

## Risk Factors Comparison 2025-02-24 to 2024-02-28 Form: 10-K

Legend: **New Text** ~~Removed Text~~ Unchanged Text **Moved Text Section**

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry **The** ~~Our executive management team has gone through significant changes and any failure to attract and retain qualified personnel could lead to a loss of sales or decreased profitability~~ **and could have a material adverse impact on our business**. ~~The~~ **We depend on the experience, skill and contributions of our senior management and other key employees. If we fail to attract, motivate and retain highly qualified management, technical, compliance and sales personnel, our future success could be harmed. Our senior management provides strategic direction for our company, and the** ~~loss of any of our current executive officers, or other key personnel, could adversely affect our sales, profitability or growth.~~ ~~Our executive management team has gone through a significant transition during the last year, with the retirement of our President and Chief Executive Officer in May 2023; the appointment of our current Chairman, Yuval Wasserman, as our Executive Chairman, who also assumed the role of Interim Chief Executive Officer in May 2023; and, most recently, the appointment of Peter J. Lau as the President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of our Board of Directors in July 2023, and the appointment of Matthew Horwath as the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer in January 2024.~~ Any changes or turnover of management could adversely impact our stock price, and our client relationships and could make recruiting for management positions in the future more difficult. Moreover, we face competition for qualified personnel and we continue to rely, in part, on equity awards to attract and retain qualified personnel. Our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel could result in increased salaries and other compensation expenses and could negatively affect our profitability. Competitors may develop products that make our products obsolete or less competitive. The 3D measurement and imaging solutions market is characterized by rapid technological change. Competitors may develop new or improved products, processes or technologies that may make our products obsolete or less competitive. As a result, our success depends, in part, on our ability to maintain our technological advantage by developing new products and applications and enhancing our existing products, which can be complex and time- consuming and require substantial investment. Significant delays in new product releases or difficulties in developing new products could adversely affect our business and results of operations. We can provide no assurance that we will be able to adapt to evolving markets and technologies or maintain our technological advantage. Our growth depends on the ability of our products to attain broad market acceptance. The market for traditional fixed- base coordinate measurement machines, or CMMs, check fixtures, handheld measurement tools, and surveying equipment is mature. Part of our strategy is to continue to displace these traditional measurement devices. Displacing traditional measurement devices and achieving broad market acceptance for our products requires significant effort to convince customers to reevaluate their historical measurement procedures and methodologies. We market closely interdependent hardware products and related software for use in measurement, inspection, and high density surveying applications. Substantially all of our revenues are currently derived from sales of these products and software, and we plan to continue our business strategy of focusing on the hardware and software solution- driven, 3D measurement and imaging solutions market. Consequently, our financial performance will depend, in large part, on computer- based measurement, inspection and high density surveying products achieving broad market acceptance. If our products cannot attain broad market acceptance, we will not grow as anticipated and may be required to make increased expenditures on research and development for new applications or new products. The buying process for most of our customers for our measurement products is highly decentralized and typically requires significant time and expense for us to further penetrate the potential market of a specific customer, which may delay our ability to generate additional revenue. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to further penetrate our customer base. During **2023-2024**, approximately ~~83-85~~ **83-85** % of our revenue was attributable to sales to our existing customers ~~whom~~ **who** have previously purchased products or services from us. If we are not able to continue to further penetrate our existing customer base, our future sales may decline. However, most of our customers have a decentralized buying process for measurement devices, and we must spend significant time and resources to increase revenues from a specific customer. For example, we may provide products to only one of our customer' s manufacturing facilities or for a specific product line within a manufacturing facility. We cannot offer any assurance that we will be able to maintain or increase the amount of sales to our existing customers, which could adversely affect our financial results. If our efforts to develop our current services towards a subscription- based business model do not succeed, we may reduce our revenue growth rate and profitability, fail to keep pace with technological developments and harm our business. We are currently developing cloud- computing application services to deliver new and existing software offerings. The markets for our 3D measurement, imaging and realization clouds remain relatively new and it is uncertain whether our efforts will ever result in significant revenue for us. Further, the introduction of a significant platform change, including our SphereXG platform, and introduction of new services, may not be successful, and early stage interest and adoption of such new services may not result in long term success or significant revenue for us. Our continued efforts to develop new and existing services may not succeed and may reduce our revenue growth rate. Additionally, if we are unable to rapidly enhance or develop new features for the technology underlying our future subscription- based business model that keep pace with the current and future technological environment, our business will be harmed. The success of enhancements, new features and services depends on several factors, including the timely completion introduction and user acceptance of the feature, service or enhancement. Further, because our services will be designed to operate on a variety of network hardware and software platforms using a standard browser, we will need to continuously enhance our services to keep pace with changes in Internet- related hardware, software, communication, browser and database technologies. We may not be successful in identifying the technology trends and developing the enhancements, or in bringing them to market timely. Furthermore, uncertainties about the timing and

nature of new network platforms or technologies, or modifications to existing platforms or technologies, could increase our research and development or service delivery expenses. Any failure of our services to operate effectively with future network platforms and technologies could reduce the demand for our services, result in customer dissatisfaction and harm **our business.**

**Tariffs and other trade restrictions could have a material adverse effect on our business. The U. S. could significantly change U. S. trade policy and impose new tariffs and / or other trade restrictions that could impact our business, potentially increasing our costs and adversely impacting our ability to compete in the marketplace. Such restrictions could be universal or country specific in nature. Retaliatory actions by other countries such as China based on U. S. tariff policy could also have a material adverse impact on**

our business. We have experienced volatility in our stock price. The price of our common stock has been, and may continue to be, highly volatile in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including: • fluctuations in demand for, and sales of, our products or prolonged downturns in the industries that we serve; • actual or anticipated variations in quarterly or annual operating results; • general economic uncertainties; • issuances of shares of our common stock, whether in connection with an acquisition or upon conversion of some or all of our outstanding Notes; • speculation in the press or investment community; and • announcements of technological innovations or new products by us or our competitors. The market price of our common stock has in the past and may in the future also be affected by announcements of executive leadership changes or our inability to meet analyst and investor expectations and failure to achieve projected financial results. Any failure to meet such expectations or projected financial results, even if minor, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline significantly. Volatility in our stock price may result in the inability of our shareholders to sell their shares at or above the price at which they purchased them. Our relatively small public float and daily trading volume have in the past caused, and may in the future result in, significant volatility in our stock price. At December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, we had approximately 18. ~~9~~ **5** million shares outstanding held by non-affiliates. Our daily trading volume for the quarter ended December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024** averaged approximately ~~231~~ **172**, ~~194~~ **495** shares. In addition, stock markets have experienced in the past and may in the future experience a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of equity securities of many companies have experienced in the past and may in the future experience wide price fluctuations not necessarily related to the operating performance of such companies. These broad market fluctuations have and may continue to adversely affect the market price of our common stock. In the past, securities class action lawsuits frequently have been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of such companies' securities. If any such litigation is instigated against us, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management' s attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. We may not be able to identify or consummate acquisitions or achieve expected benefits from or effectively integrate acquisitions, which could harm our growth. Our growth strategy partly depends on our ability to obtain additional technologies, complementary product lines and sales channels through selective acquisitions and strategic investments. We may not be able to identify and successfully negotiate suitable acquisitions, obtain financing for future acquisitions, if necessary, on satisfactory terms or otherwise complete acquisitions in the future. In the past, we have used our stock as consideration for acquisitions. Our common stock may not remain at a price at which it can be used as consideration for acquisitions without diluting our existing shareholders, and potential acquisition candidates may not view our stock attractively. In addition, realization of the benefits of acquisitions often requires integration of some or all of the sales and marketing, distribution, manufacturing, engineering, software development, customer service, finance and administrative organizations of the acquired companies. The integration of acquisitions demands substantial attention from senior management and the management of the acquired companies. Our recent acquisitions are, and any future acquisitions may be, subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties including: • the inability to assimilate effectively the operations, products, technologies and personnel of the acquired companies (some of which may be located in diverse geographic regions); • the inability of the acquired business to meet our performance expectations; • the inability to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies; • the need or obligation to divest portions of the acquired companies; and • the potential impairment of relationships with customers. We cannot offer any assurance that we will be able to identify, complete or successfully integrate any suitable acquisitions, that any acquired companies will operate profitably, or that we will realize the expected synergies and other benefits from any acquisition. Our operations are significantly vulnerable to the effects of pandemics, ~~such as COVID-19~~, which have, and could continue to materially impact our business. We are significantly vulnerable to the economic effects of pandemics and other public health crises, ~~including such as a crisis similar to~~ the COVID- 19 pandemic, ~~and the associated COVID-19 variants~~ in any of the global locations we operate in. ~~The risk~~ While the impact of COVID- 19 has lessened during the past year, the risk of resurgence and ~~its~~ variants, ~~or a similar crisis~~, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations in the future. Should we experience a ~~resurgence of~~ **pandemic similar to** COVID- 19 or ~~any associated~~ **and its** variants, the impact on our business could include, but not be limited to, the following: • potential production slowdowns of our factories in impacted countries or potential supply and distribution chain disruption (including any impact on our contract manufacturer, Sanmina, located in Thailand), which could in the future result in increased costs and decreased efficiency, and which have and could impact our ability to respond to rapid changes in demand; • the demand for our products and services, and whether the pandemic leads to continued recessionary conditions in any of our key markets, including potential trade customer financial restructuring or insolvency and increases in uncollectible accounts receivable balances with our trade customer base; Potential future impairment in value of our tangible or intangible assets could be recorded as a result of weaker economic conditions; • potential significant disruption of global financial markets, which could have a negative impact on our ability to access capital in the future; • fluctuations in forecasted earnings before tax and corresponding volatility in our effective tax rate; • potential operational disruption if key employees terminate their employment or become ill, as well as diversion of our management team' s attention from non- **pandemic** ~~COVID-19~~-related matters; and • potential investigations, legal claims or litigation against us for actions we have taken or may take, or decisions we have made or may make, as a consequence of the pandemic; As such,

the potential future impact on our financial condition and results of operations cannot be determined at this time. We derive a substantial part of our revenues from our international operations, which are subject to greater volatility and often require more management time and expense to achieve profitability than our domestic operations. We derive more than half of our revenues from international operations. Our international operations are subject to various risks, including: • difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations; • political and economic instability; • **economic slowdown in certain countries, such as the recent slowdown in China**; • unexpected changes in regulatory requirements and laws; • longer customer payment cycles and difficulty collecting accounts receivable; • compliance with export and import regulations, including tariffs, and trade restrictions; • governmental restrictions on the transfer of funds to us from our operations outside the United States; and • burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws and labor practices. Several of the countries where we operate have emerging or developing economies, which may be subject to greater currency volatility, negative growth, high inflation, limited availability of foreign exchange and other risks. These factors may harm our results of operations and any measures that we may implement to reduce the effect of volatile currencies and other risks of our international operations may not be effective. We are subject to risks of natural disasters and other catastrophic events. The occurrence of one or more natural disasters, such as fires, explosions, tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, floods and other forms of severe weather, or the occurrence of acts of war, political unrest, terrorist activities or labor issues, including due to public health crises such as pandemics and epidemics, where our contracted manufacturer or we have a manufacturing facility could result in physical damage to, and complete or partial closure of, such manufacturing facilities, which could adversely affect our business, operations and financial performance. Since most of our manufacturing is done by our contract manufacturer located in Thailand, a natural disaster or other catastrophic event impacting that site could result in a significant impact on our business. Interruptions in our manufacturing operations or damage to any of our manufacturing facilities could reduce our revenues and increase our costs, and the extent of losses from natural disasters, severe weather and such other events will be a function of both the severity of the event and the total amount of insured exposure. Although we maintain insurance coverage, we can offer no assurance that our insurance coverage will be adequate to cover any losses or that we will be able to maintain insurance at a reasonable cost in the future. If losses from business interruption or property damage exceed the amounts for which we are insured, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. We may face difficulties managing the effects of any future growth. If our business grows rapidly in the future, we expect it to result in: • increased complexity; • increased responsibility for existing and new management personnel; and • incremental strain on our operations and financial and management systems. If we are not able to manage the effects of any future growth, our business, financial condition and operating results may be harmed. Market conditions and changing circumstances, some of which may be beyond our control, could impair our ability to access our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments and to timely pay key vendors and others. Market conditions and changing circumstances, some of which may be beyond our control, could impair our ability to access our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments and to timely pay key vendors and others. ~~For example, in March 2023, Silicon Valley Bank (“SVB”), was placed into receivership with the FDIC, and all funds held at SVB were temporarily inaccessible to SVB’s customers and then in May 2023, First Republic Bank was also placed into receivership with the FDIC, and substantially all of its assets were sold to JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association.~~ If other banks and financial institutions with whom we have banking relationships enter receivership or become insolvent in the future, we may be unable to access, or we may lose, some or all of our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments, to the extent those funds are not insured or otherwise protected by the FDIC. In addition, in such circumstances we might not be able to timely pay key vendors and others. We regularly maintain cash balances that are not insured or are in excess of the FDIC’s insurance limit. Any delay in our ability to access our cash, cash equivalents and investments, or the loss of some or all of such funds, or inability to timely pay key vendors and others, could have a material adverse effect on our operations and cause us to seek additional capital sooner than planned. Reductions in defense spending could adversely affect our business. Certain of our customers operate in the defense sector and depend significantly on U. S. government spending, and, as a result, purchase volumes of our products by such customers are subject to changes in military strategy and government priorities. Further, while many of the U. S. government defense programs span several years, they are often funded annually, and funding is generally subject to congressional appropriations. When U. S. and foreign allied governments are faced with competing national priorities, such as addressing financial or spending crises or public health emergencies, there can be significant pressure to reduce defense spending, which could reduce the demand for our products and adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Reductions in defense spending that impact the aerospace and defense industries, or uncertainty regarding future levels of government expenditures, could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. Additionally, if Congress is unable to pass appropriations bills in a timely manner, a government shutdown could result, which may have impacts in addition to those resulting from budget cuts, sequestration impacts or program- level appropriations, including payment delays, impairment of our ability to perform work on existing contracts and reductions in future orders. Anti- takeover provisions in our articles of incorporation, bylaws and provisions of Florida law could delay or prevent a change of control that you may favor. Our articles of incorporation, bylaws and provisions of Florida law could make it more difficult for a third- party to acquire us. Although we believe such provisions are appropriate to protect long- term value for our shareholders, these provisions could discourage potential takeover attempts and could adversely affect the market price of our shares. Because of these provisions, you might not be able to receive a premium on your investment. These provisions include: • a limitation on shareholders’ ability to call a special meeting of our shareholders; • advance notice requirements to nominate directors for election to our board of directors or to propose matters that can be acted on by shareholders at shareholder meetings; • our classified board of directors, which means that approximately one- third of our directors are elected each year; and • the authority of the board of directors to issue, without shareholder approval, preferred stock with such terms as the board of directors may determine. The provisions described above could delay or make more difficult transactions involving a change in control of the Company or our management. Our bylaws designate specific courts in

Florida and the federal district courts of the United States of America are the exclusive forums for substantially all litigation that may be initiated by the Company's shareholders, which could limit our shareholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us. Our amended and restated bylaws provide that, unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Company, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director or officer or other employee or shareholder of the Company to the Company or the Company's shareholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the Florida Business Corporation Act or the Company's articles of incorporation or bylaws (as either may be amended from time to time), or (iv) any action governed by the internal affairs doctrine, will be a state court located within Seminole County in the State of Florida (or, if no such state court within Seminole County has jurisdiction, another state court located within the State of Florida, or if no such other state court located within the State of Florida has jurisdiction, the federal district court for the Middle District of Florida) (the "Florida Forum Provision"), except for, as to each of (i) through (iv) above, any claim as to which such court determines that there is an indispensable party not subject to the jurisdiction of such court (and the indispensable party does not consent to the personal jurisdiction of such court within ten days following such determination), which is vested in the exclusive jurisdiction of a court or forum other than such court or for which such court does not have subject matter jurisdiction. Unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States of America shall be the sole and exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act, against any person in connection with any offering of the Company's securities, including, without limitation and for the avoidance of doubt, any auditor, underwriter, expert, control person or other defendant. In addition, our amended and restated bylaws provide that any person or entity purchasing, holding or otherwise acquiring any interest in any security of the Company is deemed to have notice of and consented to the provisions of our amended and restated bylaws; provided, however, that shareholders cannot and will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder. The exclusive- forum provisions in our bylaws may impose additional litigation costs on shareholders in pursuing any such claims. Additionally, the exclusive- forum provisions may limit our shareholders' ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that they find favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers or employees, which may discourage the filing of lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and employees, even though an action, if successful, might benefit our shareholders. In addition, if the exclusive- forum are found to be unenforceable, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters. The exclusive forum provisions may also impose additional litigation costs on shareholders who assert that the provision is not enforceable or invalid. The courts specified in the exclusive- forum provisions may also reach different judgments or results than would other courts, including courts where a shareholder considering an action may be located or would otherwise choose to bring the action, and such judgments may be more or less favorable to us than our shareholders. Risks Related to Our Financial Position and Need for Additional Capital Our financial performance is dependent on the conditions of various industries, including the automotive, aerospace, and heavy- equipment industries, which have from time to time experienced, and may again experience, significant disruptions in the economic environment. A significant portion of our sales are to manufacturers in the automotive, aerospace, and heavy equipment industries. We are dependent upon the continued viability and financial stability of our customers in these industries, which are highly cyclical and dependent upon the general health of the economy and consumer spending. Because a significant portion of our revenues, expenses, and assets are denominated in foreign currencies, we face significant exposure to foreign exchange rate risk. We conduct a significant portion of our business outside the United States and consequently much of our revenues, expenses and assets are denominated in foreign currencies, most notably the Euro, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, Chinese Yuan and Brazilian Real. Our results of operations are affected by fluctuations in exchange rates, which have caused, and may in the future cause, significant fluctuations in our quarterly and annual results of operations. Fluctuations in exchange rates may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition and could result in potentially significant foreign exchange gains and losses. The impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on the results of our operations cannot be accurately predicted due to our constantly changing exposure to various currencies, and the fact that all foreign currencies do not react in the same manner in relation to the U. S. dollar. Additionally, currency fluctuations could require us to increase prices to foreign customers, which could result in lower net sales by us to those customers. If we do not adjust the prices for our products in response to unfavorable currency fluctuations, we could be forced to sell our products at a lower margin or at a net loss. To the extent that the percentage of our non- U. S. dollar revenues derived from international sales increases in the future, our exposure to risks associated with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will increase. We have not used off- balance sheet financial instruments to hedge exposure to foreign currency exchange rates, including cross- currency swaps, forward contracts and foreign currency options, as fluctuations in exchange rate on our revenue were mostly offset by those same fluctuations in exchange rate on our expenses, providing a natural hedge in foreign jurisdictions. Our exchange rate exposure may change as a result of our current or future operational strategies and we will continue assessing the appropriateness of hedging for our business. We may be unable to recognize the anticipated benefits of our **2024 Restructuring Plan**, our new strategic plan, and any future restructuring and strategic plans. On **February 14 November 1, 2020 2024**, our Board of Directors approved a global restructuring plan **(the "2024 Restructuring Plan")**, which is intended to **support provide for cost out opportunities to better align with geographical and after market demand needs. Actual results, including the final costs of this 2024 Restructuring Plan,** our new strategic plan in an **and** effort to improve operating performance and help ensure that we are appropriately structured and resourced to deliver sustainable value to our shareholders and customers. On February 7, 2023, our Board of Directors approved an **any** integration plan (the "Integration Plan"), which is intended to streamline and simplify operations particularly around recent acquisitions and the resulting redundant operations and offerings, and on May 3, 2023, amended the Integration Plan, to further increase savings. **Actual results, including the final costs of these restructuring and strategic plans, our new strategic plan** and our ability to sustain savings, may differ materially

from our expectations, resulting in our inability to realize the expected benefits of ~~these this restructuring~~ **Restructuring plans Plan** and negatively impact our ability to execute our future plans and strategies, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Changes in tariffs and other export regulations could increase the cost of our products sold to our international customers, which could negatively impact our sales and profitability. Our international sales operations are subject to extensive laws, governmental regulations and policies, including but not limited to tariffs and other export regulations. Changes in export regulations could increase the cost of our products sold as exports to our international customers. If our international customers are not willing to absorb the incremental costs resulting from those tariffs or other export regulations, it could negatively impact our sales to such customers, as well as our profitability. We may not be able to achieve financial results within our target goals, and our operating results may fluctuate due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. Our ability to achieve financial results that are within our goals is subject to a number of factors beyond our control. Moreover, our annual and quarterly operating results have varied significantly in the past and likely will vary significantly in the future. Factors that cause our financial results to fluctuate include, but are not limited to, the following: • adverse changes with regard to our contract manufacturer, the manufacturing industry in general and general economic conditions; • the effectiveness of sales promotions; • geographic expansion in our regions; • training and ramp-up time for new sales people; • investments in strategic sales, product or other initiatives; • investments in technologies and new products and product enhancements, including costs associated with new development and product introductions, and the timing and market acceptance of new products and product enhancements; • manufacturing inefficiencies related to new product introductions; • excess or obsolete inventory, shrinkage or other inventory losses due to product obsolescence, change in demand for our products, scrap or material price changes; • impairment charges of goodwill or intangible assets; • expansion of our third-party manufacturer's capability; • the size and timing of customer orders, many of which are received towards the end of a quarter; • the amount of time that it takes to fulfill orders and ship our products; • the length of our sales cycle to new customers; • customer order deferrals in anticipation of new products and product enhancements; • start-up costs and ramp-up time associated with opening new sales offices outside of the United States; • variations in our effective income tax rate and difficulty in predicting our effective tax rate on a quarterly and annual basis; and • litigation and regulatory action brought against us. Any one or a combination of these factors could adversely affect our annual and quarterly operating results in the future and could cause us to fail to achieve our target financial results. Future impairments of our goodwill, intangible and long-lived assets could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. Because the historical and projected future performance of certain of our recently acquired operations were lower than our expectations, the technologies, intellectual property, know-how and related intangibles were no longer aligned with our go-forward strategies, and due to other initiatives in connection with our new strategic plan, in the second quarter of 2020, we disposed of certain of our operations. See Note 19, "Restructuring" to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report for further information regarding the impairment. We currently hold a total of \$ ~~47-44~~ **9-1** million in intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, and \$ ~~109-106~~ **5-6** million in goodwill at December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**. Additionally, as a result of an assessment over the current development strategy of our internally developed software, we determined a shift in our current resources was necessary towards a more efficient path for subscription based software. Events may occur or circumstances may change such that the carrying value is not recoverable or it becomes more likely than not that the fair value of long-lived assets is reduced below the carrying value of the assets, which could result in a further write-down of our assets. In addition, certain of our long-lived assets such as leasehold improvements, machinery, equipment, and sales demonstration assets may experience impairment as a result of events such as the closure of sites, introduction of new products, decisions to exit certain products or markets, and changes in technology. We depreciate long-lived assets and amortize intangible assets at levels we believe are adequate; however, an impairment of these assets could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may require additional capital to support our liabilities, operations or the growth of our business, and we cannot be certain that this capital will be available on reasonable terms when required, or at all. On occasion, we may need additional financing for a variety of reasons, including servicing our liabilities, operating or growing our business, responding to business opportunities, undertaking acquisitions, funding stock repurchases, or repaying indebtedness. As of December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024**, the outstanding principal balance of our Convertible Senior Notes was \$ ~~75-72~~ million. Our ability to refinance or obtain additional financing, if and when required, will depend on investor and lender demand, our operating performance, the condition of the capital markets and other factors. We cannot guarantee that additional financing will be available to us on favorable terms when required, or at all. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity, equity-linked or debt securities, those securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to the rights of our common stock, and our existing stockholders may experience dilution. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us when we require it, our ability to continue to support the operation or growth of our business could be significantly impaired and our operating results may be harmed. Rising interest rates may reduce our access to equity-linked or debt capital and increase our cost of borrowings, which could adversely impact our business, operating results and financial position. Inflation in the global economy could negatively impact our business and results of operations. General inflation in the United States, Europe and other geographies has risen to levels not experienced in recent ~~decades~~ **years**. General inflation, including rising prices for our raw materials and other inputs as well as rising salaries negatively impact our business by increasing our operating expenses. A period of a rising rate of inflation also negatively impacts our business by decreasing the capital for our customers to deploy to purchase our products and services. Inflation may cause our customers to reduce or delay orders for our goods and services thereby causing a decrease in sales of our products and services. If we fail to establish and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, our financial statements could contain a material misstatement, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition. Under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated by the SEC, companies are required to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of their internal controls over financial reporting. As part of this

process, we are required to document and test our internal controls over financial reporting, management is required to assess and issue a report concerning our internal controls over financial reporting, and our independent registered public accounting firm is required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. Our internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements because of their inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Even effective internal controls over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. As described in Part II, Item 9A — Controls and Procedures, of ~~this the~~ Annual Report on Form 10-K, **during the year ended December 31, 2023, filed February 28, 2024**, we identified a material weakness in our internal control related to information technology general controls ( " ITGC " ) in the area of user access over certain IT systems that support the Company's financial reporting process. A material weakness, as defined by the SEC rules, is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. ~~We have been implementing and continue to~~ **During the year ended December 31, 2024, we implement implemented a remediation plan actions** to address the material weakness. ~~These~~ **in our internal controls related to ITGC and, as of December 31, 2024, this material weakness has been deemed remediation remediated** ~~measures may be time consuming and costly and there is no assurance that these initiatives will ultimately have the intended effects.~~ If our remediation efforts are insufficient or if additional material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting are discovered or occur in the future, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements and we could be required to revise or restate our financial results, which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition, restrict our ability to access the capital markets, require us to expend significant resources to correct the material weakness, subject us to fines, penalties or judgments, harm our reputation, adversely affect the trading price of our common stock, or otherwise cause a decline in investor confidence. Our financial results may be adversely affected by exposure to additional tax liabilities. As a multinational corporation, we are subject to income tax in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Our effective tax rate is directly impacted by the application of complex tax laws and regulations and is highly dependent upon the geographic mix of our worldwide earnings or losses, the tax regulations in each country or geographic region in which we operate, and the availability of tax credits and loss carry-forwards. Our provision for income taxes and tax liability in the future could be adversely affected by many factors including, but not limited to, income before taxes being lower than anticipated in countries with lower statutory tax rates and higher than anticipated in countries with higher statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and changes in tax laws, regulations, accounting principles or interpretation of accounting principles. Application of tax laws and regulations is also subject to legal and factual interpretation, judgment, and uncertainty. Further, tax laws are subject to change as a result of changes in fiscal policy and legislation and the evolution of regulations and court rulings. The income and non-income tax regimes we are subject to or operate under may be subject to significant change. Changes in tax laws or tax rulings, or changes in interpretations of existing laws, could materially affect our financial position and results of operations. Certain countries in Europe, as well as a number of other countries and organizations, have recently proposed or recommended changes to existing tax laws that could significantly increase our tax obligations in many countries where we do business or require us to change the manner in which we operate our business. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ( " OECD " ) has continued to issue guidelines and proposals related to its Base Erosion and Profit Sharing initiative, which could potentially result in legislative changes to the tax treatment of our foreign operations, as well as impact our effective tax rate and the value of our deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance may be required for our deferred tax assets, which may reduce our earnings and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our balance sheet includes \$ ~~25-23~~ 0 million in deferred tax assets **as of December 31, 2024**. On a quarterly basis, we assess our ability to realize our deferred tax assets to ensure if any valuation allowances are required. The ultimate realization of our deferred tax assets is dependent upon our ability to generate future taxable income in the jurisdiction during the periods in which those deferred tax assets would be deductible. We continue to monitor whether any valuation allowances are necessary, and if we are required to establish a valuation allowance against any of our deferred tax assets, it could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

**Risks Related to Our Outstanding Convertible Notes** Our indebtedness and liabilities could limit the cash flow available for our operations, expose us to risks that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and impair our ability to satisfy our existing debt obligations, including the Notes. On January 24, 2023, we issued \$ 75 million in aggregate principal amount of our Notes. We may also incur additional indebtedness to meet future financing needs. Our indebtedness could have significant negative consequences for our security holders and our business, results of operations and financial condition by, among other things:

- increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing;
- requiring the dedication of a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to service our indebtedness, which will reduce the amount of cash available for other purposes;
- limiting our flexibility to plan for, or react to, changes in our business;
- diluting the interests of our existing stockholders as a result of issuing shares of our common stock upon conversion of the Notes; and
- placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage with competitors that are less leveraged than us or have better access to capital.

Our business may not generate sufficient funds, and we may otherwise be unable to maintain sufficient cash reserves, to pay amounts due under our indebtedness, including the Notes, and our cash needs may increase in the future. In addition, any future indebtedness that we may incur may contain financial and other restrictive covenants that limit our ability to operate our business, raise capital or make payments under any existing indebtedness. If we fail to comply with these covenants or to make payments under any existing indebtedness when due, then we would be in default under that indebtedness, which could, in turn, result in that and

any existing other indebtedness becoming immediately payable in full. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition. We may not have sufficient cash to settle conversions of the Notes in cash, to repurchase the Notes upon a fundamental change, or to repay the principal amount of the Notes in cash at their maturity, and our future debt may contain limitations on our ability to pay cash upon conversion or repurchase of the Notes. Holders of the Notes will have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of the Notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change before the applicable maturity date at a repurchase price equal to 100 % of the principal amount of such Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest or special interest, if any, as described in the indenture governing the Notes. In addition, upon conversion of the Notes, unless we elect to deliver solely shares of our common stock to settle such conversion (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we will be required to make cash payments in respect of such Notes being converted, as described in the indenture governing the Notes. Moreover, we will be required to repay the Notes in cash at their maturity unless earlier converted, redeemed, or repurchased. However, we may not have enough available cash on hand or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to make repurchases of such Notes surrendered therefor or pay cash with respect to such series of Notes being converted or at their respective maturity. Further, if the Notes convert and we elect to issue common stock in lieu of cash upon conversion, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution. In addition, our ability to repurchase or pay cash upon conversion or at maturity of the Notes may be limited by law or regulatory authority. Our failure to repurchase Notes following a fundamental change, to pay cash upon conversion, or at maturity, as required by the indenture, would constitute a default under such indenture. A default under such indenture or the fundamental change itself could also lead to a default under agreements governing our existing and future indebtedness. Moreover, the occurrence of a fundamental change under the indenture governing the Notes could constitute an event of default under any such agreement. If the payment of the related indebtedness were to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods, we may not have sufficient funds to repay such indebtedness and repurchase the Notes or pay cash with respect to such series of Notes being converted or at maturity of such series of Notes. The conditional conversion feature of the Notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. In the event the conditional conversion feature of either series of Notes is triggered, holders of the Notes will be entitled under the indenture governing the Notes to convert the Notes at any time during the specified periods at their option. Upon such event, if one or more holders elect to convert their Notes, unless we elect to satisfy our conversion obligation by delivering solely shares of our common stock (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we would be required to settle a portion or all of our conversion obligation in cash, which could adversely affect our liquidity.

**As noted in our SEC Form 8-K filed on January 19, 2023, there is a maximum number of shares of the Company's common stock that may be issued upon the conversion of the Notes. The maximum number of shares is based on the initial maximum conversion rate of 28.3286 shares of common stock per \$ 1,000 principal amount of Notes that are outstanding, which is subject to customary anti-dilution adjustment provisions.**

The accounting method for the Notes could affect our reported financial condition and results. The accounting method for reflecting the Notes on our consolidated balance sheets, accruing interest expense for the Notes and reflecting the underlying shares of our common stock in our reported diluted earnings per share may adversely affect our reported earnings and financial condition. In August 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board published an Accounting Standards Update (“ASU 2020-06”), which simplified certain of the accounting standards that apply to convertible notes. ASU 2020-06 became effective for us beginning with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022, including interim periods within that fiscal year. In accordance with ASU 2020-06, the Notes will be reflected as a liability on our consolidated balance sheets, with the initial carrying amount equal to the principal amount of the Notes, net of issuance costs. The issuance costs will be treated as a debt discount for accounting purposes, which will be amortized into interest expense over the term of the Notes. As a result of this amortization, the interest expense that we expect to recognize for the Notes for accounting purposes will be greater than the cash interest payments we will pay on the Notes, which will result in lower reported income. In addition, the shares of common stock underlying the Notes will be reflected in our diluted earnings per share using the “if converted” method, in accordance with ASU 2020-06. Under that method, diluted earnings per share would generally be calculated assuming that all the Notes were converted solely into shares of common stock at the beginning of the reporting period, unless the result would be anti-dilutive. The application of the if-converted method may reduce our reported diluted earnings per share to the extent we are profitable in the future, and accounting standards may change in the future in a manner that may adversely affect our diluted earnings per share. Furthermore, if any of the conditions to the convertibility of the Notes is satisfied, then we may be required under applicable accounting standards to reclassify the liability carrying value of the notes as a current, rather than a long-term, liability. This reclassification could be required even if the conversion option is not exercised, and could materially reduce our reported working capital. Risks Related To Product Development And Regulatory Process Product failures or product availability and performance issues could result in increased warranty costs and delays in new product introductions and enhancements, and could adversely affect our business and financial condition. We regularly introduce new products and enhance existing products. The impact of new product introductions, including the costs associated with new product introductions, such as product development, marketing, assembly line start-up costs and low introductory period production volumes, and manufacturing inefficiencies associated with new product introductions could have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition. Failures in, or performance issues impacting, our new or existing products could result in increased warranty costs, product recall costs, delays in new product introductions or existing product enhancements, and a loss of sales and customers, which would have an adverse effect on our business and financial condition. The supply of raw materials for a new or existing product could be delayed or constrained, or a key vendor could delay shipments, which may decrease product availability, causing a loss of sales and customers. Increases in the cost and constraints in the availability of raw materials or components used in our products could negatively impact our business and profitability. Our products contain various raw materials, including steel, steel byproducts, aluminum, aluminum byproducts, resin products and various electronic

components. We use raw materials directly in manufacturing and in components that we purchase from our suppliers. These raw materials are subject to extensive laws, governmental regulations, policies, including tariffs and other import restrictions, inflationary pressures, exchange rate fluctuations and supply shortages. Some of the raw materials are obtained from suppliers outside the United States, and to the extent that the quantity or proportion of materials derived from such foreign suppliers increases in the future, our exposure to tariffs and other import restrictions, supply chain disruptions and exchange rate fluctuations may increase. The occurrence and impact of future changes in laws, governmental regulations, policies, inflationary pressures, exchange rate fluctuations and supply shortages cannot be accurately predicted. Changes to the laws, governmental regulations and policies governing these raw materials, including tariffs and other import restrictions, have increased and could continue to increase the cost of such raw materials and, correspondingly, the cost of manufacturing our products. Further, interruptions in global supply chains, inflationary pressures and exchange rate fluctuations have increased and could continue to increase the cost of such raw materials, and have constrained and could continue to constrain the availability of such raw materials. If the costs of our raw materials further increase, whether due to changes in laws, governmental regulations, policies, supply shortages or for other reasons, we may not be able to pass on these costs to our customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Even in the event that increased costs can be substantially passed through to our customers, our gross margin percentages would decline. We compete with manufacturers of measurement systems and traditional measurement devices, many of which have more resources than us and may develop new products and technologies. Our measurement systems compete in the broad and highly competitive market for measurement devices for manufacturing and, industrial, construction and public safety applications, which, in addition to portable articulated arms, laser trackers, 3D imaging terrestrial scanners and laser mobile scanner products, consist of fixed- base CMMs, handheld scanners, laser radars, templates and go/no-go gauges gauges, check fixtures, handheld measurement tools, total stations, vehicle mounted scanning systems, photogrammetry solutions, digital levels and GNSS systems various categories of surveying equipment. In the FaroArm®, FARO ScanArm, FARO Laser Tracker™, FARO Orbis™ and FARO Focus product lines, we compete primarily with Hexagon Manufacturing Intelligence, a division of Hexagon AB; Automated Precision, Inc.; KEYENCE Corporation K Artec Europe, S. K a. r. t.; Leica Geosystems AG, a division of Hexagon AB; Creaform, a division of Ametek; and Trimble Inc. In the FARO Laser Projector product line, we compete primarily with Virtek Vision International, a division of Ametek Gerber Technology LLC. In our cloud based virtual reality capturing software, Holobuilder™ Sphere XG product line, we compete primarily with OpenSpace and StructionSite. We also compete in these product lines with a number of other smaller companies. We compete on the basis of technical innovation, product performance, quality and price with respect to all of our products. We will be required to make continued investments in technology and product development to maintain the technological advantage that we believe we currently have over our competition. Some of our competitors possess substantially greater financial, technical, and marketing resources than we possess. Moreover, we cannot be certain that our technology or our product development efforts will allow us to successfully compete as the industry evolves. If the market for our measurement systems expands, additional competition may emerge and our existing and future competitors may commit more resources to the markets in which we participate. Our results of operations could be adversely affected by pricing strategies pursued by competitors or technological or product developments by competitors. We are subject to the impact of governmental and other similar certification processes and regulations, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. Our operations are subject to numerous governmental laws and regulations, including those governing antitrust and competition, the environment, collection, recycling, treatment and disposal of covered electronic products and components, import and export of products, currency conversions and repatriation, taxation of foreign earnings and use of local employees and suppliers. An inability to comply with these regulations or obtain any necessary certifications in a timely manner could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Manufacturers of electrical goods are subject to the European Union's RoHS2 and WEEE directives, which took effect during 2006. RoHS2 prohibits the use of lead, mercury and certain other specified substances in electronics products, and WEEE makes producers of electrical goods financially responsible for specified collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal of covered electronic products and components. While we currently hold RoHS2 and WEEE registration and believe we are in compliance with the directives of the European Union, including the RoHS2 directive, parallel initiatives are being proposed in other jurisdictions, including several states in the United States and China. If we do not comply with any such initiatives, our sales and results of operations could be materially impacted. In addition, a number of data protection laws impact, or may impact, the manner in which we collect, process and transfer personal data. Most notably, the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation ("EU GDPR"), the United Kingdom General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act 2018 (collectively, the "UK GDPR") and the China personal Information Protection Law adopted in 2021 (the China GDPR") GDPR together referred to as the "GDPR"). The GDPR imposes comprehensive data privacy compliance obligations in relation to our collection, processing, sharing, disclosure, transfer and other use of data relating to an identifiable living individual or "personal data", including a principal of accountability and the obligation to demonstrate compliance through policies, procedures, training and audit. **The effect of regulations in Europe and other geographic regions regarding the use and ownership of customer data could materially impact our business.** Further, a number of other regions where we do business, including the United States, the remaining Asia-Pacific region and Latin America, have enacted or are considering new data protection regulations that may impact our business activities that involve the processing of personal data. For example, in the United States, the Federal Trade Commission and state regulators enforce a variety of data privacy issues. In addition, certain states, including California, Colorado, Connecticut, Virginia and Utah, have adopted new or modified privacy and security laws and regulations that may apply to our business. These laws are prompting a wave of similar legislative developments in other states in the United States, which creates the potential for a patchwork of overlapping but different state laws. In order to comply with the varying state laws around data breaches, we must maintain adequate security measures, which require significant investments in resources and

ongoing attention. In addition, U. S. and international laws that have been applied to protect user privacy (including laws regarding unfair and deceptive practices in the U. S. and GDPR in the EU and UK) may be subject to evolving interpretations or applications in light of privacy developments. For example, evolution of laws governing the cross- border transfer of data, such as the Court of Justice of the European Union (“ CJEU ”) invalidating the EU- U. S. Privacy Shield in 2020. The CJEU noted that reliance on the standard contractual clauses alone may not necessarily be sufficient in all circumstances and that transfers must be assessed on a case- by- case basis, creates additional uncertainty around the legality and logistics of such transfers. The European Commission has since published revised standard contractual clauses for data transfers from the EEA: the revised clauses have been mandatory for relevant transfers since September 27, 2021; existing standard contractual clauses arrangements were required to be migrated to the revised clauses by December 27, 2022. We have or are in the process of implementing revised standard contractual clauses for existing intragroup, customer and vendor arrangements. In addition, the United Kingdom’ s Information Commissioner’ s Office has published new data transfer standard contracts for transfers from the UK under the UK GDPR. This new documentation was mandatory for relevant data transfers from September 21, 2022; existing standard contractual clauses arrangements must be migrated to the new documentation by March 21, 2024. We will be required to implement the latest UK data transfer documentation for data transfers subject to the UK GDPR, in relation to relevant existing contracts and certain additional contractual arrangements, within the relevant time frames. Further, European court and regulatory decisions subsequent to the CJEU decision have taken a restrictive approach to international data transfers. Therefore, as the enforcement landscape further develops, and supervisory authorities issue further guidance on international data transfers, we could suffer additional costs, complaints and / or regulatory investigations or fines; we may have to stop using certain tools and vendors and make other operational changes. More generally, compliance with enhanced data protection laws requires additional resources and efforts, and noncompliance with personal data protection regulations could result in increased regulatory enforcement and significant monetary fines and costs. Failure to comply with the GDPR could result in penalties for noncompliance. Since we are subject to the supervision of relevant data protection authorities under the EU GDPR, the UK GDPR and the China GDPR, we could be fined under each of those regimes independently in respect of the same breach. Penalties for certain breaches are up to the greater of EUR 20 million / GBP 17. 5 million or 4 % of our global annual turnover. In addition to fines, a breach of the GDPR may result in regulatory investigations, reputational damage, orders to cease / change our data processing activities, enforcement notices, assessment notices (for a compulsory audit) and / or civil claims (including class actions). Outside of the EU, the UK and China, other data privacy regimes may impose similar fines and consequences on the same or greater scale. Risks generally associated with our information systems or cybersecurity attacks on our systems could adversely affect our business reputation, the results of our business operations and our financial condition. We rely on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our information systems and networks, including cloud- based and other third- party services, to obtain, rapidly process, analyze and manage data to, among other things:

- capture, store, measure, manipulate, interact with and share 4D, 3D and 2D scanned data generated from our products and software;
- facilitate the purchase and distribution of thousands of inventory items used in the manufacture of our products;
- develop, maintain and license our software systems used by customers;
- receive, process and ship orders for our products and software on a timely basis;
- accurately bill and collect from customers;
- process payments to suppliers and employees; and
- summarize results, manage our business and report our financial results.

As with any information systems, unforeseen issues may arise that could affect our ability to receive adequate, accurate and timely financial information, which could in turn inhibit effective and timely business decisions. It is possible that the centers hosting our information systems, or the information systems themselves, could experience a complete or partial shutdown. Such shutdowns, or a significant network disruption, could be the result of a new system implementation, the integration of systems, facility issues, power outages, energy blackouts, telecommunications failures, computer viruses, cyber security attacks, or security breaches, including ransomware, some of which could go undetected for an extended period. We also face the challenge of supporting our older systems, which are vulnerable to increased risks, including the risk of system breaches, failures, and disruptions, and implementing necessary upgrades. Threats to our information technology security can take a variety of forms. Individuals or groups of hackers, or sophisticated organizations including state- sponsored organizations, may take steps that attack or pose threats to our customers and our information technology infrastructure. If we were to experience a complete or partial shutdown, disruption or attack, it would likely adversely impact our product shipments and net sales, as order processing and product distribution are heavily dependent on our information systems. Such an interruption could also result in a loss of our intellectual property or the release of sensitive competitive information or partner, customer or employee confidential information or personal data. Any loss of such information could harm our competitive position, result in a loss of customer confidence, impact our business reputation, and cause us to incur liability and significant costs to remedy the damages caused by the disruptions or security breaches. In addition, existing or changing laws and regulations governing our responsibility to safeguard private data could result in a significant increase in our operating or capital expenditures which are needed to comply with these laws or regulations. If any of the foregoing events were to occur, our operating results during such periods would be adversely impacted. We have experienced cybersecurity incidents from time to time as part of our operations. Cybersecurity attacks have been increasing in sophistication and frequency and can include third parties gaining access to employee or customer data using stolen or inferred credentials, computer malware, viruses, spamming, phishing attacks, ransomware, card skimming code, and other deliberate attacks and attempts to gain unauthorized access. Given the dynamic and rapidly evolving nature of cyber threats, we are continually working to maintain reliable information systems to manage our business and improve our ability to deliver our products to our customers worldwide. Our efforts include, but are not limited to the following: firewalls, antivirus protection, patching, logging and monitoring, back- up infrastructure with offsite retention of storage media, system audits, periodic password changes and training of our employees. Our internal information technology and security policies continue to evolve as our business and the nature of the cyber security threats we face changes. No assurance can be given that our efforts to

continue to enhance our information systems and our cyber security capabilities will always be successful. We may experience future unauthorized access and cyber incidents that could result in significant liability, damage to our brand and reputation and materially adversely affect and impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. For further information regarding our Cybersecurity programs, please see Item 1C. Cybersecurity in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our sales to the U. S. government are subject to compliance with regulatory and contractual requirements, and noncompliance could expose us to liability or impede current or future business. The U. S. Government (the "Government"), as well as state and local governments, can typically terminate or modify their contracts with us either at their discretion or if we default by failing to perform under the terms of the applicable contract, which could expose us to liability and impede our ability to compete in the future for contracts and orders. The failure to comply with regulatory and contractual requirements could subject us to investigations, price reductions, up to treble damages, fines or other sanctions and penalties. Additionally, violations of certain regulatory and contractual requirements could also result in us being suspended or debarred from future government contracting.

~~We have sold our products and related services to the Government under General Services Administration ("GSA") Federal Supply Schedule contracts (the "GSA Contracts") since 2002. Each GSA Contract is subject to extensive legal and regulatory requirements and includes, among other provisions, a price reduction clause (the "Price Reduction Clause"), which generally requires us to reduce the prices billed to the Government under the GSA Contracts to correspond to the lowest prices billed to certain benchmark customers. Late in the fourth quarter of 2018, during an internal review we preliminarily determined that certain of our pricing practices may have resulted in the Government being overcharged under the Price Reduction Clauses of the GSA Contracts (the "GSA Matter"). As a result, we performed remediation efforts, including but not limited to, the identification of additional controls and procedures to ensure future compliance with the pricing and other requirements of the GSA Contracts. We also retained outside legal counsel and forensic accountants to assist with these efforts and to conduct a comprehensive review of our pricing and other practices under the GSA Contracts. On February 14, 2019, we reported the GSA Matter to the GSA and its Office of Inspector General. Effective as of February 25, 2021, as a result of the review, we entered into a settlement agreement with the GSA. Pursuant to the settlement agreement, we agreed to, among other things, pay to the GSA \$12.3 million in full and final satisfaction of any and all claims, causes of actions, appeals and the like, including damages, costs, attorney's fees and interest arising under or related to the GSA Matter and we no longer have any outstanding liability related to this matter.~~

For sales to the Government since 2022, we have sold our products and related services through approved distributors. We chose to make this change in our sales strategy to simplify operations and mitigate compliance risk. The Government, as well as state and local governments, can typically terminate or modify their contracts with our distributors either at their discretion or if these distributors default by failing to perform under the terms of their applicable contract, which could impede our ability to compete in the future for contracts and orders. Any failure to comply with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or similar anti-corruption, anti-bribery or anti-money-laundering laws could subject us to fines and penalties. We utilize third parties to sell our products and services and conduct our business abroad. We and our third-party intermediaries may have direct or indirect interactions with officials and employees of government agencies or state-owned or affiliated entities, and, in certain circumstances, we could be held liable for any corrupt or other illegal activities of these third-party business partners and intermediaries, our team members, representatives, contractors, partners and agents, even if we do not authorize such activities. We have policies and controls that are designed to mitigate the risks of non-compliance by our employees and agents, therefore we cannot be assured that all of our team members and agents will comply at all times with our policies and applicable law, for which we may be ultimately held responsible. As we increase our international sales and business, or if we increase our reliance on third parties abroad, our risks under these laws may increase.

~~For example, in 2012, our monitoring expired pursuant to our settlement with the SEC and the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ"), concerning certain payments made by our subsidiary in China that may have violated the FCPA and other applicable laws. We are, of course, still subject to such laws. However, in light of our prior conduct, any future failure, or alleged failure, to comply with any such continuing obligations could result in the SEC and the DOJ aggressively seeking to impose penalties against us.~~

In addition, many countries in which we operate have increased regulation regarding anti-corruption practices generally. Compliance with such regulations could be costly and could adversely impact our results of operations or delay entry into new markets. Our failure to comply with trade compliance and economic sanctions laws and regulations of the United States and applicable international jurisdictions could materially adversely affect our reputation and results of operations. Our business must be conducted in compliance with applicable economic and trade sanctions and export control laws and regulations, such as those administered and enforced by the U. S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U. S. Department of State, the U. S. Department of Commerce, the United Nations Security Council and other relevant sanctions authorities. Such laws and regulations prohibit or restrict certain operations, investment decisions and sales activities, including dealings with certain countries or territories, and with certain governments and designated persons. Our global operations expose us to the risk of violating, or being accused of violating, economic and trade sanctions and export control laws and regulations. In addition, our employees, representatives or distributors may engage in conduct for which we might be held responsible. Our failure to comply with these laws and regulations may expose us to reputational harm as well as significant penalties, including criminal fines, imprisonment, civil fines, disgorgement of profits, injunctions and debarment from government contracts, as well as other remedial measures. Investigations of alleged violations can be expensive and disruptive. Despite our compliance efforts and activities, we cannot assure compliance by our employees, distributors or representatives for which we may be held responsible, and any such violation could materially adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

**Risks Related to Intellectual Property** Any failure to protect our patents and proprietary rights in the United States and foreign countries could adversely affect our revenues. Our success depends, in large part, on our ability to obtain and maintain patents and other proprietary rights protection for our processes and products in the United States and other countries. We also rely upon trade secrets, technical know-how and continuing inventions to maintain our competitive position. We seek to protect our

technology and trade secrets, in part, by confidentiality agreements with our employees and contractors. However, our employees may breach these agreements, or our trade secrets may otherwise become known or be independently discovered by inventors. If we are unable to obtain or maintain protection of our patents, trade secrets and other proprietary rights, we may not be able to prevent third parties from using our proprietary rights, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, despite our efforts to protect our patents and other proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our products or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Policing unauthorized use of our products is difficult, particularly in foreign countries, and we may be unable to determine the extent, if any, to which unauthorized uses of our products exist. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Our patent protection involves complex legal and technical questions. Our patents may be challenged, narrowed, invalidated or circumvented. Further, we may be able to protect our proprietary rights from infringement by third parties only to the extent that our proprietary processes and products are covered by valid and enforceable patents or are effectively maintained as trade secrets. Furthermore, others may independently develop similar or alternative technologies or design around our patented technologies. Litigation or other proceedings to defend or enforce our intellectual property rights could require us to spend significant time and money, which could have an adverse impact on our financial condition. Claims from others that we infringed on their intellectual property rights may adversely affect our business and financial condition. From time to time, we receive notices from others claiming that we infringed on their intellectual property rights. Resolving these claims may require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements on unfavorable terms, require us to stop selling or to redesign affected products, or require us to pay damages. In addition, from time to time, we are involved in intellectual property lawsuits. We could, in the future, incur judgments or enter into settlements of lawsuits and claims that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. Any litigation or interference proceedings, regardless of their outcome, may be costly and may require significant time and attention of our management and technical personnel.

Risks Related To Reliance On Third Parties Our dependence on suppliers for materials could impair our ability to manufacture our products. Outside vendors provide key components, such as electronic components and semiconductors, used in the manufacture of our products. Any supply interruption in a limited source component would hinder our ability to manufacture our products until a new source of supply is identified. In addition, an uncorrected defect or supplier's variation in a component, either known or unknown, or incompatibility with our manufacturing processes, could hinder our ability to manufacture our products. We may not be able to find a sufficient alternative supplier in a reasonable period of time, or on commercially reasonable terms, if at all. If we fail to obtain a supplier for the manufacture of components of our products, we may experience delays or interruptions in our operations, which would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. World geopolitical conflict, including the Russia / Ukraine , Israel / Hamas and China / Taiwan conflict conflicts, have has created a humanitarian crisis, materially impacted economic activities, and may materially impact our global and regional operations. The global economy has been negatively impacted by geopolitical the military conflict conflicts between Russia and Ukraine. For example, Governments governments including the U. S., United Kingdom, and those of the European Union have imposed export controls on certain products and financial and economic sanctions on certain industry sectors and parties in Russia which has triggered retaliatory sanctions by the Russian government and its allies. The outcome and future impacts of the these conflict conflicts remain highly uncertain, continue to evolve and may grow more severe the longer the military action and sanctions remain in effect. Risks associated with the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, as well as other world geopolitical conflicts that have arisen or could arise in the future, include, but are not limited to, adverse effects on political developments and on general economic conditions, including inflation and consumer spending; disruptions to our supply chains; disruptions to our information systems, including through network failures, malicious or disruptive software, or cyberattacks; trade disruptions; energy shortages or rationing that may adversely impact our manufacturing facilities and consumer spending , particularly in Europe; rising fuel and / or rising costs of producing, procuring and shipping our products; our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations; and constraints, volatility or disruption in the financial markets. 26