

Risk Factors Comparison 2025-04-30 to 2024-04-15 Form: 10-K

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Risks Related to Our Business and Industry Our actual operating results may differ significantly from any guidance provided. Our guidance, including forward- looking statements, is prepared by management and is qualified by, and subject to, a number of assumptions and estimates that, while presented with numerical specificity, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. Many of these uncertainties and contingencies are beyond our control and are based upon specific assumptions with respect to future business decisions, some of which will change. We generally state possible outcomes as high and low ranges which are intended to provide a sensitivity analysis as variables are changed but are not intended to represent that actual results could not fall outside of the suggested ranges. Guidance is necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of the assumptions of the guidance furnished by us will not materialize or will vary significantly from actual results. In particular, guidance relating to the anticipated results of operations of an acquired business is inherently more speculative in nature than other guidance as management will, necessarily, be less familiar with the business, procedures, and operations of the acquired business. Similarly, guidance offered in periods of extreme uncertainty such as geopolitical tensions is inherently more speculative in nature than guidance offered in periods of relative stability. Accordingly, any guidance with respect to our projected financial performance is necessarily only an estimate of what management believes is realizable as of the date the guidance is given. Actual results will vary from the guidance and the variations may be material. Investors should also recognize that the reliability of any forecasted financial data will diminish the further into the future that the data is forecasted. Actual operating results may be different from our guidance, and such differences may be adverse and material. In light of the foregoing, investors are urged to put the guidance in context and not to place undue reliance on it. In addition, the market price of our common stock may reflect various market assumptions as to the accuracy of our guidance. If our actual results of operations fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Our quarterly results of operations have fluctuated and are likely to continue to fluctuate. As a result, we may fail to meet the expectations of investors or securities analysts, potentially causing our stock price to decline. Our quarterly operating results, including the levels of our revenue, costs of revenue, exclusive of depreciation and amortization, net loss before income taxes and cash flows, may fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, including adverse macroeconomic conditions, the product mix that we sell, the relative sales related to our platforms and solutions and other factors which are outside of our control. If our quarterly revenue or results of operations fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, the price of our common stock could decline substantially. Fluctuations in our results of operations may be due to a number of factors, including: • the portion of our revenue attributable to IoT Connectivity and IoT Services, including hardware and other sales; • our ability to manage the businesses we have acquired, and to integrate and manage any future acquisitions of businesses; • fluctuations in demand, including due to seasonality or broader economic factors, for our platforms and solutions; • changes in pricing by us in response to competitive pricing actions; • the ability of our hardware vendors to continue to manufacture high- quality products and to supply sufficient components and products to meet our demands; • the timing and success of introductions of new solutions, products or upgrades by us or our competitors and the entrance of new competitors; • changes in our business and pricing policies or those of our competitors; • our ability to control costs, including our operating expenses and the costs of the hardware we purchase; • changes in U. S. trade policies, including new or potential tariffs or penalties on imported products; • competition, including entry into the industry by new competitors and new offerings by existing competitors; • issues related to introductions of new or improved products such as supply chain disruptions or shortages of prior generation products or short- term decreased demand for next- generation products; • perceived or actual problems with the security, privacy, integrity, reliability, quality or compatibility of our solutions, including those related to security breaches in our systems, our subscribers' systems, unscheduled downtime, or outages; • the amount and timing of expenditures, including those related to expanding our operations (including through acquisitions), increasing research and development, introducing new solutions or paying litigation expenses; • the ability to effectively manage growth within existing and new markets domestically and abroad; • changes in the payment terms for our platforms and solutions; • collectability of receivables due from customers and other third parties; • the strength of regional, national and global economies; and • the impact of natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, fires, power outages, floods, epidemics, pandemics and public health crises, and other catastrophic events or man- made problems such as terrorism, civil unrest and actual or threatened armed conflict, or global or regional economic, political, and social conditions. We have a history of operating losses and may not be able to achieve or sustain profitability in the future. We have a history of operating losses, and we may not achieve or maintain profitability in the future. We are not certain whether or when we will be able to achieve or sustain profitability in the future. Additionally, expenses may increase in future periods if we continue to invest in growth, which could negatively affect our future results of operations if our revenue does not increase commensurate with our expenses. Any failure to increase our revenue as we invest in our business, or to manage our costs, could prevent us from achieving or maintaining profitability or positive cash flow. If we are unable to successfully address these risks and challenges, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects could be materially adversely affected. We have historically grown by acquisition. Investment in new business strategies and acquisitions could result in operating difficulties, dilution of our common stock, and other consequences that could harm our business, financial condition, and operating results. New business strategies and acquisitions are important elements of our strategy and use of capital. We are likely to continue to evaluate and enter into discussions regarding a wide array of such potential strategic transactions, which could create unforeseen operating difficulties

and expenditures. Some of these areas where we face risk include: • Diversion of management time and focus from operating our business to challenges related to acquisitions and other strategic transactions; • Failure to successfully integrate the acquired operations, technologies, services and personnel (including cultural integration and retention of employees) and further develop the acquired business and technology; • Implementation or remediation of controls, procedures, and policies at the acquired company; • Integration of the acquired company's accounting and administrative systems, and the coordination of product, engineering, and sales and marketing functions; • Transition of operations, users, and customers onto our existing platforms; • In the case of foreign acquisitions, the need to integrate operations across different cultures and languages and to address the particular economic, currency, political, and regulatory risks associated with specific countries; • Failure to accomplish commercial, strategic or financial objectives with respect to investments; • Failure to realize the value of investment due to lack of liquidity; • Liability for activities of the acquired company before the acquisition, including patent and trademark infringement claims, data privacy and security issues, violations of laws, commercial disputes, tax liabilities, warranty claims, product liabilities, and other known and unknown liabilities; and • Litigation or other claims in connection with the acquired company, including claims from terminated employees, customers, former stockholders, or other third parties. Our failure to address these risks or other problems encountered in connection with our past or future acquisitions and other strategic transactions could cause us to fail to realize their anticipated benefits, incur unanticipated liabilities, and harm our business generally. Our acquisitions and other strategic transactions could also result in dilutive issuance of our equity securities, the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, amortization expenses, or impairment of goodwill and / or long lived- assets, and restructuring charges. Also, the anticipated benefits or value of our acquisitions and other strategic transactions may not materialize. Further, market reaction to an acquisition may not be as we anticipate. Any or all of the foregoing could materially harm our financial condition and operating results, and / or cause our stock price to decline substantially. **We face risks related to the restatement of our previously issued unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and financial information for the interim financial period for the second quarter of 2024, which may adversely impact our business. As described in Item 4.02 of our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 12, 2024, during the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2024, we concluded that the Company's previously issued unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contained within the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024, which was originally filed with the SEC on August 14, 2024, should no longer be relied upon, and that such financial statements should be restated. It was concluded that the Company's goodwill impairment expense was materially misstated in the second quarter of 2024. The conclusion was based on management's determination that it miscalculated its goodwill impairment for the quarter ending June 30, 2024 by deducting debt issuance costs from the fair value of the debt which was then used to determine the value of the Company's goodwill impairment at that time. The debt issuance costs should not have been deducted from the fair value of the associated debt. As a result of the restatement, we are subject to a number of additional risks and uncertainties which may affect investor confidence in the accuracy of our financial disclosures and may raise reputational issues for our business. We expect to continue to face many risks and challenges related to the restatement, including the risk that the processes undertaken to effect the restatement may not have been adequate to identify and correct all errors in our historical financial statements and, as a result, we may discover additional errors and our financial statements remain subject to the risk of future restatement. We are also at risk of potential litigation or other disputes which may include, among others, claims invoking the federal and state securities laws, or other claims arising from the restatement. As of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we are not aware of any such disputes arising out of the restatement. If one or more of the foregoing risks or challenges persist, our business, operations and financial condition are likely to be materially and adversely affected.** As a public company, we must maintain internal control over financial reporting. We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. If remediation of such material weaknesses is not effective, or if we fail to develop and maintain proper and effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements, comply with applicable laws and regulations, or access the capital markets could be impaired. As a public company, our management is responsible for designing, implementing, and actively evaluating our internal control over financial reporting in a manner that meets the standards of publicly traded companies required by Section 404 (a) of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act. The process of designing and implementing effective internal control over financial reporting is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain internal control over financial reporting that are adequate to satisfy our reporting obligations as a public company. The rules governing the standards that must be met for our management to assess our internal control over financial reporting are complex and require significant documentation, testing, and remediation. Testing and maintaining our internal control over financial reporting and remediating material weaknesses may divert our management's attention from other matters that are important to our business. We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a- 15 (f) under the Exchange Act, which are disclosed in **Part II, Item 9A, " Controls and Procedures "** **in this Annual Report on Form 10- K**. A material weakness is defined as a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. For a detailed discussion regarding the material weaknesses identified as well as management's remediation plans, see Part II, Item 9A, " Control and Procedures " in this Annual Report on Form 10- K. If we are unable to accomplish our remediation objectives in a timely and effective fashion, our ability to comply with the financial reporting requirements and other rules that apply to public companies could be impaired. We may not remediate our material weaknesses in a timely and effective manner. Furthermore, new material weaknesses may arise in the future. If our remediation measures are insufficient to address the material weaknesses, or if additional material

weaknesses in our internal control are discovered or occur in the future, our financial statements may contain material misstatements and we could be required to **further** restate our financial results **again**. If we fail to develop and maintain proper and effective internal control over financial reporting, or remediate our current material weaknesses in a timely fashion, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements, comply with applicable laws and regulations, or access capital markets could be impaired, and could also cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and cause stockholders to lose confidence in our financial results, which could materially and adversely affect us. Further, there are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any control system, including the potential for human error and the possible circumvention or overriding of controls and procedures. Additionally, judgments in decision-making can be faulty and breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. An effective control system can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control objectives of the system are adequately met. Finally, projections of any evaluation or assessment of effectiveness of a control system to future periods are subject to the risks that, over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in an entity's operating environment or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Our senior management team may have limited experience with the complexities of managing a publicly traded company. Since becoming a public company in 2021, we have been required, on an ongoing basis, to comply with various laws, regulations and requirements, including the requirements of the Exchange Act, related regulations of the SEC, and continued listing requirements of the NYSE, along with certain extremely technical and complex accounting requirements of GAAP, and reports required under these laws, regulations, and requirements, which must be communicated to the market on a timely basis. Our senior management team may have limited experience with these laws, regulations, and requirements, and a failure to timely identify any potential for noncompliance with the foregoing may result in a material adverse event, and have significant consequences to our stockholders. **The ultimate effect of the 1- for- 5 reverse stock split on the market price of our common stock cannot be predicted with any certainty and shares of our common stock have likely experienced decreased liquidity as a result of such reverse stock split. On July 1, 2024, the Company effected a 1- for- 5 reverse stock split of its common stock. The liquidity of our common stock may be adversely affected given the reduced number of shares of our common stock that are now outstanding following the reverse stock split. As a result of the lower number of shares outstanding following the reverse stock split, the market for our common stock may also become more volatile, which may lead to reduced trading and a smaller number of market makers for our common stock. Our share price may not attract new investors, including institutional investors. In addition, the market price of our common stock may not satisfy the investing requirements of those investors. The trading liquidity of our common stock may not improve. All the foregoing risks may result in a material adverse effect to our stockholders. Our liabilities exceed our assets, which may have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise further equity capital, refinance our debt on favorable terms or at all, or issue new debt. The consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10- K reflect that the book value of our liabilities exceeds the book value of our assets. Further, the fair value of our debt reflects a discount to its par (or principal) value. We may therefore face constraints on our ability to raise further equity capital, refinance our debt on favorable terms or at all, or issue new debt, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business**.

Risks Related to Our Products and Technology
The 5G market may take longer to materialize than we expect or, if it does materialize rapidly, we may not be able to meet the development schedule and other customer demands. The growth of the 5G market and its emerging standards, including the newly- defined 5G NR standard, is accelerating and we believe that we are at the forefront of this newly- emerging standard. However, this market may take longer to materialize than we expect, which could delay important commercial milestones. Even if the market does materialize at the rapid pace that we are expecting, we may have difficulties meeting the aggressive timing expectations of our current customers and getting our target products to market on time to meet the demands of our target customers. We may have difficulties meeting the market and technical specifications and timelines. It is also possible that offerings developed by others will render our offerings and initiatives noncompetitive or obsolete. Additionally, our target customers have no guarantee that the configurations of their respective target products will be successful or that they can reach the appropriate target client base to provide a positive return on the research and development investments we are making in the 5G market. We are pursuing 5G opportunities in the U. S. and abroad. 5G markets outside of the U. S. will develop at different rates and we will encounter these challenges to varying degrees in different countries. Failure to manage challenges related to 5G markets and opportunities could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our growth depends in part on our ability to extend our technologies and products into new and expanded areas, including 5G. Our development and investments in these new technologies may not generate operating income or contribute to future results of operations that meet our expectations. We continue to invest significant resources toward advancements primarily in support of 4G- and 5G- based technologies. We also invest in new and expanded product areas by utilizing our existing technical and business expertise and through acquisitions or other strategic transactions. Our future growth depends on our ability to develop leading and cost- effective technologies and products for these new and expanded areas and developing technologies. In particular, our growth depends significantly on our ability to develop and commercialize products using 5G technologies. ~~In January 2022, several major U. S. wireless carriers had to temporarily delay the deployment of new wireless facilities that were meant to facilitate the evolution of their wireless networks to 5G technology in response to concerns of the aviation industry that those 5G facilities could interfere with equipment used for aviation and could impede aviation safety. Although the Federal Communications Commission, Federal Aviation Administration, the wireless telecommunications industry, and the aviation industry are working on solutions to alleviate those concerns, the timing for resolution is unclear, and such uncertainty could further impact the amount of and timing of 5G network investment.~~ To the extent the 5G rollout is **further** delayed due to interference with existing technologies, or adoption of 5G is slowed as a result of such concerns, we may incur significant costs and asset impairments, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. If we are unable to support customers with low latency and / or high throughput IoT use cases, our revenue growth and profitability will be

harm. As wireless networks have evolved to support higher speeds, IoT devices have included more advanced capabilities such as video, real-time event logging, edge computing services (where computing is completed on or near the site of the sensor), and voice controls. As a result, customers have developed IoT applications that consume more network resources and require much lower network latency. In order to support these new customers and the increasing number of 5G use cases, we must continue to make significant investments in network capacity, infrastructure, and edge virtualization solutions. The timely deployment of higher capacity infrastructure and edge virtualization to support high throughput, low latency IoT applications is critical to keeping and attracting key customers, the failure of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our products are highly technical and may contain undetected errors, product defects, security vulnerabilities, or software errors. Our products and solutions, including our software products, are highly technical and complex and, when deployed, may contain errors, defects, or security vulnerabilities including but not limited to vulnerabilities resulting from the use of third-party hardware and software. We must develop our products quickly to keep pace with the rapidly changing market, and we have a history of frequently introducing new products. Products and services as sophisticated as ours could contain undetected errors or defects, especially when first introduced or when new models or versions are released. Such occurrences could result in damage to our reputation, lost revenue, diverted development resources, increased customer service and support costs, warranty claims, and litigation. We warrant that our products will be free of defects for various periods of time, depending on the product. In addition, certain of our contracts include epidemic failure clauses. If invoked, these clauses may entitle the customer to return or obtain credits for products and inventory, or to cancel outstanding purchase orders even if the products themselves are not defective. Errors, viruses, or bugs may be present in software or hardware that we acquire or license from third parties and incorporate into our products or in third-party software or hardware that our customers use in conjunction with our products. Our customers' proprietary software and network firewall protections may corrupt data from our products and create difficulties in implementing our solutions. Changes to third-party software or hardware that our customers use in conjunction with our software could also render our applications inoperable. Any errors, defects, or security vulnerabilities in our products or any defects in, or compatibility issues with, any third-party hardware or software or customers' network environments discovered after commercial release could result in loss of revenue or delay in revenue recognition, loss of customers, theft of trade secrets, data or intellectual property and increased service and warranty cost, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Undiscovered vulnerabilities in our products alone or in combination with third-party hardware or software could expose them to hackers or other unscrupulous third parties who develop and deploy viruses, and other malicious software programs that could attack our products. Actual or perceived security vulnerabilities in our products could harm our reputation and lead some customers to return products, reduce or delay future purchases, or use competitive products. If there are interruptions, outages, or performance degradation problems associated with the network infrastructure used to provide our services, customers may experience service outages, which may impact our reputation and future sales. Our continued success depends, in part, on our ability to provide highly available services to our customers. The majority of our current and future customers expect to use our services 24 hours a day, seven days a week, without interruption or degradation of performance. Since a large majority of customer network traffic routes through hardware managed by us, any outage or performance problem that occurs within this infrastructure could impair the ability of our customers to transmit wireless data traffic to our destination servers, which could negatively impact the customers' IoT devices or solutions. Potential outages and performance problems may occur due to a variety of factors, including hardware failure, equipment configuration changes, capacity constraints, human error and the introduction of new functionality. Additionally, we depend on services from various third parties to support IoT networks and platforms. If a third party experiences a service outage, a product defect or bug, or performance degradation, such failures could interrupt customers' ability to use our services, which could also negatively affect their perception of our service reliability. Our services are hosted in our third-party data centers and any outages in these centers from any source including catastrophic events such as terrorist attacks, floods, power failures, earthquakes, etc. can impact the availability of our services, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our internal and customer-facing systems, and systems of third parties we rely upon, may be subject to cybersecurity breaches, disruptions, ransom attacks or delays. A cybersecurity incident in our own systems or the systems of our third-party providers may compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of our own internal data, the availability of our products, and websites designed to support our customers or our customer data. Computer hackers, ransom attacks, foreign governments, or cyber terrorists may attempt to or succeed in penetrating our network security and our website. The discovery of wide-scale cybersecurity intrusions into U. S. government and private company computer networks by alleged Russian state actors underscores the ongoing threat posed by sophisticated and foreign state-sponsored attacks. The frequency of ransomware and malware attacks has also been increasing over time. Unauthorized access and theft to our proprietary business information or customer data or rendering them unusable for our use through encryption, may be accomplished through break-ins, sabotage, theft of IoT data streams and transmissions, breach of our secure network by an unauthorized party, computer viruses, computer denial-of-service attacks, employee theft or misuse, ransomware attacks, breach of the security of the networks of our third-party providers, or other misconduct. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees or users to disclose sensitive or confidential information to gain access to data. Despite our efforts to maintain the security and integrity of our systems, it is impossible to eliminate this risk. Because the techniques used by computer hackers who may attempt to penetrate and sabotage our network security or our website change frequently, they may take advantage of weaknesses in third-party technology or standards of which we are unaware or that we do not control and may not be recognized until long after they have been launched against a target. We may be unable to anticipate or counter these techniques. It is also possible that unauthorized access to customer data or confidential information may be obtained through inadequate use of security controls by customers, vendors, or business partners. Efforts to prevent hackers from disrupting our service or otherwise accessing our systems are expensive to develop, implement, and maintain. Such efforts require ongoing monitoring

and updating as technologies change and efforts to overcome security measures become more sophisticated and may limit the functionality of, or otherwise adversely impact our service offering and systems. A cybersecurity incident affecting our systems may also result in the theft of our intellectual property, proprietary data, or trade secrets, potentially compromising our competitive position, reputation, and operating results. We also may be required to notify regulators about any actual or perceived personal data breach (es) (including the European Union Lead Data Protection Authority) as well as the individual (s) who are affected by the incident within strict time periods. The systems we rely upon also remain vulnerable to damage or interruption from a number of other factors, including access to the internet, the failure of our network or software systems, or significant variability in visitor traffic on our product websites, earthquakes, floods, fires, power loss, telecommunication failures, computer viruses, human error, and similar events or disruptions. Some of our systems are not fully redundant, and our disaster recovery planning is not sufficient for all eventualities. Our systems are also subject to intentional acts of vandalism. Despite any precautions we may take, the occurrence of a natural disaster, a decision by any of our third- party hosting providers to close a facility we use without adequate notice for financial or other reasons, or other unanticipated problems at our hosting facilities could cause system interruptions and delays, and result in loss of critical data and lengthy interruptions in our services. We rely on our information systems and those of third parties for activities such as processing customer orders, delivery of products, hosting and providing services and support to our customers, billing and tracking our customers, hosting and managing our customer data, and otherwise running our business. Any disruptions or unexpected incompatibilities in our information systems and those of the third parties upon which we rely could have a significant impact on our business. An increasing portion of our revenue comes from subscription solutions and other hosted services in which we store, retrieve, communicate, and manage data that is critical to our customers' business systems. Disruption of our systems that support these services and solutions could cause disruptions in our customers' systems and in the businesses that rely on these systems. Any such disruptions could harm our reputation, create liabilities for our customers, hurt demand for our services and solutions, and adversely impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We may become involved in litigation that could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. We may become a party to litigation and disputes related to our intellectual property, business practices, regulatory compliance, products, or platform. While we intend to vigorously defend these lawsuits, litigation can be costly and time- consuming, divert the attention of management and key personnel from our business operations, and dissuade prospective customers from subscribing to our products. We may need to settle litigation and disputes on terms that are unfavorable to us, or we may be subject to an unfavorable judgment that may not be reversible upon appeal. The terms of any settlement or judgment may require us to cease some or all of our operations or pay substantial amounts to the other party. In addition, our customer agreements include provisions requiring us to indemnify our customers against liabilities if our products infringe a third party' s intellectual property rights, and we have negotiated other specific indemnities with certain customers, in each case, which could require us to make payments to such customers. During the course of any litigation or dispute, we may make announcements regarding the results of hearings and motions and other interim developments. If securities analysts and investors consider these announcements negative, our stock price may decline. With respect to any intellectual property rights claim, we may have to seek a license to continue practices found to be in violation of third- party rights, which may not be available on reasonable terms and may significantly increase our operating expenses. A license to continue such practices may not be available to us, and we may be required to develop alternative non- infringing technology or practices or discontinue our practices. The development of alternative, non- infringing technology or practices could require significant effort and expense. Any of the above could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Customers and Demand for Our Solutions Our inability to adapt to rapid technological change in our markets could impair our ability to remain competitive and adversely affect the results of operations. All of the markets in which we operate are characterized by rapid technological change, frequent introductions of new products, services and solutions, and evolving customer demands. In addition, we are affected by changes in the many industries related to the products or services we offer, including Connectivity services and IoT Solutions offered to our Connected Health, Fleet Management, Communication Services, Asset Management and Industrial verticals. As the technologies used in each of these industries evolve, we will face new integration and competition challenges. For example, eSIM and eUICC standards may evolve and we will have to evolve our technology to such standards. If we are unable to adapt to rapid technological change, it could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations and our ability to remain competitive. Additionally, the deployment of 5G network technology is subject to a variety of risks, including those related to equipment and spectrum availability, unexpected costs, and regulatory permitting requirements that could cause deployment delays or network performance issues. These issues could result in significant costs or reduce the anticipated benefits of the enhancements to our networks. If our services or solutions fail to gain acceptance in the marketplace, or if costs associated with the implementation and introduction of these services or solutions materially increase, our ability to retain and attract customers could be adversely affected. We may not be able to retain and increase sales to our existing customers, which could negatively impact our financial results. We generally seek to license our platform and solutions pursuant to customer subscriptions. However, our customers have no obligation to maintain the subscription and can often terminate with 30 days' notice. We also actively seek to sell additional solutions to our existing customers. If our efforts to satisfy our existing customers are not successful, we may not be able to retain them or sell additional functionality to them and, as a result, our revenue and ability to grow could be adversely affected. Customers may choose not to renew their subscriptions for many reasons, including the belief that our service is not required for their business needs or is otherwise not cost- effective, a desire to reduce discretionary spending or a belief that our competitors' services provide better value. Additionally, our customers may not renew for reasons entirely out of our control, such as the dissolution of their business or an economic downturn in their industry. A significant increase in our churn rate would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results. A part of our growth strategy is to sell additional new features and solutions to our existing

customers. Our ability to sell new features to customers will depend in significant part on our ability to anticipate industry evolution, practices and standards and to continue to enhance existing solutions or introduce or acquire new solutions on a timely basis to keep pace with technological developments both within our industry and in related industries, and to remain compliant with any regulations mandated by federal agencies or state- mandated or foreign government regulations as they pertain to our customers. However, we may prove unsuccessful either in developing new features or in expanding the third-party software and products with which our solutions integrate. In addition, the success of any enhancement or new feature depends on several factors, including the timely completion, introduction and market acceptance of the enhancement or feature. Any new solutions we develop or acquire might not be introduced in a timely or cost- effective manner and might not achieve the broad market acceptance necessary to generate significant revenue. If any of our competitors implement new technologies before we are able to implement them or better anticipate the innovation and integration opportunities in related industries, those competitors may be able to provide more effective or less expensive solutions than ours. The marketability of our products may suffer if wireless telecommunications operators do not deliver acceptable wireless services. The success of our business depends, in part, on the capacity, affordability, reliability, and prevalence of wireless data networks provided by wireless telecommunications operators and on which our products and solutions operate. Currently, various wireless telecommunications operators, either individually or jointly with us, sell our products in connection with the sale of their wireless data services to their customers. Growth in demand for wireless data access may be limited if, for example, wireless telecommunications operators cease or materially curtail operations, fail to offer services that customers consider valuable at acceptable prices, change the terms of trade to us including offering us meaningful volume discounts without unduly high volume commitments, fail to maintain sufficient capacity to meet the demand for wireless data access, delay the expansion of their wireless networks and services, fail to offer and maintain reliable wireless network services or fail to market their services effectively. Lack of demand for wireless data access could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Reduction in regulation in certain markets may adversely impact demand for certain of our solutions by reducing the necessity for, or desirability of, our solutions. Regulatory compliance and reporting are driven by legislation and requirements, which are often subject to change, from regulatory authorities in nearly every jurisdiction globally. For example, in the United States, fleet operators can face numerous complex regulatory requirements, including mandatory Compliance, Safety and Accountability driver safety scoring, hours of service, compliance and fuel tax reporting. A reduction in regulation in certain markets may adversely impact demand for certain of our solutions, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Conversely, an increase in regulation could increase our cost of providing services, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property We are dependent on proprietary technology, and protection of our interests in such could result in litigation that could divert significant valuable resources. Our future success and competitive position are dependent upon our proprietary technology. Despite our efforts to protect our intellectual property, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain our software or develop software with the same functionality or obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Others may develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology or duplicate our technology. In addition, effective copyright, patent, and trade secret protection may be unavailable, limited, or not applied for in certain countries. The steps taken by us to protect our technology might not prevent the misappropriation of such technology. The value of our products relies substantially on our technical innovation in fields in which there are many current patent filings. Third parties may claim that we or our customers (some of whom are indemnified by us) are infringing their intellectual property rights. For example, individuals and groups may purchase intellectual property assets for the purpose of asserting claims of infringement and attempting to extract settlements from us or our customers, and it may be necessary for us to secure a license from such patent holders, redesign our products, or withdraw products from the market. In addition, the legal costs and engineering time required to safeguard intellectual property or to defend against litigation could become a significant expense to operations. Any such litigation could require us to incur substantial costs and divert significant valuable resources, including the efforts of our technical and management personnel, potentially adversely affecting our business, financial condition, and results of operations. If we are unable to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights, our competitive position and our business could be harmed. We rely on a combination of intellectual property laws, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures, and contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights. Monitoring unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly. The steps we have taken to protect our proprietary rights may not be adequate to prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property. We may not be able to detect unauthorized use of, or take appropriate steps to enforce, our intellectual property rights. Our competitors may also independently develop similar technology. In addition, the laws of many countries do not protect our proprietary rights to as great an extent as the laws of the United States. Any failure by us to meaningfully protect our intellectual property could result in competitors offering products that incorporate our most technologically advanced features, potentially reducing demand for our products and solutions. In addition, we may in the future need to initiate infringement claims or litigation. Litigation, whether we are a plaintiff or a defendant, can be expensive, time consuming, and may divert the efforts of our technical staff and managerial personnel, adversely affecting our business, financial condition, and results of operations, whether or not such litigation results in a determination favorable to us. An assertion by a third- party that we are infringing on its intellectual property could subject us to costly and time- consuming litigation or expensive licenses and our business could be harmed. The technology industries involving mobile data telecommunications, IoT devices, software, and services are characterized by the existence of a large number of patents, copyrights, trademarks, and trade secrets and by frequent litigation based on allegations of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. Much of this litigation involves patent holding companies or other adverse patent owners who have no relevant product revenue of their own, and against whom our own patent portfolio may provide little or no deterrence. One or more patent infringement lawsuits from non-practicing entities may be brought against us or our subsidiaries in the ordinary course of business. We or our subsidiaries may

not prevail in any current or future intellectual property infringement or other litigation given the complex technical issues and inherent uncertainties in such litigation. Defending such claims, regardless of their merit, could be time consuming and distracting to management, result in costly litigation or settlement, cause development delays, or require us or our subsidiaries to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. In addition, we or our subsidiaries could be obligated to indemnify our customers against third parties' claims of intellectual property infringement based on our products or solutions. If our products or solutions violate any third- party intellectual property rights, we could be required to withdraw them from the market, re- develop them or seek to obtain licenses from third parties, which might not be available on reasonable terms or at all. Any efforts to re- develop our products or solutions, obtain licenses from third parties on favorable terms or license a substitute technology might not be successful and, in any case, might substantially increase our costs and harm our business, financial condition, and operating results. Withdrawal of any of our products or solutions from the market could harm our business, financial condition, and operating results. In addition, we incorporate open- source software into our products and solutions. Given the nature of open- source software, third parties might assert copyright and other intellectual property infringement claims against us based on our use of certain open- source software programs. The terms of many open- source licenses to which we are subject have not been interpreted by U. S. courts or courts of other jurisdictions, and there is a risk that those licenses could be construed in a manner that imposes unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products and solutions. In that event, we could be required to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our products and solutions, to re- develop our solutions, to discontinue sales of our solutions, or to release our proprietary software source code under the terms of an open- source license, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Risks Related to Competition The market for the products and services that we offer is rapidly evolving and highly competitive. We may be unable to compete effectively. The market for the products and services that we offer is rapidly evolving and highly competitive. Our products compete with a variety of solutions, including other subscription- based IoT platforms and solutions. We expect competition to continue to increase and intensify, especially in the 5G market. Many of our competitors or potential competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, operational, and marketing resources than we do. These competitors, for example, may be able to respond more rapidly or more effectively than we can to new or emerging technologies, changes in customer requirements, supplier- related developments, or a shift in the business landscape. They also may devote greater or more effective resources than we do to the development, manufacture, promotion, sale, and post- sale support of their respective products and services. Many of our current and potential competitors have more extensive customer bases and broader customer, supplier, and other industry relationships that they can leverage to establish competitive dealings with many of our current and potential customers. Some of these companies also have more established and larger customer support organizations than we do. In addition, these companies may adopt more aggressive pricing policies or offer more attractive terms to customers than they currently do, or than we are able to do. They may bundle their competitive products with broader product offerings and may introduce new products, services and enhancements. Current and potential competitors might merge or otherwise establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to enhance their products, services, or market position. In addition, at any time any given customer or supplier of ours could elect to enter our then- existing line of business and thereafter compete with us, whether directly or indirectly. As a result, it is possible that new competitors or new or otherwise enhanced relationships among existing competitors may emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share to the detriment of our business. We expect our competitors to continue to improve the features and performance of their current products and to introduce new products, services, and technologies which, if successful, could reduce our sales and the market acceptance of our products, generate increased price competition, and make our products obsolete. For our products to remain competitive, we must, among other things, continue to invest significant resources (financial, human, and otherwise) in, among other things, research and development, sales and marketing, and customer support. We may not have or continue to have sufficient resources to make these investments. Also, we may not be able to make technological advances in the marketplace, meet changing customer requirements, achieve market acceptance and respond to our competitors' products. If we are unable to compete effectively, it could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We depend upon the continuing contributions of our senior management team and other key personnel. We may not be able to maintain and expand our business if we lose members of our senior management team or other key personnel or are not able to hire, retain, and manage additional qualified personnel. Our success in the future depends in part on the continued contribution of our senior management team and technical, engineering, sales, marketing, operations, and administrative personnel. Recruiting and retaining skilled personnel in the industries in which we operate, including engineers and other technical staff, and skilled sales and marketing personnel, is highly competitive. In addition, in the event that we acquire another business or company, the success of an acquisition may depend in part on our retention and integration of key personnel from the acquired company or business. Although we may enter into employment agreements with members of our senior management team and other key personnel, these arrangements do not prevent any of our management or key personnel from leaving us. If one or more of our senior management team or other key personnel is unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, we may not be able to replace them easily or at all, and other senior management may be required to divert their attention from other aspects of the business. If we lose any of these individuals or are not able to attract or retain qualified personnel in the future, or if we experience delays in hiring required personnel, including technical, engineering, sales, marketing, operations, and administrative personnel, we may not be able to maintain and expand our business.

Risks Related to Developing and Delivering Our Solutions We are dependent on telecommunications carriers to provide our IoT Connectivity Services and a disruption in one or more of these relationships could significantly adversely impact our business. Our IoT Connectivity services are built on top of cellular connectivity provided by large telecommunications carriers and while we have a large number of carrier relationships, there is a significant concentration of revenue derived from connectivity built on top of cellular networks provided by our top three carrier relationships, as these three carriers dominate the U. S. telecommunications carrier market. Our inability to keep an ongoing

contractual relationship with our existing or desired future telecommunications carrier partners or to maintain favorable terms of trade with them including competitive pricing, reasonable or no volume commitments, payment terms, access to the latest cellular and network technologies including 5G, eSIMs, and eUICC, could adversely affect our ability to sell our connectivity services to customers. Our contracts with large telecommunications carriers are not long-term, and so are subject to frequent renegotiation. Additional consolidation of carriers could further reduce our bargaining power in negotiations with carriers, adversely affecting our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We are dependent on a limited number of suppliers for certain critical components of our solutions; a disruption in our supply chain could adversely affect our revenue and results of operations. Our current reliance on a limited group of suppliers involves risks, including a potential inability to obtain an adequate supply of required products or components to meet customers' IoT Solutions delivery requirements, a risk that we may accumulate excess inventories if we inaccurately forecast demand for our products, reduced control over pricing and delivery schedules, discontinuation of or increased prices for certain components, and economic conditions that may adversely impact the viability of our suppliers and contract manufacturers. Any disruption in our supply chain could reduce our revenue and adversely impact our financial results. Such a disruption could occur as a result of any number of events, including, but not limited to, increases in wages that drive up prices or labor stoppages, the imposition of regulations, quotas or embargoes on components, a scarcity of, or significant increase in the price of, required electronic components for our products, trade restrictions, tariffs or duties, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, transportation failures affecting the supply chain and shipment of materials and finished goods, third-party interference in the integrity of the products sourced through the supply chain, the unavailability of raw materials, severe weather conditions, natural disasters, civil unrest, military conflicts, geopolitical developments, war or terrorism, including the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, regional or global pandemics, and disruptions in utility and other services. Any inability to obtain adequate deliveries or any other circumstance that would require us to seek alternative sources of supply or to manufacture, assemble, and test such components internally could significantly delay our ability to ship our products, which could damage relationships with current and prospective customers, harm our reputation and brand and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Natural disasters, ~~civil unrest~~, public health crises and pandemics, political crises, **civil unrest**, climate change, and other catastrophic events or other events outside of our control could damage our facilities or the facilities of third parties on which we depend and could impact consumer spending. If any of our facilities or the facilities of our third-party service providers including for example our telecommunications carrier partners, other suppliers of products that are components of our IoT Solutions, our data center providers, or our other partners are affected by natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, wildfires, power shortages, floods, civil unrest, public health crises (such as pandemics and epidemics), political crises (such as terrorism, war, political instability or other conflict), climate change, or other events outside our control, including a cyberattack, our critical business or IT systems could be destroyed or disrupted **and our ability to conduct normal business operations and our revenue, financial condition, and operating results could be adversely affected. Natural disasters, public health crises and pandemics, political crises, civil unrest, climate change, and other catastrophic events or other events outside of our control could impair the abilities of our employees to function effectively in their roles, given our mostly- remote workforce. Our workforce is mostly remote and not office-based. If any member of our remote workforce is affected by a natural disaster (such as an earthquake, tsunami, wildfire, power shortage, flood, or hurricane), public health crisis (such as a pandemic and epidemic), political crisis (such as terrorism, war, political instability or other conflict), civil unrest (whether as an isolated incident or connected to an event such as a natural disaster or political crisis), climate change, or other catastrophic events outside our control, including a cyberattack, our employees' ability to work effectively could be severely disrupted,** and our ability to conduct normal business operations and our revenue, financial condition, and operating results could be adversely affected. Our solutions integrate with third-party technologies and if our solutions become incompatible with these technologies, our solutions would lose functionality and our customer acquisition and retention could be adversely affected. Our solutions integrate with third-party software and devices to allow our solutions to perform key functions. Errors, viruses or bugs may be present in third-party software that our customers use in conjunction with our solutions. Changes to third-party software that our customers use in conjunction with our solutions could also render our solutions inoperable. Customers may conclude that our software is the cause of these errors, bugs or viruses and terminate their subscriptions. The inability to easily integrate with, or any defects in, any third-party software could result in increased costs, or in delays in software releases or updates to our products until such issues have been resolved, adversely affecting our business, financial condition, results of operations, and future prospects and damaging our reputation. Any significant disruption in service on our websites or in our computer systems could damage our reputation and result in a loss of customers, harming our business and operating results. Our brand, reputation, and ability to attract, retain, and serve our customers are dependent upon the reliable performance of our services and our customers' ability to access our solutions at all times. Our customers rely on our solutions to make operating decisions related to their businesses, as well as to measure, store and analyze valuable data regarding their businesses. Our solutions are vulnerable to interruption and our data centers are vulnerable to damage or interruption from human error, intentional bad acts, computer viruses or hackers, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, fires, war, terrorist attacks, power losses, hardware failures, systems failures, telecommunications failures, and similar events, any of which could limit our customers' ability to access our solutions. Prolonged delays or unforeseen difficulties in connection with adding capacity or upgrading our network architecture may cause our service quality to suffer. Any event that significantly disrupts our service or exposes our data to misuse could damage our reputation and harm our business, financial condition and results of operations, including reducing our revenue, causing us to issue credits to customers, subjecting us to potential liability, increasing our churn rates, or increasing our cost of acquiring new customers. Risks Related to Regulatory Compliance We face risks inherent in conducting business internationally, including compliance with international and U. S. laws and regulations that apply to our international operations. We operate in many parts of the world that have experienced significant governmental

corruption to some degree and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices. These laws and regulations include data privacy requirements, labor relations laws, tax laws, anti-competition regulations, import and trade restrictions, export control laws, and laws that prohibit corrupt payments to governmental officials or certain payments or remunerations to customers, including the U. S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”), the U. K. Bribery Act, and other anti-corruption laws that have recently been the subject of a substantial increase in global enforcement. Many of our products are subject to U. S. export law restrictions that limit the destinations and types of customers to which our products may be sold or that require an export license in connection with sales outside the United States. Given the high level of complexity of these laws, there is a risk that some provisions may be inadvertently or intentionally breached, for example through fraudulent or negligent behavior of individual employees, our failure to comply with certain formal documentation requirements or otherwise. Also, we may be held liable for actions taken by our local partners. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in fines, criminal sanctions against us, our officers or our employees, and prohibitions or conditions on the conduct of our business. Any such violations could include prohibitions or conditions on our ability to offer our products in one or more countries and could materially damage our reputation, our brand, our international expansion efforts, our ability to attract and retain employees, and our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our Connectivity services are within the often-shifting regulatory landscape of the Internet in the United States. The primary service KORE provides in the United States is mobile broadband Internet connectivity. Historically, the FCC has recognized that broadband internet access services are “information services” subject to limited regulation. In 2015, the FCC issued a “network neutrality” decision that declared mass-market mobile broadband Internet access to be a commercial mobile radio service subject to certain “telecommunications service” regulations under Title II of the Communications Act of 1934. These regulations have the potential to limit the ways that mobile broadband Internet service providers can structure business arrangements and manage networks, and may spur additional restrictions, such as de facto rate regulation, which could adversely affect network investment and innovation and raise KORE’s costs. In 2017, the FCC voted to return broadband internet access service to its prior classification as “information services.” In 2023, the FCC announced its intention to consider rules aimed at subjecting mass market mobile broadband internet service to regulation under Title II again. KORE’s services are not directly implicated by these rulings because KORE does not provide “mass market” Internet access. However, by virtue of allowing all customers to access any point of the Internet, KORE’s Connectivity services are closely analogous to the services mentioned in the FCC’s open internet orders, which creates the possibility that the FCC may begin regulating KORE’s services in the future. As the FCC’s treatment of the Internet evolves, so may KORE’s FCC obligations. As a result of the FCC’s activities, it is unclear at this time how mobile broadband Internet services will be regulated in the future, and the potential impact those regulations may have on our IoT Connectivity and Services. In addition, while the FCC has not sought to specifically regulate the manner in which broadband internet service providers manage network traffic, the FCC has nonetheless continued to adopt other forms of regulation over such services, which in the future may affect our operations and subject us to sanctions if we fail to comply with them. We cannot anticipate what additional requirements may be imposed on our broadband internet access business by federal, state, or local authorities in the future. We are subject to evolving privacy laws in the United States and other jurisdictions that are subject to potentially differing interpretations and which could adversely impact our business and require that we incur substantial costs. Existing privacy-related laws and regulations in the United States and other countries are evolving and are subject to potentially differing interpretations, and various U. S. federal and state or other international legislative and regulatory bodies may expand or enact laws regarding privacy and data security-related matters. For example, the EU-U. S. Privacy Shield, a basis for data transfers from the European Union to the U. S., was invalidated by the European Court of Justice, and we expect that the international transfer of personal data will present ongoing compliance challenges and complicate our business transactions and operations. Some countries are considering or have passed legislation that requires local storage and processing of data, including geospatial data. In addition, in June 2018, California enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act (the “CCPA”), which took effect in January 2020 and has been amended by the California Privacy Rights Act (the “CPRA”), which passed via ballot initiative in November 2020 and took effect in January 2023. The CCPA and CPRA, among other things, give California residents expanded rights to access and delete their personal information, opt out of certain personal information sharing, and receive detailed information about how their personal information is used. Other states and the U. S. Congress have introduced data privacy legislation that may impact our business. Data privacy legislation, amendments and revisions to existing data privacy legislation, and other developments impacting data privacy and data protection may require us to modify our data processing practices and policies, increase the complexity of providing our products and services, and cause us to incur substantial costs in an effort to comply. Failure to comply may lead to significant fines and business interruption and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Changes in U. S. and foreign tax rules and regulations, or interpretations thereof, may give rise to potentially adverse tax consequences and adversely affect our financial condition. We generally conduct our international operations through wholly-owned subsidiaries and report our taxable income in various jurisdictions worldwide based on our business operations in those jurisdictions. Our corporate structure and associated transfer pricing policies contemplate the business flows and future growth into the international markets and consider the functions, risks and assets of the various entities involved in the intercompany transactions. The amount of taxes we pay in different jurisdictions will depend to a significant degree on the application of the tax laws of the various jurisdictions to our international business activities, changes in tax rates, new or revised tax laws or interpretations of existing tax laws and policies and our ability to operate our business in a manner consistent with our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements, any or all of which could result in additional tax liabilities or increases in, or in the volatility of, our effective tax rate. The taxing authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our methodologies for pricing intercompany transactions, which are required to be computed on an arm’s-length basis pursuant to the intercompany arrangements or disagree with our determinations as to the income and expenses attributable to specific

jurisdictions. If such a challenge or disagreement were to occur, and our position was not sustained, we could be required to pay additional taxes, interest and penalties, which could result in one-time tax charges, higher effective tax rates, reduced cash flows and lower overall profitability of our operations; in addition, it is uncertain whether any such adverse effects could be mitigated by corresponding adjustments in other jurisdictions with respect to the items affected. Our financial statements could fail to reflect adequate reserves to cover such a contingency. Further changes in the tax laws of foreign jurisdictions could arise, including as a result of the base erosion and profit-shifting project undertaken by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (the “OECD”). The OECD, which represents a coalition of member countries, has issued recommendations that, in some cases, make substantial changes to numerous long-standing tax positions and principles; many of these changes have been adopted or are under active consideration by OECD members and / or other countries. Recent changes to the U. S. tax laws impact the tax treatment of foreign earnings by, among other things, creating limits on the ability of taxpayers to claim and utilize foreign tax credits, imposing minimum effective rates of current tax on certain classes of foreign income, and imposing additional taxes in connection with specified payments to related foreign recipients, among other items. Due to our existing international business activities, which we anticipate expanding, any additional guidance such as U. S. Treasury regulations and administrative interpretations may increase our worldwide effective tax rate and adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. We are also subject to the examination of our tax returns by the U. S. Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), and other tax authorities. The final determination of tax audits and any related disputes could be materially different from our historical income tax provisions and accruals and could have an adverse effect on our financial statements for the period or periods for which the applicable final determinations are made. Taxing authorities may successfully assert that we should have collected or in the future should collect sales and use, value added or similar taxes, and we could be subject to liability with respect to past or future sales, potentially adversely affecting our operating results. Sales and use, value added, and similar tax laws and rates vary greatly by jurisdiction. Certain jurisdictions in which we have not historically collected such taxes may assert that such taxes are applicable, which could result in tax assessments, penalties and interest, to us or our end-customers for the past amounts, and we may be required to collect such taxes in the future. If we are unsuccessful in collecting such taxes from our end customers, we could be held liable for such costs. Such tax assessments, penalties and interest, or future requirements, could be material and may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. **Our operations at our properties are subject, or may become subject, to environmental, health and safety regulations, which could impose additional costs and compliance requirements, and we may face claims and liability for breaches, or alleged breaches, of such regulations and other applicable laws. We could be liable for any environmental contamination at, under or released from our or our predecessors’ currently or formerly owned or operated properties. Certain environmental laws impose joint and several strict liability for releases of hazardous substances at such properties, without regard to fault or the legality of the original conduct. Costs associated with liability for removal or remediation of contamination or damage to natural resources could be substantial and liability under these laws may attach without regard to whether the responsible party knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the contaminants. Accordingly, we may be held responsible for more than our share of the contamination or other damages, up to and including the entire amount of such damages. In addition to potentially significant investigation and remediation costs, such matters can give rise to claims from governmental authorities and other third parties, including for orders, inspections, fines or penalties, natural resource damages, personal injury, property damage, toxic torts and other damages. Our costs, liabilities and obligations relating to environmental matters could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, and results of operations.**

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness We have incurred substantial indebtedness that may decrease our business flexibility, access to capital, and / or increase our borrowing costs, and we may still incur substantially more debt, which may materially and adversely affect our operations and financial results. Our indebtedness is significant and may: • limit our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, business opportunities, acquisitions, or other general corporate requirements; • require a portion of our cash flows to be dedicated to debt service payments instead of other purposes, thereby reducing the amount of cash flows available for working capital, capital expenditures, business opportunities, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes; • increase our vulnerability to adverse changes in general economic, industry and competitive conditions; • expose us to the risk of increased interest rates as the majority of our borrowings are subject to variable rates of interest; • place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our less leveraged competitors; and • increase our cost of borrowing. In addition, our long-term debt may contain restrictive covenants that limit our ability to engage in activities that may be in our long-term best interest. Our failure to comply with those covenants could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could permit the holders of our debt to declare all or part of their debt to be immediately due and payable. Any such event would adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition. If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we could face substantial liquidity problems and may be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures, or sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness, and such refinancing may not be on attractive terms, if available at all. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on, among other things, the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such times. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. In addition, any failure to make payments of interest and principal on our outstanding indebtedness on a timely basis would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, potentially harming our ability to incur additional indebtedness and our financial condition. In the absence of such cash flows and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other obligations. We may require additional capital to support our business, and this capital might not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. We intend to continue to make investments to support our business and may require additional funds. In particular, we may seek additional funds to develop new products and enhance our

platform and existing products, expand our operations, including our sales and marketing organizations and our presence outside of the United States, improve our infrastructure or acquire complementary businesses, technologies, services, products and other assets. In addition, we may use a portion of our cash to satisfy tax withholding and remittance obligations related to outstanding restricted stock units. Accordingly, we may need to engage in equity or debt financing to secure additional funds. If we raise additional funds through future issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, our stockholders could suffer significant dilution. Any debt financing that we may secure in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital raising activities, our ability to repurchase stock, and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and pursue business opportunities. We may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all, particularly during times of market volatility and general economic instability. 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 our business growth, scale our infrastructure, develop product enhancements and respond to business challenges could be significantly impaired, and our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected. Risks Related to our Securities The price of our securities may be volatile. The trading price of our securities may fluctuate substantially and may be lower than the price at which you purchase such securities. This may be especially true for companies like ours with a small public float. The trading price of our securities may be volatile and subject to wide fluctuations due to a variety of factors, including: • the success of competitive services or technologies; • developments related to our existing or any future collaborations; • regulatory or legal developments in the United States and other countries; • developments or disputes concerning our intellectual property or other proprietary rights; • the recruitment or departure of key personnel; • actual or anticipated changes in estimates as to financial results, development timelines or recommendations by securities analysts; • variations in our financial results or those of companies that are perceived to be similar to us; • general economic, industry and market conditions; and • the other factors described in this “ Risk Factors ” section. These market and industry factors may materially reduce the market price of our securities regardless of our operating performance. Future issuances of shares of our common stock or other securities convertible into or exercisable for shares of our common stock could cause the market value of shares of our common stock to decline and could result in dilution of your shares. A substantial number of warrants and Backstop Notes are outstanding, each of which are convertible into or exercisable for shares of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of shares of our common stock, issuances of common stock upon the conversion or exercise of warrants or Backstop Notes, issuances of other classes of stock, or further issuances of preferred stock could cause the market price of shares of our common stock to decrease significantly. We cannot predict the effect, if any, of future sales of shares of our common stock, or the availability of shares of our common stock for future sales, on the value of shares of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of shares of our common stock, or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for shares of our common stock. We have received a delisting notice from the NYSE and are subject to continuing compliance monitoring by the NYSE. If we do not regain compliance with, and continue to meet, the NYSE continued listing standards, our common stock may be delisted. Our common stock is currently listed for trading on the NYSE, and the continued listing of our common stock on the NYSE is subject to our compliance with applicable listing standards. On September 5-12, 2023-2024, we were notified by the NYSE that ~~as of August 30, 2023,~~ **we had failed to meet the NYSE’s minimum continued listing standards set forth in Section 802.01B of the NYSE Listed Company Manual because our average share price requirement global market capitalization over a consecutive 30 trading-day period was less than \$ 50 million, and, at the same time, our stockholders’ equity was less than \$ 50 million.** We have submitted a plan to the NYSE regarding regaining our compliance with this requirement. If we are unable to regain and maintain compliance with the NYSE criteria for continued listing, our common stock may be delisted. Delisting may have an adverse effect on the liquidity of our common stock and, as a result, the market price for our common stock might decline. In the case of a delisting, we and our stockholders could face significant material adverse consequences including: • a limited availability of market quotations for our securities; • a determination that our common stock is a “ penny stock, ” which will require brokers trading in our common stock to adhere to more stringent rules, generally resulting in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our common stock; • a limited amount of analyst coverage; and • a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future. Risks Related to Our Corporate Governance Certain significant stockholders of ours have significant influence over us and our Board, and their actions might not be in your best interest as a stockholder. Certain significant stockholders of ours together own approximately ~~38~~ **37** % of our outstanding common stock as of December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024** . We entered into ~~an a Second~~ **an a Second** Amended and Restated Investor Rights Agreement dated ~~November 15~~ **October 30** , ~~2023~~ **2024** (the “ Amended Investor Rights Agreement ”) with these stockholders and an investor (Searchlight) who controls our Series A- 1 Preferred Stock, \$ 0. 0001 par value per share (the “ Series A- 1 Preferred Stock ”), and as of December 31, ~~2023~~ **2024** beneficially owned ~~13~~ **14** % of our outstanding common stock underlying 12, 024, 711 warrants exercisable for nominal consideration or on a cashless basis. The Amended Investor Rights Agreement provides these parties with, among other things, Board nomination rights. As a result of this arrangement, these stockholders have significant influence over us. Any influence exerted by these significant stockholders over our business and affairs might not be consistent with your best interests as a stockholder and may result in their interests not being aligned with the interests of other stockholders. In addition, the control and influence provided to these significant stockholders may have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a transaction or change in control of us, which might involve a premium price for shares of our common stock or otherwise not be in your best interest as a stockholder. General Risk Factors Downturns in general economic and market conditions and reductions in spending may reduce demand for our platforms and solutions, which could harm our revenue, results of operations and cash flows. Our revenue, results of operations and cash flows depend on the overall demand for our platforms and solutions. Negative macroeconomic conditions in the general economy both in the United States and abroad, inflation, changes in gross domestic product growth, financial and credit market fluctuations, energy costs, international trade relations, geopolitical

tensions, the availability and cost of credit, interest rate volatility and the global housing and mortgage markets could cause a decrease in consumer discretionary spending and business investment and diminish growth expectations in the U. S. economy and abroad. A broadening or protracted extension of any economic downturn could have a material adverse impact on our business revenue, results of operations, and cash flows. The obligations associated with being a public company require significant resources and attention from our senior management team. As a public company with listed common stock, we are required to comply with various laws, regulations and requirements, including the requirements of the Exchange Act, certain corporate governance provisions of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act, related regulations of the SEC and requirements of the NYSE. The Exchange Act requires that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and financial condition. The Sarbanes- Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting. While Section 404 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we assess the effectiveness of our internal control structure and procedures for financial reporting on an annual basis, for as long as we are a non- accelerated filer or an Emerging Growth Company, the registered public accounting firm that issues an audit report on our financial statements will not be required to attest to or report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 (b) of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act. An independent assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls could detect problems that our management' s assessment might not. We cannot be certain if the scaled SEC reporting options available to Smaller Reporting Companies or the delay in implementing new accounting standards available to us as an Emerging Growth Company will make our common stock less attractive to investors, possibly making the market price of our common stock decline and the trading volume more volatile. Future sales of our common stock that are currently restricted from sale by federal securities laws or lock- up agreements may cause the market price of our securities to drop significantly. A release of restrictions on shares currently restricted from sale by federal securities laws or lock- up agreements, or the possibility of any such sales, could have the effect of increasing the volatility in our share price or the market price of our common stock could decline if the holders of currently restricted shares sell them or are perceived by the market as intending to sell them. In addition, we may issue additional shares of our common stock or other equity securities without the approval of investors, which would reduce investors' proportionate ownership interests and may depress the market price of our common stock. Future offerings of debt securities, which would rank senior to shares of our common stock upon our bankruptcy or liquidation, and future offerings of equity securities which would dilute the common stock holdings of our existing stockholders and may be senior to shares of our common stock for the purposes of dividend and liquidating distributions, may adversely affect the market price of shares of our common stock. In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by making offerings of debt securities or additional offerings of equity securities. Upon bankruptcy or liquidation, holders of our debt securities, our Series A- 1 ~~preferred~~ **Preferred stock** ~~Stock~~ and other preferred stock, if issued, and lenders with respect to other borrowings will receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of shares of our common stock. Our Series A- 1 ~~preferred~~ **Preferred stock** ~~Stock~~ does, and additional preferred stock could, have a preference on liquidating distributions or a preference on dividend payments or both that could limit our ability to pay a dividend or other distribution to the holders of shares of our common stock. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, holders of shares of our common stock bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of shares of our common stock and diluting their stock holdings in us. Reports published by analysts, including projections in those reports that differ from our actual results, could adversely affect the price and trading volume of our common stock. Securities research analysts may establish and publish their own periodic projections for us. These projections may vary widely and may not accurately predict the results we actually achieve. Our share price may decline if our actual results do not match the projections of these securities research analysts. Similarly, if one or more of the analysts write reports and downgrade our stock or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our share price could decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, our securities price or trading volume could decline.