoun ("Katy") Motiey

Title: Chief Legal, Administrative and Sustainability Officer

[Signature Page to First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan]

COMPUTERSHARE INC., as Rights Agent

By: /s/ Kerri Altig

Name: Kerri Altig

Title: Manager, Client Management

[Signature Page to First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Tax Benefit Preservation Plan]

EXTREME NETWORKS, INC.

SUBSIDIARY LIST

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Extreme Networks, Inc.	Delaware
Extreme Networks IHC, Inc.	Delaware
Enterasys Networks, Inc.	Delaware
Extreme Networks Delaware LLC	Delaware
Extreme Networks Canada Inc.	Canada
Extreme Networks International Ltd.	Cayman
Extreme Networks EMEA Ltd.	Cayman
Extreme Networks Australia PTY, Ltd.	Australia
Extreme Networks Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore
Extreme Networks Korea Ltd.	Korea
Extreme Networks India Private Ltd.	India
Extreme Networks Hong Kong Ltd.	Hong Kong
Extreme Networks China Ltd.	Hong Kong
Extreme Networks Technology Co. (Beijing) Ltd.	China
Extreme Networks Mauritius	Mauritius
Extreme Networks KK	Japan
Extreme Networks APAC Sdn Bhd	Malaysia
Extreme Networks Do Brazil, Ltda	Brazil
Extreme Networks Mexico, SA de CV	Mexico
Extreme Networks Chile, Ltda.	Chile
Extreme Networks Spain SL	Spain
Extreme Networks SRL	Italy
Extreme Networks GmbH	Germany
Extreme Networks Switzerland GmbH	Switzerland
Extreme Networks UK Technology Ltd.	United Kingdom
Extreme Networks Netherlands BV	Netherlands
IHC Networks AB	Sweden
Extreme Networks Ireland Ltd.	Ireland
Extreme Networks Ireland Holding Ltd.	Ireland
Extreme Networks Ireland Ops Ltd.	Ireland
Extreme Federal Inc.	Delaware
Extreme Networks s.r.o.	Czech Republic
Aerohive Networks, Inc.	Delaware
Aerohive Networks Ltd.	Cayman Islands
Aerohive Networks Europe Ltd.	United Kingdom
Aerohive Networks, LLC	Delaware
Extreme Networks (Hangzhou) Ltd.	China
Extreme Networks Belgium SARL	Belgium
Extreme Network Bilisim Teknolojileri Hizmetleri Limited Sirketi	Turkey
Extreme Networks France SAS	France
IpanemaTech UK Ltd	United Kingdom
Extreme Networks Colombia Technology SAS	Colombia

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have issued our reports dated August 24, 2023, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and internal control over financial reporting included in the Annual Report of Extreme Networks, Inc. on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2023. We consent to the incorporation by reference of said reports in the Registration Statements of Extreme Networks, Inc. on Forms S-8 (File No's. 333-83729, 333-54278, 333-55644, 333-58634, 333-65636, 333-76798, 333-105767, 333-112831, 333-131705, 333-165268, 333-192507, 333-201456, 333-215648, 333-221876, 333-229582, 333-233164, 333-235541, 333-261350, and 333-268818).

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

San Francisco, California
August 24, 2023

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

- (1) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-83729), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended 1996 Stock Option Plan, 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and an Individual Stock Option Agreement,
 - (2) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-54278), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended 1996 Stock Option Plan, 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and 2000 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan,
 - (3) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-55644), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Individual Option Agreements Granted Under the Optranet, Inc. 2000 Stock Option Plan and Assumed by Extreme Networks, Inc.,
 - (4) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-58634), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Individual Option Agreements Granted Under the Webstacks, Inc. 2000 Stock Option Plan and Assumed by Extreme Networks, Inc.,
 - (5) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-65636), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. 2001 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan,
 - (6) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-76798), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended 1996 Stock Option Plan,
 - (7) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-105767), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended 1996 Stock Option Plan,
 - (8) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-112831), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended 1996 Stock Option Plan and 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan,
 - (9) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-131705), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan and 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan,
 - (10) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-165268), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan,
 - (11) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-192507), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan and Enterasys Inc. 2013 Stock Plan,
 - (12) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-201456), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan,
 - (13) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-215648), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan,
 - (14) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-221876), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan,
 - (15) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-229582), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. 2014 Amended Employee Stock Purchase Plan,
 - (16) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-233164), pertaining to the Aerohive Networks, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan,
 - (17) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-235541), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan,
 - (18) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-261350), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan and the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended and Restated 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, and
 - (19) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-268818), pertaining to the Extreme Networks, Inc. Amended and Restated 2013 Equity Incentive Plan;
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of our report dated August 27, 2021, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Extreme Networks, Inc. for the year ended June 30, 2021 included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of Extreme Networks, Inc. for the year ended June 30, 2023.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Jose, California
August 24, 2023

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF EDWARD B. MEYERCORD III
AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Edward B. Meyercord III, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K of Extreme Networks, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer 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 function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 24, 2023

/s/ EDWARD B. MEYERCORD III
Edward B. Meyercord III
President and Chief Executive Officer

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF KEVIN RHODES
AS CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Kevin Rhodes, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Form 10-K of Extreme Networks, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer 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 function):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 24, 2023

/s/ Kevin Rhodes

Kevin Rhodes

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

CERTIFICATION OF EDWARD B. MEYERCORD III AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Extreme Networks, Inc. on Form 10-K for the period ended June 30, 2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, in the capacities and on the date specified below, hereby certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ EDWARD B. MEYERCORD III

Edward B. Meyercord III
President and Chief Executive Officer
August 24, 2023

CERTIFICATION OF KEVIN RHODES AS CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Extreme Networks, Inc. on Form 10-K for the period ended June 30, 2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, in the capacities and on the date specified below, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d)); and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Kevin Rhodes

Kevin Rhodes

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

August 24, 2023
