

Risk Factors Comparison 2024-02-28 to 2023-03-01 Form: 10-K

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We have identified the following risks and uncertainties that may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Our business faces significant risks and the risks described below may not be the only risks we face. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently believe are not material may also significantly impair our business operations. If any of these risks occur, our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition could suffer and the market price of our common stock could decline. In assessing these risks, you should also refer to other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the section entitled “ Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ” and our Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Risk Factors Related to our Business and Industry Unfavorable economic and market conditions and a decreased demand in the capital equipment market could adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Customer demand for our products is significantly linked to the strength of the economy. From time to time, the U. S. and global economy has experienced cyclical downturns impacting economic activity, the results of which include decreased demand for goods and services, reduced government spending, rising inflation, **increasing interest rates**, liquidity or credit constraints, declines in corporate profitability, credit, equity, or foreign exchange market volatility, increased bankruptcies, and general economic uncertainty. If decreases in demand for capital equipment caused by weak or uncertain economic conditions and decreased corporate and government spending, any effects of fiscal budget balancing at the federal level or proposed legislative changes, ~~deferrals or delays (including due to customer labor shortages) of capital equipment projects, longer timeframes for capital equipment purchasing decisions,~~ or generally reduced expenditures for capital solutions occur, we will experience decreased revenues and lower revenue growth rates, and our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, **within the current macroeconomic environment, we have seen some customers defer or delay implementation of capital equipment projects, including due to customer labor shortages and increased healthcare worker turnover, along with longer timeframes both for capital equipment purchasing decisions and for entering into agreements for our products or solutions due to customer capital budget constraints or customers seeking to stagger or elongate the timeframes between the adoption of new or updated technologies, which has resulted in moderated demand, and may lead to decreased revenues and could result in our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition being materially and adversely affected.** Furthermore, the foregoing factors may also impact the willingness or ability of our customers to pay their existing obligations or honor their contractual commitments, which could result in decreased revenue and negatively impact our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. ~~The~~ Furthermore, the broader U. S. and global economy has experienced elevated inflationary pressures as well as continued supply chain disruptions, labor shortages and geopolitical instability. We are unable to predict future changes in the state of the U. S. or global economy or whether inflationary pressures will continue to intensify or subside. If the current inflationary trends continue, or fail to improve, it could adversely affect our profits, margins or operating results as a result of increasing costs. We may not realize the benefits of our expense containment efforts. In November 2022 **and November 2023**, we announced ~~a restructuring initiative~~ **initiatives** through which we expect to achieve certain efficiencies ; ~~which was further updated in February 2023.~~ As part of ~~this~~ **these initiative initiatives**, the Company has reduced its workforce across many of its functions and is in the process of reducing its real estate footprint. The estimates of the charges and costs that the Company expects to incur and the potential benefits that the Company expects to achieve ~~in~~ in connection with the foregoing, and the timing thereof, are subject to a number of assumptions and actual results may differ materially. In addition, the Company may incur other charges or cash expenditures not currently contemplated due to unanticipated events that may occur as a result of or in connection with the implementation of ~~this~~ **these initiative initiatives**. There can be no assurance that these initiatives will achieve the expected benefits to our business as intended. The execution and implementation of these initiatives involve risk, including that significant amounts of management’s time and resources could be diverted from our core operations in order to complete such initiatives. In addition, these initiatives could fail to realize expected benefits or present unforeseen obstacles, lead to operating inefficiencies and negatively disrupt our corporate culture, which could lead to further employee attrition, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows and financial condition. We may fail to develop new solutions or enhance existing solutions to react to changes in technology and customer requirements in a timely and cost- effective manner, or our new or enhanced solutions may not achieve market acceptance. We must develop new products and services or enhance existing products to react to evolving technologies and industry standards and regulatory requirements, and meet changing demands of our customers. This process can be time-consuming, costly, and complex, and usually requires us to accurately anticipate technological innovations and market trends. Our ability to fund product development and enhancements partially depends on our ability to generate revenues from our existing products. If we inaccurately anticipate technological innovations or market trends or fail to generate sufficient revenue to develop new products, enhance existing products to meet customer needs or technological or regulatory change, or are unable to fund **investment in, or achieve expected return on investment from, future** product development ~~investments~~, our ability to generate future revenues or revenue growth may be negatively impacted, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. New product and service developments or enhancements may be delayed, have technical problems (including software defects or errors), fail to meet customer or market specifications, **regulatory requirements**, or industry standards, which could result in increased or unexpected expenses related to further

developments or modifications. In addition, they also may not be competitive with other products using new or alternative technologies that offer comparable performance and functionality ~~or~~, may not be accepted in new or existing markets, **or may not achieve expected return on investment**. Any of the foregoing could make our existing and future software solutions obsolete and unmarketable, ~~or~~ result in loss of market share **or a determination to exit a particular business or product line**, damage our reputation or otherwise harm our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Our ability to execute successfully on the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy depends on our ability to continue to develop and introduce new products and services or product and service enhancements, and integrate new products and services with existing offerings, in furtherance of this vision in a timely manner and on a cost-effective basis. If we fail to do so, we may be unable to achieve the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy or we may not realize the anticipated benefits of our investments in support of this vision, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Any reduction in the demand for or adoption of our medication management solutions, medication packaging systems, or related services would reduce our revenues. A significant portion of domestic and international healthcare facilities still use traditional approaches to medication and / or supply management in some form that do not include fully automated methods of medication management. As a result, we must continuously educate existing and prospective customers about the potential advantages of our medication management solutions and medication packaging systems, which requires significant sales efforts and can cause longer sales cycles. Despite our significant efforts and extensive time commitments ~~in~~ **targeting** sales to healthcare facilities, we cannot be assured that our efforts will result in sales to these customers. In addition, our medication management solutions and our more complex automated packaging systems typically represent a sizable initial capital expenditure **and potential time and labor commitment to implement** for healthcare organizations. Changes in the budgets of these organizations and the timing of spending under these budgets, **as well as customer labor shortages**, can have a significant effect on the demand for our medication management solutions, medication packaging systems, and related services. ~~These~~ **Customer** budgets are often supported by cash flows that can be negatively affected by declining investment income and influenced by limited resources, increased operational and financing costs, macroeconomic conditions, and conflicting spending priorities among different departments. Any decrease in expenditures or change in spending priorities by healthcare facilities or increased financing costs, including as a result of the impacts of public health crises such as the ~~ongoing~~ COVID-19 pandemic, could decrease demand for our medication management solutions, medication packaging systems, and related services, and reduce our revenues. Also, the continuing gradual transition to a value-based care healthcare delivery model could shift more of the burden of financial risk onto healthcare provider organizations and could decrease utilization of healthcare per patient. Value-based care could also cause a shift in sites of care from traditional venues, such as hospitals and clinics, to the home, and could impact our revenues. Delays in installations of our medication management solutions, **including ~~or~~ our central pharmacy automation solutions, our more complex medication packaging systems** could harm our competitive position, operating results, and financial condition. The purchase of our medication management solutions, **including ~~or~~ our central pharmacy automation solutions, our more complex medication packaging systems** is often part of a customer's larger initiative to re-engineer its pharmacy and distribution and materials management systems. The purchase of our systems often entails larger strategic purchases by customers that generally require more complex and stringent contractual requirements, involve a significant commitment of management attention and resources by prospective customers, and require the input and approval of many decision-makers. In addition, new product announcements can cause a delay in our customers' decisions to purchase our products or convert pending orders for our older products to those of our newer products. For these and other reasons, the sales cycle associated with sales of our systems is often lengthy and subject to a number of delays over which we have little or no control. A delay in, or loss of, sales of these systems (including as a result of the impacts of public health crises such as the ~~ongoing~~ COVID-19 pandemic or due to customer labor shortages, **increased healthcare worker turnover**, or customer budgetary constraints) could have an adverse effect upon our business, operating results and could harm our business, cash flow, or financial condition. In addition, and in part as a result of the complexities inherent in larger transactions, the time between the purchase and installation of our systems can generally range ~~from up to two~~ **to 24 months** ~~weeks to more than one year~~. Delays in installation can occur for reasons that are often outside of our control, such as customer labor shortages **or increased healthcare worker turnover, as well as customers seeking to stagger or elongate the timeframes between the adoption of new or updated technologies**. We have also experienced fluctuations in our customer and transaction size mix, which makes our ability to forecast our bookings more difficult. Because we recognize revenues for our medication management solutions and our more complex medication packaging systems only upon installation at a customer's site, any delay in installation (including as a result of the impacts of public health crises such as the ~~ongoing~~ COVID-19 pandemic or due to customer labor shortages **or healthcare worker turnover**) will also cause a delay in the recognition of the revenues for those systems. The transition to selling more Advanced Services, which include a software as a service or solution as a service subscription, presents a number of risks. We currently offer Advanced Services, which often contain a combination of **equipment, robotics, smart devices, intelligent** software (cloud-based or on-premise), ~~onsite personnel to operate equipment, and advisory expert services that provide recommendations which, if implemented, are intended to help optimize utilization~~. These offerings include, but are not limited to, Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service ~~and~~, IV Compounding Service, **and Point of Care Service**. We also offer our Inventory Optimization Service, certain patient engagement, **clinical and financial** products and services under EnlivenHealth, Specialty Pharmacy Services, and 340B solutions, as a subscription. As we continue to execute on the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy and grow subscription and cloud-based offerings, we may offer additional products and services on a subscription basis. The transition to selling more products and services on a subscription basis presents a number of risks. The shift requires an investment of technical, financial, compliance, and sales resources, and we cannot guarantee that we will recoup the costs of such investments, or that these investments will improve our long-term growth and operating results. Although we work to anticipate the rate of transition, if adoption of subscription solutions takes

place faster than anticipated, the shift to subscription revenues will change the timing of revenue recognition and we may experience a temporary reduction of revenues and revenue growth rate. In addition, our cash flows may be impacted by the timing of invoicing of our subscription solutions. If any of our subscription solutions do not substantially meet customer requirements, contracts may be modified, causing a decline in revenue. Customers may elect not to renew their subscriptions upon expiration, or they may attempt to renegotiate pricing or other contractual terms at or prior to renewal ~~on to~~ terms that are less favorable to us. In addition, since revenues are generally recognized over the term of the subscription, any decrease in customer purchases of our subscription- based products and services will not be fully reflected in our operating results until future periods, which may result in inflated revenue growth rates that do not reflect such decreases initially. Similarly, any additional subscription sales would not be fully reflected in our operating results until future periods. If errors occur during the provision of certain of our Advanced Services, or if we fail to maintain expected service levels, we may be liable to our customers or third parties which may result in a decline in our Advanced Services offerings revenue. Certain of our Advanced Services offerings are highly complex and may be susceptible to errors, including ~~as a result of~~ human or technological error. We may be required to bear the cost of correcting any errors and the cost of such corrections may be significant, which could adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. In addition, our customers, or third parties such as our customers' patients, may assert claims that they suffered damages due to our errors. These claims could result in litigation and substantial costs, including legal defense costs. Although we believe our aggregate insurance policy limits are sufficient to cover reasonably expected claims, there can be no assurance that any liability insurance we purchase will be adequate to cover claims asserted against us. We could also be subject to adverse publicity as a result of such claims, regardless of the merits or eventual outcome, which may negatively impact our ability to attract and retain customers. Furthermore, if we cannot maintain the expected level of service or if our customers fail to achieve agreed upon milestone improvements in financial or operating metrics, payments to us from such customers may be lower than anticipated. We may not be able to retain our Advanced Services customers. An increasing percentage of our revenue is derived from our subscription- based Advanced Services offerings. In connection with those offerings, our customers, generally, have no obligation to renew their subscriptions. If our Advanced Services customers decline to renew their subscriptions or decide to terminate their agreements early ~~for any reason~~, we would not derive the expected financial benefits from that customer, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. In addition, some of our Advanced Services agreements require us to adhere to additional data, security, network access, and other institutional procedures and requirements of our customers, and in certain cases may obligate us to agreed upon services levels. If we do not meet our obligations under any such Advanced Services agreement, we could be liable for damages. In addition, should a customer undergo a change in control or ownership, it may cause us or the customer to seek to modify or terminate an Advanced Services agreement. If we are unable to maintain our relationships with group purchasing organizations ("GPOs") or other similar organizations, we may have difficulty selling our products and services to customers represented by these organizations. A number of GPOs have negotiated standard contracts for our products on behalf of their member healthcare organizations. Members of these GPOs may purchase under the terms of these contracts, which obligate us to pay the GPO a fee. We also have a Federal Supply Schedule contract with the Department of Veterans Affairs, allowing the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, and other ~~Federal~~ **federal** government customers to purchase our products. These contracts enable us to sell our products and services more readily to customers represented by these organizations. Some of our contracts with these organizations are terminable at the convenience of ~~either party~~ **the applicable customer**. The loss of any of these relationships could impact the breadth of our customer base and could impair our ability to meet our revenue or revenue growth rate targets or our ability to increase our revenues. **The GPOs may increase the fees we pay or** ~~These these~~ organizations may not renew our contracts on similar terms, if at all, and they may choose to terminate our contracts before they expire, any of which could cause our revenues to decline. If we are unable to meet the demands of, or maintain our relationships with, our institutional and retail pharmacy customers, our revenue from sales of medication packages, other consumables, or our Advanced Services may decline. Approximately ~~6-7~~ **6-7**% of our revenues during the year ended December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** were generated from the sale of consumable medication packages, most of which are produced in our St. Petersburg, Florida facility on a continuous basis and are shipped out to fulfill the demands of our institutional and retail pharmacy customers domestically and abroad. The demands placed on institutional and retail pharmacies by their customers represent real time requirements of those customers. Our customer agreements for the sale of consumable medication packages are typically short- term in nature and typically do not impose volume commitments on the customer. If we are unable to supply quality packaging to our customers in a timely manner, they may use alternative methods of distributing medications to their customers, including consumable medication packaging sold by our competitors, and our revenues will decline. Any disruption in the production capabilities of our St. Petersburg facilities, including as a result of extreme weather conditions or natural disasters, which may ~~be~~ **become** more frequent as a result of climate change, will adversely affect our ability to ship our consumable medication packages globally and would reduce our revenues. In addition, the institutional pharmacy market consists of significant national suppliers of medications to non- acute care facilities, smaller regional suppliers, and very small local suppliers. If we are unable to maintain our relationships with the major institutional pharmacies we do business with, they may purchase consumable blister card components from alternative sources, or choose to use alternatives to blister cards for medication control, and our revenues would decline. Similarly, **our** EnlivenHealth **brand** , **clinical** , analytics, and population health solutions to pharmacies, which is designed to support improvement in health outcomes related to medication use. The success of these offerings depends on the trust our customers place in us and our reputation and ability to provide high- quality service. If we are unable to maintain the satisfaction or meet the expectations of our customers, our reputation with current and potential customers could be harmed, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. In addition, if we fail to maintain our relationships with existing

customers or are unable to create new relationships with other pharmacies, this could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Our inability to secure or maintain access to existing and future specialty drugs or pharmacy provider networks for our specialty pharmacy customers could have a material adverse effect on our business. We provide Specialty Pharmacy Services to provider groups, federally qualified health centers, and health systems, including payer contracting and providing access to limited distribution drugs (“LDDs”). We have historically been able to obtain most of the payer and LDD products through our current network. However, if we are unable to obtain access to new LDDs or maintain access to current LDDs for our customers, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, profitability, and operating results. In addition, if we are not able to secure participation in the networks of pharmacy providers for our customers at acceptable reimbursement rates or if we lose access to current pharmacy networks, this could result in loss of customers, which could adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. We endeavor to demonstrate continued value and growth for each of our customers during the term of their respective contracts with us. However, if any of our customers elect to manage their own specialty pharmacy business, such customers could reduce or cease doing business with us upon the expiration of such customer’s contract term, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. We operate in highly competitive markets, and we may be unable to compete successfully. The markets in which we operate are intensely competitive. We expect continued and increased competition from current and future competitors, in the medication management automation solutions market and the medication adherence solutions market, many of which have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing, and other resources than we do. The competitive challenges we face in the markets in which we operate include, but are not limited to, the following: • current or future competitors may offer or have the ability to offer a broader range of solutions than us, develop alternative solutions that provide a better customer outcome or lower cost of operation, develop new features or capabilities for their products, **including artificial intelligence (“AI”), machine learning, and generative AI capabilities, which are part of an intensely competitive and rapidly evolving market,** that could compete with ~~ours~~ **our solutions**, respond more quickly and efficiently to new or changing technologies, standards, or regulations, or devote greater resources to the development, promotion, and sale of their products than we do; • competitive pressures could result in increased price competition for our products and services, fewer customer orders, and reduced gross margins; • current and potential competitors may make strategic acquisitions or establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties, including larger, more established healthcare supply companies, thereby increasing their ability to develop and offer a broader suite of products and services; • our industry has recently experienced a significant degree of consolidation which could lead to competitors developing new business models that require us to adapt how we market, sell, or distribute our products or could also lead to competitors with greater economies of scale that have lower cost of operations allowing them to sell their products and services at a lower cost; • certain competitors have greater brand name recognition and a more extensive installed base than we do, and such advantages could be used to increase their market share; • certain competitors may have existing business relationships with our current and potential customers, which may cause these customers to purchase competing products and services from these competitors; and • our competitors may secure products and services from suppliers on more favorable terms or secure exclusive arrangements with suppliers or buyers that may impede the sales of our products and services. If we fail to compete successfully against current or future competitors, it could materially adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. We ~~face risks related to adverse public health epidemics, including the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic (including new variants of the virus), which could continue to adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. The continued spread of COVID-19 (including new variants of the virus), concerns over the pandemic, and related international, federal, state and local containment measures have adversely impacted our workforce and operations, as well as those of our customers and suppliers, and could continue to adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Continued disruption to the operations of our suppliers as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and related mitigation measures could significantly disrupt our supply chain, increase our procurement costs, and /or impact our ability to manufacture our products, which would negatively impact our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. As a result of disruptions in the supply chain, we are experiencing the impact of price inflation, primarily due to semiconductor and other component costs and, to a lesser extent, freight and raw materials. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly increased economic and demand uncertainty and has led to disruption and volatility in the global capital markets, which could increase the cost of capital and adversely impact access to capital not only for us, but also for our customers and suppliers. Weak or uncertain economic conditions and inability to access capital in a timely manner, or at all, could reduce our customers’ demand for our products and services, which would adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition — perhaps materially. Similarly, in the event our access to the capital markets is constrained, our cost of borrowing could increase or we may be unable to obtain new or additional financing or refinancing in the future, either of which could have a material effect on our operations. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve, and the full extent to which COVID-19 (including new variants of the virus) will continue to impact our business, operating results, cash flow or financial condition will depend on future developments, which cannot be predicted with confidence. To the extent the COVID-19 pandemic continues to adversely affect our business and financial results, it may also have the effect of heightening certain other risks described in this “Risk Factors” section, including, but not limited to, those relating to unfavorable economic and market conditions, our ability to develop new products or services or enhance existing products or services, the need to compete successfully against new product or service entrants, our need to generate sufficient cash flows to service our indebtedness, our tax rates, and our international operations. We have incurred substantial debt, which could impair our flexibility and access to capital and adversely affect our financial position. On November 15, 2019, we refinanced our existing senior secured credit facility pursuant to an amended and restated agreement with certain lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (as amended, the “A & R Credit Agreement”). The A & R~~

Credit Agreement provides for a five-year revolving credit facility of \$ 500.0 million and an uncommitted incremental loan facility of up to \$ 250.0 million. As of December 31, 2022, there were no outstanding balances under the A & R Credit Agreement. In addition, on September 25, 2020, we issued \$ 575.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.25 % Convertible Senior Notes due 2025 (the “ Notes ”), pursuant to an indenture, dated September 25, 2020 (the “ Indenture ”), between us and U. S. Bank National Association, as trustee. We used a portion of the proceeds from the issuance of the Notes to repay all outstanding borrowings under the revolving credit facility at the time. Our debt may limit our ability to borrow additional funds or use our existing cash flow for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, or other general business purposes or may require us to use a substantial portion of our cash flow for debt service payments; limit our flexibility to plan for, or react to, changes in our business and industry; place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our less leveraged competitors; and increase our vulnerability to the impact of adverse economic and industry conditions. Our ability to make payments of the principal, to pay interest, or to refinance our indebtedness, including the Notes, depends on our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive, and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not continue to, and we cannot provide assurance that our business will, generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to fund our cash requirements, service our debt or make necessary capital expenditures. Our failure to generate sufficient cash flow to pay our debts could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, if we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as borrowing more money, selling assets, restructuring debt, or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Any of these actions still may not be sufficient to allow us to service our debt obligations, could increase the risks related to our business or our ability to service or repay our indebtedness or may otherwise have an adverse effect on our business. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at the time of any such time refinancing. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or to do so on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations. In addition, as more fully described below in the risk factor captioned “ Covenants in our Second A & R Credit Agreement restrict our business and operations in many ways, and if we do not effectively manage our compliance with these covenants, our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition could be adversely affected, ” our second amended and restated agreement with certain lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (the “ Second A & R Credit Agreement ”) includes customary restrictive covenants that impose operating and financial restrictions on us. In addition, borrowings under the A & R Credit Agreement currently bear interest based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (“ LIBOR ”), however as of December 31, 2021, LIBOR has started being phased out, and LIBOR is expected to be entirely discontinued on June 30, 2023. The phasing out or discontinuance of LIBOR and other pressures may cause LIBOR to disappear entirely or to perform differently than in the past. In addition, the A & R Credit Agreement provides that upon the occurrence of certain triggering events relating to the end of LIBOR, we and the administrative agent will select a different benchmark rate to replace LIBOR. Upon, or prior to, the phasing out of LIBOR, we will work with our lenders to establish an alternative benchmark rate (such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate) taking into account any relevant government authority’s selection or recommendation of a replacement rate and / or the then-prevailing market convention for determining an alternative benchmark rate. Although, the consequences of these developments cannot be entirely predicted, and changes in, or the inability to agree on, an alternative rate or benchmark could result in an increase in the cost of borrowings under the A & R Credit Agreement and other financial contracts that we may enter into that are currently indexed to LIBOR. We are subject to laws, regulations, and other legal obligations related to privacy, data protection, and information security, and the costs of compliance with, and potential liability associated with, our actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could harm our business. We receive, store, and process personal information and other data from and about customers, in addition to our employees and services providers. In addition, our customers use our solutions to obtain and store personal information, including health information. For example, our customers use our EnlivenHealth patient engagement platform to guide and track patient notes, interventions, and appointments, which involves the collection of personal health information of patients. Our handling of data is subject to a variety of laws and regulations by federal, state, local, and foreign agencies, as well as contractual obligations and industry standards. Regulatory focus on data privacy and security concerns continues to increase globally, and laws and regulations concerning the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information are expanding and becoming more complex. In the United States, these include federal health information privacy laws (such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (“ HIPAA ”), discussed below), security breach notification laws, and consumer protection laws, as well as state laws addressing privacy and data security (such as the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (“ CCPA ”) and, as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act of 2020 (“ CPRA ”)). While HIPAA does not create a private right of action, its standards have been used as the basis for civil suits and HIPAA is enforced by the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (“ HHS ”) Office for Civil Rights (“ OCR ”), which can bring actions against entities for noncompliance, including for failures to implement security measures sufficient to reduce risks to electronic protected health information or to conduct an accurate and thorough risk analysis, among other violations. HIPAA enforcement actions may lead to monetary penalties and costly and burdensome corrective action plans. We are also required to report known breaches of protected health information consistent with applicable breach reporting requirements set forth in applicable laws and regulations. Additionally, on December 10, 2020, OCR issued proposed revisions to the Privacy Rule aimed at reducing regulatory burdens that may exist in discouraging coordination of care and patient access to their health information, among other changes. While a final rule has not yet been issued, if adopted, these proposed changes may require us to update our HIPAA policies and procedures to comply with the new requirements. Finally, Additionally, pursuant to legislation passed in 2021, OCR recently issued guidance on recognized security practices for covered entities and business associates. OCR indicated that recognized security practices will not be an aggravating factor in OCR investigations, but that implementation of recognized security practices strengthen an organization’s cybersecurity and regulatory posture, as well as possibly lessening enforcement penalties in a potential

regulatory enforcement action. **Moreover, compliance with state laws related to health privacy may result in additional compliance costs. We may encounter vendors that engage in information blocking practices that may inhibit our ability to access the relevant data on behalf of patients or impose new or additional costs. Specifically, the information blocking rules were implemented as part of the 21st Century Cures Act, and are primarily designed to facilitate technology interoperability and enable the free flow of healthcare information for healthcare treatment, payment or operation purposes. HHS- OIG may impose penalties for information blocking that has occurred after September 1, 2023, and ONC and HHS proposed a rule on November 1, 2023 listing certain disincentives for actors that conduct information blocking. The impact on the information blocking rules to our business is currently unclear.** The CCPA provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as a private right of action for data breaches which is expected to increase data breach litigation. Additionally, the CPRA, came into effect in January 2023, and imposes additional data protection obligations on companies doing business in California, created a new California data protection agency authorized to issue substantive regulations and could result in increased privacy and information security enforcement. Additional compliance investment and potential business process changes may be required. Laws similar to those in California have passed in states such as Virginia and Colorado, and have been proposed in other states and at the federal level that may ultimately have conflicting requirements that would further complicate compliance. Furthermore, new health information standards, whether implemented pursuant to HIPAA, Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (“HITECH”) Act, congressional action or otherwise could have a significant effect on the manner in which we handle health- related information, and the cost of complying with these standards could be significant. If we do not comply with existing or new laws and regulations related to patient health information, we could be subject to criminal or civil sanctions. Additionally, the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) and many state attorneys general are interpreting existing federal and state consumer protection laws to impose evolving standards for the collection, use, dissemination and security of health- related and other personal information. Courts may also adopt the standards for fair information practices promulgated by the FTC, which concern consumer notice, choice, security and access. Consumer protection laws require us to publish statements that describe how we handle personal information and the choices individuals may have about the way we handle their personal information. If such information that we publish is considered untrue, we may be subject to government claims of unfair or deceptive trade practices, which could lead to significant liabilities and consequences. Furthermore, according to the FTC, violating consumers’ privacy rights or failing to take appropriate steps to keep consumers’ personal information secure may constitute unfair acts or practices in, or affecting, commerce in violation of Section 5 of the FTC Act. Additionally, the FTC recently published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking on commercial surveillance and data security, and is seeking comment on whether it should implement new trade regulation rules or other regulatory alternatives concerning the ways in which companies (1) collect, aggregate, protect, use, analyze, and retain consumer data, as well as (2) transfer, share, sell, or otherwise monetize that data in ways that are unfair or deceptive. **Additionally, data and digital services regulation continues to expand, particularly with respect to the artificial intelligence (“AI”) and automated decision making, which may further impact our business and regulatory compliance strategies. For example, AI regulation or regulatory guidance continues to emerge in response to President Biden’s Executive Order on Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence issued on October 30, 2023.** Internationally, various ~~foreign~~ jurisdictions **outside of the United States** in which we operate have established, or are currently developing, their own data privacy and security legal frameworks with which we or our customers must comply. In certain cases, these international laws and regulations are more restrictive than many regulations in the United States. For example, within the European Union (“EU”), the General Data Protection Regulation 2016 / 679 (“EU GDPR”) went into effect on May 25, 2018, and introduced strict requirements for the processing of personal information of individuals. The EU GDPR governs the collection, use, disclosure, transfer, and other processing of personal information **(i. e., data which identifies and an individual or from which an individual is identifiable). The UK has implemented the EU GDPR as the UK GDPR which sits alongside the UK Data Protection Act 2018 (the UK GDPR, together with the EU GDPR, the “GDPR”). The GDPR has direct effect where an entity is established in all EU Member States, the European Economic Area (“EEA”) or the UK (as applicable) and has extraterritorial effect, including where an organizations- organization outside of the European Economic Area (“EEA”) or the UK process- processes personal information of individuals in the EEA in relation to the offering of goods or services to those individuals (the “targeting test”) or the monitoring of their behavior (the “monitoring test”). As such, the EU GDPR applies to us to the extent we are established in an EU Member State, we are processing personal information in the context of an establishment in an EU Member State or we meet the requirements of either the targeting test or the monitoring test. The EU-GDPR imposes stringent obligations data protection requirements on companies that fall within its scope, including inter alia: (i) contractual privacy- accountability and transparency requirements, requiring controllers to demonstrate and record compliance with the GDPR and to provide more detailed information to data subjects regarding processing of protection, and data security commitments, including the their requirement to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to safeguard personal information processed; (ii) obligations establishing means for individuals to exercise their- comply with data protection rights of data subjects including a (e. g., the right : (x) of access to , erasure of , or rectification of personal information- data; (y) to restriction of processing or to withdraw consent to processing; and (z) to object to processing or to ask for a copy of personal data to be provided to a third party ; (iii) obligations to consider data protection as any new products or services are developed and designed (including e. g., to limit the amount of personal information processed) ; (iv) additional requirements pertaining to sensitive- process personal information (such as health data) lawfully including specific requirements for obtaining valid consent where consent is the lawful basis for processing ; (v) an obligations- obligation to report certain personal data breaches to: (a-x) the data supervisory authority without undue delay (and no later than 72 hours after discovering the personal data breach, where feasible), and /- or (b) unless the personal data breach is unlikely to result in a risk to the data subjects ’ rights and freedoms ; and (vi-y) affected enhanced requirements**

for obtaining valid consent from data subjects, where the personal data breach is likely to result in a high risk to their rights and freedoms. The EU GDPR also provides that EU Member States may introduce further laws and regulations limiting the processing of genetic, biometric, or health data, which could limit our ability to collect, use, and share EU personal information, cause our compliance costs to increase, require us to change our practices, adversely impact our business, and harm our financial condition. In addition, the EU GDPR prohibits the international transfer of personal information from the EEA to the United States and other jurisdictions that the European Commission does not recognize as having “adequate” data protection laws unless a data transfer mechanism have implemented specific safeguards to protect the transferred personal information. Data protection laws in the UK (as has been put in place or a derogation under discussed below) and Switzerland impose similar restrictions. One of the primary safeguards allowing U. S. companies to import personal information from the EU GDPR can be relied upon and Switzerland has historically been certification to the EU-U. S. Privacy Shield framework, which is administered by the U. S. Department of Commerce, and the Swiss-U. S. Privacy Shield framework, respectively. However, in July 2020, the Court of Justice of the EU (“CJEU”) in the its Schrems II decision judgement limited how organizations could lawfully transfer personal information data from the EEA to the US United States by invalidating the EU-US Privacy Shield for purposes of international transfers. Similarly, the Swiss-U. S. Privacy Shield framework was declared as inadequate by the Swiss Federal Data Protection and imposing further restrictions on Information Commissioner in light of the Schrems II decision. The Schrems II decision also led to use of standard contractual clauses (“EU SCCs”), including a requirement for companies to carry out a transfer privacy impact assessment (“TIAs”). A TIA, which among other things, assesses laws governing access to personal information data in the recipient country and considers whether supplementary measures that provide privacy protections additional to those provided under EU Standard Contractual Clauses (“SCCs”) will need to be implemented to ensure an “essentially equivalent” level of data protection to that afforded in the EEA. On Moreover, new versions of the SCCs (new “EU SCCs”), now the primary safeguard available for the lawful transfer of personal information from the EU to the U. S., were adopted in June 2021. These new EU SCCs impose onerous obligations on contracting parties and must be used in all new contracts going forward (where there are restricted transfers of personal information), with existing contracts entered into before September 27, 2021 required to be updated by December 27, 2022. As such, any transfers by us or our vendors of personal information from the EU may not comply with European data protection law, may increase our exposure to the EU GDPR’s heightened sanctions for violations of its cross-border data transfer restrictions, and may reduce demand from companies subject to European data protection laws. Furthermore, on October 7, 2022, US the U. S. President Biden introduced an executive Executive order Order to facilitate a new Trans-Atlantic Data Privacy Framework (“DPF”) and on 10 July, which is the new EU-U. S. adequacy mechanism following Privacy Shield. On December 13, 2022-2023, the European Commission adopted also published its draft Final Implementing Decision granting the U. S. adequacy (“decision which stated that the new executive order and Trans-Atlantic Data Privacy Framework is able to meet the concerns raised in Schrems II. If the draft adequacy Adequacy decision Decision”) for EU-US transfers is approved by the European Commission and implemented, the agreement will facilitate the transatlantic flow of personal information and provide additional safeguards to data transfer mechanisms (including for entities self-certified to the DPF. Entities relying on EU SCCs and Binding Corporate Rules) for companies transferring transfers personal information from the EU to the U. S. are also able to However, before parties can rely on the new Trans-Atlantic Data Privacy Framework analysis in the Adequacy Decision as support for there- their TIA regarding are still legislative and regulatory steps that must be undertaken in both the equivalence of EU and the U. S. national security safeguards and redress. Administrative fines This may have implications for non-our cross-border data flows and has and may in the future result in increased compliance costs with the EU GDPR can be significant and can amount to fines of up to the greater of € 20.0 million or 4 % of global annual turnover, and restrictions or prohibitions on data processing. The EU GDPR also confers a private right of action on data subjects and consumer associations to lodge complaints with supervisory authorities, seek judicial remedies and obtain compensation for damages resulting from violations of the EU GDPR. Relatedly, following the United Kingdom’s (“UK”) withdrawal from the EU (known as, “Brexit”), the EU GDPR has been implemented in the UK as the “UK GDPR”. The UK GDPR sits alongside also imposes similar restrictions on transfers of personal data from the UK to jurisdictions that the UK Government does not consider adequate, including the United States. The UK Government has published its own form of the EU SCCs, known as the International Data Protection Act 2018 Transfer Agreement and and- an implements certain derogations in International Data Transfer Addendum to the new EU SCCs GDPR into English law. Under the UK GDPR, companies established in the UK and companies not established in the UK but who process personal information in relation to the offering of goods or services to individuals in the UK, or to the monitoring of their behavior will be subject to the UK GDPR. The requirements of the UK GDPR are (at this time) largely aligned with those under the EU GDPR and as such, may lead to similar compliance and operational costs with potential fines for non-compliance of up to £ 17.5 million or 4 % of global annual turnover. As a result, we are potentially exposed to two parallel data protection regimes, each of which authorizes fines and the potential for divergent enforcement actions. It should also be noted that the UK Information Commissioner’s Office (“ICO”) has published its own form of EU SCCs known as the UK International Data Transfer Agreement together with an International Data Transfer Addendum to the new EU SCCs. The ICO has also published its version of the TIA transfer impact assessment and guidance on international transfers (, although entities may choose to adopt either the EU or UK style TIA. Further, on September 21, 2023, the UK Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology established a UK- U. S. data bridge (i. e., a UK adequacy decision) and adopted UK regulations to implement the UK- U. S. data bridge (“UK Adequacy Regulations”). The UK Adequacy Regulations have now been passed in the UK Parliament, and personal data may be transfer-transferred from the UK under the UK- U. S. data bridge through the UK extension to the DPF, from October 12, 2023, to organizations self-certified under the DPF. The GDPR imposes fines for serious breaches of up to the higher of 4 % of the organization’s annual worldwide

turnover or € 20m (under the EU GDPR) or £ 17.5m (under the UK GDPR). The GDPR identifies a list of points to consider when determining the level of fines for data supervisory authorities to impose (including the nature, gravity and duration of the infringement). Data subjects also have a right to compensation, as a result of an organization's breach of the GDPR which has affected them, for financial or non-financial losses (e.g., distress). In the EU a number of new laws related to digital data and AI have recently entered into force, or are expected to enter into force in the foreseeable future. We are still assessing the scope of application, impact, and risk of these recent EU laws on our business, and will continue to assess this moving forward, including for example: (i) the EU's Data Act, which was adopted on November 27, 2023 and seeks to, among other things regulate the use of international, and access to, data transfers generated through connected (or Internet-of-Things) devices and introduces a new means for public sector bodies to access, use and re-use private sector data; and (ii) the proposed European Health Data Space Regulation which is expected to be agreed in Q3 2024 and seeks to, among other things, provide individuals with more control over their electronic health data ("EHD"), enable cross-border sharing of EHD between national EU healthcare systems the UK and the U.S., it is understood that the UK and the U.S. are negotiating an adequacy agreement facilitate the sharing of EHD for secondary research purposes. In addition to government regulation, privacy advocates and industry groups may propose new and different self-regulatory standards that may legally or contractually apply to us, and other regulatory protections may lose their applicability to our business as regulations and legal proceedings continue to evolve globally. We also expect that there will continue to be new proposed laws, regulations, and industry standards relating to privacy, data protection, and information security, including in the UK (see above), where we have business operations. We cannot predict the scope of any such future laws, regulations, and standards that may be applicable to us, or how courts, agencies, or data protection authorities might interpret current ones. It is possible that these laws and other obligations may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our existing data management practices or the functionality of our solutions. Compliance with privacy, data protection, and information security laws, regulations, and other obligations is costly, and we may encounter difficulties, delays, or significant expenses in connection with our compliance, or because of our customers' need to comply or our customers' interpretation of their own legal requirements. For example, as previously disclosed in the Current Report on Form 8-K we filed with the SEC on August 4, 2022, in connection with the cybersecurity event we experienced on May 4, 2022, we provided breach notification to fewer than 350 individuals as required by applicable law. Additionally, as discussed further in the section entitled "Legal Proceedings" in Note 14, Commitments and Contingencies, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this annual report on Form 10-K, we are currently and have in the past been subject to certain class action lawsuits asserting, among other allegations, claims of violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act. In addition, any future event that results in the failure or perceived failure by us to comply with laws, regulations, policies, legal or contractual obligations, industry standards, or regulatory guidance relating to privacy or data security could result in governmental investigations and enforcement actions, litigation, fines and penalties, exposure to indemnification obligations or other liabilities, and adverse publicity, all of which could have an adverse effect on our reputation, as well as our business, financial condition, and operating results. Significant disruptions in our information technology systems, breaches of data security, or cyber-attacks on our systems or solutions, could adversely impact our business. We rely on information technology ("IT") systems to keep financial records and corporate records, communicate with staff and external parties, and operate other critical functions, including sales and manufacturing processes. As our business needs change, we may need to expand or update our IT systems. We also utilize third-party cloud services in connection with our operations, which also may need to be expanded or updated as our business needs change. Our IT systems and third-party cloud services are potentially vulnerable to disruption due to breakdown, malicious intrusion and computer viruses, public health crises such as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, other catastrophic events or environmental impact, as well as due to system upgrades and / or new system implementations. Our systems may also experience vulnerabilities from third-party or open source software code that may be incorporated into our own or our vendors' systems. Any prolonged system disruption in our IT systems or third-party services could negatively impact the coordination of our sales, planning, and manufacturing activities, which could harm our business. In addition, in order to maximize our information technology efficiency, we have physically consolidated our primary corporate data and computer operations. This concentration, however, exposes us to a greater risk of disruption to our internal IT systems. Although we maintain offsite back-ups of our data, a disruption of operations at our facilities could materially disrupt our business if we are not capable of restoring function within an acceptable time frame. Our IT systems and third-party cloud services are potentially vulnerable to cyber-attacks, including ransomware, or other data security incidents, by employees or others, which may expose sensitive data to unauthorized persons. In addition, we have a large number of employees working remotely, which number may continue to grow, and such arrangements may involve increased use of office equipment off premises, which may make our systems more susceptible to security breaches or breach attempts. As previously disclosed, on May 4, 2022, we determined that certain of our information technology systems were affected by ransomware impacting certain internal systems. Upon detecting the security event, we took immediate steps designed to contain the incident and implement its business continuity plans to restore and support continued operations. We contained the incident and restored substantially all of its critical information technology systems. We do not believe the security event will have a material adverse effect on its business, operating results, cash flow or financial condition. We may also be subject to various cybersecurity laws in the EU and the UK, including the UK Network and Information Systems Regulation 2018 ("NIS Regulations"), and the EU Network and Information Systems Security 1 Directive ("NISD1") as implemented into EU Member State law (and as updated by the EU Network and Information Systems Security 2 Directive ("NISD2")) which apply to certain operators of "essential services" and digital service providers, such as cloud providers, and medical device manufacturers. In addition, the EU Critical Entities Resilience Directive entered into force on January 17, 2023 which applies to, among other things, "essential services" including manufacturers of medical devices, imposes stringent cybersecurity and

resilience requirements in particular in relation to incidents significantly impacting the continuation of the critical infrastructure service offering in the EU.

Future data security incidents could lead to the loss of trade secrets or other intellectual property, or to the public exposure of sensitive and confidential information of our employees, customers, suppliers, and others, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Moreover, the current and / or a future security breach or privacy violation that leads to disclosure or modification of, or prevents access to, patient information, including personally identifiable information or protected health information, could harm our reputation, result in litigation, compel us to comply with federal and / or state breach notification laws, subject us to mandatory corrective action, require us to verify the correctness of database contents, and otherwise subject us to liability under laws and regulations that protect personal information, resulting in increased costs or loss of revenues. For additional information, see the risk factor captioned “ We are subject to laws, regulations, and other legal obligations related to privacy, data protection, and information security, and the costs of compliance with, and potential liability associated with, our actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could harm our business ” above for additional information. We sell certain solutions that receive, store, and process our customers’ data. For example, our Inventory Optimization Service solution combines a cloud- based predictive intelligence platform with expert services designed to monitor pharmacy operations and recommend opportunities to help improve efficiency, regulatory compliance, and patient outcomes. As another example, our EnlivenHealth ~~Patient~~ **patient Engagement engagement** platform is a private cloud- based solution that supports improving patient adherence goals through a single web- based platform that hosts functionality to guide and track patient notes, interventions, and appointments. These solutions require that we maintain an information technology infrastructure that is robust and reliable within competitive and regulatory constraints that continue to evolve. Operational malfunctions, including loss of customer data or power or telecommunications infrastructure outages, or an effective attack on our solutions could disrupt the proper functioning of our solutions, allow unauthorized access to sensitive and confidential information of our customers (including protected health information), and disrupt our customers’ operations, which could result in reduced quality of services and contract liability or claims by customers and other third parties. In addition to the risks and impacts noted above, any of these events could damage our reputation or cause our solutions to be perceived as having security vulnerabilities and reduce demand, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. These risks are likely to increase as we continue to grow our cloud- based offerings, including in support of the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy, and as we receive, store, and process more of our customers’ data. While we have implemented a number of security measures designed to protect our systems and data, including firewalls, antivirus and malware detection tools, patches, log monitors, routine back- ups, system audits, routine password modifications, and disaster recovery procedures, and have designed certain security features into our solutions, we and our third party service providers regularly defend against and respond to data security incidents and such measures may not be adequate or implemented properly to prevent or fully address the adverse effect of such events. In some cases, we may be unaware of an incident or its magnitude and effects as breaches and other inappropriate access can be difficult to detect, and any delay in identifying them may lead to increased harm. In addition, while we possess insurance that currently includes coverage for cyber- attacks, we have seen a trend where the amount of coverage being offered by insurance providers for such cyber- attacks is decreasing while the cost of obtaining such coverage is increasing. If this trend continues, the insurance coverage we possess may not be adequate or the cost to obtain such coverage may become prohibitive. We use third- party cloud providers in connection with certain of our cloud- based offerings or third- party providers to host our own data, in which case we rely on the processes, controls, and security such third parties have in place to protect the infrastructure. We also may acquire companies, products, services, and technologies and inherit such risks when we integrate these acquisitions within Omnicell. Any failure to prevent such security breaches or privacy violations, or implement satisfactory remedial measures, could require us to expend significant resources to investigate security breaches and notify affected individuals, remediate any damage, disrupt our operations or the operations of our customers, damage our reputation or cause us incur costs to manage public relations issues, damage our relationships with our customers, or expose us to a risk of financial loss, litigation, regulatory penalties, contractual indemnification obligations, or other liability. We may fail to realize the potential benefits of acquired businesses, which could negatively affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. We have in the past acquired businesses, and expect to continue to seek to acquire businesses, technologies, or products in the future. For example, we acquired FDS Amplicare in September 2021, **Omnicell Specialty Pharmacy Services (formerly, ReCept)** and MarkeTouch Media, each in December 2021, respectively, and Hub and Spoke Innovations in January 2022. We cannot provide assurance that any acquisition or future transaction we complete will result in long- term benefits to us or our stockholders, or that we will be able to effectively integrate or manage the acquired businesses, including FDS Amplicare, ~~ReCept~~ **Omnicell Specialty Pharmacy Services**, MarkeTouch Media, or Hub and Spoke Innovations. These transactions may involve significant challenges, uncertainties, and risks, including: • difficulties in combining previously separate businesses into a single unit and the complexity of managing a more dispersed organization as sites are acquired; • difficulties in right- sizing organizations and gaining synergies across acquired operations; • complying with regulatory requirements, such as those of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (“ FDA ”), the U. S. Drug Enforcement Administration (“ DEA ”), or state boards of pharmacy, that we were not previously subject to; • failure to understand and compete effectively in markets in which we have limited previous experience; • substantial costs and diversion of management’ s attention when evaluating and negotiating such transactions and then integrating an acquired business, including any unforeseen delays and expenditures that may result; • incurring additional debt in connection with the financing of an acquisition; • discovery, after completion of the acquisition, of liabilities assumed or internal control, regulatory or compliance issues in acquisitions that are broader in scope and magnitude or are more difficult to manage than originally assumed or identified; • difficulties assimilating and retaining key personnel of an acquired business; • failure to achieve anticipated benefits such as revenue enhancements and operational and cost efficiencies; • difficulties in integrating newly acquired products and

solutions in our offerings, or inability or failure to provide high quality service, expand bookings and sales, or effectively coordinate sales and marketing efforts after the acquisition; • inability to maintain business relationships with customers and suppliers of newly acquired companies due to post- acquisition disruption; • inability or failure to successfully integrate financial reporting and information technology systems; and • other additional risks relating to legal, regulatory or tax matters. If we are not able to successfully integrate or manage the acquired businesses and their operations, or if there are delays in combining the businesses, the anticipated benefits of the acquisition may not be realized fully or at all or may take longer to realize than expected and our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition may be negatively impacted. If goodwill or other intangible assets that we recorded in connection with our prior acquisitions become impaired, we could be required to take significant charges against earnings. In connection with the accounting for ~~prior the 340B Link Business acquisition in October 2020, the FDS Amplicare acquisition in September 2021, and the ReCept and MarkeTouch Media acquisitions, each in December 2021, respectively~~, we recorded a significant amount of goodwill and other intangible assets. ~~In addition, for our prior acquisitions of Acsynt and MTS Medication Technologies, Inc. (“ MTS ”), we continue to maintain a significant amount of goodwill and intangible assets, and for Avantee Healthcare Limited, Mach4 Automatisierungstechnik GmbH, and ateb, we continue to maintain a significant amount of goodwill. As of December 31, 2022, we had recorded approximately \$ 976.1 million net of accumulated amortization, in goodwill and intangible assets, in connection with past acquisitions.~~ Under GAAP, we must assess, at least annually and potentially more frequently, whether the value of goodwill and other indefinite- lived intangible assets has been impaired. Intangible assets subject to amortization will be assessed for impairment in the event of an impairment indicator. **As of December 31, 2023, we had recorded approximately \$ 946. 0 million net of accumulated amortization, in goodwill and intangible assets, in connection with past acquisitions.** Any ~~future~~ reduction or impairment of the value of goodwill or other intangible assets will result in a charge against earnings, which could materially adversely affect our operating results and shareholders’ equity in future periods. The healthcare industry is subject to legislative and regulatory changes, as well as financial constraints and consolidation, which could adversely affect the demand for our products and services. The healthcare industry has faced, and will likely continue to face, significant financial constraints. U. S. government legislation and program rulemaking may cause customers to postpone purchases of our products due to reductions in federal healthcare program reimbursement rates and / or needed changes to their operations in order to meet the requirements of legislation or in anticipation of future rulemaking. For example, the Budget Control Act of 2011, among other things, resulted in reductions in payments to Medicare providers of 2 % per fiscal year, which went into effect on April 1, 2013 and, following a temporary suspension during the COVID- 19 pandemic that expired on July 1, 2022, will remain in effect ~~into~~ **through the first six months of the fiscal year 2031- 2023 sequestration order** unless additional Congressional action is taken. Additionally, the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, among other things, reduced Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (“ CMS ”) payments to several types of providers, including hospitals, and increased the statute of limitations period for the government to recover Medicare overpayments to providers from three to five years. Our automation solutions often involve a significant financial commitment from our customers and, as a result, our ability to grow our business is largely dependent on our customers’ capital and operating budgets. To the extent current or proposed legislation and program rules promote spending on other initiatives or healthcare providers’ spending declines or increases more slowly than we anticipate, demand for our products and services could decline. In addition, certain healthcare legislation and regulations may be challenged from time to time, in an effort to modify or repeal that legislation or those regulations. For example, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively, the “ ACA ”), which was passed in March 2010 and substantially changed the way healthcare is financed by both governmental and private insurers, has been subject to numerous judicial, legislative, and regulatory efforts to replace it or to alter its interpretation or implementation. On June 17, 2021, the U. S. Supreme Court dismissed the most recent judicial challenge to the ACA brought by several states without specifically ruling on the constitutionality of the law. It is unclear how this decision, and other efforts to challenge, repeal, replace, or otherwise modify, or alter the implementation or interpretation of the ACA will affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. We cannot predict the success of our business with respect to any such challenges or the effect that subsequent changes or new resulting legislation or regulations would have on our business or the healthcare industry in general. Furthermore, many existing healthcare laws and regulations, when enacted, did not anticipate the services we may provide. Any future actions or developments could adversely impact the healthcare industry, including with respect to the cost of prescription drugs, regulation of pharmacy services, the administration of the federal 340B ~~Drug Pricing~~ Program, changes to pharmacy reimbursement rates, or could challenge or change the way we do business, which could have an adverse impact on our business. Healthcare providers have consolidated to create larger healthcare delivery organizations in order to achieve economies of scale and / or greater market power. If this consolidation continues, it would increase the size of certain target customers, which could increase the cost, effort, and difficulty in selling our products to such customers, or could cause our existing or potential customers to begin utilizing our competitors’ products if such customers are acquired by healthcare providers that prefer our competitors’ products to ours. In addition, the resulting organizations could have greater bargaining power, which may lead to price erosion. This consolidation could also result in new entrants in the markets in which we operate, which presents additional risk and could result in adverse impacts on our business, see “ We operate in highly competitive markets, and we may be unable to compete successfully ” above for additional information. Government regulation of the healthcare industry could reduce demand for our products or services, or substantially increase the cost to produce our products or deliver our services. The manufacture and sale of most of our current medication management solutions ~~products and services~~ are not directly regulated by the FDA or the DEA, although such products and services are used by other persons (our customers) whose pharmacy, dispensing, and compounding activities may be subject to regulation by those agencies and by state boards of pharmacy. However, we manufacture and develop specifications for products classified as Class I and Class II medical devices, which are subject to FDA regulation and require compliance with the FDA Quality System Regulation as well

as medical device reporting, including a sterile disposable product that required FDA 510 (k) review and clearance prior to marketing and distribution. Medical devices are also subject to various other regulatory requirements, including as applicable, premarket clearance or approval, ~~clinical trial requirements~~, establishment registration and device listing, complaint handling, notification and repair, replace, refund, mandatory recalls, unique device identifier (“UDI”) requirements, reports of removals and corrections, **cybersecurity requirements and** ~~post-marketing surveillance, and device tracking~~. Additional products and services may require us to observe HHS regulations for credentialing of providers (pharmacists) or be subject to DEA regulations concerning the management, storing, dispensing, and disposal of, and accounting for, controlled substances, and may be regulated in the future by the FDA, DEA, or other federal agencies due to future legislative and regulatory initiatives or reforms. In addition, certain provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”) related to the handling, distribution and compounding of pharmaceuticals, govern all parts of the drug distribution chain, which our customers may be required to comply with and which may influence customer demand for our products. Direct regulation of our business and products by the FDA, DEA, **CMS**, or other federal agencies could substantially increase the cost to produce our products or deliver our services and increase the time required to bring those products and services to market, reduce the demand for our products and services, and reduce our revenues. In addition, our customers include healthcare providers and facilities subject to regulation by the DEA, pharmacies subject to regulation by the FDA and individual state boards of pharmacy and hospitals subject to accreditation by accrediting organizations approved by the CMS, such as the Joint Commission, and the rules, regulations, and standards of such regulators and accrediting organizations. Any failure of our customers to comply with the applicable rules, regulations, and standards could reduce demand for our products or services and harm our business, competitive position, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Given our customers, products, services, and industry relationships, we may also be subject to rules, regulations, standards, and **civil or criminal** enforcement imposed by HHS, the U. S. Department of Justice, the HHS Office of Inspector General, CMS, the Health Resources and Services Administration, and state attorneys general, **including with respect to state and federal False Claims Act statutes, federal Anti-Kickback Statute, and federal Physician Payments Sunshine Act**, among others. As such, from time to time, we may be subject to various state or federal governmental inspections, reviews, audits and investigations to verify our compliance with governmental rules and regulations to the extent governing our products and services. The costs to respond to or defend any such reviews, audits and investigations can be significant and are likely to increase in the current enforcement environment. These audits and investigations may result in other adverse consequences, particularly if the underlying conduct is found to be pervasive or systemic. These consequences may include, but are not limited to: (1) refunding or retroactively adjusting amounts that have been paid under the relevant government program or from other payers; (2) state or federal agencies imposing significant fines, penalties and other sanctions on us; (3) losing our right to participate in certain governmental programs; and (4) damaging our reputation in various markets, which could adversely affect our ability to attract customers and employees. If these were to occur, the consequences could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. While we have implemented a Privacy and Use of Information Policy and adhere to established privacy principles, use of customer information guidelines, and related federal and state statutes, we cannot assure you that we will be in compliance with all international, federal and state healthcare information privacy and security laws that we are directly or indirectly subject to, including, without limitation, HIPAA. Under HIPAA, we are considered a “business associate” in relation to many of our customers that are covered entities, and, as such, most of these customers have required that we enter into written agreements governing the way we handle and safeguard certain patient health information we may encounter in providing our products and services, and may impose liability on us for failure to meet our contractual obligations. Furthermore, pursuant to changes in HIPAA under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, we are covered under HIPAA similar to other covered entities and, in some cases, subject to the same civil and criminal penalties as a covered entity. A number of states and countries have also enacted privacy and security statutes and regulations that, in some cases, are more stringent than HIPAA and may also apply directly to us. If our past or present operations are found to violate any of these laws, we may be subject to fines, penalties, and other sanctions. In addition, we cannot predict the potential impact of future privacy standards and other federal, state, and international privacy and security laws that may be enacted at any time on our customers or on Omnicell. These laws could restrict the ability of Omnicell and / or our customers to obtain, use, or disseminate patient information, which could reduce the demand for our products or services or force us to redesign our products or services in order to meet regulatory requirements. For more information, you should also refer to the risk factor above captioned “We are subject to laws, regulations, and other legal obligations related to privacy, data protection, and information security, and the costs of compliance with, and potential liability associated with, our actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could harm our business”. Changes to the 340B Program could negatively impact our 340B Program-related services. Any changes to the 340B Drug Pricing Program, such as changes to the scope of, or requirements for participation in, the 340B Program, could negatively impact our 340B Program-related services. Current litigation brought by multiple manufacturers is challenging the Health Resources and Services Administration’s requirement to offer the 340B ceiling price on drugs dispensed at contract pharmacies. The decisions that have been issued to date have been narrowly tailored and appeals have been filed in some of the cases. While the litigation is ongoing, a number of manufacturers have restricted access to the 340B ceiling price for drugs dispensed at contract pharmacies. It is not yet clear how the litigation will resolve. If 340B ceiling prices are not required to be offered for drugs dispensed at contract pharmacies or the requirements for participation by 340B covered entities make participation in the program less beneficial, our 340B Program-related offerings may become less useful to 340B covered entities, and our 340B Program-related businesses could decline, which could materially adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Furthermore, uncertainty around the 340B Program could lead to lower levels of participation by 340B covered entities, which could reduce demand for our 340B Program-related businesses and could adversely affect our business. In addition, Congress has considered legislative changes to the 340B Program. Any

legislative changes to the 340B Program could also affect our 340B Program- related services. We must comply with anti-kickback, fraud and abuse, false claims, transparency, and other healthcare laws and regulations. Our current and future operations are subject to various federal and state healthcare laws and regulations that affect our sales, marketing, and other promotional activities by limiting the kinds of financial arrangements we can enter into with respect to our products and services **and / or requiring disclosure of certain of our financial arrangements to government agencies**. They also impose additional administrative and compliance burdens on us. These laws include, but are not limited to, the healthcare fraud and abuse laws described in the section titled “ Business- Government Regulation ” above. The scope and enforcement of each of these laws is uncertain and subject to rapid change in the current environment of healthcare reform, and it is possible that some of our business activities could be subject to challenge under one or more of such laws or that such laws could be applied to our business in ways we did not anticipate. Ensuring that our business arrangements with third parties comply with applicable healthcare laws, as well as responding to investigations by government authorities (which have increased in recent years as the healthcare industry has come under greater scrutiny) can be time and resource consuming and can divert management’ s attention from the business. If our operations are found to be in violation of any of the laws described above or any other government regulations that apply to us, we may be subject to significant financial penalties and possible exclusion from participation in federal and state funded healthcare programs, and the curtailment or restricting of our operations, as well as additional reporting obligations and oversight if we become subject to a corporate integrity agreement or other agreement to resolve allegations of non- compliance with these laws. This could harm our ability to operate our business and our financial results. Our international operations may subject us to additional risks that can adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. We currently have operations outside of the United States, including sales efforts centered in Canada, Europe, the Middle East, and the Asia- Pacific regions, and supply chain efforts in Asia. We intend to continue to expand our international operations, particularly in certain markets that we view as strategic, including the Middle East. Our international operations subject us to a variety of risks, including: • our reliance on distributors for the sale of our medication management solutions outside the United States, Canada, the UK, France, and Germany; • ~~remaining uncertainty regarding the consequences of Brexit and the impact on markets, as well as the potential impact on: (i) our operations, (ii) our customers’ operations and capital planning, and (iii) the healthcare industry overall;~~ • the difficulty of managing an organization operating in various countries; • reduced protection for intellectual property rights in certain jurisdictions; • the imposition of, or adverse changes in, international laws and regulations, including privacy and security, labor, import, export, trade, environmental standards, product compliance, tax, anti- bribery, and employment laws; • fluctuations in currency exchange rates and difficulties in repatriating funds from certain countries; • additional investment, coordination, and lead- time necessary to successfully interface our automation solutions with the existing information systems of our customers or potential customers outside of the United States; • political unrest, terrorism, and other potential hostilities **(such as the ongoing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine or Israel and Hamas), including** in areas in which we have facilities or operations; and • epidemics, pandemics, or other major public health crises, such as the ~~ongoing~~ COVID- 19 pandemic. If we are unable to anticipate and address these risks properly our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition could be harmed. Furthermore, changes in export or import regulation and other trade barriers and uncertainties may have an adverse effect on our business. For example, in recent years, the U. S. government advocated greater restrictions on trade generally and tariff increases on certain goods imported into the United States, particularly from China. We cannot predict what actions may ultimately be taken with respect to tariffs or trade relations between the United States and other countries (including China), what products may be subject to such actions, or what actions may be taken by the other countries in retaliation. The adoption and expansion of trade restrictions, the occurrence of a trade war, other governmental action related to tariffs or trade agreements or policies, or the related uncertainties, has the potential to adversely impact our ability to do business outside of the United States as well as our supply chain and costs, which could, in turn, adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Covenants in our **Second** A & R Credit Agreement restrict our business and operations in many ways, and if we do not effectively manage our compliance with these covenants, our financial conditions and operating results could be adversely affected. The **Second** A & R Credit Agreement contains various customary covenants that require us to provide financial and other information reporting as well as notice upon certain events and limit or restrict our ability and / or our subsidiaries’ ability to, among other things, incur or assume liens or additional debt or provide guarantees in respect of obligations of other persons; issue redeemable preferred stock; pay dividends or distributions or redeem or repurchase capital stock; prepay, redeem, or repurchase certain debt; make loans, investments, acquisitions, and capital expenditures; enter into agreements that restrict distributions from our subsidiaries; sell assets and capital stock of our subsidiaries; enter into certain transactions with affiliates; and consolidate or merge with or into, or sell substantially all of our assets to, another person. The **Second** A & R Credit Agreement also includes financial covenants requiring us (i) not to exceed a maximum consolidated secured net leverage ratio of 3. 00: 1 and (ii) to maintain a minimum **consolidated** interest coverage ratio of 3. 00: 1. Our ability to comply with these financial covenants may be affected by events beyond our control. Our failure to comply with any of the covenants under the **Second** A & R Credit Agreement could result in a default under the terms of the **Second** A & R Credit Agreement, which could permit the administrative agent or the lenders to declare all or part of any outstanding borrowings to be immediately due and payable or foreclose on our assets, or to refuse to permit additional borrowings under the revolving credit facility, which could restrict our operations, particularly our ability to respond to changes in our business or to take specified actions to take advantage of certain business opportunities that may be presented to us. In addition, if we are unable to repay those amounts, the administrative agent and the lenders under the **Second** A & R Credit Agreement could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that debt and foreclose on our assets, which would seriously harm our business. Climate change, legal, regulatory or market measures to address climate change and related emphasis on environmental, social and corporate governance (“ ESG ”) matters by various stakeholders may negatively affect our business and operating results. Climate changes, such as extreme

weather conditions and natural disasters or the occurrence of extreme weather conditions and natural disasters with increased frequency and severity, resulting from increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, could present risks to our operations by decreasing the availability or increasing cost of materials needed for manufacturing, or increasing insurance and other operating costs. Natural disasters and extreme weather conditions, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, wildfires, or flooding, may also pose physical risks to our facilities and disrupt the operation of our supply chain. In addition, increased awareness and concern over climate change may result in new or additional regional and / or federal legal or regulatory requirements designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and / or mitigate the effects of climate change on the environment. Currently, there continues to be a lack of consistent climate legislation, which creates economic and regulatory uncertainty. If such laws or regulations are more stringent than current legal or regulatory obligations, we may experience disruption in, or an increase in the costs associated with sourcing, manufacturing and distribution of our products, which may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow or financial condition. Furthermore, regulators', customers', investors', and employees' expectations for ESG matters have been rapidly evolving and increasing. The enhanced stakeholder focus on these issues requires continuous monitoring of various and evolving standards and the associated reporting requirements. A failure to adequately meet stakeholder expectations, combined with inconsistent standards by which to measure ESG performance, may result in the loss of business, diluted market valuation, an inability to attract customers or an inability to attract and retain top talent. Catastrophic events may disrupt our business and harm our operating results. We rely on our network infrastructure, data centers, enterprise applications, and technology systems for the development, marketing, support, and sales of our products, and for the internal operation of our business. These systems are susceptible to disruption or failure in the event of an extreme weather condition, including earthquake, fire, flood, ice and snowstorms or other natural disasters, as well as cyber- attack, terrorist attack, telecommunications failure, **health emergencies, including epidemic epidemics** or **pandemic-pandemics** (such as the ~~ongoing~~ COVID- 19 pandemic), or other catastrophic event. Many of these systems are housed or supported in or around our corporate **headquarters-facility** located in Northern California, near major earthquake faults and which may be vulnerable to climate change effects, and where a significant portion of our research and development activities and other critical business operations take place. Other critical systems are housed in communities that have been subject to significant tropical storms such St. Petersburg, Florida, which is the location of our manufacturing facilities for our consumable medication packages ~~, and Raleigh, North Carolina~~. In the future, tropical storms may be intensified or occur with increasing frequency as a result of climate change. Disruptions to, or the failure of any of these systems, and the resulting loss of critical data, which is not quickly recoverable by the effective execution of disaster recovery plans designed to reduce such disruption, could cause delays in our product development, prevent us from fulfilling our customers' orders, and could severely affect our ability to conduct normal business operations, the result of which would adversely affect our operating results. Our success is dependent on our ability to recruit and retain skilled and motivated personnel. Our success is highly dependent upon the continuing contributions of our key management, sales, technical, and engineering staff, and on our ability to attract, train, and retain highly skilled and motivated personnel. As more of our products are installed in increasingly complex environments, greater technical expertise will be required. As our installed base of customers increases, we will require additional resources to meet increased demands on our customer service and support personnel. Furthermore, as we execute on the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy and grow and develop our cloud- based software as a service and solution as a service offerings, more specialized expertise will be required. This growth and shift in products and offerings could lead to increased labor costs, and thereby increased costs of our products and offerings, which could result reduced customer demand and our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. Additionally, competition for specialized and technical personnel can be intense, and the pool of suitable candidates may be limited. We may not be successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel. If we lose the services of one or more of our key personnel, we may not be able to find a suitable replacement and our business could be materially adversely affected. Furthermore, **external and internal factors** (such as **the COVID- 19 pandemic**) and **internal (such as** our continued growth **or internal restructuring initiatives**) **factors** and events related to the COVID- 19 pandemic (including new variants of the virus) may result in greater workloads for our employees compared to those at companies with which we compete for personnel, which may lead to higher levels of employee burnout and turnover. Competitors have in the past attempted, and may in the future attempt, to recruit our employees. In addition, since equity compensation is a key component of our employee compensation program, any **further decrease in our stock price or** failure to receive stockholder approval for future proposed increases to the number of shares reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plans could prevent us from granting equity compensation at competitive levels and make it more difficult to attract, retain, and motivate employees, including key employees of acquired businesses. Failure to attract and retain key personnel could harm our competitive position, operating results, and financial condition. Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights could negatively affect our ability to compete. Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain patent protection for technology and processes, and our ability to preserve our trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets. We have pursued patent protection in the United States and foreign jurisdictions for technology that we believe to be proprietary and for technology that we find offers us a potential competitive advantage for our products. We intend to continue to pursue such protection in the future. Our issued patents relate to various features of our medication management solutions and medication packaging systems. We cannot assure you that we will file any patent applications in the future and that any of our patent applications will result in issued patents, or that, if issued, such patents will provide significant protection for our technology and processes or a competitive advantage. Furthermore, we cannot assure you that such patents will not be challenged or invalidated or that others will not design around the patents we own. All of our system software is copyrighted and subject to the protection of applicable copyright laws; however, the laws of certain foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights as effectively as they do in the U. S. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, there can be no assurance that our efforts to protect our proprietary rights are or will be adequate. that competitors will not independently develop similar technology, and that

unauthorized parties will not attempt to copy aspects of our products or obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary, which could harm our competitive position. Our products use raw materials and components that may be subject to price fluctuations, shortages, or interruptions of supply, and if we are unable to maintain supply sources for such raw materials and components, or if such sources fail to satisfy our supply requirements, in particular with regard to semiconductor chips, we may experience a loss of sales, increased component costs, and reduced profitability. Factors that are largely beyond our control, such as the cost, quality, and availability of the raw materials and components utilized in the manufacture of our products, may affect the cost of such products, and we may not be able to pass those costs on to our customers. Our products use raw materials and components that may be subject to price fluctuations, shortages, or other disruptions of supply for many reasons outside of our control, including as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, we may be dependent upon a limited number of suppliers for certain components which may be unduly affected by supply chain disruptions. The cost, quality, and availability of these raw materials and components are essential to the successful manufacture and sale of our products. If we are unable to maintain supply sources of these raw materials and components, or if such sources fail to satisfy our supply requirements, we may lose sales and experience increased component costs. We have developed and implemented strategies in an effort to mitigate the impact of price fluctuations, shortages, or other disruptions of supply, but these strategies, particularly in a prolonged inflationary environment, may only offset a portion of the adverse impact. We carry some inventory of critical components and are otherwise working to secure supplies necessary to ensure fulfillment of customer demand, but global shortages could result in our need to secure supplies at higher costs as well as manufacturing delays. **Supply interruptions may**

~~We have recently experienced increased delays in shipments of various components used in the manufacture of our products, particularly with regard to semiconductor chips. As a result, we have sought alternate sources of certain components, which may be at a higher cost or lower quality. Because semiconductor chips continue to be subject to an ongoing and significant shortage, our ability to source components that use semiconductor chips has been adversely affected. These supply interruptions have resulted in increased component delivery lead times and increased costs to obtain components and as a result with available semiconductor chips. As the semiconductor chip shortage continues, or other shortages may continue, the production of our products may be impacted. If we or our suppliers are unable to obtain components from third parties in the quantities and of the quality that we require, on a timely basis and at acceptable prices, we may not be able to deliver our products on a timely or cost-effective basis to our customers, or it may lead to us delivering products that are of a lower quality that may result in increased repair and replacement costs, which could harm our business and reputation, operating results, cash flow, and financial condition. We have also seen a period of sustained price increases for commodities used in the manufacture of our products that may continue as demand increases and supply remains constrained, which has resulted in, and may continue to result in, increased costs for Omnicell and thereby potentially lower profit margins. If the costs of these commodities increase or remain elevated, it could adversely affect our Omnicell's business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. We depend on a limited number of suppliers for our products, and our business may suffer if we were required to change suppliers to obtain an adequate supply of components, equipment, and raw materials on a timely basis. Although we generally use parts and components for our products with a high degree of modularity, certain components are presently available only from a single source or limited sources. We rely on a limited number of suppliers for the raw materials necessary to produce our consumable medication packages. While we have generally been able to obtain adequate supplies of all components and raw materials in a timely manner from existing sources, or where necessary, from alternative sources, we entered into relationships with new suppliers in connection with the launch of our XT Series products. We engage multiple single source third-party manufacturers to build several of our sub-assemblies. The risks associated with changing to alternative vendors, if necessary, for any of the numerous components used to manufacture our products could limit our ability to manufacture our products or result in the use of substitute components in our products that could lead to additional complexity or cost in maintaining our products and thereby harm our business. Due to our reliance on a few single source partners to build our hardware sub-assemblies and on a limited number of suppliers for the raw materials that are necessary in the production of our consumable medication packages, a reduction or interruption in supply from our partners or suppliers, or a significant increase in the price of one or more components could have an adverse impact on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. In certain circumstances, the failure of any of our suppliers or us to perform adequately could result in quality control issues affecting end users' acceptance of our products, which could damage customer relationships and harm our business. Our U. S. government lease agreements are subject to annual budget funding cycles and mandated changes, which may affect our ability to recognize revenues and sell receivables based on such leases. Prior to September 2021, U. S. government customers that leased our equipment typically signed contracts with five-year payment terms that are subject to one-year government budget funding cycles. Effective September 2021, the government has mandated changes in its Federal Supply Services contract that has resulted in our determination not to enter into future leases with U. S. government customers. Our existing leases with U. S. government customers are unaffected by this change. As a result, our volume of U. S. government customer leases will decline over time and cease in the future. **The In addition, under the terms of the Federal Supply Schedule contract, certain of our U. S. government customer contracts are terminable at the convenience of the applicable U. S. government customer. If any of our government-owned or government-run hospital customers decide to terminate their agreements early for any reason, we would not derive the expected financial benefits from any such customer which could result in lower than expected revenue and adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. In addition, the**~~

failure of any of our U. S. government customers to receive their annual funding, or the government mandating changes to the Federal Supply Services contract, could impair our ability to sell equipment to these customers or to sell our U. S. government receivables to third-party leasing companies. In addition, the ability to collect payments on unsold receivables could be impaired and may result in a write-down of our unsold receivables from U. S. government customers. The balance of our unsold leases to U. S. government customers was \$ ~~19~~ **10.0** million as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**. If we fail to manage our

inventory properly, our revenue, gross margin, and profitability could suffer. Managing our inventory of components and finished products is a complex task. A number of factors, including, but not limited to, the need to maintain a significant inventory of certain components that are in short supply, especially in response to the current semiconductor chip shortage, or that must be purchased in bulk to obtain favorable pricing, the general unpredictability of demand for specific products and customer requests for quick delivery schedules, may result in us maintaining large amounts of inventory. Other factors, including changes in market demand, customer requirements, and technology, may cause our inventory to become obsolete. Any excess or obsolete inventory could result in inventory write-downs, which in turn could harm our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Intellectual property claims against us could harm our competitive position, operating results, and financial condition. We expect that developers of medication management solutions and medication packaging systems will be increasingly subject to infringement claims as the number of products and competitors in our industry grows and the functionality of products in different industry segments overlaps. In the future, third parties may claim that we have infringed upon, misappropriated, or otherwise violated their intellectual property rights with respect to current or future products. We do not carry special insurance that covers intellectual property infringement claims, however, such claims may be covered under our traditional insurance policies. These policies contain terms, conditions, and exclusions that make recovery for intellectual property infringement claims difficult to guarantee. Any infringement claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming to defend, result in costly litigation, divert management's attention and resources, cause product shipment delays, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. These royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all, which could harm our competitive position, operating results, and financial condition. Product liability claims against us could harm our competitive position, operating results, and financial condition. Our products include medication management solutions and medication adherence products and services for healthcare systems and pharmacies. Despite the presence of healthcare and pharmacy professionals as intermediaries between our products and patients, if our products fail to provide accurate and timely information or operate as designed, customers, patients, or their family members could assert claims against us for product liability. Moreover, failure of health care facility and pharmacy employees to use our products properly or for their intended purposes could result in product liability claims against us. Litigation with respect to product liability claims, regardless of any outcome, could result in substantial cost to us, divert management's attention from operations, and decrease market acceptance of our products. We possess a variety of insurance policies that include coverage for general commercial liability and technology errors and omissions liability. We attempt to mitigate these risks through contractual terms negotiated with our customers. However, these policies and protective contractual terms may not be adequate against product liability claims and in the past we have been subject to certain lawsuits asserting, among other allegations, claims of product liability. A successful claim brought against us, or any claim or product recall that results in negative publicity about us, could harm our competitive position, operating results, and financial condition. Also, in the event that any of our products is defective, we may be required to recall or redesign those products, which could result in increased costs and have an adverse impact on our results of operation. We are dependent on technologies provided by third-party vendors, the loss of which could negatively and materially affect our ability to market, sell, or distribute our products. Some of our products incorporate technologies owned by third parties that are licensed to us for use, modification, and distribution. If we lose access to third-party technologies or we lose the ongoing rights to modify and distribute these technologies with our products, we will have to devote resources to independently develop, maintain, and support the technologies ourselves, pay increased license costs, or transition to another vendor. Any independent development, maintenance, or support of these technologies by us or the transition to alternative technologies could be costly, time consuming, and could delay our product releases and upgrade schedules. These factors could negatively and materially affect our ability to market, sell, or distribute our products. Investment in new business strategies and initiatives, products or solutions could disrupt ongoing business and present risks not originally contemplated. We have invested, and in the future may invest, in new business strategies or initiatives, products or solutions, including with respect to our software as a service or solution as a service subscription products and services or other subscription and cloud-based offerings. Such endeavors may involve significant risks and uncertainties, including distraction of management from current operations, lack of expertise to effectively execute such strategies or initiatives or to develop such products or solutions, delays, technical problems (including software defects or errors) or unexpected expenses related to the entry into new business strategies or initiatives or development of new products or solutions, insufficient revenue to offset liabilities assumed and expenses associated with a strategy or initiative, product or solution, inadequate return of capital or return on investment, and unidentified issues not discovered in our due diligence. These new ventures may be inherently risky and may not be successful. Even if successful, they may not have the projected or actual impact that we initially expected or that recoups our initial investment and we may make a determination to exit a particular business strategy, initiative, product line or solution. As a result, such initiatives may materially adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock may continue to be highly volatile. Our common stock traded between \$ 182.77, 14 and \$ 46.28, 11-72 per share during the year ended December 31, 2022-2023. The market price of our common stock has been and may continue to be highly volatile in response to various factors discussed in this " Risk Factors " section, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- actual or anticipated changes in our operating results or forecasts, and whether our operating results meet our publicly announced guidance or expectations of securities analysts or investors;
- changes in the ratings of our common stock by securities analysts or changes in their earnings estimates;
- changes in our business model and initiatives, such as our ongoing transition to focus on a subscription-based business model or a decision to exit a particular business or product line, and our ongoing restructuring initiative initiatives to contain costs;
- developments in our customer relationships;
- changes in our Board of Directors, senior management, or key personnel;
- announcements by us or our competitors of technological innovations or new products;
- mergers, acquisitions, combinations, and other significant transactions involving us or our competitors;
- our sale of our common

stock or other securities; • level of demand for our common stock, and actions by stockholders or short sellers of our common stock; • changes in laws or regulations applicable to our products or services; • our involvement in any litigation or investigations by government authorities, including litigation judgments, settlements, or other litigation- related costs; • cyber events, such as the ransomware incident we experienced in May 2022; • epidemics, pandemics, or other major public health crises, such as the ~~ongoing~~ COVID- 19 pandemic; or • general economic, regulatory, political and market conditions. Furthermore, the stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. These broad market fluctuations may cause the market price of our common stock to decline irrespective of our performance. In addition, sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could lower the market price of our common stock. In addition, stockholders have initiated class action lawsuits against companies following periods of volatility in the market prices of these companies' stock. For example, in July 2019, a putative class action lawsuit was filed against Omnicell and certain of our officers alleging that the defendants violated federal securities laws by making certain materially false and misleading statements. While this action was concluded in December 2019 following the lead plaintiff's voluntary dismissal as to all defendants, we may in the future be subject to other class action lawsuits, especially following periods of volatility in our stock price. Our quarterly and annual operating results may fluctuate, which makes our future operating results difficult to predict, and may cause our stock price to decline. Our quarterly and annual operating results have varied and may vary in the future. In addition to other factors discussed in this " Risk Factors " section, factors, many of which are outside of our control and are difficult to predict, that may cause our quarterly or annual operating results to fluctuate include, but are not limited to, the following: • the size, product mix, and timing of orders for our products, and their installation and integration and whether our estimates for the same were proper; • our ability to successfully install our products on a timely basis and meet other contractual obligations necessary to recognize revenue; • fluctuations in customer demand for our products, including due to changes in our customers' budgets, **healthcare worker turnover rates and labor shortages** and whether customer demand was properly estimated; • our ability to control costs, including operating expenses, and continue cost reduction efforts, such as our restructuring initiative; • changes in pricing policies by us or our competitors; • the number, timing, and significance of product enhancements and new product announcements by us or our competitors; • the timing and significance of any acquisition or business development transactions that we may consider or negotiate and the revenues, costs, and earnings that may be associated with these transactions; • the relative proportions of revenues we derive from products and services; • our ability to generate cash from our accounts receivable on a timely basis; • changes in, and our ability to successfully execute on, our business strategy; and • macroeconomic and political conditions, including fluctuations in interest rates, tax increases, availability of credit markets, and trade and tariff actions. Due to all of these factors, our quarterly or annual revenues and operating results are difficult to predict and may fluctuate, which in turn may cause the market price of our stock to decline. If financial or industry analysts have difficulty understanding the changes to our business model, or we fail to meet (or significantly exceed) our publicly announced financial guidance, our stock price and trading volume could decline. We are transitioning to focus on a subscription- based business model, which industry or financial analysts that publish reports about our business, may not have historically reflected, or may not accurately reflect in the future. As a result, analysts' ability to accurately forecast our results may be negatively impacted and it may be more likely that we fail to meet their estimates. As a result, if our financial results fail to meet (or significantly exceed) our publicly announced financial guidance or the expectations of analysts or investors, analysts could downgrade our common stock or publish unfavorable research that could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline, potentially significantly. Raising additional capital may cause dilution to our existing stockholders, restrict our operations or harm our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. We may seek additional capital through a variety of means, including through private and public equity offerings and debt financings. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, **or the refinancing of our existing convertible notes**, the ownership interest will be diluted, and the terms may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect the rights of our stockholders. Debt financing, if available, may involve agreements that include covenants limiting or restricting our ability to take certain actions, such as incurring additional debt, making capital expenditures, entering into licensing arrangements, or declaring dividends. If we raise additional funds from third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. If we are unable to raise additional funds through equity or debt financing when needed, our ability to market, sell, or distribute our products and / or fund our operations may be negatively impacted and could harm our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Certain provisions in our charter documents and under Delaware law may discourage, delay, or prevent an acquisition of us and limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for certain disputes. Certain anti- takeover provisions of Delaware law and our charter documents may make a change in control of our Company more difficult, even if a change in control would be beneficial to the stockholders. Our certificate of incorporation provides that stockholders' meetings may only be called by our Board of Directors. Our bylaws provide that stockholders may not take action by written consent, and require that stockholders comply with advance notice procedures to nominate director candidates for election or to propose matters to be acted upon at a meeting of our stockholders. Delaware law also prohibits corporations from engaging in a business combination with any holders of 15 % or more of their capital stock until the holder has held the stock for three years unless, among other possibilities, our Board of Directors approves the transaction. Our Board of Directors may use these provisions to prevent changes in the management and control of our Company. Also, under applicable Delaware law, our Board of Directors may adopt additional anti- takeover measures in the future including, without limitation, a stockholder rights plan. In addition, our bylaws also establish the Delaware Court of Chancery as the exclusive forum for certain legal actions, including certain stockholder disputes, and establish the federal district courts of the United States of America as the exclusive forum for any action asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which exclusive forum provisions may limit the ability of our

stockholders to bring a claim in a judicial forum that such stockholders find favorable for disputes with us or our directors, officers, or other employees. Risk Factors Related to Our Notes Conversion of the Notes may dilute the ownership interest of our stockholders, depress the price of our common stock or, if the conditional conversion feature of the Notes is triggered, adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. The Notes are convertible at the option of the holders on or after May 15, 2025 and, in certain circumstances, prior to May 15, 2025. The initial conversion rate for the Notes is 10.2751 shares of our common stock per \$ 1,000 principal amount of Notes, subject to adjustment under certain circumstances in accordance with the terms of the Indenture. On December 13, 2021, we made an irrevocable election under the Indenture to require the principal portion of our Notes to be settled in cash (up to \$ 1,000 in cash per \$ 1,000 principal amount of Notes) and any conversion consideration in excess of \$ 1,000, in cash and / or shares of our common stock, at our option, upon conversion. The conversion of some or all of the Notes may dilute the ownership interests of our stockholders. As we have the option to settle the excess of the principal amount in shares of our common stock, any sales in the public market of our common stock issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock. In addition, the existence of the Notes may encourage short selling of our common stock by market participants because the conversion of the Notes could be used to satisfy short positions, or the anticipated conversion of the Notes into shares of our common stock could depress the price of our common stock. Following our irrevocable election, only the shares of common stock expected to be settled in excess of the principal amount are considered dilutive for calculating earnings per share under the if-converted method. Accordingly, as the price of our common stock increases, our diluted earnings per share could be adversely affected. Prior to May 15, 2025, if a circumstance that permits early conversion occurs, holders of the Notes will be entitled to convert their Notes at any time during specified periods at their option. ~~During the three months ended December 31, 2022, none of the conditional conversion features of the Notes were triggered, and therefore, the Notes are not convertible during the first quarter of 2023, commencing on January 1, 2023, but the notes may be convertible in the future.~~ If one or more holders elect to convert their Notes, we will be required to settle at least the principal amount of our conversion obligation through the payment of cash (up to \$ 1,000 in cash per \$ 1,000 principal amount of Notes), which could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, as a result of the irrevocable election, in periods when the conditional conversion feature of the Notes is triggered, we must reclassify all of the outstanding principal of the Notes as a current rather than long-term liability, which could result in a material reduction of our net working capital during those periods. The convertible note hedge and warrant transactions may affect the value of our common stock. In connection with the offering of the Notes, we entered into convertible note hedge transactions with an affiliate of one of the initial purchasers of the Notes and certain other financial institutions (the “option counterparties”). We also entered into warrant transactions with the option counterparties. The convertible note hedge transactions are expected generally to reduce the potential dilution to our common stock upon any conversion of Notes and / or offset any cash payments we are required to make in excess of the principal amount of converted Notes, as the case may be. However, the warrant transactions separately have, and could continue to have a dilutive effect on our common stock to the extent that the market price per share of our common stock exceeds the strike price of the warrants. In addition, the option counterparties or their respective affiliates may modify their hedge positions by entering into or unwinding various derivatives with respect to our common stock and / or purchasing or selling our common stock or other securities of ours in secondary market transactions prior to the maturity of the Notes (and are likely to do so in connection with any conversion of the Notes or redemption or repurchase of the Notes), which could cause or avoid an increase or a decrease in the market price of our common stock. Changes in the credit quality of the option counterparties may affect the efficacy of our hedge and warrant transactions. By entering into the hedge and warrant transactions, we are subject to the risk that the option counterparties may incur significant financial hardships, potentially resulting in their default under the convertible note hedge transactions. Our exposure to the credit risk of the option counterparties will not be secured by any collateral. If an option counterparty becomes subject to insolvency proceedings, we will become an unsecured creditor in those proceedings with a claim equal to our exposure at that time under the convertible note hedge transactions with such option counterparty. Our exposure will depend on many factors but, generally, an increase in our exposure will be correlated to an increase in the market price and in the volatility of our common stock. In addition, upon a default by an option counterparty, we may suffer adverse tax consequences and more dilution than we currently anticipate with respect to our common stock. We can provide no assurances that the hedge or warrant transactions will have the intended effects or as to the financial stability or viability of the option counterparties. General Risk Factors Changes in our tax rates, exposure to additional tax liabilities, or the adoption of new tax legislation could adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. We are subject to taxes in the United States and foreign jurisdictions in which we operate. Our future effective tax rates could be affected by several factors, many of which are outside of our control, including: changes in the mix of earnings with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, changes in federal, state, and international tax laws or their interpretation, adjustments to income tax expense upon the finalization of tax returns, changes in tax attributes, or changes in accounting principles. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes to determine the adequacy of our provision for taxes. We are also subject to examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these examinations will not materially adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. Forecasting our estimated annual effective tax rate is complex and subject to uncertainty, and there may be a material difference between the forecasted and the accrued effective tax rates, ~~especially due to the volatility and uncertainty of global economic conditions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic.~~ Any increase in our effective tax rate would reduce our profitability. Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could cause our stock price to decline. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) require annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, and a report by our independent registered public accounting firm attesting to the

effectiveness of internal control. If we fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, as such standards are modified, supplemented, or amended from time to time, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting. Should that occur, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, prevent fraud, or file our periodic reports in a timely manner, which may cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and may lead to a decline in our stock price. In addition, our failure to timely file our periodic reports could eventually result in the delisting of our common stock, regulatory sanctions from the SEC, and / or the breach of the terms contained in our credit facility, or any preferred equity or debt securities we may issue in the future, any of which could have a material adverse impact on our operations and your investment in our common stock. ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS There are currently no unresolved issues with respect to any SEC staff' s written comments. ITEM **1C. CYBERSECURITY** In general, the Company addresses cybersecurity risks through a comprehensive approach that is focused on preserving the security of its information and by identifying, preventing and mitigating cybersecurity threats, as well as effectively responding to cybersecurity incidents when they occur. The Company believes that this comprehensive approach helps to ensure that the highest levels of oversight is provided to its cybersecurity risk management activities and fosters collaborative consultation between management and the Board. Board Oversight As part of its risk oversight function, the Audit Committee of the Company' s Board of Directors is primarily responsible for overseeing and reviewing the Company' s information security and technology risks, including cybersecurity. In this role, the Audit Committee monitors the prevention, detection, mitigation and remediation of cybersecurity incidents through the regular receipt of reports from management on the effectiveness of its cybersecurity programs. These reports include semi- annual cybersecurity updates from the Company' s Chief Information Officer and quarterly reports from the Company' s risk management personnel on the progress of the Company' s broader Enterprise Risk Management (" ERM ") risk mitigation activities. As part of the ERM process, the Audit Committee provides input on key risks for the Company to consider. In addition, the Board also provides quarterly input on its views regarding potential emerging risk areas for the Company. The Audit Committee then reports to the full Board on a quarterly basis regarding its oversight activities and the risk management activities of the Company. In addition, the full Board receives periodic presentations from management on emerging information security and cybersecurity risks, as well as incident reports as significant matters may arise. Omnicell utilizes a structured, biannual ERM process to identify, assess, and address material risks facing the Company, including cybersecurity risks, during which business leaders across the Company are surveyed about current and emerging risk areas. After the ERM survey is completed and risk areas are identified, the results are discussed with the relevant management personnel across the organization in the key risk areas, root causes are analyzed and risk mitigation plans are developed. The Chief Information Officer works closely with Omnicell' s management team in all facets of its ERM risk mitigation activities related to cybersecurity and information security risks. Ongoing Mitigation Efforts The Company has implemented a number of security measures designed to protect its systems and data, including firewalls, antivirus and malware detection tools, patches, log monitors, routine back- ups, system audits, system hardening, penetration testing and privileged access session management. In addition, the Company has continued its efforts to migrate its platforms to cloud- based computing, which is designed to further strengthen its security posture. The Company has focused on its incident response procedures and retained a leading incident response provider. The Company has also recently strengthened its disaster recovery procedures. The Company' s solutions incorporate cybersecurity features that are routinely analyzed. In addition, the Company maintains insurance that includes coverage for cyber- attacks, which coverage is discussed and reviewed with the Audit Committee annually. The Company has what it believes are appropriate physical, technical, and administrative controls in place that are designed to protect customers' data. However, as previously disclosed, on May 4, 2022, the Company determined that certain of its information technology systems were affected by ransomware impacting certain internal systems. Upon detecting the security event, the Company took immediate steps designed to contain the incident and implement its business continuity plans to restore and support continued operations. Subsequently, the Company contained the incident and restored substantially all of its critical information technology systems. Following this cybersecurity event, the Company immediately implemented several key learnings from the incident, including using a three- pronged approach focused on further reducing exposure, raising greater security awareness, and further strengthening the Company' s cybersecurity defenses. This approach resulted in the Company further hardening its identity computing environments as part of its progress to a zero trust environment, heightened cybersecurity awareness efforts through increased comprehensive information security awareness training for employees on a quarterly basis, and the strengthening of the Company' s cybersecurity defenses through implementation of multifactor authentication for Privileged Access Management and Endpoint Detection and Response solutions across the Company' s computing environment. Incident Response In the event of a cybersecurity incident, dependent upon the nature of the incident, the Company has a Security Incident Response Team (" SIRT ") that is comprised of employees who have responsibility and authority to act during a cyber incident without delay, including, dependent upon the nature of the incident, the Company' s Chief Legal Officer, Chief Information Security Officer and Chief Information Officer. The SIRT includes individuals responsible for assessing, containing, and responding to incidents, as well as those responsible for assessing the business and legal impacts, reporting incidents as appropriate, communicating to internal and external stakeholders, and engaging with industry and government response partners to coordinate information and resource sharing when needed. During a cybersecurity incident, as warranted, the SIRT keeps the Company' s senior leadership and Board apprised of the response to the incident, any operational or business impacts, and any internal or external communications regarding the incident. The SIRT will also seek the input of the Company' s senior leadership and Board, as needed, when addressing a cybersecurity incident. Upon resolution of a cybersecurity incident, generally,

the Audit Committee will review the incident, the impact and the mitigation efforts and remediation actions the Company will implement. The Audit Committee then monitors the completion of the remediation actions and mitigation efforts. Cybersecurity Leaders in Management The Company's IT strategy and implementation is overseen by a dedicated Chief Information Officer with over 20 years of experience in the field, including previously serving a 17- year tenure, most recently as Vice President of Global IT, with a global technology leader of fiber optic subsystems and components. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering from Andhra University in India and an MBA from the Indian School of Business. In addition, the Company has recently engaged a Chief Information Security Officer ("CISO"). The Company's CISO has built and managed world- class information security programs and technology teams for industry leading global companies. She has deep experience securing healthcare- focused companies in both the provider and supplier space. She holds a Bachelor of Science from the University of Redlands and an MBA from Notre Dame De Namur University along with holding certified information systems security professional ("CISSP") and certified information security manager ("CISM") certifications. Third Parties The Company utilizes third- party service providers, such as cloud services, in connection with its operations, and its information security department implements a third- party risk assessment and review process in connection with those services to evaluate security posture and risk. The Company also engages third parties to assist in its cybersecurity management efforts, such as the leading incident response provider mentioned above and another provider to perform continuous monitoring and regular penetration testing of its information security systems and environment. The Company and its personnel also actively engage with a number of other key vendors, industry participants and intelligence and law enforcement communities as part of its information security and cybersecurity efforts. Impact of Recent Cyber Incident While the previously disclosed ransomware incident led to (i) temporarily delayed invoicing that impacted the timing of cash collections and free cash flow in 2022 and (ii) customer implementation delays in 2022, as the Company recovered from the impacts of the ransomware incident, substantially all delayed implementations due to the ransomware incident were completed as of the end 2022. Furthermore, any delayed or impacted processes have returned to normal operations. To date, the Company does not believe the ransomware incident, or other identified cyber risks, have had, or will have, a material adverse effect on its business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition. ITEM 2. PROPERTIES Our headquarters are located in a leased facility in Santa Clara Fort Worth, California-Texas. The following is a list of our material leased facilities and their primary functions: SiteMajor ActivityApproximate Square FootageSt. Petersburg, FloridaAdministration, marketing, research and development, sales, and manufacturing167, 700Warrendale, PennsylvaniaManufacturing and research and development107, 400Cranberry Township, PennsylvaniaAdministration, marketing, research and development, sales, technical support, and training89- training58, 550Irlam-400Irlam, United KingdomAdministration, sales, marketing, and distribution center61, 000Milpitas, CaliforniaManufacturing46- CaliforniaAdministration, manufacturing, and research and development46, 300Waukegan, IllinoisTechnical services, support, training, and repair center38, 500Fort Worth, TexasAdministration, sales, marketing, and research and development34, 400Santa Clara, CaliforniaAdministration, marketing, and research and development32, 492Bochum-400Bochum, GermanyAdministration, sales, marketing, distribution, and manufacturing center19, 000 We also have smaller rented facilities in Boston, Massachusetts; Strongsville, Ohio ; Austin, Texas; Houston, Texas; Grapevine, Texas; New York, New York; Germany; France ; India ; Italy; the People' s Republic of China; the United Arab Emirates; Australia; and the United Kingdom. We believe that these facilities are sufficient for our current operational needs and that suitable additional space will be available on commercially reasonable terms to accommodate expansion of our operations, if necessary. For additional information regarding our obligations pursuant to operating leases, refer to Note 13, Lessee Leases, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10- K. ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS Refer to the information set forth under " Legal Proceedings " in Note 14, Commitments and Contingencies, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10- K. ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES Not applicable. PART II ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT' S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS, AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES Market for Our Common Stock Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol " OMCL. " Stockholders There were 76 registered stockholders of record as of February 22-21, 2023-2024. A substantially greater number of stockholders are beneficial holders, whose shares of record are held by banks, brokers, and other financial institutions. Dividend Policy We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently expect to retain any future earnings for use in the operation and expansion of our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Performance Graph The following graph compares total stockholder returns for Omnicell' s common stock for the past five years to three- two indexes: the NASDAQ Composite Index, and the NASDAQ Health Care Index, and the NASDAQ Health Services-Index. The graph assumes \$ 100 was invested in each of Omnicell' s common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index, and the NASDAQ Health Care Index, and the NASDAQ Health Services Index as of the market close on December 31, 2017-2018. The total return for Omnicell' s common stock and for each index assumes the reinvestment of all dividends, although cash dividends have never been declared on Omnicell' s common stock, and is based on the returns of the component companies weighted according to their capitalization as of the end of each annual period. The NASDAQ Composite Index tracks the aggregate price performance of equity securities traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market. The NASDAQ Health Care Index and NASDAQ Health Services-Index tracks the aggregate price performance of healthcare and health services equity securities. Omnicell' s common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and is a component of both indexes. The stock price performance shown on the graph is based on historical results and should not be relied upon as an indication of future price performance. COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN (1) (2) Among Omnicell, Inc., the NASDAQ Composite Index, and the NASDAQ Health Care Index, and

(1) \$ 100 invested on December 31, 2017-2018 in stock or index,

including reinvestment of dividends. (2) This section is not deemed “soliciting material” or to be “filed” with the SEC and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Omnicell, Inc. under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing. Year Ended December 31, 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 Omnicell, Inc. \$ 100.00 \$ 126.133 27.44 \$ 168.195 49.98 \$ 247.294 46.64 \$ 372.82 04.33 \$ 103.61 96.45 NASDAQ Composite 100.00 97.16 136.132 81.192 69.198 47.235 10.242 15.158 03.163 65.28 236.17 NASDAQ Health Care 100.00 83.110 86.92 75.140 85.88 118.12 126.71 95.29 96.106 06 27.79 91 NASDAQ Health Services 100.00 136.52 208.19 343.37 256.81 166.30

Stock Repurchase Program **We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock** During ~~the~~ **during** the year ended December 31, 2022-2023, we repurchased approximately 389,300 shares of our common stock under the repurchase programs at an average price of \$ 134.11 per share for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$ 52.2 million. Refer to Note 16, Stock Repurchase Programs, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information. ITEM 6. [Reserved] ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and related Notes **to Consolidated Financial Statements** in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This discussion and analysis may contain forward-looking statements based upon our current expectations and assumptions that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results and the timing of selected events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of several factors, including those set forth under Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Unless otherwise stated, references in this Annual Report to particular years or quarters refer to our fiscal year and the associated quarters of those fiscal years. We have elected to omit discussion of the earliest of the three years covered by the Consolidated Financial Statements presented. Such omitted discussion can be found under Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” located in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021-2022, filed with the SEC on February 25-March 1, 2022-2023, for reference to discussion of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020-2021, the earliest of the three fiscal years presented. OVERVIEW Our Business Omnicell, a leader in transforming the pharmacy care delivery model, is committed to solving the critical challenges inherent in medication management and elevating the role of clinicians within healthcare as an essential component of care delivery. Omnicell is focused on ~~not only~~ helping its customers ~~optimize~~ **to define and deliver a cost effective** medication management **strategy that** in each setting of care, but also placing the patient at the center and helping its ~~is designed~~ customers optimize medication management across all care settings from inpatient to outpatient. We are doing so with an industry-leading medication management intelligent infrastructure to equip and empower pharmacists and ~~nurses~~ **pharmacies with the ability** to focus on **clinical patient** care rather than administrative tasks, **and to drive improved clinical, operational, and financial outcomes across all care settings. We are doing this with an industry-leading medication management infrastructure which includes robotics, smart devices, intelligent software, and expert services.** This intelligent infrastructure ~~comprehensive set of solutions~~ provides the critical foundation for customers to realize the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy, a vision defined by pharmacy leaders for improving operational efficiencies and ultimately targeting zero-error medication management. **Omnicell solutions are helping healthcare Facilities-facilities** worldwide use our automation and analytics solutions to increase operational ~~reduce costs,~~ **improve labor** efficiency, ~~reduce medication errors~~ **establish new revenue streams**, deliver actionable intelligence ~~enhance supply chain control,~~ **support compliance** and improve patient safety. Institutional and retail pharmacies across North America and the United Kingdom leverage our innovative medication adherence and population health solutions to improve patient engagement and adherence to prescriptions, ~~helping and move closer~~ **to reduce costly hospital readmissions-the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy.** We sell our product and consumable solutions together with related service offerings. Revenues generated in the United States represented 90-88% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023. Over the past several years, our business has expanded from a single-point solution to a platform of products and services that will help to further advance the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy. This expansion has resulted in larger deal sizes across multiple products, services, and implementations for customers and, we believe, more comprehensive, valuable, and enduring relationships. As our business evolves, we continue to evaluate the metrics and methods we use to measure the success of our business. We utilize bookings as an indicator of the success of our business. We define bookings generally as: (i) the value of non-cancelable contracts for our connected devices, software products, and Advanced Services (although, for those Advanced Services contracts without a minimum commitment, bookings only include the amount of revenue that has been recognized once the services have been provided); and (ii) for our consumables, the value of orders placed through our Omnicell Storefront online platform or through written or telephonic orders. We typically exclude technical services and other less significant items ancillary to our products and services, such as freight revenue from bookings. **In addition, dependent upon counterparty or credit risk, which is evaluated at the time of contract signing, for a given multi-year subscription contract we may reduce the portion of the contractual commitment booked at a given time.** As noted, the portfolio of products, solutions and services we offer has evolved. As a result, the ordering process for certain of our solutions has also evolved. For example, orders for certain ~~of our~~ solutions may not include a purchase order. Connected devices and software license bookings are recorded as revenue upon customer acceptance of the installation or receipt of goods. Revenues from Advanced Services bookings are recorded over the contractual term. Bookings decreased by 13-19%, from \$ 1.217 billion in 2021 to \$ 1.054 billion in 2022 **to \$ 854 million in 2023**, primarily driven by ~~reduced demand~~ **lower-than-expected orders** for our connected devices, partially offset by strong demand for Advanced Services offerings, **particularly our technology-enabled services, which include Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service and IV Compounding Service** the impact of acquisitions. We generally provide installation planning and consulting as part of most connected device product sales, which is typically included in the initial price of the solution. To help ensure the maximum availability of our systems,

our customers typically purchase technical services contracts (maintenance and support) in increments of one to five years. In addition to connected device product sales, we provide a range of services to our customers. We also provide Advanced Services such as Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service (service portion), IV Compounding Service (service portion), EnlivenHealth, Specialty Pharmacy Services, 340B solutions, Inventory Optimization Service, and other software solutions, which typically are provided over 2- 7 years. The following table summarizes each revenue category: Revenue Category Revenue Type Income Statement Classification Included in Bookings Connected devices, software licenses, and other Nonrecurring Product Yes (1) Consumables Recurring Product Yes Technical services Recurring Service No Advanced Services (2) (3) Recurring Service Yes

(1) Certain other insignificant revenue streams ancillary to our products and services, such as freight revenue, are not included in bookings. (2) Includes Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service (service portion), IV Compounding Service (service portion), EnlivenHealth, Specialty Pharmacy Services, 340B solutions, Inventory Optimization Service, and other software solutions. (3) For those Advanced Services contracts without a minimum commitment, bookings only include the amount of revenue that has been recognized once the services have been provided. Our full-time employee headcount was approximately 4-3, 230-650 on December 31, 2022-2023, an increase/decrease of approximately 430-580 employees since December 31, 2021-2022. In The decrease in employee headcount reflects the impact of restructuring initiatives announced in November 2022 and November, we announced a restructuring plan intended to reduce our global workforce across a majority of our functions affecting approximately 350 employees. The majority of employees impacted by this restructuring event were included in our headcount as of December 31, 2022 with termination dates in early 2023. Operating Segments We manage our operations as a single segment for the purposes of assessing performance and making operating decisions. Our Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) is our Chief Executive Officer. The CODM allocates resources and evaluates the performance of Omnicell at the consolidated level using information about our revenues, gross profit, income from operations, and other key financial data. All significant operating decisions are based upon an analysis of Omnicell as one operating segment, which is the same as our reporting segment. Business Strategy The U. S. spent a total of \$ 577-634 billion on prescription drugs that accounted for 14 in 2022, an increase of 9 % compared to of National Health Expenditures in 2021, and prescription drugs impact the vast majority of patients in virtually all settings of care. We believe there are significant challenges facing the practice of pharmacy today including, but not limited to, labor shortages budget constraints, increased medication errors, drug shortages, medication loss due to drug diversion, significant medication waste and expiration costs, a high level of manual processes, complexity around compliance requirements, high healthcare worker turnover rates affecting tenure and expertise, hospitalizations from labor shortages, drug shortages, drug diversion, manual and error-prone processes, complex compliance requirements, and limited inventory visibility. Each of these challenges may lead to poor medication management outcomes including, but not limited to, medication errors, adverse drug events in, lack of outpatient --- patient settings adherence, high variability in outcomes, and medication waste limited inventory visibility. Each of We also recognize that these challenges may can translate into a major economic impact the timing of contracting for hospitals and health systems, or implementing, our products, solutions, or services. We However, we believe that over time these significant challenges to the practice of pharmacy will drive demand for increased digitization automation, visibility, and insights, and improved medication management outcomes that our solutions are designed to enable. Because of this, and we believe that our solutions are well-positioned to address the evolving needs of healthcare institutions and therefore present large opportunities for long-term growth. In an effort to address these challenges and deliver solutions to help drive positive medication management outcomes, we continue to make significant investments in our research and development efforts to further advance the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy. Furthermore, we believe a combination of technology-robotics, expertise and smart devices, intelligence intelligent software, and expert services is needed in each every care setting where medications and across the entire continuum of care - are managed. We are focused on delivering solutions to help our customers realize the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy and drive these positive medication management outcomes with outstanding customer experience through a mature channel in four market categories: • Point of Care. As a market leader, we expect to continue expansion into this product market as customers increase the use of our dispensing systems in more areas within their hospitals and increasingly in ambulatory care settings. Should However, we recognize that the current macroeconomic environment, with significant labor shortages continue to challenge constraints, may impact our customers' considerations in the near term when the they are determining whether to implement new delivery of healthcare services, we believe that deploying solutions and workflows that may affect those same stressed labor pools. As we are largely intended to save nursing time is essential. We are more than halfway through the replacement, upgrade, and expansion cycle of older models our previous generation of automated dispensing systems with our XT Series within our, we are seeing demand moderate. We continue to invest in next-generation point of care enhancements and solutions and believe that customer customers will upgrade their current installed base, which over time as we believe remains a significant deliver these new solutions to market opportunity. We have been successful in market expansion through competitive conversions and we expect this success to continue. We also believe there is an opportunity for us to expand the this offering and define a new standard for dispensing systems in perioperative ambulatory settings. We believe our current solutions within the Point of Care market and new innovation and services will continue to help customers drive improved clinical and financial outcomes. • Central Pharmacy and IV Compounding. This market represents the beginning of the medication management process in acute care settings, and we believe it is a significant automation opportunity for high volumes of manual, repetitive, and error-prone processes that are often common in pharmacies today. Manual medication dispensing processes are usually labor intensive, error-prone, and may lead to excess medication waste and expirations for our healthcare partners. Automating the central pharmacy dispensing process should enable customers to reallocate pharmacy labor, enhance dispensing accuracy and patient safety, and reduce medication waste and expirations. Likewise, the manual compounding of sterile IV preparations can be error-prone and create

significant patient safety risks, and outsourcing sterile IV compounding could lead to increased medication costs **and lack of access to needed medications as a result of being unable to source medications when they are required**. As a result, we believe IV automation provides a significant opportunity to enhance patient safety and reduce costs. **Because adoption of our Central Pharmacy and IV automation solution is still nascent, we believe that the implementation of new solutions (as well as upgrading older technology) will be accelerated by combining technology, expertise, and intelligence into a comprehensive offering that is designed to deliver improved outcomes.** We anticipate that these **bundled solutions technology-enabled services** will become more critical as health systems continue to face labor shortages, increased financial pressure, and supply chain disruptions.

• Specialty Pharmacy and 340B Program. We believe that health systems will **continue to invest in programs more revenue-generating activities** that are intended to improve patient outcomes **and drive cost savings** by utilizing specialty pharmacies and the **federal 340B Drug Pricing Program, which (the “340B Program”). The 340B Program allow-allows qualifying hospitals and health systems to stretch federal resources and expand patient access to healthcare by requiring manufacturers participating in Medicaid to sell outpatient drugs at discounted prices to eligible healthcare organizations and covered entities**. Specialty drugs are used for treatment of complex conditions and often require intensive patient management and specialized workflows for dispensing and care coordination. Specialty medications are projected to account for **nearly 60%** of U. S. total spending on medications, with total spending projected to be approximately \$ 420 billion in 2025. Specialty pharmacies serve as the connection between patients, prescribing physicians, and payers and work to streamline access and adherence to these specialty drugs. We believe a solution that **is designed to help addresses start-up and managed services for health systems start or that is designed to optimize their specialty pharmacy programs and the related pharmaceutical aspects of patient care will help ensure continuity of care and should contribute to the revenue and profitability of those organizations.** We believe that a fully optimized specialty pharmacy operation represents one of the largest economic opportunities for hospitals and health systems.

• Retail, Institutional, and Payer. We believe the Retail, Institutional, and Payer market represents a significant opportunity as healthcare evolves. **A majority Retail drug prescriptions represent 85% of all prescription drugs dispensed are distributed in the U non-acute sector. The S., growing at a rate of 1.7% annually through 2022. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic accelerated the shift of outpatient certain primary care from hospitals and physician offices to other, more convenient settings, such as retail pharmacies and the home (including through telehealth technologies). New technologies and updated state board regulations increased scope of practice for pharmacists appear to be spurring innovation and expansion of the provision of clinical services by retail pharmacies, which, combined with the move to value-based care, we believe will drive the adoption of our patient engagement solutions, that are intended to help providers (including pharmacists) and payers engage patients in new ways that are expected to improve outcomes patient care, reduce the total cost of care, and lead to more profitable operations.** Because of the complexity of relationships between payers and providers, as well as the large number of retail pharmacies, including a significant number of independent pharmacies, we believe a network of established relationships between payers, providers and pharmacies will **also continue to be important.**

COVID-19 Update We continue to monitor the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing impacts on the Company. At the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic, many health systems faced financial and operational pressures which we believe led our customers to delay or defer purchasing decisions and/or implementation of our solutions. However, it currently appears that the COVID-19 pandemic is no longer directly impacting our customers’ buying patterns. We believe that the challenges our customers have faced during the COVID-19 pandemic, including the need for robust visibility throughout their pharmacy supply chains, have increased the strategic relevance of our products and services. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve and there remains uncertainty regarding the continuing impact of the pandemic, including the impact of new variants of the COVID-19 virus, on the U. S. and world economies, as well as on our business. We continue to monitor this dynamic situation and may adjust our outlook as appropriate. The ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the resulting increased economic and demand uncertainty, may adversely affect our business, operating results, cash flow, financial condition, and liquidity (including increased borrowing costs or other costs of capital). However, under current circumstances, we believe that our financial position and resources will allow us to manage the anticipated impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business for the foreseeable future.

Ransomware Incident **Further** On May 4, 2022, we determined that certain of our information **with respect** technology systems were affected by ransomware impacting certain internal systems. Upon detecting the security event, we took immediate steps designed to contain the incident and implement our business continuity plans to restore and support continued operations. We have contained the incident and restored substantially all of our critical information technology systems. As a result of the ransomware incident, (i) invoicing was delayed, which impacted the timing of cash collections and free cash flow within the year, and (ii) we experienced customer implementation delays **during in May 2022 may be found under the year as we recovered from the headings “Ongoing Mitigation Efforts” and “Impacts – Impact of the ransomware Recent Cyber incident Incident” in Part I**. Substantially all delayed implementations due to the ransomware incident have been completed as of the end of the year. Furthermore, **Item 1C of this Annual Report** any delayed or impacted processes have returned to normal operations. We do not believe the security event will have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flow, or financial condition **Form 10-K. Such information is incorporated herein by reference**.

Acquisitions On January 10, 2022, we completed the acquisition of Hub and Spoke Innovations Limited (“Hub and Spoke Innovations”), pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Share Purchase Agreement, dated January 10, 2022, by and among Omnicell Limited (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company), Hub and Spoke Innovations Limited, and certain beneficial stockholders specified therein for a base purchase price of £ 2.5 million (approximately \$ 3.4 million based on the exchange rate in effect at the acquisition date), prior to customary adjustments for closing cash, net working capital, and assumed indebtedness. The Hub and Spoke Innovations acquisition is expected to complement Omnicell’s total solution technology portfolio for retail pharmacy in the United Kingdom to help pharmacies improve workflows, offer patients 24/7 access to their medications and provide enhanced patient care. The results of the operations of Hub and Spoke Innovations have been included

in our consolidated results of operations beginning January 10, 2022. ~~On December 31, 2021, we completed the acquisition of MarkeTouch Media pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Unit Purchase Agreement, dated December 31, 2021, by and among ateb, Inc. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company), MarkeTouch Media, LLC, MarkeTouch Holdings, Inc., Toucan Enterprises, Inc., and certain beneficial stockholders specified therein for a base purchase price of \$ 82.0 million, prior to customary adjustments for closing cash, net working capital, and assumed indebtedness. The MarkeTouch Media acquisition adds mobile and web-based technology and patient engagement solutions, which is expected to expand the footprint of EnlivenHealth across the retail pharmacy sector, while enhancing potential growth opportunities in new market segments like specialty pharmacy and pharmacy benefits management. The results of the operations of MarkeTouch Media have been included in our consolidated results of operations beginning December 31, 2021. On December 29, 2021, we completed the acquisition of ReCept Holdings, Inc., (“ ReCept ”), which was subsequently renamed Omnicell Specialty Pharmacy Services, Inc., pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated December 1, 2021, by and among Omnicell, Inc., ReCept Holdings, Inc., Redfish Acquisition Corp, and the representative of the securityholders for a base purchase price of \$ 100.0 million, prior to customary adjustments for closing cash, net working capital, and assumed indebtedness. The addition of ReCept’s specialty pharmacy management services, now a part of the Company’s Specialty Pharmacy Services, for health systems, provider groups, and federally qualified health centers expands Omnicell’s Advanced Services portfolio in an effort to address the growing and complex specialty pharmacy market. The results of the operations of ReCept have been included in our consolidated results of operations beginning December 29, 2021. On September 9, 2021, we completed the acquisition of FDS Amplicare pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated July 25, 2021, by and among RxInnovation Inc., Omnicell, Inc., Fleming Acquisition Corp., and the representative of the securityholders for a base purchase price of \$ 177.0 million, prior to customary adjustments for closing cash, net working capital, and assumed indebtedness. The FDS Amplicare acquisition adds a comprehensive and complementary suite of SaaS financial management, analytics, and population health solutions to our EnlivenHealth offering. The results of the operations of FDS Amplicare have been included in our consolidated results of operations beginning September 9, 2021.~~ CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U. S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“ GAAP ”). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of any contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. We regularly review our estimates and assumptions, which are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of certain assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions. We believe the following critical accounting policies are affected by significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements: Revenue Recognition We earn revenues from sales of our products and related services, which are sold in the healthcare industry, our principal market. Prior to recognizing revenue, we identify the contract, performance obligations, and transaction price, and allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations. All identified contracts meet the following required criteria: Parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally, or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations. A majority of our contracts are evidenced by a non-cancelable written agreement. Contracts for consumable products are generally evidenced by an order placed via **our online portal**, phone , or a purchase order. Entity can identify each party’s rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred. Contract terms are documented within the written agreements. Where a written contract does not exist, such as for consumable products, the rights of each party are understood as following our standard business process and terms. The entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred. Payment terms are documented within the agreement and are generally net 30 to 60 days from shipment of tangible product or services performed for customers in the United States. Where a written contract does not exist, our standard payment terms are net 30 day terms. The contract has commercial substance (that is the risk, timing, or amount of the entity’s future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract). Our agreements are an exchange of cash for a combination of products and services which result in changes in the amount of our future cash flows. It is probable the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. We perform a credit check for all significant customers or transactions and where collectability is not probable, payment in full or a substantial down payment prior to shipment is typically required to help ensure the full agreed upon contract price will be collected. Distinct goods or services are identified as performance obligations. A series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer are considered a single performance obligation. Where a good or service is determined not to be distinct, we combine the good or service with other promised goods or services until a bundle of goods or services that is distinct is identified. To identify our performance obligations, we consider all products or services promised in the contract regardless of whether they are explicitly stated or are implied by customary business practices. When performance obligations are included in separate contracts, we consider an entire customer arrangement to determine if separate contracts should be considered combined for the purposes of revenue recognition. Most of our sales, other than renewals of support and maintenance, contain multiple performance obligations, with a combination of hardware systems, software products, ~~consumables~~, support and maintenance, and professional services. The transaction price of a contract is determined based on the fixed consideration, net of an estimate for variable consideration such as various discounts or rebates provided to customers. As a result of our commercial selling practices, contract prices are generally fixed with minimal, if any, variable consideration. The transaction price is allocated to separate performance obligations proportionally based on the standalone selling price of each performance obligation. Standalone selling price is best evidenced by the price we charge for the good or service when selling it

separately in similar circumstances to similar customers. Other than for the renewal of annual **support technical** services contracts, our products and services are not generally sold separately. We use an amount discounted from the list price as a best estimated selling price. We recognize revenue when the performance obligation has been satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. The good or service is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of the good or service. Determining when control transfers requires management to make judgments that affect the timing of revenues recognized. Generally, for products requiring a complex implementation, control passes when the product is installed and ready for use. For all other products, control generally passes when product has been shipped and title has passed. For maintenance contracts and certain other services, including Advanced Services provided on a subscription basis, control passes to the customer over time, generally ratably over the service term as we provide a stand- ready service for the customer' s equipment. Time and material services transfer control to the customer at the time the services are provided. The portion of the transaction price allocated to our unsatisfied performance obligations **are for which invoicing has occurred is** recorded as deferred revenues **, net of deferred cost of goods sold**. Revenues, contract assets, and contract liabilities are recorded net of associated taxes. From time to time, we enter into change orders which modify the product to be received by the customer pursuant to certain contracts. Changes to any contract are accounted for as a modification of the existing contract to the extent the goods and services to be delivered as part of the contract are generally consistent with the nature and type of those to be provided under the terms of the original contract. Examples of such change orders include the addition or removal of units of equipment or changes to the configuration of the equipment where the overall nature of the contract remains intact. Our change orders generally result in the change being accounted for as modifications of existing contracts given the nature of the impacted orders. In the normal course of business, we typically do not accept product returns unless the item is defective as manufactured or the configuration of the product is incorrect. We establish provisions for estimated returns based on historical product returns. The allowance for sales returns is not material to our Consolidated Financial Statements for any periods presented. Lessor Leases We determine if an arrangement is **or contains** a lease at inception. The transaction price is allocated to separate performance obligations, generally consisting of a combination of hardware systems, software products, support and maintenance, and professional services, proportionally based on the standalone selling price of each performance obligation. Standalone selling price is best evidenced by the price we charge for the good or service when selling it separately in similar ~~circumstances to similar customers. Other than for the renewal of annual support services contracts, our products and services are not generally sold separately. We use an amount discounted from the list price as a best estimated selling price.~~ Sales- Type Leases We enter into non- cancelable sales- type lease arrangements, most of which do not have an option to extend the lease term. At the end of the lease term, the customer must either return the equipment or negotiate a new agreement, resulting in a new purchase or lease transaction. Failure of the customer to either return the equipment or negotiate a new agreement results in the contract becoming a month- to- month rental. Certain sales- type leases automatically renew for successive one- year periods at the end of each lease term without written notice from the customer. Our sales- type lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees. For sales- type leases, we recognize revenues for our hardware and software products, net of lease execution costs, post- installation product maintenance, **professional services associated with Advanced Services offerings,** and technical support, at the net present value of the lease payment stream upon customer acceptance. We recognize service revenues associated with sales- type leases ratably over the term of the agreement in service revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We recognize interest income from sales- type leases using the effective interest method. Both hardware and software revenues, and interest income from sales- types leases are recorded in product revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We optimize cash flows by selling a majority of our ~~non- U. S. government~~ sales- type leases, other than **those relating to U. S. government hospitals and** Advanced Services ~~sales- type leases~~ **products, including Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service and IV Compounding Service**, to third- party leasing finance companies on a non- recourse basis. We have no obligation to the leasing company once the lease has been sold ~~. Some of our sales- type leases, mostly those relating to U. S. government hospitals, and those associated with financed service contracts related to certain Advanced Services products, including Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service and IV Compounding Service, are retained in- house.~~ Allowance for Credit Losses We are exposed to credit losses primarily through sales of our products and services, as well as our sales- type leasing arrangements. We perform credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition in order to assess each customer' s ability to pay. These evaluations require significant judgment and are based on a variety of factors including, but not limited to, current economic trends, payment history, and a financial review of the customer. We continue to monitor customers' creditworthiness on an ongoing basis. We maintain an allowance for credit losses for accounts receivable, unbilled receivables, and net investment in sales- type leases based on expected credit losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. The allowance for credit losses is measured using a loss rate method, considering factors such as customers' credit risk, historical loss experience, current conditions, and forecasts. The allowance for credit losses is measured on a collective (pool) basis by aggregating customer balances with similar risk characteristics. We also record a specific allowance based on an analysis of individual past due balances or customer- specific information, such as a decline in creditworthiness or bankruptcy. Actual collection losses may differ from management' s estimates, and such differences could be material to our financial position and results of operations. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, computed using the first- in, first- out method, and net realizable value. Inbound shipping costs are included in cost of inventory. We regularly monitor inventory quantities on hand and record write- downs for excess and obsolete inventories based on our estimate of demand for our products, potential obsolescence of technology, product life cycles, and whether pricing trends or forecasts indicate that the carrying value of inventory exceeds its estimated selling price. These factors are impacted by market and economic conditions, technology changes, and new product introductions and require estimates that may include elements that are uncertain. Actual demand may differ from forecasted demand and may have a material effect on gross margins. If inventory is written down, a new cost basis is established that cannot be increased in future periods. Shipments from suppliers or contract manufacturers before we receive

them are recorded as in- transit inventory when title and the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to us.

Internal- Use Software Development Costs ~~for Internal Use~~ We capitalize costs related to computer software developed or obtained for internal use in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ ASC ”) 350- 40, Internal- Use Software. Software developed or obtained for internal use includes certain costs for the development of our subscription and cloud- based offerings sold to our customers, as well as enterprise- level business and finance software that we customized- customize to meet our specific operational needs. Costs incurred in the application development phase are capitalized and amortized over their useful lives, which is generally five years. Costs recognized in the preliminary project phase and the post- implementation phase are expensed as incurred. **External- Use** Software Development Costs ~~for External Use~~ We capitalize certain software development costs in accordance with ASC 985- 20, Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Marketed, under which those costs incurred subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility may be capitalized and amortized over the estimated lives of the related products. We establish technological feasibility when we complete a detail program design or a working model. We amortize development costs over the estimated lives of the related products, which is generally five years. All development costs prior to the completion of a detail program design or a working model are recognized as research and development expense. We determine if an arrangement is **or contains** a lease at inception. Operating lease right- of- use assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. As most of our lease contracts do not provide an implicit rate, we use our incremental borrowing rate based on information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of the lease payments. Lease expense is recognized on a straight- line basis over the lease term. We do not recognize a right- of- use asset and a lease liability for leases with an initial term of twelve months or less. We elected the practical expedient to not separate lease components from nonlease components and applied that practical expedient to all material classes of leased assets. Many of our operating leases include an option to extend the lease. The specific terms and conditions of the extension options vary from lease to lease, but are consistent with standard industry practices in each area that we operate. We review each of our lease options at a time required by the terms of the lease contract, and notify the lessor if we choose to exercise the lease renewal option. Until we are reasonably certain that we will extend the lease contract, the renewal option periods will not be recognized as right- of- use assets or lease liabilities. Certain leases include provisions for early termination, which allow the contract parties to terminate their obligations under the lease contract. The terms and conditions of the termination options vary by contract. When we have made a decision to exercise an early termination option, the right- of- use assets and associated lease liabilities are remeasured in accordance with the present value of the remaining cash flows under the lease contract. Certain building lease agreements include rental payments subject to change annually based on fluctuations in various indexes (i. e., Consumer Price Index (“ CPI ”), Retail Price Index, and other international indexes). Certain data center lease agreements include rental payments subject to change based on usage and CPI fluctuations. The changes based on usage and indexes are treated as variable lease costs and recognized in the period in which the obligation for those payments was incurred. **Business Combinations** We use the acquisition method of accounting under ASC 805, Business Combinations. Each acquired company’ s operating results are included in our Consolidated Financial Statements starting on the acquisition date. The purchase price is equivalent to the fair value of consideration transferred. Tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date are recorded at the acquisition date fair value. Goodwill is recognized for the excess of purchase price over the net fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Amounts allocated to assets and liabilities are based upon fair values. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to the identifiable intangible assets. Management makes estimates of fair value based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable and that of a market participant. These estimates are based on available historical information as well as future expectations, and the estimates are inherently uncertain. The separately identifiable intangible assets generally include customer relationships, acquired technology, backlog, trade names, and non- compete agreements. **Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets** We assess goodwill for impairment on an annual basis on the first day of the fourth quarter of each year at the reporting unit level. This assessment is also performed whenever there is a change in circumstances that indicates the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired. We have one reporting unit, which is the same as our operating segment. A qualitative assessment is initially made to determine whether it is necessary to perform quantitative testing. A qualitative assessment includes, among others, consideration of: (i) past, current, and projected future earnings and equity; (ii) recent trends and market conditions; and (iii) valuation metrics involving similar companies that are publicly- traded and acquisitions of similar companies, if available. If this qualitative assessment indicates that it is more likely than not that impairment exists, or if we decide to bypass this option, we proceed to the quantitative assessment. The quantitative assessment involves a comparison between the estimated fair value of our reporting unit with its carrying amount including goodwill. If the carrying value exceeds estimated fair value, we will record an impairment charge based on that difference. The impairment charge will be limited to the amount of goodwill. To determine the reporting unit’ s fair value under the quantitative approach, we use a combination of income and market approaches, such as estimated discounted future cash flows of the reporting unit, multiples of earnings or revenues, and analysis of recent sales or offerings of comparable entities. We also consider our market capitalization on the date of the analysis to ensure the reasonableness of our reporting unit’ s fair value. In connection with our acquisitions, we generally recognize assets for customer relationships, acquired technology, backlog, trade names, and non- compete agreements. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Such amortization is provided on a straight- line basis or on an accelerated basis based on a pattern of economic benefit that is expected to be obtained over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Amortization for acquired technology and backlog is recognized in cost of revenues, and amortization for customer relationships, trade names, non- compete agreements, and patents is recognized in selling, general, and administrative expenses. We assess the impairment of identifiable intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset’ s carrying amount may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset is measured by the comparison of the carrying amount to the sum of the undiscounted estimated

future cash flows the asset is expected to generate, offset by estimated future costs to dispose of the product to which the asset relates. If an asset is considered to be impaired, the amount of such impairment would be measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. Our cash flow assumptions are based on historical and forecasted future revenue, operating costs, and other relevant factors. Assumptions and estimates about the remaining useful lives of our intangible assets are subjective and are affected by changes to our business strategies. If management's estimates of future operating results change, or if there are changes to other assumptions, the estimate of the fair value of our assets could change significantly. Such change could result in impairment charges in future periods, which could have a significant impact on our operating results and financial condition.

Valuation of Share- Based Compensation We account for share- based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Stock Compensation. We recognize compensation expense related to share- based compensation based on the grant date estimated fair value. The fair value of stock options ("options") on the grant date is estimated using the Black- Scholes option pricing model, which requires the following inputs: expected life, expected volatility, risk- free interest rate, expected dividend yield rate, exercise price, and closing price of our common stock on the date of grant. The expected volatility is based on a combination of historical and market- based implied volatility, and the expected life of the awards is based on our historical experience of employee stock option exercises, including forfeitures. Expense is recognized on a straight- line basis over the requisite service period. The fair value of restricted stock units ("RSUs") and restricted stock awards ("RSAs") is based on the stock price on the grant date. The RSUs and RSAs are subject to a service vesting condition and are recognized on a straight- line basis over the requisite service period. The fair value of performance- based stock unit awards ("PSUs") with service and market conditions is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model applying a multiple awards approach. Expense is recognized when it is probable that the performance condition will be met using the accelerated attribution method over the requisite service period. Forfeiture rates are estimated based on our historical experience with equity awards that were granted and forfeited prior to vesting. The valuation assumptions used in estimating the fair value of employee share- based awards may change in future periods.

Accounting for Income Taxes We record an income tax provision for (benefit from) the anticipated tax consequences of the reported results of operations. In accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes, the provision for (benefit from) income taxes is computed using the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined on the basis of the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates in effect for the periods in which those tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. In the event that these tax rates change, we will incur a benefit or detriment on our income tax expense in the period of enactment. If we were to determine that all or part of the net deferred tax assets are not realizable in the future, we will record a valuation allowance that would be charged to earnings in the period such determination is made. In accordance with ASC 740, we recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 % likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of ASC 740 and complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with management's expectations could have a material impact on our financial condition and operating results.

Recently Issued Authoritative Guidance Refer to "Recently Issued Authoritative Guidance" in Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Annual Report on Form 10- K for a description of recently issued accounting pronouncements, including the expected dates of adoption and estimated effects on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Total Revenues Year Ended December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** ~~2021~~ **2022** \$ % (Dollars in thousands)

Year	Product revenues	Services and other revenues	Total revenues
2023	\$ 708,561	\$ 392,392	\$ 1,100,953
2022	\$ 903,222	\$ 392,392	\$ 1,295,614
2021	\$ 812,194	\$ 392,392	\$ 1,204,586

Change ~~in 2022~~ **in 2023** ~~2021~~ **2022** \$ % (Dollars in thousands)

Year	Product revenues	Services and other revenues	Total revenues
2023	70% 62%	30% 70%	72% 70%
2022	70%	30%	72%
2021	70%	30%	72%

Product revenues ~~increased~~ **decreased** by \$ ~~90,710~~ **194.7** million, **primarily** due to **lower volumes from increased customer demand, primarily within our automated dispensing systems business, primarily as well as a result of ongoing health systems' capital budget and labor constraints, partially offset by an increased increase of \$ 9.7 million in revenues from consumables our IV Compounding Service and Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service.** Services and other revenues represented **38% and 30% and 28%** of total revenues for the years ended December 31, **2023 and 2022 and 2021**, respectively. Services and other revenues include revenues from technical services and Advanced Services offerings. Services and other revenues increased by \$ ~~73.45~~ **2.8** million, primarily due to **growth an increase of \$ 26.7 million in our Advanced Services, including incremental Advanced Services revenues due to continued customer demand and from our recent acquisitions of FDS Amplicare, ReCept, and an MarkeTouch Media.** The increase was partially offset by a decrease **of \$ 19.1 million in technical services revenues from 340B solutions primarily due to impacts from decreasing provider utilization of the 340B program as a result of recent drug manufacturer growth in our installed customer base as well as the impact of pricing actions.** Our international sales represented **12% and 10%** of total revenues for both of the years ended December 31, **2023 and 2022 and 2021, respectively**, and are expected to be affected by foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. We are unable to predict the extent to which revenues in future periods will be impacted by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our ability ~~to continue~~ to grow revenues is dependent on our ability to continue to obtain orders from customers, which may be dependent upon customers' capital equipment budgets and / or capital equipment approval cycles, our ability to produce quality products and consumables to fulfill customer demand, the volume of installations we are able to complete, our ability to meet customer needs by providing a quality installation experience, our

ability to develop new or enhance existing solutions, and our flexibility in workforce allocations among customers to complete installations on a timely basis. The timing of our product revenues for equipment is primarily dependent on when our customers' schedules and / or staffing levels allow for installations. Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit Cost of revenues is primarily comprised of three general categories: (i) standard product costs which account for the majority of the product cost of revenues that are provided to customers, and are inclusive of purchased material, labor to build the product, and overhead costs associated with production; (ii) costs of providing services and installation costs, including costs of personnel and other expenses; and (iii) other costs, including variances in standard costs and overhead, scrap costs, rework, warranty, provisions for excess and obsolete inventory, and amortization of software development costs and intangibles. Year Ended December 31, 2022-2021 in 2023-2022 \$ % (Dollars in thousands) Cost of revenues: Cost of product revenues \$ 414, 106 \$ 493, 626 \$ 422 (79, 520) (16) 855 \$ 70, 771 17% As a percentage of related revenues 55% revenues 58 % 52-55 % Cost of services and other revenues 213- revenues 236 , 166 213 , 334 154-22 , 832 11 510-58, 824 38-% As a percentage of related revenues 54 % 48-54 % Total cost of revenues \$ 650, 272 \$ 706, 960 \$ 577 (56, 688) (8) 365 \$ 129, 595 22-% As a percentage of total revenues 55% revenues 57 % 51-55 % Gross profit \$ 496, 840 \$ 588, 987 \$ 554 (92, 147) (16) 653 \$ 34, 334 6-% Gross margin 45% margin 43 % 49-45 % Cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021-2022 increased-decreased by \$ 129-56 . 6-7 million, of which primarily driven by a \$ 70-79. 5 million decrease in cost of product revenues, partially offset by a \$ 22 . 8 million was attributed to the increase in cost of product revenues and \$ 58. 8 million was attributed to the increase in cost of services and other revenues. The increase-decrease in cost of product revenues was primarily driven by the increase-decrease in product revenues of \$ 90-194 . 7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021-2022 . The increase-decrease in cost of product revenues has not decreased proportionally with the decrease in product revenues for the year ended December 31, 2023, primarily due to certain fixed costs, such as labor and overhead. In addition, the decrease in cost of product revenues was also driven by lower inventory-related costs due to inflationary impacts as pricing for semiconductors , higher employee-related steel, freight, and other costs has travel expenses due to increased decreased headcount from the prior period , as well as the impact from an increase in employee-related expenses for restructuring activities initiatives. This increase was partially offset by the benefits associated with economies of scale due to higher volumes during the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase in cost of services and other revenues was primarily driven by the increase in services and other revenues of \$ 73-45 . 2-8 million , including incremental revenues from our recent acquisitions, for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021-2022 . The cost of service and other overall decrease in gross margin primarily relates to lower product revenues for grew at a faster pace than our service and other revenues primarily due to additional investments in our service business to support new service solutions, the impact of lower 340B solutions revenues, and the mix of service revenues recognized during the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022 whereas the . The overall decrease in gross margin-cost of product revenues has not decreased proportionally with the decrease in product revenues, primarily relates due to certain fixed costs additional investments in our business, such including our service solutions, the impact of lower 340B solutions revenues, and the mix of service revenues recognized in the quarter, as labor well as inflationary impacts on inventory-related costs and overhead higher employee-related and travel expenses . The decrease is partially offset by higher revenues-lower inventory-related costs and the impact from restructuring activities. Our gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023 due to increased customer demand was \$ 496. 8 million, as compared well as benefits associated with economies of scale due to higher volumes \$ 589 . 0 million Our gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$ 589. 0 million, as compared to \$ 554. 7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. Operating Expenses and Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net Year Ended December 31, Change in 2022-2021 in 2023-2022 \$ % (Dollars in thousands) Operating expenses: Research and development \$ 97, 115 \$ 104, 969 \$ 75 (7, 854) (7) 716 \$ 29, 253 39-% As a percentage of total revenues 8 % 7-8 % Selling, general, and administrative 486 administrative 434 , 593 486 , 341 389 (51, 430) 96, 748) (91- 11 25) % As a percentage of total revenues 38 % 34-38 % Total operating expenses \$ 531, 708 \$ 591, 310 \$ 465 (59, 602) (10) 146 \$ 126, 164 27-% As a percentage of total revenues 46 % 41-46 % Interest and other income (expense), net \$ 14, 760 \$ (130) \$ 14 (23, 890) 500) \$ 23, 370 (99-11454) % Research and Development. Research and development expenses increased-decreased by \$ 29-7 . 3-9 million for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021-2022 . The increase decrease was primarily attributed to a decrease of \$ 5. 4 million in consulting expenses, a decrease in employee-related expenses of \$ 4. 8 million, and other decreases from cost saving initiatives, partially offset by an increase in employee-related expenses of approximately \$ 19-4 . 6-3 million due to increased headcount to support the timing continued development of capitalized software projects our intelligent infrastructure and incremental headcount from recent acquisitions, as well as an increase of \$ 3. 5 million in employee-related expenses for restructuring initiatives. Selling, General, and Administrative. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased-decreased by \$ 96-51 . 9-7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021-2022 . The increase-decrease was primarily due to an a increase decrease of approximately \$ 42-21 . 4-9 million in employee-related expenses primarily related to increased headcount, including the impact of restructuring activities incremental headcount from recent acquisitions , a as well as an increase decrease of \$ 9. 8 million in consulting expenses, a decrease of \$ 7. 3 million in commissions expenses, a decrease of \$ 6 . 0 million in employee-related freight out, and a decrease of \$ 4. 8 million in travel expenses for restructuring initiatives. The increase decrease was is also driven by a decrease of \$ 2. 8 million of ransomware-related expenses, net of insurance recoveries, related to the ransomware incident we experienced in May 2022. The decrease is partially offset by an increase in spending on travel and meetings of \$ 7. 6 million, an increase in intangible asset amortization expense of \$ 7. 0 million, an increase in shipping and handling costs of \$ 6. 4 million, an increase in consulting expenses of \$ 3. 5 million, an increase in spending on software of \$ 4. 1 million, an increase in trade show expenses of \$ 4. 0 million, and increases in other

operating expenses. In addition, we incurred impairment and abandonment charges to operating lease right-of-use assets of \$9.4 million and ransomware-related expenses, net of insurance recoveries, of \$2.0 million **in executive transition costs incurred** during the year ended December 31, 2022-2023. The increase was partially offset by a decrease, **and an impairment of certain long-lived assets** of \$10.1. 6.0 million **during** in acquisition-related expenses. Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net. Interest and other income (expense), net, changed by \$23.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023 compared to ~~to~~. **Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net. Interest and other income (expense), net, changed by \$14.9 million for** the year ended December 31, 2021-2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily driven by a \$18.14. 6.1 million decrease in other expenses and a \$5.3-million increase in other income. The decrease **increase** in other expenses **income** during the year ended December 31, 2022-2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 is primarily due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2020-06, effective January 1, 2022, which eliminated the imputed interest expense recognized on our convertible senior notes (refer to Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information). The increase in other income during the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021 is primarily attributable to benefits from certain arrangements outside of our normal course of business, as well as higher interest income received due to higher interest rates **and higher cash and cash equivalents balances**. **Provision for (Benefit from)** Income Taxes Year Ended December 31, Change ~~in~~20222021-**in**20232022 \$ % (Dollars in thousands) **Provision for (Benefit benefit from)** income taxes \$ **263** \$(8,101) **\$ 8** (11,364) **842** \$ **3,741** (32,103) % Effective tax rate on earnings ~~330~~ - **earnings (1) % 330** (18) % We recorded a provision for income taxes of \$0.3 million on a loss before taxes of \$20.1 million, which resulted in a negative effective tax rate of 1 % for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to an income tax benefit of \$8.1 million on a loss before ~~provision for income taxes~~ of \$2.5 million, which resulted in an effective tax rate of 330 % for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to an income tax benefit of \$11.8 million on income before provision for income taxes of \$66.0 million, which resulted in a negative effective tax rate of 18 % for the year ended December 31, 2021. The 2022-2023 annual effective tax rate differed from the statutory tax rate of 21 %, primarily due to **an unfavorable impact of non-deductible equity compensation charges partially offset by** a favorable impact of the research and development credits, ~~excess tax benefit from share-based compensation~~, and foreign-derived intangible income (“FDII”) deduction, ~~partially offset by an unfavorable impact from non-deductible compensation charges and global intangible low-taxed income (“GILTI”) inclusion~~. Effective January 1, 2022, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 eliminated the ability to deduct research and development expenditures and required those expenditures to be amortized. While this change has not materially impacted our effective tax rate, the provision has impacted our cash flows and increased the amount of cash taxes we pay. Refer to Note 17, Income Taxes, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information. **LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES** We had cash and cash equivalents of \$ **468.0 million at December 31, 2023, compared to \$** 330.4 million at December 31, 2022, compared to \$349.1 million at December 31, 2021. All of our cash and cash equivalents are invested in bank accounts and money market funds held in sweep and asset management accounts with ~~major~~ financial institutions **of high credit quality**. Our cash position and working capital at December 31, **2023 and** 2022 ~~and~~ 2021 were as follows: December 31, ~~2022~~2021-**2023**2022 (In thousands) Cash and cash equivalents \$ **467,972** \$ 330,362 \$ **349,051** Working capital **\$ 559,779** (deficit) (1) \$ 453,366 \$(95,456) (1) The working capital deficit balance as of December 31, 2021 was primarily due to the classification of our convertible senior notes as a current rather than long-term liability. Refer to Note 11, Convertible Senior Notes, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information. Our ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 2.1 ~~5~~: 1 and ~~0~~2. **9**1: 1 at December 31, **2023 and** 2022 ~~and~~ 2021, respectively. Sources of Cash Revolving Credit Facility On November 15, 2019, we entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as subsequently amended, as discussed below, the “**Prior** A & R Credit Agreement”) with the lenders from time to time party thereto, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Citizens Bank, N. A., and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N. A., as joint lead arrangers, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent. The **Prior** A & R Credit Agreement superseded our 2016 senior secured credit facility and provides **provided** for (a) a five-year revolving credit facility of \$500.0 million (the “**Prior** Revolving Credit Facility”) and (b) an uncommitted incremental loan facility of up to \$250.0 million (the “**Prior** Incremental Facility”). In addition, the **Prior** A & R Credit Agreement included a letter of credit sub-limit of up to \$15.0 million and a swing line loan sub-limit of up to \$25.0 million. On September 22, 2020 and March 29, 2023, we entered into amendments to the **Prior** A & R Credit Agreement to, among other changes, permit the issuance of the convertible senior notes and the purchase of the convertible note hedge transactions, as described in Note 11, Convertible Senior Notes, expand our flexibility to repurchase our common stock and make other restricted payments, and replace the total net leverage covenant, as well as to remove and replace the interest rate benchmark based on the London interbank offered rate (“LIBOR”) and related LIBOR-based mechanics applicable to borrowings under the A & R Credit Agreement with an interest rate benchmark based on the secured overnight financing rate (“SOFR”) as administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and related SOFR-based mechanics. On October 10, 2023, we entered into a **Second** Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “**Second** A & R Credit Agreement”) with the lenders from time to time party thereto, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N. A., PNC Capital Markets LLC and TD Securities (USA) LLC as joint lead arrangers and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent. The **Second** A & R Credit Agreement supersedes the **Prior** A & R Credit Agreement and provides for (a) a five-year revolving credit facility of \$350.0 million (the “**Current** Revolving Credit Facility”) and (b) an uncommitted incremental loan facility of up to an amount equal to the sum of (i) the greater of \$250.0 million and 100 % of the adjusted consolidated EBITDA for the last four quarters and (ii) additional amounts subject to pro forma compliance with certain consolidated secured net leverage ratio (the “**Current** Incremental Facility”). In addition, the **Second** A &

R Credit Agreement includes a letter of credit sub-limit of up to \$ 15.0 million and a swing line loan sub-limit of up to \$ 25.0 million. **The Second** On September 22, 2020, the parties entered into an amendment to the A & R Credit Agreement **has to**, among other changes, permit the issuance of the convertible senior notes and **an** the purchase **expiration date** of **October 10** the convertible note hedge transactions described below, expand our flexibility to repurchase our common stock and make other restricted payments, and replace the total net leverage covenant with a new secured net leverage covenant that required us to maintain a consolidated secured net leverage ratio not to exceed 3.50:1 for the calendar quarters ending September 30, 2020 **2028**, **subject to acceleration under certain conditions, upon which date all remaining outstanding borrowings will be due and payable. As of** December 31, 2020 **2023**, we had \$ 350 and March 31, 2021 and requires us to maintain a consolidated secured net leverage ratio not to exceed 3.00:1 for **0 million of funds available under** the calendar quarters ending thereafter. **As Current Revolving Credit Facility and as** of December 31, 2022, we had \$ 500.0 million of funds **available under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2023 and** 2022, there was no outstanding balance **under the Prior** or **the Current** Revolving Credit Facility and we were in full compliance with all covenants. Refer to Note 10, Debt and Credit Agreement, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information. We expect to use future loans under the **Current** Revolving Credit Facility, if any, for working capital, potential acquisitions, and other general corporate purposes. Uses of Cash Our future uses of cash are expected to be primarily for working capital, capital expenditures, and other contractual obligations. We also expect a continued use of cash for potential acquisitions and acquisition-related activities, as well as repurchases of our common stock. **In addition, we may also use a portion of our cash, as we consider various options related to our outstanding debt.** The 2016 Repurchase Program has a total of \$ 2.7 million remaining for future repurchases as of December 31, **2022-2023**, which may result in additional use of cash. **During the first quarter of 2022, the 2014 Repurchase Program was completed.** During the year ended December 31, 2022, we repurchased approximately 389,300 shares of our common stock under the repurchase programs at an average price of \$ 134.11 per share for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$ 52.2 million. There were no stock repurchases during the year ended December 31, **2021-2023**. Refer to Note 16, Stock Repurchase Programs, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information. Based on our current business plan and backlog, we believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, our anticipated cash flows from operations, cash generated from the exercise of employee stock options and purchases under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"), along with the availability of funds under the **Current** Revolving Credit Facility will be sufficient to meet our cash needs for working capital, capital expenditures, potential acquisitions, and other contractual obligations for at least the next twelve months. For periods beyond the next twelve months, we also anticipate that our net operating cash flows plus existing balances of cash and cash equivalents will suffice to fund the continued growth of our business. Cash Flows The following table summarizes, for the periods indicated, selected items in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows: Year Ended December 31, **2022-2021-2023-2022** (In thousands) Net cash provided by (used in): Operating activities \$ **181,094** \$ 77,781 **\$ 231,809** Investing activities (**55,016**) (58,669) (412,498) Financing activities **activities 23,420** (20,953) **47,363** Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents (**1,354**) (944) (974) Net **increase (decrease)** in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash \$ **148,144** \$ (2,785) **\$(134,300)** Operating Activities We expect cash from our operating activities to fluctuate in future periods as a result of a number of factors, including the timing of our billings and collections, our operating results, and the timing of other liability payments. **Net cash provided by operating activities was \$ 181.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, primarily consisting of net loss of \$ 20.4 million adjusted for non-cash items of \$ 157.8 million and changes in assets and liabilities of \$ 43.7 million. The non-cash items primarily consisted of depreciation and amortization expense of \$ 87.3 million, share-based compensation expense of \$ 55.3 million, impairment and abandonment of operating lease right-of-use assets related to facilities of \$ 10.0 million, amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets of \$ 8.2 million, amortization of debt issuance costs of \$ 4.4 million, and a change in deferred income taxes of \$ 11.0 million. Changes in assets and liabilities include cash inflows from (i) a decrease in accounts receivable and unbilled receivables of \$ 49.2 million primarily due to the timing of billings, shipments, and collections, as well as the impacts of lower revenues, (ii) a decrease in inventories of \$ 38.0 million primarily due to management of inventory levels to align with the current forecasted demand, (iii) an increase in deferred revenues of \$ 24.1 million primarily due to an increase in billings for certain technical service and Advanced Service offerings, (iv) a decrease in prepaid commissions of \$ 7.1 million, (v) a decrease in other long-term assets of \$ 2.1 million, and (vi) a decrease in prepaid expenses of \$ 1.1 million. These cash inflows were partially offset by (i) a decrease in accrued compensation of \$ 21.5 million primarily due to a decrease in the accrual for restructuring initiatives, lower commissions, as well as timing of ESPP purchases, (ii) a decrease in accounts payables of \$ 17.5 million primarily due to an overall decrease in spending, as well as timing of payments, (iii) a decrease in operating lease liabilities of \$ 10.9 million, (iv) an increase in investment in sales-type leases of \$ 10.4 million primarily due to the acceptance of certain Advanced Services products under sales-type lease arrangements, (v) a decrease in accrued liabilities of \$ 10.3 million, and (vi) an increase in other current assets of \$ 6.8 million.** Net cash provided by operating activities was \$ 77.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily consisting of net income of \$ 5.6 million adjusted for non-cash items of \$ 145.6 million, offset by changes in assets and liabilities of \$ 73.5 million. The non-cash items primarily consisted of depreciation and amortization expense of \$ 86.9 million, share-based compensation expense of \$ 68.2 million, amortization of operating lease right-of-use assets of \$ 12.2 million, impairment and abandonment of operating lease right-of-use assets related to facilities of \$ 9.4 million, amortization of debt issuance costs of \$ 4.2 million, and a change in deferred income taxes of \$ 37.3 million. Changes in assets and liabilities include cash outflows from (i) an increase in accounts receivable and unbilled receivables of \$ 60.4 million primarily due to an increase in billings driven by overall business growth and the timing of shipments as well as collections, (ii) an increase in inventories of \$ 30.1 million primarily to support forecasted sales, including advanced purchases of certain components, such as

semiconductors, as well as higher costs of inventory and timing of shipments, (iii) an increase in investment in sales- type leases of \$ 15. 4 million primarily due to the increase in sales- type lease revenues associated with certain Advanced Services products, (iv) a decrease in operating lease liabilities of \$ 13. 8 million, (v) a decrease in accounts payables of \$ 7. 8 million primarily due to an overall decrease in spending during the fourth quarter of 2022, including inventory spending, as well as timing of payments, and (vi) an increase in prepaid expenses of \$ 4. 7 million. These cash outflows were partially offset by (i) an increase in deferred revenues of \$ 24. 5 million primarily due to an increase in billings for certain service and subscription offerings, (ii) an increase in accrued liabilities of \$ 16. 7 million primarily due to an increase in taxes payable and an increase in general liabilities, (iii) a decrease in other current assets of \$ 6. 4 million, (iv) a decrease in other long- term assets of \$ 5. 0 million, (v) a decrease in prepaid commissions of \$ 4. 3 million, and (vi) an increase in accrued compensation of \$ 2. 4 million. **Net cash provided by operating activities was \$ 231. 8 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily consisting of net income of \$ 77. 8 million adjusted for non- cash items of \$ 157. 3 million, offset by changes in assets and liabilities of \$ 3. 3 million. The non- cash items primarily consisted of depreciation and amortization expense of \$ 73. 0 million, share- based compensation expense of \$ 53. 2 million, amortization of discount on convertible senior notes of \$ 18. 6 million, amortization of operating lease right- of- use assets of \$ 11. 9 million, amortization of debt issuance costs of \$ 3. 4 million, and a change in deferred income taxes of \$ 3. 3 million. Changes in assets and liabilities include cash outflows from (i) an increase in accounts receivable and unbilled receivables of \$ 41. 0 million primarily due to an increase in billings driven by overall business growth and the timing of shipments as well as collections, (ii) an increase in inventories of \$ 25. 7 million to support forecasted sales, including advanced purchases of certain components, and higher costs of inventory, (iii) a decrease in other long- term liabilities of \$ 14. 9 million primarily due to a \$ 6. 2 million release of a certain net unrecognized tax benefit as a result of effective settlement with the tax authorities, as well as the release of deferral of certain payroll taxes related to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, (iv) a decrease in operating lease liabilities of \$ 12. 5 million, (v) an increase in prepaid commissions of \$ 6. 9 million primarily due to timing of bookings and revenue recognition due to larger deal sizes across multiple products, services, and implementations for customers, (vi) an increase in prepaid expenses of \$ 5. 7 million, and (vii) an increase in other long- term assets of \$ 3. 3 million. These cash outflows were partially offset by (i) an increase in accrued liabilities of \$ 34. 9 million primarily due to an increase in rebates and lease buyout liabilities, (ii) an increase in accounts payables of \$ 29. 1 million primarily due to an overall increase in spending, including inventory spending, as well as timing of payments, (iii) an increase in deferred revenues of \$ 24. 2 million primarily due to an increase in billings driven by the timing of shipments in order to meet customers' implementation schedules and recognition of revenues for products requiring installation, (iv) an increase in accrued compensation of \$ 12. 3 million primarily due to an increase in accrued commissions, as well as timing of payroll, (v) a decrease in investment in sales- type leases of \$ 3. 3 million, and (vi) a decrease in other current assets of \$ 2. 8 million.** Investing Activities Net cash used in investing activities was \$ 58-55. 7-0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022-2023, which consisted of capital expenditures of \$ 47-41. 5 million for property and equipment **and \$ 13. 5 million for external- use software development costs. Net cash used in investing activities was \$ 58. 7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, which consisted of capital expenditures of \$ 47. 5 million for property and equipment**, \$ 13. 2 million for costs of external- use software development **costs for external- use**, and \$ 3. 4 million consideration paid for the acquisition of Hub and Spoke Innovations, net of cash acquired, partially offset by purchase price adjustments from business acquisitions of \$ 5. 5 million. Net cash used in investing activities was \$ 412. 5 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, which consisted of \$ 354. 2 million consideration paid for our 2021 acquisitions, net of cash acquired, capital expenditures of \$ 29. 0 million for property and equipment, and \$ 29. 4 million for costs of software development for external use. Financing Activities Net cash used in financing activities was \$ 21. 0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to \$ 52. 2 million for repurchases of our stock and \$ 13. 5 million in employees' taxes paid related to restricted stock unit vesting, partially offset by \$ 40. 2 million in proceeds from employee stock option exercises and ESPP purchases and a net increase in the customer funds balances of \$ 4. 6 million. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$ 47-23. 4 million for the year ended December 31, 2021-2023, primarily due to \$ 67-23. 3-2 million in proceeds from employee stock option exercises and ESPP purchases **and a net change in the customer funds balances of \$ 10. 5 million**, partially offset by \$ 16-7. 3-4 million in employees' taxes paid related to restricted stock unit vesting and **\$ 3. 0 million in payments for debt issuance costs. Net cash used in financing activities was \$ 21. 0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to \$ 52. 2 million for repurchases of our stock and \$ 13. 5 million in employees' taxes paid related to restricted stock unit vesting, partially offset by \$ 40. 2 million in proceeds from employee stock option exercises and ESPP purchases and** a net decrease **change** in the customer funds balances of \$ 3-4. 7-6 million. Contractual Obligations Contractual obligations as of December 31, 2022-2023 were as follows: Payments Due By Period Total 2023 2024 Period Total 2024 2025 - 2026 2027- 2025 2026 - 2028 2029 - 2027 2028 and thereafter (In thousands) Operating leases (1) \$ 57-50, 842-600 \$ 13-12, 280-722 \$ 21-20, 486-324 \$ 15, 936-720 \$ 7-1, 140-834 Purchase obligations (2) 159-93, 710-146 901-84, 301-13 215-9, 251-150-8 621-65 — Convertible senior notes (3) 579-577, 313-876 1, 438 577-576, 875-438 — — Total (4) \$ 796-722, 865-377 \$ 161-98, 019-375 \$ 612-606, 612-383 \$ 16-15, 086-785 \$ 7-1, 148-834 (1) Commitments under operating leases relate primarily to leased office buildings, data centers, office equipment, and vehicles. Refer to Note 13, Lessee Leases, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10- K for additional information. (2) We purchase components from a variety of suppliers and use contract manufacturers to provide manufacturing services for our products. During the normal course of business, we issue purchase orders with estimates of our requirements several months ahead of the delivery dates. These amounts are associated with agreements that are enforceable and legally binding. The amounts under such contracts are included in the table above because we believe that cancellation of these contracts is unlikely and we expect to make future cash payments according to the contract terms or in similar amounts for similar materials. (3) We issued convertible senior notes in September 2020 that are due in September 2025. The obligations presented above include both principal and interest for these notes. Although these notes

mature in 2025, they may be converted into cash and shares of our common stock prior to maturity if certain conditions are met. Any conversion prior to maturity can result in repayment of the principal amounts sooner than the scheduled repayment as indicated in the table above. Refer to Note 11, Convertible Senior Notes, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10- K for additional information. (4) Refer to Note 14, Commitments and Contingencies, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10- K for additional information.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK We are exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Foreign Currency Exchange Risk We operate in foreign countries which expose us to market risk associated with foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations between the U. S. dollar and various foreign currencies, the most significant of which are the British Pound and the Euro. In order to manage foreign currency risk, at times we enter into foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate risks associated with changes in spot exchange rates of mainly non- functional currency denominated assets or liabilities of our foreign subsidiaries. In general, the market risk related to these contracts is offset by corresponding gains and losses on the hedged transactions. By working only with major banks and closely monitoring current market conditions, we seek to limit the risk that counterparties to these contracts may be unable to perform. We do not enter into derivative contracts for trading purposes. As of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**, we did not have any outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts. Interest Rate Fluctuation Risk We are exposed to interest rate risk through our borrowing activities. As of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**, there was no outstanding balance under the **Current** A & R Credit Agreement, and the net carrying amount under our convertible senior notes was \$ ~~566~~ **569**. ~~6~~ **7** million. Although our convertible senior notes are based on a fixed rate, changes in interest rates could impact the fair value of such notes. As of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**, the fair market value of our convertible senior notes was \$ ~~501~~ **527**. ~~4~~ **2** million. Refer to Note 5, Fair Value of Financial Instruments, and Note 11, Convertible Senior Notes, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10- K for additional information. We have used, and in the future we may use, interest rate swap agreements to protect against adverse fluctuations in interest rates by reducing our exposure to variability in cash flows relating to interest payments on a portion of our outstanding debt. We do not hold or issue any derivative financial instruments for speculative trading purposes. As of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**, we did not have any outstanding interest rate swap agreements.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA The Report of Independent Auditors and Consolidated Financial Statements are included in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10- K beginning on page F- 1 and are incorporated herein by reference. **ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE** None. **ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES** Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a- 15 (e) and 15d- 15 (e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10- K. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs. Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** to provide reasonable assurance that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. Management’ s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a- 15 (f) and 15d- 15 (f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations and can provide only reasonable assurance that the objectives of the internal control system are met. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** using the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting as described in “ Internal Control — Integrated Framework, ” issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) (the COSO Criteria). Based on this assessment, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**. Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued its attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**, which is included in Part IV, Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10- K. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a- 15 (f) and 15d- 15 (f) under the Exchange Act) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION **Securities Trading Plans of Directors and Officers During the three months ended December 31, 2023, none of our directors or officers adopted or terminated a Rule 10b5- 1 trading plan or adopted or terminated a non- Rule 10b5- 1 trading arrangement (as each term is defined in Item 408 (a) of Regulation S- K).** **ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.** Not applicable. **PART III** Certain information required by Part III is omitted from this Annual Report on Form 10- K because the registrant will file with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission a definitive proxy statement pursuant to Regulation 14A in connection with the solicitation of proxies for Omnicell’ s Annual Meeting of

Stockholders expected to be held in May ~~2023~~ **2024** (the “ Proxy Statement ”) not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10- K, and certain information included therein is incorporated herein by reference. ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE The information required by this Item with respect to directors and executive officers may be found under the heading “ Information About Our Executive Officers ” in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10- K, and in the sections entitled “ Board and Corporate Governance Matters — Election of Directors ” and “ Board and Corporate Governance Matters — Information about our Directors and Nominees ” appearing in the Proxy Statement. Such information is incorporated herein by reference. The information required by this Item with respect to our audit committee and audit committee financial expert may be found in the section entitled “ Board and Corporate Governance Matters — Information Regarding Committees of the Board of Directors — Audit Committee ” appearing in the Proxy Statement. Such information is incorporated herein by reference. The information required by this Item with respect to compliance with Section 16 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 may be found in the sections entitled “ Delinquent Section 16 (a) Reports ” appearing in the Proxy Statement. Such information is incorporated herein by reference. Our written Code of Conduct applies to all of our directors and employees, including executive officers, including without limitation our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. The Code of Conduct is available on our investor relations website is located at ir.omnicell.com under the hyperlink entitled “ Leadership & Governance — Governance Documents. ” Changes to or waivers of the Code of Conduct will be disclosed on the same website. We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5. 05 of Form 8- K regarding any amendment to, or waiver of, any provision of the Code of Conduct by disclosing such information on the same website. ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION The information required by this Item with respect to director and executive officer compensation is incorporated by reference to the sections of our Proxy Statement entitled “ Executive Compensation ” and “ Board and Corporate Governance Matters — Director Compensation. ” The information required by this Item with respect to Compensation Committee interlocks and insider participation is incorporated herein by reference to the section of our Proxy Statement entitled “ Board and Corporate Governance Matters — Information Regarding Committees of the Board of Directors — Compensation Committee — Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation. ” The information required by this Item with respect to our Compensation Committee’s review and discussion of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis included in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference to the section of our Proxy Statement entitled “ Executive Compensation — Compensation Committee Report. ” ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS The information required by this Item with respect to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated herein by reference to the section of our Proxy Statement entitled “ Stock Ownership — Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management. ” The information required by this Item with respect to securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans is incorporated herein by reference to the section of our Proxy Statement entitled “ Equity Plan Information — Equity Compensation Plan Information. ” ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS, RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE The information required by this Item with respect to related party transactions is incorporated herein by reference to the section of our Proxy Statement entitled “ Board and Corporate Governance Matters — Certain Relationships and Related Transactions. ” The information required by this Item with respect to director independence is incorporated herein by reference to the section of our Proxy Statement entitled “ Board and Corporate Governance Matters — Independence of the Board of Directors. ” ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the section of our Proxy Statement entitled “ Audit Matters — Ratification of Selection of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm — Principal Accountant Fees and Services. ” PART IV ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE The following documents are included as part of this Annual Report on Form 10- K: (1) Consolidated Financial Statements: Index to Financial StatementsPageReports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID No. 34) F- 1Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, ~~2023 and 2022~~ **2022F and 2021F**— 4Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, ~~2023, 2022, and 2021~~ **2021F, and 2020F**— 5Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended December 31, ~~2023, 2022, and 2021~~ **2021F, and 2020F**— 6Consolidated Statements of Stockholders’ Equity for the years ended December 31, ~~2023, 2022, and 2021~~ **2021F, and 2020F**— 7Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, ~~2023, 2022, and 2021~~ **2021F, and 2020F**— 8Notes to Consolidated Financial StatementsF- 10Financial Statement Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying AccountsF- ~~50-47~~(2) Exhibits: The information required by this item is set forth on the exhibit index which precedes the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10- K. ITEM 16. FORM 10- K SUMMARY REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Omnicell, Inc. Opinion on the Financial Statements We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Omnicell, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “ Company ”) as of December 31, ~~2023 and 2022~~ **and 2021**, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders’ equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, ~~2022-2023~~, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “ financial statements ”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, ~~2023 and 2022~~ **and 2021**, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, ~~2022-2023~~, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2022-2023~~, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated ~~March 1~~ **February 28, 2023-2024**, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Basis for Opinion These financial statements are the responsibility of the

Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

Inventory Valuation — Refer to Note 1 to the financial statements **Critical Audit Matter Description** The Company records write-downs for excess and slow-moving inventory based on the Company's estimate of demand for its products, potential obsolescence of technology, product life cycles, and whether pricing trends or forecasts indicate that the carrying value of inventory exceeds its estimated selling price. These estimates require management judgment and are impacted by market and economic conditions, technology changes, and new product introductions. The Company's consolidated inventory balance is \$ ~~147~~ **110** . ~~5~~ **1** million as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** . We identified the inventory valuation as a critical audit matter because of the assumptions and judgments made by management to estimate the excess and slow-moving inventory, especially considering the presence of ~~various inventory with types and~~ **equipment-related** ~~evolving product life cycles, which includes new product development~~ . The analysis of **equipment-related** inventory valuation required a high degree of auditor judgment when performing audit procedures to evaluate qualitative and quantitative factors considered and the reasonableness of the relevant management **assumptions and** judgments. How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit Our audit procedures over the inventory valuation included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of **internal** controls over inventory for valuation.
- We evaluated the appropriateness of management's method, assumptions, and judgments used in developing their estimate of the excess and slow-moving **equipment-related** inventory, which included consideration of demand for its products, potential obsolescence of technology, **and** product life cycles, **and pricing trends** .
- We tested certain underlying data used and considered in the excess and obsolete **equipment-related** inventory assessment, including the amount of inventory on hand, **and** forecasted demand, **and historical sales** .
- We compared actual **equipment-related** inventory usage and write-off activity in the current year to the excess and obsolete ~~estimate~~ **estimates** by management **of individual equipment-related inventory items selected for testing** in the prior year to evaluate management's ability to make **reasonably** accurate estimates.
- We evaluated the valuation of excess and obsolete **equipment-related** inventory for understatement by making selections of **equipment-related** individual inventory items and evaluating the appropriateness of the **equipment-related** inventory valuation and management judgments based on relevant product-specific information. These procedures also included certain inquiries of **purchasing** ~~production planning and supply chain~~ employees .
- We evaluated whether the excess and obsolete ~~inventory may be understated by evaluating write-off activity of inventory subsequent to December 31, 2022~~ .

Capitalized Software- Internal Software Development Costs — Refer to Notes 1 and 7 to the financial statements **Critical Audit Matter Description** The Company capitalizes certain costs related to computer software developed or obtained for internal use when costs are incurred in the application development phase and amortizes these costs over the estimated lives of the software. The determination of whether a project's software development costs are capitalized or expensed could have a significant impact on the financial statements. The Company capitalized \$ ~~33~~ **32** . ~~0~~ **2** million of costs related to the application development of enterprise-level software and its subscription and cloud-based offerings in the year ended December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023** . We identified management's determination of internal **use** capitalized software development costs to be a critical audit matter. Evaluating the Company's determination of the project and related software development activities to be capitalized under relevant accounting guidance, including the extent to which software development costs incurred were capitalized, required subjective auditor judgment. Our audit procedures to assess the appropriateness of capitalized **internal** software development costs included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of **internal controls related to** management's capitalized **internal** software development ~~cost~~ **costs controls** .
- We obtained an understanding of management's process for evaluating **internal** software development costs and the nature of **internal** software development costs capitalized.
- We tested management's method of calculating capitalized **internal** software development costs. For a sample of projects, we performed audit procedures to agree capitalized labor costs to time records and made certain inquiries of project members to further assess the reasonableness of time allocated to the selected projects.
- For a sample of **internal** software development projects, we obtained an understanding of the new software enhancements and features planned for development by reviewing management's project documentation and inquiring of project managers and engineers.
- For a sample of **internal** software development projects, we tested the timing of **internal** software development cost recognition as either a capitalized or an expensed development cost. We also inquired of project managers and engineers regarding when application development was reached and observed the new features developed ~~in the working model~~ .

/ s / Deloitte & Touche LLP San Jose, California We have served as the Company's auditor since 2014. F- 2 To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Omnicell, Inc. Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Omnicell, Inc. and

subsidiaries (the “ Company ”) as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO. We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, ~~2022~~ **2023**, of the Company and our report dated ~~March 1~~ **February 28**, ~~2023~~ **2024**, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements. The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/ s / Deloitte & Touche LLP F- 3 OMNICELL, INC. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS December 31, ~~2022~~ ~~2021~~ ~~2020~~ **2023** **2022** (In thousands, except par value) ASSETS Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents \$ ~~467, 972~~ **\$ 330, 362** \$ ~~349, 051~~ Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables, net of allowances of \$ ~~5, 153~~ **564** and \$ ~~5, 272~~ **153**, respectively ~~299~~ **252**, ~~025~~ **299**, 469 ~~240, 894~~ Inventories ~~147~~ **Inventories 110, 099** **147**, 549 ~~119, 924~~ Prepaid expenses ~~27~~ **expenses 25, 966** **27**, 070 ~~22, 499~~ Other current assets ~~77~~ **assets 71, 509** **77**, 362 ~~48, 334~~ Total current assets ~~881~~ **assets 927, 571** **881**, 812 ~~780, 702~~ Property and equipment, net ~~93~~ **net 108, 601** **93**, 961 ~~71, 141~~ Long- term investment in sales- type leases, net ~~32~~ **net 42, 954** **32**, 924 ~~18, 391~~ Operating lease right- of- use assets ~~38~~ **assets 24, 988** **38**, 052 ~~48, 549~~ Goodwill ~~734~~ **Goodwill 735, 810** **734**, 274 ~~738, 900~~ Intangible assets, net ~~242~~ **net 211, 173** **242**, 906 ~~277, 616~~ Long- term deferred tax assets ~~22~~ **assets 32, 901** **22**, 329 ~~15, 883~~ Prepaid commissions ~~59~~ **commissions 52, 414** **59**, 483 ~~63, 795~~ Other long- term assets ~~105~~ **assets 90, 466** **105**, 017 ~~127, 519~~ Total assets \$ ~~2, 210~~ **226, 758** **878** \$ ~~2, 142~~ **210, 496** **758** LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY Current liabilities: Accounts payable \$ ~~45, 028~~ **\$ 63, 389** **\$ 71, 513** Accrued compensation ~~73~~ **compensation 51, 754** **73**, 455 ~~71, 130~~ Accrued liabilities ~~172~~ **liabilities 149, 276** **172**, 655 ~~133, 167~~ Deferred revenues, net ~~118~~ **net 121, 734** **118**, 947 ~~112~~ Total current liabilities ~~367~~ **496** **792** **428, 446** Long- term deferred revenues ~~58, 622~~ **37, 385** Long- term deferred tax liabilities ~~1, 620~~ **2, 095** Long- term operating lease liabilities ~~33, 910~~ **39, 405** Other long- term liabilities ~~6, 318~~ **6, 719** Convertible senior notes, net — ~~488, 152~~ Total current liabilities ~~428, 446~~ **876, 158** Long- term deferred revenues ~~37, 385~~ **20, 194** Long- term deferred tax liabilities ~~2, 095~~ **51, 705** Long- term operating lease liabilities ~~39, 405~~ **39, 911** Other long- term liabilities ~~6, 719~~ **7, 839** Convertible senior notes, net ~~566~~ **net 569, 662** **566**, 571 — Total liabilities ~~1, 037, 924~~ **1, 080, 621** **995, 807** Commitments and contingencies (Note 14) Stockholders’ equity: Preferred stock, \$ 0. 001 par value, 5, 000 shares authorized; no shares issued — Common stock, \$ 0. 001 par value, 100, 000 shares authorized; ~~55, 822~~ **and 55, 030** ~~and 54, 073~~ shares issued; ~~45, 539~~ **and 44, 747** ~~and 44, 179~~ shares outstanding, respectively ~~55~~ **respectively 56** ~~54~~ **55** Treasury stock at cost, 10, 283 ~~and 9, 894~~ shares outstanding, respectively (290, 319) ~~(238~~ **290**, ~~109~~ **319**) Additional paid- in capital ~~1, 122, 292~~ **1, 046, 760** ~~1, 024, 580~~ Retained earnings ~~390~~ **earnings 370, 357** **390**, 728 ~~368, 571~~ Accumulated other comprehensive loss ~~(13, 432)~~ **(17, 087)** ~~(8, 407)~~ Total stockholders’ equity ~~1, 188, 954~~ **1, 130, 137** ~~1, 146, 689~~ Total liabilities and stockholders’ equity \$ ~~2, 210~~ **226, 758** **878** \$ ~~2, 142~~ **210, 496** **758** The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS Year Ended December 31, ~~2022~~ ~~2021~~ ~~2020~~ **2023** **2022** **2021** (In thousands, except per share data) Revenues: Product revenues \$ ~~708, 561~~ **\$ 903, 222** **\$ 812, 512** \$ ~~636, 031~~ Services and other revenues ~~392~~ **revenues 438, 551** **392**, 725 ~~319, 506~~ ~~256, 177~~ Total revenues ~~1, 147, 112~~ **1, 295, 947** **1, 132, 018** ~~892, 208~~ Cost of revenues: Cost of product revenues ~~493~~ **revenues 414, 106** **493**, 626 ~~422, 855~~ ~~354, 004~~ Cost of services and other revenues ~~213~~ **revenues 236, 166** **213**, 334 ~~154, 510~~ ~~124, 912~~ Total cost of revenues ~~706~~ **revenues 650, 272** **706**, 960 ~~577, 365~~ ~~478, 916~~ Gross profit ~~588~~ **profit 496, 840** **588**, 987 ~~554, 653~~ ~~413, 292~~ Operating expenses: Research and development ~~104~~ **development 97, 115** **104**, 969 ~~75, 716~~ ~~70, 161~~ Selling, general, and administrative ~~486~~ **administrative 434, 593** **486**, 341 ~~389, 430~~ ~~307, 605~~ Total operating expenses ~~591~~ **expenses 531, 708** **591**, 310 ~~465, 146~~ ~~377, 766~~ Income (loss) from operations ~~(34, 868)~~ **(2, 323)** ~~89, 507~~ ~~35, 526~~ Interest and other income (expense),

net net14, 760 (130) (23, 500) **(6, 177)** Income (loss) before provision for income taxes **(20, 108)** (2, 453) 66, 007 **29, 349**
Provision for (Benefit benefit from) income taxes taxes263 (8, 101) (11, 842) **(2, 845)** Net income **(loss) \$ (20, 371)** \$ 5, 648
 \$ 77, 849 **\$ 32, 194** Net income **(loss)** per share: Basic **\$ (0. 45)** \$ 0. 13 \$ 1. 79 **Diluted \$ (0. 76 Diluted 45)** \$ 0. 12 \$ 1. 62 **\$ 0.**
74 Weighted- average shares outstanding: **Basic44 Basic45, 212 44**, 398 43, 475 **42, 583** Diluted **45, 212 45**, 891 47, 943 **43,**
743 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) Year Ended December 31, **202220212020**
202320222021 (In thousands) Net income **(loss) \$ (20, 371)** \$ 5, 648 \$ 77, 849 **\$ 32, 194** Other comprehensive income (loss):
 Foreign currency translation **adjustments adjustments3, 655** (8, 680) (2, 885) **3, 924** Other comprehensive income (loss) **3, 655**
 (8, 680) (2, 885) **3, 924** Comprehensive income (loss) \$ **(16, 716)** \$ **(3, 032)** \$ 74, 964 **\$ 36, 118** CONSOLIDATED
 STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Common Stock Treasury Stock Additional Paid-
 In Capital Retained Earnings Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Stockholders'
 Equity Shares Amount Shares Amount (In thousands) Balances as of December 31, **201951 202052, 277 677** \$ **51 53** (9, 145 **894**
) \$ **(185 238, 074 109)** \$ **780 920, 931 359** \$ **258 290, 792 722** \$ **(9 5, 446 522)** \$ **845 967, 254 503** Net income — — —
 — — **32 77, 194 849** — **32 77, 194 677 53** (9,894) (238,109) **920,359 290,722** (5,522) **967,503** Net income — — — —
77,849 — **77, 849** Other comprehensive loss — — — — (2,885) (2,885) Share- based compensation — — — — 53,160
 — — 53,160 Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans 1,396 1 — — 67,347 — — 67,348 Tax payments related to
 restricted stock units — — — — (16,286) — — (16,286) Balances as of December 31, **202154,073 54** (9,894) (238,109)
 1,024,580 368,571 (8,407) 1,146,689 Net income — — — — 5,648 — 5,648 Other comprehensive loss — — — —
 (8,680) (8,680) Stock repurchases — — (389) (52,210) — — (52,210) Share- based compensation — — — — 68,247 — —
 68,247 Issuance of common stock under employee stock plans 957 1 — — 40,181 — — 40,182 Tax payments related to
 restricted stock units — — — — (13,506) — — (13,506) Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to
 convertible debt — — — — (72,742) 16,509 — — (56,233) Balances as of December 31, **202255,030 55** (10,283) (290,319)
1,046,760 390,728 (17,087) 1,130 Other comprehensive income — — — — 3, 924 **655** 3, 924 **655** Share- based
 compensation — — — — 44 — **59, 697 683** — — 44 **59, 697 683** Issuance of common stock under employee stock **plans792 1**
plans1, 400 2 — — 54 **23, 268 215** — — 54 **23, 270 216** Tax payments related to restricted stock units — — — — (8 7, 738
366) — — (8 7, 366 738) Stock repurchases — — (749) (53, 035) — — (53, 035) Equity component of convertible senior
 note issuance, net of issuance costs — — 97, 830 — — 97, 830 Purchase of convertible note hedge — — (100,
 625) — — (100, 625) Sale of warrants — — 51, 290 — — 51, 290 Tax benefits related to convertible senior notes and
 convertible note hedge — — 706 — — 706 Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle related to credit losses
 — — (264) — — (264) Balances as of December 31, **202052 202355, 822** \$ **677 53** (9, 894)..... 742) 16, 509 — (56 7,
 233) Balances as of December 31, **202255, 030** \$ **55** (10, 283) \$ (290, 319) \$ **1, 046 122, 760 292** \$ **390 370, 728 357** \$ (**17 13**
, 087 432) \$ **1, 130 188, 137 954** CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Year Ended December 31,
202220212020 202320222021 (In thousands) Operating Activities Net income **(loss) \$ (20, 371)** \$ 5, 648 \$ 77, 849 **\$ 32, 194**
amortization87, 319 86, 931 72, 990 **61, 067** Loss on disposal of property and equipment **678 equipment2, 572 678** 433 267
 Share- based compensation expense **68 expense55, 300 68**, 247 53, 160 **44, 697** Deferred income taxes **(11, 047)** (37, 316) (3,
 272) **(6, 546)** Amortization of operating lease right- of- use **assets12 assets8, 239 12**, 238 11, 941 **10, 528** Impairment and
 abandonment of operating lease right- of- use assets related to facilities **9, 998 9, 382** — **Impairment of internal- use and**
external- use software development costs, net — 1, 275 — Impairment of **certain long- lived assets1** externally and
 internally developed capitalized software, **014 net1, 275** — — Amortization of debt issuance costs **4, 397 4, 164** 3, 440 **1, 597**
 Amortization of discount on convertible senior notes — — 18, 608 **4, 766** Changes in operating assets and liabilities: Accounts
 receivable and unbilled **receivables receivables49, 150** (60, 357) (40, 973) **36, 842** Inventories **Inventories38, 016** (30, 115)
 (25, 695) **12, 359** Prepaid expenses **expenses1, 149** (4, 671) (5, 678) **(2, 081)** Other current **assets6 assets (6, 821) 6**, 360 2,
 801 **(6, 408)** Investment in sales- type leases **(10, 411)** (15, 354) 3, 346 **(2, 882)** Prepaid **commissions4 commissions7, 069 4**,
 312 (6, 876) **(8, 057)** Other long- term **assets5 assets2, 111 5**, 027 (3, 258) **(7, 675)** Accounts payable **(17, 525)** (7, 754) 29,
 084 **(6, 300)** Accrued **compensation2 compensation (21, 461) 2**, 446 12, 312 **11, 595** Accrued **liabilities16 liabilities (10,**
343) 16, 651 34, 859 **4, 374** Deferred revenues **24, 058 24**, 469 24, 179 **7, 620** Operating lease liabilities **(10, 918)** (13, 781)
 (12, 503) **(9, 543)** Other long- term liabilities **(401)** (699) (14, 938) **7, 456** Net cash provided by operating **activities77**
activities181, 094 77, 781 231, 809 **185, 870** Investing Activities **Software Activities External- use software** development
costs for external use (13, 542) (13, 204) (29, 368) **(32, 024)** Purchases of property and equipment **(41, 474)** (47, 536) (28, 967)
 (22, 842) Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired — (3, 392) (354, 163) **(225, 000)** Purchase price adjustments from
 business **acquisitions5 acquisitions — 5, 463** — — Net cash used in investing activities **(55, 016)** (58, 669) (412, 498) (279,
 866) Financing **Activities Payments Activities Proceeds from revolving credit facility — 150, 000** Repayment of debt and
 revolving credit facility — (200, 000) Payments for debt issuance costs for revolving credit facility **(2, 967)** — (550)
 Proceeds from issuance of convertible senior notes, net of issuance costs — 559, 665 Purchase of convertible note hedge —
 (100, 625) Proceeds from sale of warrants — 51, 290 Proceeds from issuances under stock- based compensation **plans40**
plans23, 216 40, 182 67, 348 **54, 270** Employees' taxes paid related to restricted stock units **(7, 366)** (13, 506) (16, 286) **(8,**
738) Stock repurchases — (52, 210) — **(53, 035)** Change in customer funds, **net4 net10, 537 4**, 581 (3, 699) **3, 992** Net cash
 provided by (used in) financing **activities activities23, 420** (20, 953) 47, 363 **456, 269** Effect of exchange rate changes on cash
 and cash equivalents **(1, 354)** (944) (974) **437** Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted **cash cash148,**
144 (2, 785) (134, 300) **362, 710** Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of **period355 period352, 835 355**,
 620 489, 920 **127, 210** Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period \$ **500, 979** \$ 352, 835 \$ 355, 620 \$ **489, 920**
 The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS
 OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED) Year Ended December 31, **202220212020 202320222021** (In thousands) Reconciliation of

cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash to the Consolidated Balance Sheets: Cash and cash equivalents \$ 467,972 \$ 330,362 \$ 349,051 \$ 485,928 Restricted cash included in other current assets 22- assets 33,007 22, 473 6,569 3,992 Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period \$ 500,979 \$ 352,835 \$ 355,620 \$ 489,920 Supplemental cash flow information Cash paid for interest \$ 1,438 \$ 1,438 \$ 1,438 \$ 1,438 Income taxes paid (refunds received), net \$ 20,209 \$ 19,005 \$ (1,733) \$ (10,343) Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing activities Unpaid purchases of property and equipment \$ 877 \$ 892 \$ 883 \$ 405 Transfers between inventory and property and equipment, net \$ — \$ 314 \$ 1,876 \$ —

F-9 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Omnicell, Inc. was incorporated in California in 1992 under the name Omnicell Technologies, Inc. and reincorporated in Delaware in 2001 as Omnicell, Inc. The Company's major products and related services are medication management solutions and adherence tools for healthcare systems and pharmacies, which are sold in its principal market, the healthcare industry. The Company's market is primarily located in the United States and Europe. "Omnicell" or the "Company" refer to Omnicell, Inc. and its subsidiaries, collectively. Basis of Presentation The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with U. S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") and include all adjustments necessary for the fair presentation of the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. Principles of Consolidation The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. On January 10, 2022, the Company completed its acquisition of Hub and Spoke Innovations Limited ("Hub and Spoke Innovations"). The Consolidated Financial Statements include the results of operations of this recently acquired company, commencing as of the acquisition date. The significant accounting policies of the acquired business have been aligned to conform to the accounting policies of Omnicell.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. These estimates are based on historical experience and various other assumptions that management believes to be reasonable. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that may impact the Company in the future, actual results may be different from the estimates. The Company's critical accounting policies are those that affect its financial statements materially and involve difficult, subjective, or complex judgments by management. Those policies are revenue recognition; allowance for credit losses for accounts receivable and unbilled receivables; notes receivable from investment in sales-type leases; operating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities; inventory valuation; capitalized internal-use and external-use software development costs for internal and external use; impairment of goodwill; purchased intangibles and long-lived assets; fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations; share-based compensation; and accounting for income taxes. As of December 31, 2022-2023, the Company is not aware of any events or circumstances that would require an update to its estimates, judgments, or revisions to the carrying value of its assets or liabilities.

Segment Reporting The Company manages its operations as a single segment for the purposes of assessing performance and making operating decisions. The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") is its Chief Executive Officer. The CODM allocates resources and evaluates the performance of the Company at the consolidated level using information about its revenues, gross profit, income from operations, and other key financial data. All significant operating decisions are based upon an analysis of the Company as one operating segment, which is the same as its reporting segment.

Foreign Currency Translation and Remeasurement Most of the Company's foreign subsidiaries use the local currency of their respective countries as their functional currency. The Company translates the assets and liabilities of such non-U. S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries into U. S. dollars using exchange rates in effect at the end of each period. Revenue and expenses for these subsidiaries are translated using rates that approximate those in effect during the period. Gains and losses from these translations are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments and included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity. Assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are remeasured into the respective entity's functional currency. Monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured at exchange rates in effect at the end of each period, and non-monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured at historical rates. Gains and losses from foreign currency remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities are recorded in interest and other income (expense), net. The Company earns revenues from sales of its products and related services, which are sold in the healthcare industry, its principal market. The Company's customer arrangements typically include one or more of the following revenue categories: Connected devices, software licenses, and other. Software-enabled connected devices and software licenses that manage and regulate the storage and dispensing of pharmaceuticals, consumables blister cards, and packaging equipment and other supplies. This revenue category is often sold through long-term, sole-source agreements. Solutions in this category include, but are not limited to, XT Series automated dispensing systems and products related to the Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service and IV Compounding Service. Consumables. Medication adherence packaging, labeling, and other one-time use packaging including multimed adherence packaging and single dose blister cards, which are used by retail, community, and outpatient pharmacies, as well as by institutional pharmacies serving long-term care and other sites outside the acute care hospital, are designed to improve patient engagement and adherence to prescriptions. Technical services. Post-installation technical support and other related services, including phone support, on-site service, parts, and access to unspecified software updates and enhancements, if and when available. This revenue category is often supported by multi-year or annual contractual agreements. Advanced Services. Emerging software and service solutions which are offered on a subscription basis with fees typically based either on transaction volume or a fee over a specified period of time. Solutions in this category include, but are not limited to, EnlivenHealth®, Specialty Pharmacy Services, 340B solutions, Inventory Optimization Service, other software solutions, and services related to the Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service and IV Compounding Service. The following table summarizes revenue recognition for each revenue category: Revenue Category Timing of Revenue Recognition Income Statement Classification Connected devices, software licenses, and other Point

in time, as transfer of control occurs, generally upon installation and acceptance by the customerProductConsumablesPoint in time, as transfer of control occurs, generally upon shipment to or receipt by customerProductTechnical servicesOver time, as services are provided, typically ratably over the service termServiceAdvanced ServicesOver time, as services are providedService Prior to recognizing revenue, the Company identifies the contract, performance obligations, and transaction price, and allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations. All identified contracts meet the following required criteria: Parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally, or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations. A majority of the Company's contracts are evidenced by a non- cancelable written agreement. Contracts for consumable products are generally evidenced by an order placed via **our online portal**, phone, or a purchase order. Entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred. Contract terms are documented within the written agreements. Where a written contract does not exist, such as for consumable products, the rights of each party are understood as following the Company's standard business process and terms. The entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred. Payment terms are documented within the agreement and are generally net 30 to 60 days from shipment of tangible product or services performed for customers in the United States. Where a written contract does not exist, the Company's standard payment terms are net 30 day terms. The contract has commercial substance (that is the risk, timing, or amount of the entity's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract). The Company's agreements are an exchange of cash for a combination of products and services which result in changes in the amount of the Company's future cash flows. ~~F-11~~It is probable the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. The Company performs a credit check for all significant customers or **F- 11** transactions and where collectability is not probable, payment in full or a substantial down payment prior to shipment is typically required to help ensure the full agreed upon contract price will be collected. Distinct goods or services are identified as performance obligations. A series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer are considered a single performance obligation. Where a good or service is determined not to be distinct, the Company combines the good or service with other promised goods or services until a bundle of goods or services that is distinct is identified. To identify its performance obligations, the Company considers all products or services promised in the contract regardless of whether they are explicitly stated or are implied by customary business practices. When performance obligations are included in separate contracts, the Company considers an entire customer arrangement to determine if separate contracts should be considered combined for the purposes of revenue recognition. Most of the Company's sales, other than renewals of support and maintenance, contain multiple performance obligations, with a combination of hardware systems, software products, ~~consumables~~, support and maintenance, and professional services. The transaction price of a contract is determined based on the fixed consideration, net of an estimate for variable consideration such as various discounts or rebates provided to customers. As a result of the Company's commercial selling practices, contract prices are generally fixed with minimal, if any, variable consideration. The transaction price is allocated to separate performance obligations proportionally based on the standalone selling price of each performance obligation. Standalone selling price is best evidenced by the price the Company charges for the good or service when selling it separately in similar circumstances to similar customers. Other than for the renewal of annual **support technical** services contracts, the Company's products and services are not generally sold separately. The Company uses an amount discounted from the list price as a best estimated selling price. The Company recognizes revenue when the performance obligation has been satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. The good or service is transferred when or as the customer obtains control of the good or service. Determining when control transfers requires management to make judgments that affect the timing of revenues recognized. Generally, for products requiring a complex implementation, control passes when the product is installed and ready for use. For all other products, control generally passes when product has been shipped and title has passed. For maintenance contracts and certain other services, including Advanced Services provided on a subscription basis, control passes to the customer over time, generally ratably over the service term as the Company provides a stand- ready service for the customer's equipment. Time and material services transfer control to the customer at the time the services are provided. The portion of the transaction price allocated to the Company's unsatisfied performance obligations **for which invoicing has occurred is** recorded as deferred revenues, net of deferred cost of goods sold, ~~at December 31, 2022~~. **Deferred revenues from product sales primarily relate to delivered and 2021-invoiced products, pending installation and acceptance. Deferred revenues from service contracts primarily relate to services that have been invoiced, were where \$156 services have not yet been provided. Short- term deferred revenues 3 million and \$132.4 million, respectively, of which \$118.9 million and \$112.2 million, respectively, are expected to be completed recognized within one year and are presented as current the next twelve months. Long- term deferred revenues ,net substantially consist of deferred revenues on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Remaining performance obligations long- term technical and Advanced Services contracts which have been invoiced and are primarily expected to be recognized as revenue beyond twelve months ratably over the remaining term of the contract, generally not more than ten years. In addition, the Company has remaining performance obligations associated with contracts for which the associated products have been accepted or associated services have started, but where invoicing has not yet occurred and therefore are not reflected in deferred revenue. These remaining performance obligations are comprised of the non- variable portions of technical services and Advanced Services provided under non- cancellable contracts with minimum commitments. Remaining performance obligations which are not included in deferred revenues are \$353.9 million as of December 31, 2023. Remaining performance obligations are expected to be recognized ratably over the remaining terms of the associated contracts, which terms vary but are generally not more than ten years. Remaining performance obligations do not include product obligations, services where the associated product has not been accepted, services which have not yet started, variable portions of services, and certain other obligations.** The Company generally invoices customers for products upon shipment. Invoicing associated with the service

portion of agreements are is generally periodic and are is billed on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis. In, and in certain circumstances, multiple years are billed at one time. **Advanced Services agreements are generally invoiced periodically on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis over the life of the agreement. In certain circumstances portions of these agreements may be invoiced lump sum.** The amount invoiced for equipment and software is typically reflected in both accounts receivable and deferred revenues, net. The Company typically recognizes product revenue, and correspondingly reduces deferred revenues, net, for equipment and on-premise software upon written customer acceptance of installation. Consumables are recorded as revenue upon shipment to or receipt by the customer, depending upon contract terms. **F** ~~The portion of deferred revenues, net, not expected to be recognized as revenue within twelve months of the balance sheet date are included in long-~~ **12** ~~term deferred revenues on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.~~ From time to time, the Company enters into change orders which modify the product to be received by the customer pursuant to certain contracts. Changes to any contract are accounted for as a modification of the existing contract to the extent the goods and services to be delivered as part of the contract are generally consistent with the nature and type of those to be provided under the terms of the original contract. Examples of such change orders include the addition or removal of units of equipment or changes to the configuration of the equipment where the overall nature of the contract remains intact. The Company's change orders generally result in the change being accounted for as modifications of existing contracts given the nature of the impacted orders. ~~F-12~~ In the normal course of business, the Company typically does not accept product returns unless the item is defective as manufactured or the configuration of the product is incorrect. The Company establishes provisions for estimated returns based on historical product returns. The allowance for sales returns is not material to the Consolidated Financial Statements for any periods presented. A portion of the Company's sales are made to customers who are members of Group Purchasing Organizations ("GPOs"), each of which functions as a purchasing agent on behalf of member hospitals and other healthcare providers. The Company also has a Federal Supply Schedule Contract with the Department of Veterans Affairs (the "GSA Contract"), allowing the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, and other **Federal federal** government customers to purchase the Company's products. Pursuant to the terms of GPO agreements and the GSA Contract, each member or agency contracts directly with Omnicell and can purchase the Company's products at pre-negotiated contract terms and pricing. GPOs are often fully or partially owned by the Company's customers, and the Company pays fees to the GPO on completed contracts. The Company also pays the Industrial Funding Fee ("IFF") to the Department of Veterans Affairs under the GSA Contract. The Company considers these fees consideration paid to customers and records them as reductions to revenue. Fees to GPOs and the IFF were \$ **11.2 million, \$** 17.6 million, **and \$** 17.5 million, ~~and \$~~ 9.7 million for the years ended December 31, **2023, 2022, and 2021**, ~~and 2020~~, respectively. The accounts receivable balances are with individual members of the GPOs and **Federal federal** agencies that purchase under the GSA Contract, and therefore no significant concentration of credit risk exists. During the year ended December 31, ~~2022-2023~~, sales to members of the ten largest GPOs and **Federal federal** agencies that purchase under the GSA Contract accounted for approximately ~~68-64~~ % of the Company's total consolidated revenues. Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities A contract asset is a right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Company has transferred to a customer when that right is **conditional** ~~and is not just subject to~~ the passage of time. A receivable will be recorded on the balance sheet when the Company has unconditional rights to consideration. A contract liability is an obligation to transfer goods or services for which the Company has received consideration, or for which an amount of consideration is due from the customer. Contract liabilities include customer deposits under non-cancelable contracts, and current and non-current deferred revenue balances. The Company's contract balances are reported in a net contract asset or liability position on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period. Significant changes in the contract assets and the contract liabilities balances during the period are the result of the issuance of invoices and recognition of deferred revenues in the normal course of business. The contract modifications entered into during the year ended December 31, ~~2022-2023~~ did not have a significant impact on the Company's contract assets or deferred revenues. Contract Costs The Company has determined that certain incentive portions of its sales commission plans require capitalization since these payments are directly related to sales achieved during a time period. These commissions are earned on the basis of: (i) the value of new bookings for connected devices, software products, and Advanced Services, provided that for Advanced Services a commission will only be paid on the amount that represents the minimum commitment and (ii) the value of new orders for consumables. Since there are no commensurate commissions earned on renewal of the service bookings, the Company concluded that the capitalized asset is related to services provided under both the initial contract and renewal periods. The Company applies a practical expedient to account for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract as part of a portfolio of contracts with similar characteristics as the Company expects the effect on the financial statements of applying the practical expedient would not differ materially from applying the accounting guidance to the individual contracts within the portfolio. A pool of contracts is defined as all contracts booked in a particular quarter. The amortization for the capitalized asset is an estimate of the pool's original contract term, generally one to five years, plus an estimate of future customer renewal periods resulting in a total amortization period of ten years. Costs to obtain a contract are allocated amongst performance obligations and recognized as sales and marketing expense consistent with the pattern of revenue recognition. In accordance with GAAP, while certain compensation elements are expensed as incurred, a portion of the pool's capitalized asset is recorded as an expense over the first seven quarters after booking, which represents the estimated period during which the product revenue associated with the contract is recorded. The remaining capitalized contract costs are recorded as expense ratably over the ten ~~F-13~~ year estimated initial and renewal service periods. The Company recognized contract cost expense of \$ **23.3 million, \$** 30.6 million, **and \$** 25.8 million, ~~and \$~~ 22.1 million during the years ended December 31, **2023, 2022, and 2021**, ~~and 2020~~, respectively. The commission expenses paid or due to be paid as of the consolidated balance sheet date to be recognized in future periods are recorded in long-term prepaid commissions on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Capitalized costs are periodically reviewed for impairment. There was no impairment loss recorded related to capitalized prepaid commissions as of and for the year ended December 31, ~~2022-2023~~. ~~F-13~~ The Company

determines if an arrangement is **or contains** a lease at inception. The transaction price is allocated to separate performance obligations, generally consisting of a combination of hardware systems, software products, support and maintenance, and professional services, proportionally based on the standalone selling price of each performance obligation. Standalone selling price is best evidenced by the price the Company charges for the good or service when selling it separately in similar circumstances to similar customers. Other than for the renewal of annual **support-technical** services contracts, the Company's products and services are not generally sold separately. The Company uses an amount discounted from the list price as a best estimated selling price. The Company enters into non-cancelable sales-type lease arrangements **with the leases varying in length from one to ten years**, most of which do not have an option to extend the lease term. At the end of the lease term, the customer must either return the equipment or negotiate a new agreement, resulting in a new purchase or lease transaction. Failure of the customer to either return the equipment or negotiate a new agreement results in the contract becoming a month-to-month rental. Certain sales-type leases automatically renew for successive one-year periods at the end of each lease term without written notice from the customer. The Company's sales-type lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees. For sales-type leases, the Company recognizes revenues for its hardware and software products, net of lease execution costs, post-installation product maintenance, **professional services associated with Advanced Services offerings**, and technical support, at the net present value of the lease payment stream upon customer acceptance. The Company recognizes service revenues associated with sales-type leases ratably over the term of the agreement in service revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company recognizes interest income from sales-type leases using the effective interest method. Both hardware and software revenues, and interest income from sales-type leases are recorded in product revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company optimizes cash flows by selling a majority of its **non-U.S. government** sales-type leases, other than **those relating to U.S. government hospitals and Advanced Services sales-type leases products, including Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service and IV Compounding Service**, to third-party leasing finance companies on a non-recourse basis. The Company has no obligation to the leasing company once the lease has been sold. **Some** **The Company is exposed to credit losses primarily through sales of its products** and services, as well as its sales-type leasing arrangements. The Company performs credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition in order to assess each customer's ability to pay. These evaluations require significant judgment and are based on a variety of factors including, but not limited to, current economic trends, payment history, and a financial review of the customer. The Company continues to monitor customers' creditworthiness on an ongoing basis. The Company maintains an allowance for credit losses for accounts receivable, unbilled receivables, and net investment in sales-type leases based on expected credit losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. The allowance for credit losses is measured using a loss rate method, considering factors such as customers' credit risk, historical loss experience, current conditions, and forecasts. The allowance for credit losses is measured on a collective (pool) basis by aggregating customer balances with similar risk characteristics. The Company also records a specific allowance **F-14** based on an analysis of individual past due balances or customer-specific information, such as a decline in creditworthiness or bankruptcy. Actual collection losses may differ from management's estimates, and such differences could be material **to the Company's financial position and results of operations. F-14** **The allowance for credit losses is presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as a deduction from the respective asset balance. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the allowance for credit losses for long-term unbilled receivables and net investment in sales-type leases were not material**, mostly those relating to **U.S. government hospitals Funds Held for Customers and Customer Fund Liabilities** **The Company offers certain products and services in** which **comprise it** is customary for pharmacies or insurance payors to owe funds to the Company which are collected on behalf of, and, after a short holding period, disbursed to, the Company's customers. The Company presents amounts due from pharmacies and amounts due to be disbursed to customers on a gross basis within other current assets and accrued liabilities, respectively, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, as such amounts are expected to be settled within one year. Generally, any funds received from the pharmacies or insurance payors that are held by the Company are segregated from its other corporate cash accounts. These funds are classified as restricted cash as the Company is contractually obligated to disburse these amounts to customers. Sales of Accounts Receivable The Company records the sale of its accounts receivables in accordance with accounting guidance for transfers and servicing of financial assets. The Company transferred non-recourse accounts receivable totaling \$ **5.7 million, \$ 45.3 million, and \$ 46.7 million, and \$ 58.8 million** during the years ended December 31, **2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020**, respectively, which approximated approximately **38%** of the lease **fair value, to leasing companies on a non-recourse basis. Accounts** receivable balance **included approximately \$ 1**, and those associated with financed service contracts related to certain Advanced Services products, including Central Pharmacy Dispensing Service and IV Compounding Service, are retained in-house. Operating Leases **1 million and \$ 6.7 million due from third-party leasing companies for transferred non-recourse accounts receivable as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Cash and Cash Equivalents** The Company entered into certain leasing agreements classifies all highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less as cash equivalents. The Company's cash and cash equivalent balances include bank accounts and highly-liquid U.S. Government money market funds held in sweep and asset management accounts with financial institutions of high credit quality. The Company continuously monitors the credit worthiness of the financial institutions in which it invests. The Company has not experienced any credit losses from its cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents were \$ **468.0 million and \$ 330.4 million and \$ 349.1 million** as of December 31, **2023 and 2022 and 2021**, respectively. As of December 31, **2023 and 2022 and 2021**, cash equivalents were \$ **301.451.0 million and \$ 320.301.2.0** million, respectively, which consisted of money market funds held in sweep and asset management accounts. For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, the amounts are based on an expected exit price representing the amount that **amount that** would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a transaction between market participants. The fair value may be based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, establishes a consistent

framework for measuring fair value on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis whereby inputs used in valuation techniques are assigned a hierarchical level, as follows: Level 1 – Observable inputs, such as quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments; Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, or quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets; and Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for financial instruments reflecting Company’s assumptions. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, computed using the first-in, first-out method, and net realizable value. Inbound shipping costs are included in cost of inventory. The Company regularly monitors inventory quantities on hand and records write-downs for excess and obsolete inventories based on the Company’s estimate of demand for its products, potential obsolescence of technology, product life cycles, and whether pricing trends or forecasts indicate that the carrying value of inventory exceeds its estimated selling price. These factors are impacted by market and economic conditions, technology changes, and new product introductions and require estimates that may include elements that are uncertain. Actual demand may differ from forecasted demand and may have a material effect on gross margins. If inventory is written down, a new cost basis is established that cannot be increased in future periods. Shipments from suppliers or contract manufacturers before the F-15 Company receives them are recorded as in-transit inventory when title and the significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the Company. The Company has a supply agreement with one primary supplier for construction and supply of several sub-assemblies and inventory management of sub-assemblies used in its hardware products. There are no minimum purchase requirements. The F-15 contract with the Company’s supplier may be terminated by either the supplier or by the Company without cause and at any time upon delivery of six months’ notice. Purchases from this supplier were classified \$ 65.8 million, \$ 105.7 million, and \$ 103.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Shipping Costs Outbound freight billed to customers is recorded as product revenue operating leases prior to the adoption of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 842, Leases. Those The agreements in place prior to January 1, 2019 continue to be treated related shipping and handling costs are expensed as operating leases part of selling, however general, any leasing agreements entered into on and administrative expense. Shipping and handling expenses were \$ 18.6 million, \$ 24.5 million, and \$ 18.2 million or for after January 1, 2019 under these the programs years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Property and Equipment Property and equipment less accumulated depreciation are classified and accounted stated at historical cost. The Company’s expenditures for as sales-type property and equipment are primarily for computer equipment and software used in the administration of its business, and for leasehold improvements to its leases leased facilities. The Company also develops molds and dies used in long-term manufacturing arrangements with suppliers and for production automation equipment used in the manufacturing of consumable blister card components. The Company capitalizes costs related to computer software developed or obtained for internal-use in accordance with ASC 842-350-40, Internal-Use Software. Software developed or obtained for internal-use includes certain costs for the development of the Company’s subscription and cloud-based offerings sold to its customers, as well as enterprise-level business and finance software that the Company customizes to meet its specific operational needs. Costs incurred in the application development phase are capitalized and amortized over their useful lives, which is generally five years. Costs recognized in the preliminary project phase and the post-implementation phase are expensed as incurred. The operating lease arrangements entered into prior Company capitalized \$ 32.2 million and \$ 33.0 million of costs related to January 1 the application development of enterprise-level software and its subscription and cloud-based offerings, 2019 which are included in property non-cancelable, and most automatically renew equipment during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Capitalized costs related to computer software developed or obtained for internal successive one-year periods at the end use are included in purchases of each property and equipment in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Depreciation and amortization is computed by use of the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as stated below: Purchased software and internal-use software development costs 3-5 years Leasehold and building improvements Shorter of the lease term absent written notice of property or the estimated useful life Furniture and fixtures 5-7 years Equipment 2-12 years in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The Company capitalizes certain software development costs in accordance with ASC 985-20, Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Marketed, under which those costs incurred subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility may be capitalized and amortized over the estimated lives of the related products. The Company establishes technological feasibility when it completes a detail program design or a working model. The Company amortizes development costs over the estimated lives of the related products, which is generally five years. All development costs prior to the completion of a detail program design or a working model are recognized as research and development expense. The Company capitalized external-use software development costs of \$ 14.6 million and \$ 13.2 million and \$ 29.4 million, that were included in other long-term assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease at inception. Operating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at the commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. As most of its lease contracts do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on information available at the commencement date in determining the present value of the lease payments. Lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company does not recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for leases with an initial F-16 term of twelve months or less. The Company elected the practical expedient to not separate lease components from nonlease components and applied that practical expedient to all material classes of leased assets. Many of the Company’s operating leases include an option to extend the lease. The specific terms and conditions of the extension options vary from lease to lease, but are consistent with standard industry practices in each area that the Company operates. The Company reviews each of its lease options at a time required by the terms of the lease contract, and notifies the F-16 lessor if it chooses to exercise the lease renewal option. Until the Company is reasonably certain that it will extend the lease contract, the renewal option periods will not be recognized as right-of-use assets or lease liabilities. Certain leases include provisions for early termination, which allow the contract parties to terminate their obligations

under the their customer obligations under the lease contract. The terms and conditions of the termination options vary by contract. When the Company has made a decision to exercise an early termination option, the right- of- use assets and associated lease liabilities are remeasured in accordance with the present value of the remaining cash flows under the lease contract .

The Company's operating lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees . For operating leases, rental income..... not contain any material residual value guarantees , restrictions, or restriction covenants. The Company uses the acquisition method of accounting under ASC 805, Business Combinations. Each acquired company's operating results are included in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements starting on the acquisition date. The purchase price is equivalent to the fair value of consideration transferred. Tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date are recorded at the acquisition date fair value. Goodwill is recognized for the excess of purchase price over the net fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The Company assesses goodwill for impairment on an annual basis on the first day of the fourth quarter of each year at the reporting unit level. This assessment is also performed whenever there is a change in circumstances that indicates the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired. The Company has one reporting unit, which is the same as its operating segment. A qualitative assessment is initially made to determine whether it is necessary to perform quantitative testing. A qualitative assessment includes, among others, consideration of: (i) past, current, and projected future earnings and equity; (ii) recent trends and market conditions; and (iii) valuation metrics involving similar companies that are publicly- traded and acquisitions of similar companies, if available. If this qualitative assessment indicates that it is more likely than not that impairment exists, or if the Company decides to bypass this option, it proceeds to the quantitative assessment. The quantitative assessment involves a comparison between the estimated fair value of the Company's reporting unit with its carrying amount including goodwill. If the carrying value exceeds estimated fair value, the Company will record an impairment charge based on that difference. The impairment charge will be limited to the amount of goodwill. To determine the reporting unit's fair value under the quantitative approach, the Company uses a combination of income and market approaches, such as estimated discounted future cash flows of the reporting unit, multiples of earnings or revenues, and analysis of recent sales or offerings of comparable entities. The Company also considers its market capitalization on the date of the analysis to ensure the reasonableness of its reporting unit's fair value. The Company elected to perform a quantitative impairment assessment analysis as of October 1, 2022-2023 for its reporting unit. The Company determined that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded the carrying value and thus no impairment was indicated. Based on the result of this analysis, an impairment does not exist as of December 31, 2022-2023 , and there were no accumulated impairment losses. F- 17 In connection with its acquisitions, the Company generally recognizes assets for customer relationships, acquired technology, backlog, trade names, and non- compete agreements. Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Such amortization is provided on a straight- line basis or on an accelerated basis based on a pattern of economic benefit that is expected to be obtained over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Amortization for acquired technology and backlog is recognized in cost of revenues, and amortization for customer relationships, trade names, non- compete agreements, and patents is recognized in selling, general, and administrative expenses. The Company assesses the impairment of identifiable intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable. Recoverability of an asset is measured by the comparison of the carrying amount to the sum of the undiscounted estimated future cash flows the asset is expected to generate, offset by estimated future costs to dispose of the product to which the asset relates. If an asset is considered to be impaired, the amount of such impairment would be measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. The Company's cash flow assumptions are based on historical and forecasted future revenue, operating costs, and other relevant factors. Assumptions and estimates about the remaining useful lives of the Company's intangible assets are subjective and are affected by changes to its business strategies. If management's estimates of future operating results change, or if there are changes to other assumptions, the estimate of the fair value of the Company's assets could change significantly. Such change could result in impairment charges in future periods, which could have a significant impact on the Company's operating results and financial condition. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and 2021, there were no events or changes in circumstances to indicate that intangible assets carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Convertible Debt The Company accounts for convertible debt and related transactions in accordance with ASC 470- 20, Debt with Conversion and Other Options, ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and ASC 480, Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity. The Company evaluates convertible debt instruments and related transactions at inception to determine if those contracts or embedded components of those contracts qualify as derivatives to be separately accounted for. Prior to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update (" ASU ") 2020- 06, Debt- Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470- 20) and Derivatives and Hedging- Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815- 40), convertible debt instruments that could be settled in cash were required to be separated into liability and equity components. The allocation to the liability component was based on the fair value of a similar instrument that did not contain an equity conversion option. Based on this debt- to- equity ratio, debt issuance costs were then allocated to the liability and equity components in a similar manner. The difference between the principal amount of the convertible senior notes and the liability component, inclusive of issuance costs, represented the debt discount, which the Company amortized to interest expense over the term of the convertible senior notes. The determination of the discount rate required certain estimates and assumptions. Upon adoption of ASU 2020- 06, effective January 1, 2022, the convertible senior notes are no longer separated into liability and equity components, and are accounted for as a single liability, measured at amortized cost in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Issuance costs are amortized using the effective interest method over the term of the convertible senior notes - Refer to " Recently Adopted Authoritative Guidance " section below for further information regarding the Company's adoption of ASU 2020- 06. Convertible note hedge and warrant transactions associated with convertible debt instruments are accounted for as equity instruments, and are recorded in additional paid- in capital in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company accounts for share- based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, Stock Compensation. The Company recognizes compensation expense related to share- based

compensation based on the grant date estimated fair value. The fair value of stock options (“ options ”) on the grant date is estimated using the Black- Scholes option pricing model, which requires the following inputs: expected life, expected volatility, risk- free interest rate, expected dividend yield rate, exercise price, and closing price of its common stock on the date of grant. The expected volatility is based on a combination of historical and market- based implied volatility, and the expected life of the awards is based on the Company’ s historical experience of employee stock option exercises, including forfeitures. Expense is recognized on a straight- line basis over the requisite service period. The fair value of restricted stock units (“ RSUs ”) and restricted stock awards (“ RSAs ”) is based on the stock price on the grant date. The RSUs and RSAs are subject to a service vesting condition and are recognized on a straight- line basis over the requisite service period. F- 18 Forfeiture rates are estimated based on the Company’ s historical experience with equity awards that were granted and forfeited prior to vesting. The valuation assumptions used in estimating the fair value of employee share- based awards may change in future periods. The Company records an income tax provision for (benefit from) the anticipated tax consequences of the reported results of operations. In accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes, the provision for (benefit from) income taxes is computed using the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined on the basis of the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities and for operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates in effect for the periods in which those tax assets and liabilities are expected to be realized or settled. In the event that these tax rates change, the Company will incur a benefit or detriment on its income tax expense in the period of enactment. If the Company were to determine that all or part of the net deferred tax assets are not realizable in the future, it will record a valuation allowance that would be charged to earnings in the period such determination is made. In accordance with ASC 740, the Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50 % likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of ASC 740 and complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with management’ s expectations could have a material impact on the Company’ s financial condition and operating results.

Recently Adopted Authoritative Guidance In August-October 2020-2021, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“ FASB ”) issued ASU 2020-06, Debt-Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging-Contracts in Entity’ s Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40). The update simplifies the accounting for convertible debt instruments by reducing the number of accounting models and the number of embedded conversion features that could be recognized separately from the primary contract. ASU 2020-06 also enhances transparency and improves disclosures for convertible instruments and earnings per share guidance. ASU 2020-06 also requires the application of the if-converted method for calculating diluted earnings per share and the treasury stock method is no longer permitted for convertible instruments. This update permits the use of either the modified retrospective or fully retrospective method of transition. The Company adopted ASU 2020-06 on January 1, 2022, using the modified retrospective method of transition. Upon adoption of ASU 2020-06, the previously separated equity component and associated debt issuance costs for the Company’ s outstanding convertible senior notes were reclassified to the liability component, thereby eliminating the subsequent amortization of the debt discount as interest expense. In addition, the Company derecognized the deferred tax liability related to the equity component. The Company’ s adoption of ASU 2020-06 impacted the Consolidated Balance Sheets at the beginning of the period of adoption as follows:

	January 1, 2022 Pre-ASU 2020-06	Balances ASU 2020-06 Adoption	Impact	Post-ASU 2020-06 Balances
(In thousands)				
Long-term deferred tax assets	\$ 15,883	\$(452)	\$ 15,431	
Convertible senior notes, net	488,152	75,353	563,505	
Long-term deferred tax liabilities	51,705	(19,572)	32,133	
Additional paid-in capital	1,024,580	(72,742)	951,838	
Retained earnings	368,571	16,509	385,080	

Adoption of ASU 2020-06 did not have an impact on the Company’ s Consolidated Statements of Operations or Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as of January 1, 2022. Refer to Note 11, Convertible Senior Notes, for further information regarding the Company’ s convertible senior notes. F-19

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-08, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers. The update addresses diversity in practice by requiring that an acquirer recognize and measure contract assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ ASC ”) 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The Company adopted ASU 2021-08 beginning January 1, 2023 and will apply the guidance prospectively to acquisitions occurring on or after the effective adoption date. In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-08-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures, which requires public entities to disclose significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the CODM. Public entities with a single reportable segment are required to apply the disclosure requirements in ASU 2023-07, as well as all existing segment disclosures and reconciliation requirements in ASC 280 on an interim and annual basis. The amendments are effective for the Company’ s annual periods beginning January 1, 2023-2024, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning January 1, 2025. Retrospective application is required, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating does not anticipate that the impact adoption of ASU 2021-2023-08-07 will have a material impact on its Consolidated consolidated Financial financial Statements statements. No

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which includes amendments that further enhance income tax disclosures, primarily through standardization and disaggregation of rate reconciliation categories and income taxes paid by jurisdiction. The amendments are effective for the Company’ s annual periods beginning January 1, 2025, with early adoption permitted, and should be applied either prospectively or retrospectively. The Company is currently evaluating the impact ASU 2023-09 will have on its consolidated financial statements. There

was no other recently issued and effective authoritative guidance that is expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements through the reporting date. Note 2. Business Combinations. ~~The Company accounted for its acquisitions in accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations. The tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at fair value on the respective acquisition dates. Intangible assets eligible for recognition separate from goodwill were those that satisfied either the contractual or legal criterion or the separability criterion, each as set forth in the accounting guidance. The Company believes that the fair values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on reasonable assumptions and estimates that market participants would use.~~ The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements include the results of operations of each acquired company, commencing as of their respective acquisition dates. Acquisition-related costs were expensed as incurred, and are included in selling, general, and administrative expenses in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. **F- 19** 2022 Acquisition On January 10, 2022, the Company completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding equity interests in Hub and Spoke Innovations pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Share Purchase Agreement, dated January 10, 2022, by and among Omnicell Limited (a wholly- owned subsidiary of the Company), Hub and Spoke Innovations Limited, and certain beneficial stockholders specified therein for a base purchase price of £ 2. 5 million (approximately \$ 3. 4 million based on the exchange rate in effect at the acquisition date), prior to customary adjustments for closing cash, net working capital, and assumed indebtedness. The purchase price transferred for the transaction, net of cash acquired, was £ 2. 5 million (approximately \$ 3. 4 million based on the exchange rate in effect at the acquisition date). Of the purchase price transferred, £ 1. 9 million (approximately \$ 2. 5 million based on the exchange rate in effect at the acquisition date) was allocated to goodwill; £ 0. 8 million (approximately \$ 1. 1 million based on the exchange rate in effect at the acquisition date) was allocated to intangible assets, which included customer relationships; and the remainder was allocated to net assets acquired. The Hub and Spoke Innovations acquisition is expected to complement Omnicell's total solution technology portfolio for retail pharmacy in the United Kingdom to help pharmacies improve workflows, offer patients 24 / 7 access to their medications and provide enhanced patient care. 2021 Acquisitions On December 31, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding equity interests in MarkeTouch Media, LLC (" MarkeTouch Media ") pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Unit Purchase Agreement, dated December 31, 2021, by and among ateb, Inc. (a wholly- owned subsidiary of the Company), MarkeTouch Media, LLC, MarkeTouch Holdings, Inc., Toucan Enterprises, Inc., and certain beneficial stockholders specified therein for a base purchase price of \$ 82. 0 million, prior to customary adjustments for closing cash, net working capital, and assumed indebtedness. The MarkeTouch Media acquisition adds mobile and web-based technology and patient engagement solutions, which is expected to expand the footprint of EnlivenHealth® across the retail pharmacy sector, while enhancing potential growth opportunities in new market segments like specialty pharmacy and pharmacy benefits management. On December 29, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of all outstanding equity securities of ReCept pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated December 1, 2021, by and among Omnicell, Inc., ReCept Holdings, Inc., Redfish Acquisition Corp, and the representative of the securityholders for a base purchase price of \$ 100. 0 million, prior to customary adjustments for closing cash, net working capital, and assumed indebtedness. The addition of ReCept's specialty pharmacy management services, now a part of the Company's Specialty Pharmacy Services, for health **F-20 systems, provider groups, and federally qualified health centers expands Omnicell's Advanced Services portfolio in an effort to address the growing and complex specialty pharmacy market.** On September 9, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding equity interests in RxInnovation, Inc., operating as FDS Amplicare® (" FDS Amplicare "), pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated July 25, 2021, by and among RxInnovation Inc., Omnicell, Inc., Fleming Acquisition Corp., and the representative of the securityholders for a base purchase price of \$ 177. 0 million, prior to customary adjustments for closing cash, net working capital, and assumed indebtedness. The FDS Amplicare acquisition adds a comprehensive and complementary suite of software-as-a-service (" SaaS ") financial management, analytics, and population health solutions to the Company's EnlivenHealth offering. The Company incurred approximately \$ 7. 0 million in acquisition-related costs related to the FDS Amplicare acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2021. Revenues and net losses from the FDS Amplicare operations since the acquisition date through December 31, 2021 were \$ 11. 3 million and \$ 0. 9 million, respectively. ~~F- 21-20~~ The following tables represent the allocation of the respective purchase price to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed by the Company as part of each acquisition included in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets, and is reconciled to the respective purchase price transferred: FDS Amplicare (1) ReCept (2) (3) MarkeTouch Media (4) (In thousands) Purchase price transferred: Base purchase price \$ 177, 000 \$ 100, 000 \$ 82, 000 Add: Closing cash 465 6, 569 237 Add: Net working capital adjustment 1, 654 (7, 357) 147 Less: Assumed indebtedness (653) (1, 973) (15) Total purchase price transferred \$ 178, 466 \$ 97, 239 \$ 82, 369 FDS Amplicare (1) ReCept (2) (3) MarkeTouch Media (4) Fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed: Cash and cash equivalents \$ 465 \$ — \$ 237 Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables 5, 330 2, 383 2, 302 Prepaid expenses 506 192 96 Other current assets 45 12, 223 — Total current assets 6, 346 14, 798 2, 635 Property and equipment 444 172 177 Operating lease right-of-use assets 2, 252 773 602 Goodwill 117, 784 77, 644 42, 273 Intangible assets 70, 000 28, 100 38, 000 Other long-term assets 51 195 2, 850 Total assets 196, 877 121, 682 86, 537 Accounts payable 950 219 473 Accrued compensation 1, 312 1, 756 — Accrued liabilities 1, 497 18, 249 292 Deferred revenues 1, 916 222 347 Long-term deferred tax liabilities 11, 686 3, 383 — Long-term operating lease liabilities 920 614 206 Other long-term liabilities 130 — 2, 850 Total liabilities 18, 411 24, 443 4, 168 Total purchase price \$ 178, 466 \$ 97, 239 \$ 82, 369 Total purchase price, net of cash acquired \$ 178, 001 \$ 90, 670 \$ 82, 132 (1) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded measurement period adjustments of \$ 1. 5 million to goodwill, consisting of an increase in intangible assets, accounts receivable and unbilled receivables, and long-term deferred tax liabilities of \$ 0. 4 million, \$ 1. 1 million, and \$ 0. 1 million, respectively, and a net working capital adjustment of \$ 0. 1 million. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a measurement period adjustments of \$ 0. 4 million to goodwill, consisting of an increase in long-term deferred tax liabilities and accrued liabilities of \$ 0. 3 million and \$ 0. 1

million, respectively. (2) Closing cash is included in other current assets due to its restrictive nature as cash held for customers. (3) During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded measurement period adjustments of \$ 3. 9 million to goodwill, consisting of a purchase price adjustment of \$ 5. 2 million, a decrease in long- term deferred tax liabilities of \$ 0. 2 million and a decrease in accrued liabilities of \$ 0. 3 million, partially offset by a decrease to other current assets of \$ 1. 7 million. (4) During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a measurement period adjustment of \$ 0. 3 million to goodwill related to a purchase price adjustment. F- 22-21 The \$ 117. 8 million of goodwill arising from the FDS Amplicare acquisition is primarily attributed to future sales of SaaS solutions and FDS Amplicare' s assembled workforce. The \$ 77. 6 million of goodwill arising from the ReCept acquisition is primarily attributed to future sales of its offerings and services and ReCept' s assembled workforce. None of the FDS Amplicare and ReCept goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes as these acquisitions were treated as stock acquisitions for U. S. tax purposes. The \$ 42. 3 million of goodwill arising from the MarkeTouch Media acquisition is primarily attributed to future sales of SaaS solutions and MarkeTouch Media' s assembled workforce. The full amount of the MarkeTouch Media goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes as this acquisition was treated as an asset acquisition for U. S. tax purposes. The identifiable intangible assets acquired and their estimated useful lives for amortization are as follows: FDS Amplicare (1) ReCeptMarkeTouch MediaFair valueUseful life (years) Fair valueUseful life (years) Fair valueUseful life (years) (In thousands, except for years) Customer relationships \$ 59, 900 23 \$ 28, 100 23 \$ 34, 100 26Acquired technology7, 700 5- 7 — — 2, 100 4Backlog — — — — 1, 800 2Trade names2, 400 5 — — — — Total purchased intangible assets \$ 70, 000 \$ 28, 100 \$ 38, 000 (1) During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recorded a measurement period adjustment of \$ 0. 4 million in customer relationships. The customer relationships intangible assets represent the fair values of the underlying relationships and agreements with each acquired company' s customers. The acquired technology intangible assets represent the fair values of the portfolio of SaaS solutions that have reached technological feasibility and were part of the respective acquired company' s offerings at their respective acquisition dates. The backlog intangible asset represents contractually committed future billings associated with MarkeTouch Media customer contracts. The trade names intangible asset represents the fair value of brand and name recognition associated with the marketing of certain FDS Amplicare SaaS solutions. The fair values of the customer relationships and backlog intangible assets were determined based on the excess earnings method, and the fair values of the acquired technology and trade names intangible assets were determined based on the relief- from- royalty method. The key assumptions used in estimating the fair values of intangible assets included forecasted financial information; customer attrition rates; royalty rate of 10. 0 % for the acquired technology intangible assets for both FDS Amplicare and MarkeTouch Media; royalty rate of 2. 0 % for the FDS Amplicare trade names intangible asset; discount rate of 13. 0 % for the FDS Amplicare acquisition; discount rate of 15. 0 % for the ReCept acquisition; discount rate of 11. 5 % for the MarkeTouch Media acquisition; and certain other assumptions. The customer relationships and acquired technology intangible assets are being amortized using a double- declining method of amortization as such method better represents the economic benefits to be obtained. The backlog and trade names intangible assets are being amortized over their respective estimated useful lives using the straight- line method of amortization. 2020 Acquisition On October 1, 2020, the Company completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding equity of the 340B Link Business pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Equity Purchase Agreement, dated August 11, 2020, as amended, by and among the Company, PSGH, LLC, BW Apotheary Holdings, LLC, the sellers identified therein and the sellers' representative for total cash consideration of \$ 225. 0 million. The 340B Link Business acquisition adds a comprehensive and differentiated suite of software- enabled services and solutions used by certain eligible hospitals, health systems, clinics, and entities to manage compliance and capture 340B drug cost savings on outpatient prescriptions filled through the eligible entity' s pharmacy or a contracted pharmacy partner. The Company incurred approximately \$ 6. 5 million in acquisition- related costs related to the 340B Link Business acquisition during the year ended December 31, 2020. Revenues and earnings from the 340B Link Business operations since the acquisition date through December 31, 2020 were \$ 10. 2 million and \$ 1. 3 million, respectively. F- 23 The following table represents the allocation of the purchase price to the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed by the Company as part of the acquisition included in the Company' s Consolidated Balance Sheets, and is reconciled to the purchase price transferred: 340B Link Business (1) (In thousands) Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables \$ 8, 197 Prepaid expenses232 Other current assets23, 040 Total current assets31, 469 Property and equipment531 Operating lease right- of- use assets3, 138 Goodwill160, 268 Intangible assets62, 800 Total assets258, 206 Accounts payable568 Accrued liabilities23, 715 Long- term deferred tax liabilities6, 334 Long- term operating lease liabilities2, 589 Total liabilities33, 206 Total purchase price \$ 225- 22, 000 (1) During the third quarter of 2021, the Company recorded measurement period adjustments of \$ 0. 9 million to goodwill, consisting of an increase in other current assets, a decrease in accrued liabilities, and a decrease in long- term deferred tax liabilities of \$ 0. 3 million, \$ 0. 1 million, and \$ 0. 5 million, respectively. The \$ 160. 3 million of goodwill arising from the 340B Link Business acquisition is primarily attributed to sales of future software- enabled services and solutions and the 340B Link Business' s assembled workforce. Approximately \$ 93. 7 million of the 340B Link Business goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. Tax deductible goodwill for U. S. tax purposes is attributable to the asset acquisition portion of the transaction. 340B Link BusinessFair valueUseful life (years) (In thousands, except for years) Customer relationships \$ 53, 000 21Acquired technology9, 000 5Trade names200 1Non- compete agreements600 3Total purchased intangible assets \$ 62, 800 The customer relationships intangible asset represents the fair value of the underlying relationships and agreements with the 340B Link Business' s customers. The acquired technology intangible asset represents the fair value of the 340B Link Business' s portfolio of software and solutions that have reached technological feasibility and were part of the 340B Link Business' s offerings at the acquisition date. The trade names intangible asset represents the fair value of brand and name recognition associated with the marketing of the 340B Link Business' s software- enabled services and solutions. The non- compete agreements intangible asset represents the fair value of non- compete agreements with former key members of the 340B Link Business' s management. The fair value of the customer relationships intangible asset was

determined based on the excess earnings method; the fair values of the acquired technology and trade names intangible assets were determined based on the relief from royalty F-24 method; and the fair value of the non-compete agreements intangible asset was determined based on the lost profits method. The key assumptions used in estimating the fair values of intangible assets included forecasted financial information; customer attrition rates; royalty rates of 10.0% and 0.5% for the acquired technology and trade names intangible assets, respectively; discount rate of 14.0% for all intangible assets; and certain other assumptions. The customer relationships and acquired technology intangible assets are being amortized using a double-declining method of amortization as such method better represents the economic benefits to be obtained. The trade names and non-compete agreements are being amortized over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of amortization.

Pro Forma Financial Information The following table presents certain unaudited pro forma consolidated financial information for the ~~years-~~ **year** ended December 31, 2021 ~~and 2020~~ as if the FDS Amplicare, ReCept, and MarkeTouch Media acquisitions had been completed on January 1, 2020 ~~and the 340B Link Business acquisition had been completed on January 1, 2019~~. The pro forma effects of the Hub and Spoke Innovations acquisition were not material to the Company's consolidated results of operations. The unaudited pro forma financial information is presented for informational purposes only, and is not indicative of what would have occurred had the acquisitions taken place on those respective dates. The unaudited pro forma financial information combines the historical results of the acquisitions with the Company's consolidated historical results and includes certain adjustments including, but not limited to, amortization and depreciation of intangible assets and property and equipment acquired; imputed interest, interest expense, and amortization of debt issuance costs related to acquisitions, as applicable; and certain acquisition-related costs incurred. Year Ended December 31, ~~2021~~**2020-2021** (In thousands) Pro forma revenues \$ 1,195,473 ~~\$ 986,310~~ Pro forma net income \$ 79,981 ~~\$ 22,615~~ Note 3. Revenues Disaggregation of Revenues The following table summarizes the Company's revenues disaggregated by revenue type for the years ended December 31, **2023, 2022, and 2021**, ~~and 2020~~: Year Ended December 31, ~~2022~~**2021** ~~2020~~ ~~2023~~**2022** ~~2021~~ (In thousands) Connected devices, software licenses, and other **\$ 623,584** ~~\$ 827,917~~ ~~\$ 739,074~~ ~~\$ 560,368~~ Consumables **\$ 84,977** ~~\$ 75,305~~ ~~\$ 73,438~~ ~~\$ 75,663~~ Technical services **\$ 206,831** ~~\$ 206,687~~ ~~\$ 206,989~~ ~~\$ 202,383~~ Advanced Services **\$ 186,212** ~~\$ 186,038~~ ~~\$ 112,517~~ ~~\$ 53,794~~ Total revenues \$ **1,147,112** ~~\$ 1,295,947~~ ~~\$ 1,132,018~~ ~~\$ 892,208~~ The following table summarizes the Company's revenues disaggregated by geographic region, which is determined based on customer location, for the years ended December 31, **2023, 2022, and 2021**, ~~and 2020~~: Year Ended December 31, ~~2022~~**2021** ~~2020~~ ~~2023~~**2022** ~~2021~~ (In thousands) United States \$ **1,011,380** ~~\$ 1,168,202~~ ~~\$ 1,020,788~~ Rest ~~\$ 788,797~~ ~~\$ 602,602~~ Rest of world (1) ~~\$ 27,135~~ ~~\$ 732~~ ~~\$ 127,745~~ ~~\$ 111,230~~ ~~\$ 94,606~~ Total ~~\$ 230~~ ~~\$ 230~~ ~~\$ 230~~ ~~\$ 230~~ ~~\$ 230~~ Total revenues \$ **1,147,112** ~~\$ 1,295,947~~ ~~\$ 1,132,018~~ ~~\$ 892,208~~ (1) No individual country represented more than 10% of total revenues. F-25-23 The following table reflects the Company's contract assets and contract liabilities: December 31, ~~2022~~**2021** ~~2023~~**2022** (In thousands) Short-term unbilled receivables, net (1) \$ **22,524** ~~\$ 25,763~~ ~~\$ 17,208~~ Long-term unbilled receivables, net (2) **\$ 11,850** ~~\$ 14,744~~ ~~\$ 18,084~~ Total contract assets \$ **34,374** ~~\$ 40,507~~ ~~\$ 35,292~~ Short-term deferred revenues, net \$ **121,734** ~~\$ 118,947~~ ~~\$ 112,196~~ Long-term deferred revenues **\$ 37,622** ~~\$ 37,385~~ ~~\$ 20,194~~ Total contract liabilities \$ **180,356** ~~\$ 156,332~~ ~~\$ 132,390~~ (1) Included in accounts receivable and unbilled receivables in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. (2) Included in other long-term assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Short-term deferred revenues, net of \$ **121.7 million and** ~~\$ 118.9 million and~~ ~~\$ 112.2 million~~ include deferred revenues from product sales and service contracts, net of deferred cost of sales of \$ **12.4 million and** ~~\$ 15.8 million and~~ ~~\$ 22.4 million~~, as of December 31, **2023 and 2022 and 2021**, respectively. ~~The short-term deferred revenues from product sales relate to delivered and invoiced products, pending installation and acceptance, expected to occur within the next twelve months.~~ During the year ended December 31, ~~2022~~**2023**, the Company recognized revenues of \$ ~~112~~**115.6** ~~7~~ million that were included in the corresponding gross short-term deferred revenues balance of \$ ~~134.6~~**7** million as of December 31, ~~2021~~. Long-term deferred revenues include deferred revenues from product and service contracts of \$ ~~37.4 million and~~ ~~\$ 20.2 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.~~ Remaining performance obligations are primarily recognized ratably over the remaining term of the contract, generally not more than ten years. Significant Customers There were no customers that accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenues for the years ended December 31, **2023, 2022, and 2021**, ~~and 2020~~. Also, there were no customers that accounted for more than 10% of the Company's accounts receivable balance as of December 31, **2023 and 2022 and 2021**. Note 4. Net Income (Loss) Per Share Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) for the period by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. In periods of net loss, all potential common shares are anti-dilutive, so diluted net loss per share equals the basic net loss per share. In periods of net income, diluted net income per share is computed by dividing net income for the period by the basic weighted-average number of shares plus any dilutive potential common stock outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for share-based awards and warrants, and the if-converted method for convertible senior notes. Potential common stock includes the effect of outstanding dilutive stock options, restricted stock awards, and restricted stock units, as well as shares the Company could be obligated to issue from its convertible senior notes and warrants, as described in Note 11, Convertible Senior Notes. For periods prior to the adoption of ASU 2020-06 on January 1, 2022, the Company applied the treasury stock method to calculate the dilutive impact of the convertible senior notes. Upon adoption of ASU 2020-06, effective January 1, 2022, the Company applies the if-converted method for calculating the dilutive impact of the convertible senior notes. Refer to Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for further information. Following the Company's irrevocable election in December 2021 to settle the principal portion of the convertible senior notes in cash with any conversion consideration in excess of the principal portion in cash and / or shares of the Company's common stock at the Company's option upon conversion, only the amounts expected to be settled in excess of the principal portion are considered dilutive in calculating earnings per share under the if-converted method. Any anti-dilutive weighted-average dilutive shares related to stock award plans, convertible senior notes, and warrants are excluded from the computation of the diluted net income per share. F-26-24 The basic and diluted net income (loss) per share calculations for the years ended December 31, **2023, 2022, and 2021**, ~~and 2020~~ were as follows: Year Ended December 31, ~~2022~~**2021** ~~2020~~

2023 (In thousands, except per share data) Net income **(loss)** \$ **(20,371)** \$ 5,648 \$ 77,849 \$ **32,194** Weighted-average shares outstanding – **basic** **44,212,444**, 398,433,475 **42,583** Effect of dilutive securities from stock award **plans** – **plans** – **1**, 019, 213 **1,160** Effect of convertible senior **notes** – **notes** – **474**, 2, 044 – Effect of warrants – **288** – Weighted-average shares outstanding – diluted **45,212,458**, 891,479,943 **43,743** Net income **(loss)** per share – basic \$ **(0.45)** \$ 0.13 \$ 1.79 \$ **0.76** Net income **(loss)** per share – diluted \$ **(0.45)** \$ 0.12 \$ 1.62 \$ **0.74** Anti-dilutive weighted-average shares related to stock award **plans** – **plans** **3,368** **725** 156 **2,054** Anti-dilutive weighted-average shares related to convertible senior notes and **warrants** – **warrants** **11,816** **5,908** – **11,816** Note 5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments The Company measures its financial instruments at fair value. The Company’s cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy as they are valued primarily using quoted market prices utilizing market observable inputs. The Company’s credit facility is classified within Level 2 as the valuation inputs are based on quoted prices or market observable data of similar instruments. The Company’s convertible senior notes are classified within Level 2 as the valuation inputs are based on quoted prices in an inactive market on the last day in the reporting period. As of December 31, **2023** and **2022**, the fair value of the convertible senior notes was \$ **527.2 million** and \$ 501.4 million, **respectively**, compared to their carrying **value** **values** of \$ **569.7 million** and \$ 566.6 million, **respectively**, which is **are** net of unamortized debt issuance costs (subsequent to the adoption of ASU 2020-06). As of December 31, **2021**, the fair value of the convertible senior notes was \$ 1.085 billion, compared to their carrying value of \$ 488.2 million, which is net of unamortized discount and debt issuance costs and excludes amounts classified within additional paid-in capital (prior to the adoption of ASU 2020-06). Refer to Note 10, Debt and Credit Agreement, for further information regarding the Company’s credit facility and Note 11, Convertible Senior Notes, for further information regarding the Company’s convertible senior notes. Refer to Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for further information regarding the adoption of ASU 2020-06. F- 27-25 Note 6. Balance Sheet Components Balance sheet details as of December 31, **2023** and **2022** and **2021** are presented in the tables below: December 31, **2022** **2021** **2023** **2022** (In thousands) Inventories: Raw materials \$ **51,439** \$ 75,854 \$ **48,215** Work in process **9,327** **9,280** **11,009** Finished goods **62,333** **62,415** **60,700** Total inventories \$ **110,099** \$ 147,549 \$ **119,924** Other current assets: Funds held for customers, including restricted cash (1) \$ **43,649** \$ 56,703 \$ **20,405** Net investment in sales-type leases, current portion **11,867** **11,486** **10,665** Prepaid income taxes – **taxes** **8,279** **1,702** **6,656** Other current assets **7,714** **7,471** **10,608** Total other current assets \$ **71,509** \$ 77,362 \$ **48,334** Other long-term assets: Capitalized **External-use** software **development costs**, net \$ **66,659** \$ 80,760 \$ **96,995** Unbilled receivables, net **14,850** **14,744** **18,084** Deferred debt issuance costs **2,718** **2,058** **3,156** Other long-term assets **7,239** **7,455** **9,284** Total other long-term assets \$ **90,466** \$ 105,017 \$ **127,519** Accrued liabilities: Operating lease liabilities, current portion \$ 10, **518** **10,761** **12,947** Customer fund liabilities **56,649** **56,703** **31,727** Advance payments from customers **11,551** **11,556** **8,191** Rebate liabilities **42,277** **42,802** **44,644** Group purchasing organization fees **7,445** **7,723** **7,115** Taxes payable **2,191** **9,642** **3,771** Other accrued liabilities **33,645** **33,264** **772** Total accrued liabilities \$ **149,276** \$ 172,655 \$ **133,167** (1) Includes restricted cash of \$ **33.0 million** and \$ 22.5 million and \$ 6.6 million as of December 31, **2023** and **2022** and **2021**, respectively. The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated balances of other comprehensive **income** **(loss)**, which consisted of foreign currency translation adjustments, for the years ended December 31, **2023** and **2022** and **2021**: (In thousands) Balance as of December 31, **2020** **2021** \$ (**5**, **522**) **(407)** Other comprehensive loss (**2**, **885**) **(680)** Balance as of December 31, **2021** **2022** (**8**, **17**) **(407)** Other comprehensive **income** **3** loss (**8**, **655**) **(680)** Balance as of December 31, **2022** **2023** \$ (**17**, **13**) **(87)** **(432)** F- 28-26 Note 7. Property and Equipment The following table represents the property and equipment balances as of December 31, **2023** and **2022** and **2021**: December 31, **2022** **2021** **2023** **2022** (In thousands) Equipment \$ **95,996** \$ 91,391 \$ **89,272** Furniture and fixtures **5,500** **5,154** **7,580** Leasehold improvements **19,919** **19,510** **Purchased** **20,623** **Software** **76** – **software** and **internal-use** **software** **development** **costs** **118,004** **76,327** **60,856** Construction in progress **28,614** **28,223** **14,757** Property and equipment, gross **220,248** **220,605** **193,088** Accumulated depreciation and amortization (**139,432**) (**126,644**) (**121,947**) Total property and equipment, net \$ **108,601** \$ 93,961 \$ **71,141** Depreciation and amortization expense of property and equipment was \$ **27.0 million**, \$ 22.8 million, and \$ 20.1 million, and \$ 18.3 million for the years ended December 31, **2023**, **2022**, and **2021**, and **2020**, respectively. The geographic location of the Company’s property and equipment, net, is based on the physical location in which it is located. The following table summarizes the geographic information for property and equipment, net, as of December 31, **2023** and **2022** and **2021**: December 31, **2022** **2021** **2023** **2022** (In thousands) United States \$ **104,312** \$ 89,989 \$ **66,788** Rest of world (1) **4,289** **3,972** **4,353** Total property and equipment, net \$ **108,601** \$ 93,961 \$ **71,141** (1) No individual country represented more than 10% of total property and equipment, net. Note 8. External-Use Software Development Costs for External-Use The carrying amounts of **capitalized-external-use** **software** **development** **costs** as of December 31, **2023** and **2022** and **2021** were as follows: December 31, **2022** **2021** **2023** **2022** (In thousands) Gross carrying amount \$ **239,038** \$ 225,004 \$ **214,362** Accumulated amortization (**172,379**) (**144,244**) **External-use** (**117,367**) **Capitalized** **software** **development** **costs**, net (1) \$ **66,659** \$ 80,760 \$ **96,995** (1) Included in other long-term assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company recorded \$ **28.7 million**, \$ 29.0 million, and \$ 26.4 million, and \$ 23.1 million to cost of revenues for amortization of **capitalized-external-use** **software** **development** **costs** for the years ended December 31, **2023**, **2022**, and **2021**, and **2020**, respectively. F- 29-27 The estimated future amortization expenses for **capitalized-external-use** **software** **development** **costs** were as follows: December 31, **2022** **2023** (In thousands) **2023** **2024** \$ **28**, **25**, **600** **2024** **22**, **354** **2025**, **18,331** **2026**, **12,792** **2025**, **15,404** **2026** – **2027**, **865** **2027** **3,837** **2028**, **910** **980** Thereafter **189** **365** Total \$ **80**, **66**, **760** **659** Note 9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets The following table represents changes in the carrying amount of goodwill: (In thousands) Balance as of December 31, **2020** **2021** \$ **499**, **738**, **309** **900** Additions (1) **242**, **2**, **964** **549** Measurement period adjustments (1) (**2**, **3**, **321**) **(770)** Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations (**1**, **3**, **052**) **(405)** Balance as of December 31, **2021** **738** **2022** **734**, **274** **900** Additions (1) **2**, **549**

Measurement period adjustments (1) (3, 770) Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations ~~fluctuations~~ (3, 536 405) Balance as of December 31, 2022-2023 \$ 734 735, 274 810 (1) Refer to Note 2, Business Combinations, for further information. F- 30

28 Intangible Assets, Net The carrying amounts and useful lives of intangible assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and 2021 were as follows: December 31, 2022 Gross 2023 Gross carrying amount (1) Accumulated amortization Foreign carrying amount Accumulated amortization Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations Net carrying amount Useful life (years) (In thousands, except for years) Customer relationships \$ 311 307, 089 418 \$ (99 115, 177 232) \$ (1, 514 326) \$ 210 190, 398 860 4- 30 Acquired technology 92 technology 84, 066 876 (64 67, 299 033) — 27 17, 767 843 4- 20 Backlog 1, 800 (900 1, 800) — 900 — 2 Trade names 9, 200 (6 7, 680 633) — 2, 567 5- 12 Patents 2, 430 (1, 306) — 1, 124 520 5- 12 Patents 2, 404 (1, 454) — 950 2- 20 Non- compete agreements 600 (450) — 150 3 Total 20 Total intangibles assets, net \$ 417 405, 185 698 \$ (172 193, 765 199) \$ (1, 514 326) \$ 242 211, 906 173 December 31, 2021 Gross 2022 Gross carrying amount (1) Accumulated amortization carrying amount Accumulated amortization Foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations Net carrying amount Useful life (years) (In thousands, except for years) Customer relationships \$ 309 311, 989 089 \$ (78 99, 093 177) \$ (933 1, 514) \$ 230, 963 10 210, 398 4- 30 Acquired technology 95 technology 92, 466 066 (55 64, 859 299) — 27, 767 4- 20 Backlog 1, 800 (900) — 900 2 Trade names 9, 200 (6 39, 633) 613 4- 20 Backlog 1, 800 — 2, 567 5- 12 Patents 2, 430 (1, 306) — 1, 800 2 Trade names 9, 200 (5, 600) 14 124 3, 614 5- 12 Patents 2, 462 (1, 186) — 1, 276 2- 20 Non- compete agreements 600 (250 450) — 350 150 3 Total intangibles assets, net \$ 419 417, 517 185 \$ (140 172, 988 765) \$ (913 1, 514) \$ 277 242, 906 616 (1) The differences in gross carrying amounts between periods are primarily due to the write-off of certain fully amortized intangible assets, partially offset by additions of intangible assets in connection with the Hub and Spoke Innovations acquisition. Amortization expense of intangible assets was \$ 31. 6 million, \$ 35. 2 million, and \$ 26. 5 million, and \$ 19. 7 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020, respectively. The estimated future amortization expenses for amortizable intangible assets were as follows: December 31, 2022-2023 (In thousands) 2023-2024 \$ 31 22, 736 467 2024-23, 019 2025-21, 035 060 2026-18, 069 080 2027-16, 384 245 2028-15, 180 Thereafter 132 Thereafter 117, 932 872 Total \$ 242 211, 173 906 F- 31 Note 10. Debt and Credit Agreement 2019 Revolving Credit Facility On November 15, 2019, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as subsequently amended as discussed below, the “**Prior** A & R Credit Agreement”) with the lenders from time to time party thereto, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, Citizens Bank, N. A., and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N. A., as joint lead arrangers, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent. The **Prior** A & R Credit Agreement superseded the Company’s 2016 secured credit facility and provides provided for (a) a five- year revolving credit facility of \$ 500. 0 million (the “**Prior** Revolving Credit Facility”) and (b) an uncommitted incremental loan facility of up to \$ 250. 0 million (the “**Prior** Incremental F- 29 Facility”). In addition, the **Prior** A & R Credit Agreement includes included a letter of credit sub- limit of up to \$ 15. 0 million and a swing line loan sub- limit of up to \$ 25. 0 million. The **Prior** A & R Credit Agreement has had an expiration date of November 15, 2024, upon which date all remaining outstanding borrowings will would be due and payable. Loans under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest, at the Company’s option, at a rate equal to either (a) the LIBOR Rate, plus an applicable margin ranging from 1. 25 % to 2. 00 % per annum based on the Company’s Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the A & R Credit Agreement), or (b) an alternate base rate equal to the highest of (i) the prime rate, (ii) the federal funds rate plus 0. 50 %, and (iii) LIBOR for an interest period of one month plus 1. 00 %, plus an applicable margin ranging from 0. 25 % to 1. 00 % per annum based on the Company’s Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio. As of December 31, 2021, LIBOR has started being phased out and LIBOR is expected to be entirely discontinued on June 30, 2023. The A & R Credit Agreement provides that upon the occurrence of certain triggering events related to the end of LIBOR, the Company and the administrative agent will select an alternative benchmark rate to replace the LIBOR Rate. Upon the phasing out of LIBOR, the Company will work with its lenders to establish an alternative benchmark rate (such as the Secured Overnight Financing Rate) taking into account any relevant governmental body’s selection or recommendation of a replacement rate and / or the then- prevailing market convention for determining an alternative benchmark rate. The Company does not anticipate that the discontinuance or phasing out of the LIBOR Rate will materially impact its liquidity or financial position. Undrawn commitments under the Revolving Credit Facility are subject to a commitment fee ranging from 0. 15 % to 0. 30 % per annum based on the Company’s Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio on the average daily unused portion of the Revolving Credit Facility. The applicable margin for, and certain other terms of, any term loans under the Incremental Facility will be determined prior to the incurrence of such loans. The Company is permitted to make voluntary prepayments at any time without payment of a premium or penalty. On September 22, 2020 and March 29, 2023, the parties Company entered into an amendment amendments to the **Prior** A & R Credit Agreement to, among other changes, permit the issuance of the convertible senior notes and the purchase of the convertible note hedge transactions, as described in Note 11, Convertible Senior Notes, expand the Company’s flexibility to repurchase its common stock and make other restricted payments, and replace the total net leverage covenant with a new secured net leverage covenant that requires the Company to maintain a consolidated secured net leverage ratio not to exceed 3. 50: 1 for the calendar quarters ending September 30, 2020, December 31, 2020, and March 31, 2021 and 3. 00: 1 for the calendar quarters ending thereafter, as well as to remove and replace the interest rate benchmark based on the London interbank offered rate (“**LIBOR**”) and related LIBOR- based mechanics applicable to borrowings under the A & R Credit Agreement with an interest rate benchmark based on the secured overnight financing rate (“**SOFR**”) as administered by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and related SOFR- based mechanics. Subsequent to the March 29, 2023 amendment, loans under the **Prior** Revolving Credit Facility bore interest, at the Company’s option, at a rate equal to either (a) the Adjusted Term SOFR (as defined in the **Prior** A & R Credit Agreement), plus an applicable margin ranging from 1. 25 % to 2. 00 % per annum based on the Company’s Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the **Prior** A & R Credit Agreement), or (b) an alternate base rate equal to the highest of (i) the prime rate, (ii) the federal funds rate plus 0. 50 %, and (iii) the Adjusted Term SOFR for a one month tenor plus 1. 00 %, plus an

applicable margin ranging from 0.25 % to 1.00 % per annum based on the Company's Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio. Undrawn commitments under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility were subject to a commitment fee ranging from 0.15 % to 0.30 % per annum based on the Company's Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio on the average daily unused portion of the Prior Revolving Credit Facility. The applicable margin for, and certain other terms of, any term loans under the Prior Incremental Facility would be determined prior to the incurrence of such loans. The Company was permitted to make voluntary prepayments at any time without payment of a premium or penalty. The Prior A & R Credit Agreement contained customary representations and warranties and customary affirmative and negative covenants applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries, including, among other things, restrictions on indebtedness, liens, investments, mergers, dispositions, dividends, and other distributions. The Prior A & R Credit Agreement also contained financial covenants that required the Company and its subsidiaries to not exceed a maximum total secured net leverage ratio (as described above) and maintain a minimum interest coverage ratio. In addition, the Prior A & R Credit Agreement contained certain customary events of default including, but not limited to, failure to pay interest, principal, and fees, or other amounts when due, material misrepresentations or misstatements in any representation or warranty, covenant defaults, certain cross defaults to other material indebtedness, certain judgment defaults, and events of bankruptcy. The Company entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Second A & R Credit Agreement") on October 10, 2023, with the lenders from time to time party thereto, Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., PNC Capital Markets LLC and TD Securities (USA) LLC as joint lead arrangers and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent. The Second A & R Credit Agreement supersedes the Prior A & R Credit Agreement and provides for (a) a five-year revolving credit facility of \$350.0 million (the "Current Revolving Credit Facility") and (b) an uncommitted incremental loan facility of up to an amount equal to the sum of (i) the greater of \$250.0 million or 100 % of the adjusted consolidated EBITDA for the last four quarters and (ii) additional amounts subject to pro forma compliance with certain consolidated secured net leverage ratio (the "Current Incremental Facility"). In addition, the Second A & R Credit Agreement includes a letter of credit sub-limit of up to \$15.0 million and a swing line loan sub-limit of up to \$25.0 million. The Second A & R Credit Agreement has an expiration date of October 10, 2028, subject to acceleration under certain conditions, upon which date all remaining outstanding borrowings will be due and payable. Loans under the Current Revolving Credit Facility bear interest, at the Company's option, at a rate equal to either (a) the Adjusted Term SOFR (as defined in the Second A & R Credit Agreement), plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.50 % to 2.25 % per annum based on the Company's Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Second A & R Credit Agreement), or (b) an alternate base rate equal to the highest of (i) the prime rate, (ii) the federal funds rate plus 0.50 %, and (iii) the Adjusted Term SOFR for an interest period of one month plus 1.00 %, plus an applicable margin ranging from 0.50 % to 1.25 % per annum based on the Company's Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio. Undrawn commitments under the Current Revolving Credit Facility are subject to a commitment fee ranging from 0.20 % to 0.35 % per annum based on the Company's Consolidated Total Net Leverage Ratio on the average daily unused portion of the Current Revolving Credit Facility. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Current Revolving Credit Facility or Current Incremental Facility the Company is permitted to make voluntary prepayments at any time without payment of a premium or penalty. The availability of funds under the Current Revolving Credit Facility may be subject to reduction in order to maintain compliance with the financial covenants under the Second A & R Credit Agreement. F-30 The Second A & R Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties and customary affirmative and negative covenants applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries, including, among other things, restrictions on indebtedness, liens, investments, mergers, dispositions, dividends, and other distributions. The Second A & R Credit Agreement contains financial covenants that require the Company and its subsidiaries to not exceed a maximum total consolidated secured net leverage ratio (as described above not to exceed 3.00:1) and maintain a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio (not to be less than 3.00:1). In addition, the Second A & R Credit Agreement contains certain customary events of default including, but not limited to, failure to pay interest, principal, and fees, or other amounts when due, material misrepresentations or misstatements in any representation or warranty, covenant defaults, certain cross defaults to other material indebtedness, certain judgment defaults, and events of bankruptcy. The Company's obligations under the Second A & R Credit Agreement and, at the election of the Company and the contracting counterparty, any secured swap obligations and banking services obligations owing to a lender (or an affiliate of a lender) are guaranteed by certain of its domestic subsidiaries and secured by substantially all of its and such subsidiary guarantors' assets. In connection with entering into the Second A & R Credit Agreement, and as a condition precedent to borrowing loans thereunder, the Company and certain of the Company's other direct and indirect subsidiaries have entered into certain ancillary agreements, including, but not limited to, a reaffirmation agreement, which amends certain terms of the existing collateral agreement and reaffirms their obligations under the existing guaranty agreement. The refinancing of the Prior Credit Agreement was evaluated in accordance with ASC 470-50, Debt- Modifications and Extinguishments. In determining whether the refinancing was to be accounted for as a debt extinguishment or a debt modification, the Company considered whether lenders within the syndicate remained the same or changed and whether the changes in debt terms were substantial. This assessment was performed on an individual lender basis within the syndicate. As a result, the refinancing was accounted for as a modification with the exception of certain lenders that exited the syndicate. The exit of certain lenders resulted in an immaterial write-off of existing unamortized debt issuance costs. The remaining unamortized debt issuance costs related to debt modification, along with the new deferred costs, will be amortized over the remaining term of the Second A & R Credit Agreement. In connection with the Second A & R Credit Agreement, the Company incurred and capitalized an additional \$3.0 million of debt issuance costs. The debt issuance costs are being amortized to interest expense using the straight-line method through 2028. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had \$

350.0 million of funds available under the Current Revolving Credit Facility and as of December 31, 2022, the Company had \$ 500.0 million of funds available under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had no outstanding balance under the Prior or Current Revolving Credit Facility. The

Company was in compliance with all covenants as of December 31, ~~2022-2023~~. ~~As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there was no outstanding balance for the Revolving Credit Facility.~~ ~~F-32~~ Note 11. **0.25 % Convertible Senior Notes due 2025** On September 25, 2020, the Company completed a private offering of \$ 575.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.25 % convertible senior notes (the “ Notes ”), including the exercise in full of the initial purchasers’ option to purchase up to an additional \$ 75.0 million principal amount of the Notes. The Company received proceeds from the issuance of the Notes of \$ 559.7 million, net of \$ 15.3 million of transaction fees and other debt issuance costs. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 0.25 % per year, payable semiannually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on March 15, 2021. The Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture, dated September 25, 2020 (the “ Indenture ”), between the Company and U. S. Bank National Association, as trustee. The Notes are general senior, unsecured obligations of the Company and will mature on September 15, 2025, unless earlier redeemed, repurchased, or converted. The Notes are convertible at the option of the holders at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding May 15, 2025, only under the following circumstances: (i) during any fiscal quarter commencing after the fiscal quarter ended on December 31, 2020 (and only during such fiscal quarter), if the last reported sale price of the Company’ s common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is greater than or equal to 130 % of the conversion price for the Notes on each applicable trading day; (ii) during the five business day period after any ten consecutive trading day period (the “ measurement period ”) in which the trading price (as defined in the Indenture) per \$ 1,000 principal amount of the Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98 % of the product of the last reported sale price of the Company’ s common stock and the conversion rate for the Notes on each such trading day; (iii) if the Company calls such Notes for redemption, at any time prior to the close of business on the scheduled trading day immediately preceding the redemption date, but only with respect to the Notes called (or deemed called) for redemption; and (iv) upon the occurrence of specified corporate events, as specified in the Indenture. On or after May 15, 2025 until the close of business on **F-31**, the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders of the Notes may convert all or any portion of their Notes at any time, regardless of the foregoing conditions. During the three months ended December 31, ~~2021-2023~~, ~~the conditional conversion feature of the Notes was triggered, based on the price of the Company’ s common stock, as the last reported sale price of the Company’ s common stock was greater than or equal to 130 % of the then applicable conversion price for the Notes for at least 20 trading days during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on December 31, 2021, the last trading day of the respective fiscal quarter. Accordingly, the Notes were convertible during the first quarter of 2022 and were classified as a current liability in the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2021. During the three months ended December 31, 2022, none of the conditional conversion features of the Notes were triggered, and therefore, the Notes are not convertible during the first quarter of~~ **2024, commencing on January 1, 2024, and were not convertible during the first quarter of** 2023, commencing on January 1, 2023.

Accordingly, the Company classified the Notes as a long- term liability in its Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, ~~2023 and~~ 2022. Whether the Notes will be convertible following the first fiscal quarter of ~~2023-2024~~ will depend on the satisfaction of the conversion conditions in the future. Under the original terms of the Indenture, upon conversion, the Company could satisfy its conversion obligation by paying or delivering cash, shares of its common stock, or a combination thereof, at the Company’ s election, in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions provided in the Indenture. On December 13, 2021, the Company irrevocably elected to fix its settlement method to a combination of cash and shares of the Company’ s common stock with the specified cash amount per \$ 1,000 principal amount of Notes of at least \$ 1,000. As a result, for Notes converted on or after December 13, 2021, a converting noteholder will receive (i) up to \$ 1,000 in cash per \$ 1,000 principal amount of Notes and (ii) cash and / or shares of the Company’ s common stock, at the Company’ s option for any conversion consideration in excess of \$ 1,000. In addition, the Company continues to have the ability to set the specified cash amount per \$ 1,000 principal amount of Notes above \$ 1,000. The initial conversion rate for the Notes is 10.2751 shares of the Company’ s common stock per \$ 1,000 principal amount of Notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$ 97.32 per share of the Company’ s common stock, subject to adjustment under certain circumstances in accordance with the terms of the Indenture. In addition, following certain corporate events that could occur prior to the maturity date of the Notes or if the Company delivers a notice of redemption in respect of the Notes, the Company will, under certain circumstances, increase the conversion rate of the Notes for a holder who elects to convert its Notes (or any portion thereof) in connection with such a corporate event or convert its Notes called (or deemed called) for redemption during the related redemption period (as defined in the Indenture), as the case may be. If the Company undergoes a fundamental change, holders may require, subject to certain exceptions, the Company to repurchase for cash all or any portion of their Notes at a fundamental change repurchase price equal to 100 % of the principal amount of the Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. As of December 31, ~~2022-2023~~, none of the criteria for a fundamental change or a conversion rate adjustment had been met. ~~As of~~ ~~F-33~~ ~~The Company may not redeem the Notes prior to~~ September 20, 2023 - ~~The, the~~ ~~the~~ Company may redeem for cash all or any portion of the Notes, at its option, ~~on or after September 20, 2023~~, if the last reported sale price of the Company’ s common stock has been at least 130 % of the conversion price for the Notes then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading day period (including the last trading day of such period) ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which the Company provides notice of redemption at a redemption price equal to 100 % of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption date. If the Company redeems less than all of the outstanding Notes, at least \$ 150.0 million aggregate principal amount of Notes must be outstanding and not subject to redemption as of the date of

the relevant notice of redemption. No sinking fund is provided for in the Notes. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2020-06, convertible debt instruments that could be settled in cash were required to be separated into liability and equity components. The allocation to the liability component was based on the fair value of a similar instrument that did not contain an equity conversion option. Based on this debt-to-equity ratio, debt issuance costs associated with were then allocated to the liability and equity components in a similar manner. Accordingly, at issuance, the Company allocated \$ 461.8 million to the debt liability and \$ 72.7 million to additional paid-in capital, net of applicable issuance costs and deferred taxes. The difference between the principal amount of the Notes are being and the liability component, inclusive of issuance costs, represented the debt discount, which the Company amortized to interest expense over the term of the Notes using an effective interest rate of 4.0. 18.80% .The determination of the discount rate required certain estimates and assumptions. Upon adoption of ASU 2020-06, effective January 1, 2022, the Notes are no longer separated into liability and equity components, and are accounted for as a single liability measured at its amortized cost. Refer to Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for further information. As of December 31, 2022-2023, the remaining life of the Notes and the related issuance cost accretion is approximately 2.1. 7 years. The maximum number of shares issuable upon conversion, including the effect of a fundamental change and subject to other conversion rate adjustments, would be 5.9 million shares. As of December 31, 2022-2023, the if-converted value of the Notes did not exceed the principal amount. The Notes consisted of the following balances reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and 2021: December 31, 2023 2022 2021 (In thousands) Liability: Principal amount \$ 575,000 \$ 575,000 Unamortized discount (77,136) Unamortized debt issuance costs (5,338) (8,429) (9,712) Convertible senior notes, liability component (1) net \$ 569,662 \$ 566,571 \$ 488,152 Convertible senior notes, equity component \$ — \$ 72,732 (1) Classified as a long-term liability as of December 31, 2022, and a current liability as of December 31, 2021, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. (2) Refer to Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for further information regarding the impact of the adoption of ASU 2020-06, effective January 1, 2022. F- 34-32 The following table summarizes the components of interest expense resulting from the Notes recognized in interest and other income (expense), net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 and 2020: Year Ended December 31, 2022 2023 2022 (1) 2021 2020 2021 (In thousands) Contractual coupon interest \$ 1,438 \$ 1,438 \$ 379-1,438 Amortization of discount \$ — \$ — \$ 18,608 \$ 4,766 Amortization of debt issuance costs \$ 3,091 \$ 3,066 \$ 2,343 \$ 600 (1) Refer to Note 1, Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for further information regarding the impact of the adoption of ASU 2020-06, effective January 1, 2022. Convertible Note Hedge and Warrant Transactions In connection with the issuance of the Notes in September 2020, the Company entered into convertible note hedge and warrant transactions with an affiliate of one of the initial purchasers of the Notes and certain other financial institutions (the “ option counterparties ”) with respect to the Company’s common stock. The convertible note hedge consists of an option for the Company to purchase up to approximately 5.9 million shares of the Company’s common stock, which is equal to the number of shares of the Company’s common stock underlying the Notes, at an initial strike price of approximately \$ 97.32 per share. The convertible note hedge will expire upon the maturity of the Notes, if not earlier exercised or terminated. The cost of the convertible note hedge was approximately \$ 100.6 million and was accounted for as an equity instrument, which was recorded in additional paid-in capital in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company recorded a deferred tax asset of \$ 25.8 million at issuance related to the convertible note hedge transaction. The convertible note hedge is expected generally to reduce the potential dilution to the Company’s common stock upon any conversion of Notes and / or offset any cash payments the Company is required to make in excess of the principal amount of converted Notes. Separately from the convertible note hedge, the Company entered into warrant transactions to sell to the option counterparties warrants to acquire, subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments, up to approximately 5.9 million shares of its common stock in the aggregate at an initial strike price of \$ 141.56 per share. The warrants require net share or net cash settlement upon the Company’s election. The Company received aggregate proceeds of approximately \$ 51.3 million for the issuance of the warrants, which was recorded in additional paid-in capital at issuance in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The warrants could separately have a dilutive effect to the Company’s common stock to the extent that the market price per share of its common stock exceeds the strike price of the warrants. Note 12. Lessor Leases On a recurring basis, the Company enters into multi-year, sales-type lease agreements with the majority of such leases varying in length from one to five years. The following table presents the Company’s income recognized from sales-type leases for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020: Year Ended December 31, 2022 2021 2020 2023 2022 2021 (In thousands) Sales-type lease revenues \$ 36,208 \$ 38,959 \$ 21,887 \$ 26,040 Cost of sales-type lease revenues (18,093) (19,359) (8,918) (10,624) Selling profit on sales-type lease revenues \$ 18,115 \$ 19,600 \$ 12,969 \$ 15,416 Interest income on sales-type lease receivables \$ 2,475 \$ 2,106 \$ 1,869 \$ 1,933 F- 35-33 The receivables as a result of these types of transactions are collateralized by the underlying equipment leased and consist of the following components at December 31, 2023 and 2022 and 2021: December 31, 2022 2021 2023 2022 (In thousands) Net minimum lease payments to be received \$ 65,017 \$ 50,755 \$ 31,444 Less: Unearned interest income portion (10,196) (6,345) (2,388) Net investment in sales-type leases 44,821 44,410 29,056 Less: Current portion (1) (11,867) (11,486) (10,665) Long-term investment in sales-type leases, net \$ 42,954 \$ 32,924 \$ 18,391 (1) The current portion of the net investment in sales-type leases is included in other current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The carrying amount of the Company’s sales-type lease receivables is a reasonable estimate of fair value. The maturity schedule of future minimum lease payments under sales-type leases retained in-house and the reconciliation to the net investment in sales-type leases reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets was as follows: December 31, 2022 2023 (In thousands) 2023-2024 \$ 13-14, 296-504 2025-12, 385 2024-10-2026-10, 343-113 2025-8-2027-8, 369-465 2026-6, 684 2027-5-2028-7, 718-281 Thereafter-6-249-365 Total future minimum sales-type lease payments 50- payments 65, 755-017 Present value adjustment (6-10, 345-196) Total net investment in sales-type leases \$ 44-54, 821 410 The Company entered into certain leasing agreements that were classified as operating Operating leases prior to the adoption of ASC 842,

Leases. These agreements in place prior to January 1, 2019 continue to be treated as operating leases, however any leasing agreements entered into on or after January 1, 2019 under these programs are classified and accounted for as sales-type leases in accordance with ASC 842. The operating lease arrangements generally have initial terms of one to seven years. The following table represents the Company's income recognized from operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020:

Year Ended December 31,	2023	2022	2021	2020
Rental income	\$ 6,591	\$ 9,460	\$ 10,467	\$ 11,668

The maturity schedule of future minimum lease payments under operating leases was as follows:

December 31,	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Thereafter
Total future minimum operating lease payments	\$ 6,302	\$ 486	\$ 34	\$ 13	\$ 280	\$ 722

Note 13. Lessee Leases. The Company has operating leases for office buildings, data centers, office equipment, and vehicles. The Company's leases have initial terms of one to twelve years. As of December 31, 2023, the Company did not have any additional material operating leases that were entered into, but not yet commenced. The maturity schedule of future minimum lease payments under operating leases and the reconciliation to the operating lease liabilities reported on the Consolidated Balance Sheets was as follows:

December 31,	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total operating lease payments	\$ 50,842	\$ 609	\$ 202,699	\$ 350,715
Present value adjustment	(7,676)	(172)	(140)	(834)
Total operating lease liabilities (1)	\$ 43,166	\$ 437	\$ 198,559	\$ 269,881

(1) Amount consists of a current and long-term portion of operating lease liabilities of \$ 10.8 million and \$ 39.3 million, respectively. The current portion of the operating lease liabilities is included in accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Operating lease costs were \$ 10.8 million, \$ 18.9 million, and \$ 15.0 million, and \$ 14.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020, respectively. Short-term lease costs and variable lease costs were not material for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded impairment and abandonment charges to operating lease right-of-use assets of \$ 9.4 million, in connection with restructuring activities to reduce its real estate footprint and for optimization of certain leased facilities. The impairment and abandonment charges were recorded to selling, general, and administrative expenses on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. Refer to Note 18, Restructuring Expenses, for additional information regarding the Company's restructuring activities. The following table summarizes supplemental cash flow information related to the Company's operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020:

Year Ended December 31,	2023	2022	2021	2020
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities	\$ 13,469	\$ 16,452	\$ 15,625	\$ 14,490
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new lease liabilities	\$ 6,431	\$ 12,372	\$ 5,503	\$ 10,025

The following table summarizes the weighted-average remaining lease term and weighted-average discount rate related to the Company's operating leases as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and 2021:

December 31,	2023	2022	2021
Weighted-average remaining lease term, years	5.5	5.7	5.7
Weighted-average discount rate, %	5.7	5.7	5.7

Note 14. Commitments and Contingencies. Purchase Obligations. In the ordinary course of business, the Company issues purchase orders based on its current manufacturing needs. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had non-cancelable purchase commitments of \$ 159.9 million, of which \$ 146.8 million are expected to be paid within the next twelve months. On F-35 During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company did not incur any material expenses or recoveries related to the previously disclosed ransomware incident in May 4, 2022, the Company determined that certain of its information technology systems were affected by ransomware impacting certain internal systems. Upon detecting the security event, the Company took immediate steps designed to contain the incident and implement its business continuity plans to restore and support continued operations. The Company has contained the incident and restored substantially all of its critical information technology systems. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company incurred \$ 13.6 million of expenses related to the ransomware incident, partially offset by \$ 11.1 million of expected insurance recoveries. Expenses include included costs to investigate and remediate the ransomware incident, as well as legal and other professional services, all of which were expensed as incurred. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company included net expenses related to the ransomware incident in cost of revenues of \$ 0.3 million, in research and development of \$ 0.2 million, and in selling general and administrative expenses of \$ 2.0 million, in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has incurred \$ 13.6 million of cumulative expenses related to the ransomware incident since it was detected, partially offset by \$ 12.2 million of insurance recoveries, all of which have been received as of December 31, 2023. The Company is currently involved in various legal proceedings. A class action lawsuit was filed against the Company, on June 5, 2019, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, Chancery Division, captioned Corey Heard, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated v. Omnicell, Inc., Case No. 2019-CH-06817 (the "Heard Action"). The complaint seeks class certification, monetary damages in the form of statutory damages for willful and/or reckless or, in the alternative, negligent violation of the Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act ("BIPA"), and certain declaratory, injunctive, and other relief based on causes of action directed to allegations of violation of BIPA by the Company. The complaint was served on the Company on June 13, 2019. On July 31, 2019, the Company filed a motion to stay or consolidate the case with the action Yana Mazya, et al. v. Northwestern Lake Forest Hospital, et al., Case No. 2018-CH-07161, pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, Chancery Division (the "Mazya Action"). The Court subsequently, on October 10, 2019, denied the motion, without prejudice, as being moot in view of the dismissal of the claims against the Company in the Mazya Action. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the complaint in the Heard Action on October 31, 2019. The hearing on the Company's motion to dismiss was held on September 2, 2020. The Court ruled from the bench and dismissed the complaint without prejudice giving plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint by September 30, 2020. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on September 30, 2020 and the Company subsequently filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint on October 28, 2020, which was fully briefed, but the Court had not heard oral argument on the motion. The parties entered into a settlement agreement on January 25, 2022, (the "Settlement Agreement"). On February 1, 2022, the Court granted preliminary

approval of the settlement. Following preliminary approval, plaintiff conducted discovery to identify class members and to determine the class size. Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, and following class size discovery, the parties participated in non-binding mediation on November 21, 2022. A settlement was reached at the mediation and the parties executed an addendum to the Settlement Agreement (the “Addendum”) reflecting the changes to the original settlement terms. On November 30, 2022, the Court granted preliminary approval of the settlement including the Addendum. The hearing on final approval of the settlement is currently set for April 6, 2023. Subject to final approval of the settlement, the Company intends to defend the lawsuit vigorously. As required under ASC 450, Contingencies, the Company accrues for contingencies when it believes that a loss is probable and that it can reasonably estimate the amount of any such loss. The Company has not recorded any material accrual for contingent liabilities associated with the **any current legal proceeding proceedings** described above based on its belief that any potential material loss, while reasonably possible, is not probable. **Further- Furthermore, the any possible range of loss in such matters cannot be reasonably estimated at range of loss in this time matter is not deemed material.** The **F-38** Company believes that it has valid defenses with respect to the **legal proceeding proceedings** pending against it. However, litigation is inherently unpredictable, and it is possible that cash flows or results of operations could be materially affected in any particular period by the unfavorable resolution of the **legal proceeding proceedings** or because of the diversion of management’s attention and the creation of significant expenses, **regardless of outcome. The Company is not a party to any legal proceedings that management believes may have a material impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.** Guarantees Under the Company’s certificate of incorporation and bylaws, the Company has agreed to indemnify its directors and executive officers to the fullest extent not prohibited by Delaware and other applicable law, subject to certain exceptions. The Company has entered into individual indemnification agreements with its directors and officers. The term of the indemnification period is for the entirety of the director’s or officer’s service to the Company and continues so long as the director or officer may be subject to any claim, action, or proceeding, and there is no limit on the potential amount of future payments that the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements. The Company has purchased a directors’ and officers’ liability insurance policy that may enable it to recover a portion of any future payments that it may be required to make under these indemnification agreements. Assuming the applicability of coverage and the willingness of the insurer to assume coverage and subject to certain retention, loss limits, and other policy provisions, the Company believes it is unlikely that the Company will be required to pay any material amounts pursuant to these indemnification obligations. However, no assurances can be given that the insurers will not attempt to dispute the validity, applicability, or amount of coverage without expensive and time-consuming litigation against the insurers. Additionally, the Company undertakes indemnification obligations in its ordinary course of business in connection with, among other things, the **sale or** licensing of its products and the provision of its support services. In the ordinary course of the Company’s business, the Company has in the past and may in the future agree to indemnify another party, generally its business affiliates or customers, against certain losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party in connection with various types of claims, which may include, without limitation, claims of intellectual property infringement, certain tax liabilities, its gross negligence or intentional acts in the performance of **support** services, and violations of laws. The term of these indemnification obligations is generally perpetual, **but typically will not extend beyond the applicable statute of limitation pursuant to applicable law.** In general, the Company attempts to limit the maximum potential amount of future payments that it may be required to make under these indemnification obligations to the amounts paid to it by a customer, but in some cases the obligation may not be so limited. In addition, the Company has in the past and may in the future warrant to its customers that its products will conform to **certain representations, which may include** functional specifications for a limited period of time following the date of installation (generally not exceeding 30 days) or that its software media is free from material defects. Sales contracts for certain of the Company’s medication packaging systems may have in the past and may in the future include limited warranties for up to six months, but the periodic activity and ending warranty balances the Company records have historically not been material. **F- 36** From time to time, the Company may also warrant that its professional **services will conform to certain representations, which may include that such** services will be performed in a good and workmanlike manner or in a professional manner consistent with industry standards. The Company generally seeks to disclaim most warranties, including any implied or statutory warranties such as warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, title, quality, and non- infringement, as well as any liability with respect to incidental, consequential, special, exemplary, punitive, or similar damages. In some states, such disclaimers may not be enforceable. If necessary, the Company would provide for the estimated cost of product and service warranties based on specific warranty claims and claim history. The Company has not been subject to any significant claims for such losses and has not incurred any material costs in defending or settling claims related to these indemnification obligations. Accordingly, the Company believes it is unlikely that the Company will be required to pay any material amounts pursuant to these indemnification obligations or potential warranty claims and, therefore, no material liabilities have been recorded for such indemnification obligations as of December 31, **2023 and 2022 and 2021.** Note 15. Employee Benefits and Share- Based Compensation 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan The Company has an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”), under which employees can purchase shares of its common stock based on a percentage of their compensation, but not greater than 15 % of their earnings; provided, however, an eligible employee’s right to purchase shares of the Company’s common stock may not accrue at a rate which exceeds \$ 25, 000 of the fair market value of such shares for each calendar year in which such rights are outstanding. The purchase price per share must be equal to the lower of 85 % of the fair value of the common stock at the beginning of a 24- month offering period or the end of each six- month purchasing period. There was a total of **0.3. 6.3** million shares reserved for future issuance under the ESPP as of December 31, **2022-2023.** **F-39** Stock Award Plans 2009 Equity Incentive Plan The 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (“2009 Plan”), as amended, provides for the issuance of incentive stock options, RSAs, RSUs, PSUs, and other stock awards to the Company’s employees, directors, and consultants. There were **5. +9** million shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under the 2009 Plan as of December 31, **2022-2023.** Options granted under

the 2009 Plan generally become exercisable over periods of up to four years, with one-fourth of the shares vesting one year from the vesting commencement date with respect to initial grants, and the remaining shares vesting in 36 equal monthly installments thereafter. The exercise prices of the options is the fair market value of common stock on the date of grant. RSUs generally vest over periods of up to four years, with one-fourth of the shares vesting one year from the vesting commencement date with respect to initial grants, and the remaining shares vesting in 12 equal quarterly installments thereafter. Awards of restricted stock to non-employee directors are granted on the date of the annual meeting of stockholders and vest in full on the date of the next annual meeting of stockholders, provided such non-employee director remains a director on such date. ~~The fair value of the awards on the date of issuance is amortized to expense from the date of grant to the date of vesting and are expensed ratably on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.~~ PSUs granted to the Company's executives may include performance and market conditions. PSUs become eligible for vesting when certain market or performance conditions are met.

F-40-37 Share-Based Compensation Expense The following table sets forth the total share-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations: Year Ended December 31, ~~2022~~~~2021~~~~2020~~~~2023~~~~2022~~~~2021~~ (In thousands) Cost of product and service revenues \$ ~~8,288~~ \$ 9,067 \$ 7,994 \$ ~~7,469~~ Research and development ~~111~~ ~~development~~ ~~6,941~~ ~~11~~, 368 7,663 ~~6,497~~ Selling, general, and administrative ~~47~~ ~~administrative~~ ~~40,071~~ ~~47~~, 812 37,503 ~~30,731~~ Total share-based compensation expense \$ ~~55,300~~ \$ 68,247 \$ 53,160 **During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company capitalized approximately \$ 44,697.4 million of non-cash share-based compensation expense to internal-use and external-use software development costs related to internal labor.** The Company did not capitalize any material non-cash share-based compensation amounts expense to inventory during , capitalized software, or internal-use software for the years ended December 31, ~~2023~~, 2022 , and 2021 . Income tax benefits realized from , or any material non-cash share-based compensation expense to internal-use were \$ 5.2 million, \$ 26.6 million, and \$ 10.3 million, for external-use software development costs during the years ended December 31, 2022 , and 2021 . **Income tax benefit (expense) realized from share-based compensation was and an expense of \$ 6.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2020-2023 , and a benefit of \$ 5.2 million and \$ 26.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 ,** respectively. The following assumptions were used to value shares granted under the ESPP for the years ended December 31, ~~2023~~, 2022, ~~and~~ 2021 , and 2020: Year Ended December 31, ~~2022~~~~2021~~~~2020~~Expected ~~----~~ ~~2023~~~~2022~~~~2021~~Expected life, years0.5-2.00.5-2.00.5-2.00Expected volatility, % ~~31.7~~ % ~~63.9~~ % 28.8 % - 45.6 % 27.4 % - 53.5 % ~~30.4~~ % ~~53.5~~ % Risk-free interest rate, % 0.1 % ~~5.5~~ % ~~0.1~~ % - 3.2 % 0.1 % - 2.6 % 0.1 % - 2.7 % Dividend yield, % — % — % — % For the years ended December 31, ~~2023 and~~ 2022 and 2021 , employees purchased approximately ~~353,000 and~~ 316 ,000 and 287 ,000 shares of common stock, respectively, under the ESPP at a weighted-average price of \$ ~~46.68 and~~ \$ 67.63 and \$ 62.14 , respectively. As of December 31, ~~2022-2023~~ , the unrecognized compensation cost related to the shares to be purchased under the ESPP was approximately \$ ~~2-1.5-1~~ million and is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.3-4 years. Stock Options The following assumptions were used to value stock options granted pursuant to the 2009 Plan for the years ended December 31, ~~2023 and~~ 2021 and 2020. There were no stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2022: Year Ended December 31, ~~2021~~~~2020~~Expected ~~----~~ ~~2023~~~~2021~~Expected life, years4 years3.94-24.7Expected ~~9~~Expected volatility, % ~~44.8~~ % 31.5 % 39.4 % Risk-free interest rate, % 0.3 % 0.7 % 0.7 % Estimated forfeiture rate, % ~~10.0~~ % 7.9 % 5.7 % Dividend yield, % — % — % F-41-38 The following table summarizes the stock option activity under the 2009 Plan during the year ended December 31, ~~2022-2023~~ : Number of Shares Weighted-Average Exercise Price Weighted-Average Remaining Years Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands, except per share data) Outstanding at December 31, ~~2021~~ ~~2022~~, 954 434 \$ 67.68 . 35 65 6.9 1 \$ 334 7 , 119 887 Granted ~~Granted~~ 200 — 55.60 Exercised (367 165) 51 41 . 20 01 Expired (35 242) 86 79 . 92 49 Forfeited (118 204) 84 74 . 92 Outstanding at December 31, ~~2022~~ ~~2023~~, 434 023 \$ 67.68 4 . 65 6 - \$ 1 \$ 7,887 013 Exercisable at December 31, ~~2021~~ ~~2023~~, 866 784 \$ 63 67 . 81 18 4 . 5 - 8 \$ 7 1 . 887 013 Vested and expected to vest at December 31, ~~2022~~ ~~2023~~ and thereafter, 396 013 \$ 68 67 . 35 64 4 . 6 - \$ 1 \$ 7,887 013 The weighted-average fair value per share of options granted during the years ended December 31, ~~2023 and~~ 2021 and 2020 was \$ 19.48 and 35.17 and \$ 26.48 , respectively. The intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, ~~2023~~, 2022, ~~and~~ 2021 , and 2020 was \$ 3.2 million, \$ 23.9 million, and \$ 88.0 million, and \$ 39.8 million, respectively. The tax benefit (expense) realized from stock options exercised was expense of \$ 1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, and benefit of \$ 4.4 million , and \$ 18.3 million , and \$ 7.1 million , for the years ended December 31, 2022 , and 2021 , and 2020 , respectively. As of December 31, ~~2022-2023~~ , total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options was \$ 16 3 . 4 3 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average vesting period of 1 0 . 4 7 years. Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") The following table summarizes the RSU activity under the 2009 Plan during the year ended December 31, ~~2022-2023~~ : Number of Shares Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Weighted-Average Remaining Years Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands, except per share data) Outstanding at December 31, ~~2021~~ ~~2022~~, 117 \$ 119 115 . 93 75 1.6 \$ 137 56 , 696 297 Granted (Awarded) 695 63 . 746 ~ 74 111 . 12 Vested (Released) (276 335) 111 113 . 17 64 Forfeited (116 399) 124 107 . 29 89 Outstanding and unvested at December 31, ~~2021~~ ~~2023~~, 117 078 \$ 115 84 . 75 66 1.6 5 \$ 56 40 , 297 551 The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of RSUs granted during the years ended December 31, ~~2023~~, 2022, ~~and~~ 2021 , and 2020 was \$ 63.74, \$ 111.12, and \$ 149.65 , and \$ 74.52 , respectively. The total fair value of RSUs that vested in the years ended December 31, ~~2023~~, 2022, ~~and~~ 2021 , and 2020 was \$ 38.0 million, \$ 30.7 million, and \$ 16.7 million, and \$ 11.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, ~~2022-2023~~ , total unrecognized compensation cost related to RSUs was \$ 104 64 . 7 3 million, which is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted-average vesting period of 3.1 0 years. F-42-39 Restricted Stock Awards ("RSAs") The following table summarizes the RSA activity under the 2009 Plan during the year ended December 31, ~~2022-2023~~ : Number of Shares Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value (In thousands, except per share data) Outstanding at December 31, ~~2021~~ ~~2023~~, 11 \$ 137 109 . 36 39 Granted (Awarded) 24 70 . 96 Vested (Released) (13) 109 . 39 Vested (Released) (11) 137 . 36 Outstanding and unvested at December 31, ~~2021~~ ~~2023~~, 11 \$ 109 70 . 39 96 The weighted-

average grant date fair value per share of RSAs granted during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020 was \$ 70.96, \$ 109.39, and \$ 137.36, and \$ 68.11, respectively. The total fair value of RSAs that vested in the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020 was \$ 1.4 million, \$ 1.6 million, and \$ 1.4 million, and \$ 1.4 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2022-2023, total unrecognized compensation cost related to RSAs was \$ 0.56 million, which is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted-average vesting period of 0.4 years. Performance-Based Stock Unit Awards (“PSUs”) During the year ended December 31, 2021-2022, the Company granted 51-56, 110-237 PSUs to its executive officers, all none of which became eligible for vesting upon as the achievement of a certain level of shareholder return was not achieved. During the year ended December 31, 2022-2023, the Company granted 56-65, 237-000 PSUs to its executive officers, of which 0% to 200% may become eligible for vesting depending on the level of shareholder return for the period from March 1, 2022-2023 through March 1, 2023-2024. The number of shares that vest at the end of the performance period depends on the percentile ranking of the total shareholder return for Omnicell stock over the performance period relative to the total shareholder return of each of the other companies in the NASDAQ Health Care Index. Stock price appreciation is calculated based on the trailing 20-day average stock price just prior to the first trading day of March in the grant year, compared to the trailing 20-day average stock price just prior to the first trading day of March in the year subsequent to the grant year. The fair value of PSU awards to executive officers is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model. PSUs generally vest over periods of up to four years, with one-fourth of the shares vesting approximately one year from the vesting commencement date with respect to initial grants and upon confirmation by the Compensation Committee that the performance target has been met, and the remaining shares generally vesting in six equal semi-annual or quarterly installments thereafter over the remaining three years. Vesting is contingent upon continued service. In addition to executive officers’ PSU awards, from time to time, the Company may grant PSUs with specific performance and service conditions to certain employees on an ad hoc basis. The following table summarizes the PSU activity under the 2009 Plan during the year ended December 31, 2022-2023:

Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Unit (In thousands, except per share data)
Outstanding at December 31, 2021-144	2022-135
Granted 78	Granted 65
Vested (123-55)	122-111
Forfeited (70)	15-153
Outstanding and unvested at December 31, 2022-135	2023-75
	\$ 127.147
	14-42

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of PSUs granted during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020 was \$ 122.29, \$ 155.27, and \$ 162.16; and \$ 82.17, respectively. The total fair value of PSUs that vested in the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020 was \$ 6.1 million, \$ 15.0 million, and \$ 4.4 million, and \$ 3.7 million, respectively. F-43 As of December 31, 2022-2023, total unrecognized compensation cost related to PSUs was approximately \$ 5.8-0 million, which is expected to be recognized over the remaining weighted-average vesting period of 1.4 years. F-40 Summary of Shares Reserved for Future Issuance under Equity Incentive Plans The Company had the following ordinary shares reserved for future issuance under its equity incentive plans as of December 31, 2022-2023:

Share Stock options outstanding	2,434
Non-vested restricted stock awards	1,265-177
Shares authorized for future issuance	1-issuance2, 359-669
ESPP shares available for future issuance	603--issuance3, 250
Total shares reserved for future issuance	5-issuance9, 661-119

401 (k) Plan The Company has established a pre-tax savings plan under Section 401 (k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The 401 (k) Plan allows eligible employees in the United States to voluntarily contribute a portion of their pre-tax salary, subject to a maximum limit specified in the Internal Revenue Code. The Company generally matches 50% of employee contributions up to \$ 3,000, annually. The Company’s contributions under this plan were \$ 7.9 million, \$ 8.1 million, and \$ 6.8 million, and \$ 5.7 million in the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020, respectively. Note 16. Stock Repurchase Programs On August 2, 2016, the Company’s Board of Directors (the “Board”) authorized a stock repurchase program providing for the repurchase of up to \$ 50.0 million of the Company’s common stock (the “2016 Repurchase Program”). The 2016 Repurchase Program is in addition to the stock repurchase program approved by the Board on November 4, 2014 providing for the repurchase of up to \$ 50.0 million of the Company’s common stock (the “2014 Repurchase Program”). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the 2014 Repurchase Program was completed, and as of December 31, 2022-2023, the maximum dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the 2016 Repurchase Program was \$ 2.7 million. The timing, price, and volume of repurchases are to be based on market conditions, relevant securities laws, and other factors. The stock repurchases may be made from time to time on the open market, in privately negotiated transactions, or pursuant to a Rule 10b-18 plan, subject to the terms and conditions of that certain A & R Credit Agreement, as amended. The stock 2016 repurchase Repurchase programs Program does not obligate the Company to repurchase any specific number of shares, and the Company may terminate or suspend the 2016 repurchase Repurchase programs Program at any time. On September 17, 2020, the Board authorized a one-time stock repurchase transaction providing for the repurchase of up to \$ 75.0 million of the Company’s common stock in privately negotiated transactions concurrently with the issuance of the Notes, described in Note 11, Convertible Senior Notes. In September 2020, the Company repurchased 749,300 shares of its common stock from purchasers of the Notes in the offering in privately negotiated transactions effected through one of the initial purchasers or its affiliate at an average price of \$ 70.78 per share for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$ 53.0 million. There will be no further repurchases under this one-time authorization. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company repurchased approximately 389,300 shares of its common stock under the repurchase programs at an average price of \$ 134.11 per share for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$ 52.2 million. During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2021 and 2020, the Company did not repurchase any of its outstanding common stock under the stock repurchase programs other than the separately-authorized one-time stock repurchase concurrent with the offering of the Notes in September 2020. F-44-41 Note 17. Income Taxes The following is a geographical breakdown of income (loss) before the provision for income taxes: Year Ended December 31, 2022-2021-2020-2023-2022-2021 (In thousands)

Domestic	Foreign
\$ (28,105)	\$ 369
\$ 67,103	\$ 34,714
\$ (2,997)	\$ (2,822)
\$ (1,096)	\$ (5,365)
\$ (20,108)	\$ (2,453)
\$ 66,007	\$ 29,

349-The provision for (benefit from) income taxes consisted of the following: Year Ended December 31, 202220212020
202320222021 (In thousands) Current: Federal \$ **8,556** \$ 17,973 \$ (7,841) \$ ~~1,874~~ **State** **471** **8**, 024 187
Foreign **840** **192** ~~1,733~~ **Foreign** **192** (234) **647** Total current income taxes ~~26~~ **taxes** **10,867** **26**, 189 (7,888) **4,254** Deferred:
Federal (**8,002**) (25,753) (2,708) (~~3,868~~) State (**2,261**) (7,976) (1,217) (~~2,494~~) Foreign (**341**) (561) (29) (~~737~~) Total
deferred income taxes (**10,604**) (34,290) (3,954) (~~7,099~~) Total **provision for (benefit from)** income taxes \$ **263** \$ (8,101) \$ (11,842) \$ (~~2,845~~) F- 45-42 The provision for (benefit from) income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the
statutory federal tax rate as follows: Year Ended December 31, 202220212020-**202320222021** (In thousands) U. S. federal tax
provision at statutory rate \$ (**4,223**) \$ (515) \$ 13,861 \$ ~~6,163~~ State taxes ~~38~~ **taxes** (**624**) **38** (814) (~~601~~) Section 162 (m)
limitation **3** **limitation** **1,286** **3**, 071 6,382 ~~2,550~~ Non-deductible expenses ~~102~~ **expenses** **531** **134** **363** **325** Uncertain tax
positions (**620**) (776) (835) (~~394~~) Share-based compensation tax **expense** (**benefit**) **7,384** (3,264) (20,717) (~~6,929~~)
Research tax credits (**4,587**) (6,948) (5,170) (~~4,038~~) Restructuring impact — (6,116) — Foreign-derived intangible
income deduction (**325**) (753) (68) (~~204~~) Global intangible low-taxed income **inclusion** **960** ~~---~~ **inclusion** **--- **960** **195** **157**
Foreign rate differential ~~186~~ **differential** **219** **186** (~~17,170~~) (102) Foreign branch taxes ~~taxes~~ **taxes** **6** (51) (9) **288** Transaction cost ~~68~~ ~~---~~
cost **--- **68** **1,097** **422** **Provision to return true up** **697** (**84**) **205** **State rate true up** **528** (**135**) (**80**) Other (~~219~~) (~~28~~) **34**
(~~482~~) Total **provision for (benefit from)** income taxes \$ **263** \$ (8,101) \$ (11,842) \$ (~~2,845~~) The Company has executed
various global operational centralization activities and legal entity rationalization in recent years. During the year ended
December 31, 2022, the Company underwent legal entity rationalization through tax-free reorganizations. During the year ended
December 31, 2021, the Company recognized a benefit on the release of previously recorded uncertain tax positions related to
the sale of certain intellectual property rights by Aesynt B. V. to Omnicell, Inc. and a gain on the transfer of certain assets to
Omnicell Pty Ltd, which resulted in a tax benefit, net of tax expense, of \$ 6.1 million. On August 16, 2022, the Inflation
Reduction Act of 2022, (the “IRA”), was signed into law. Among other things, the IRA imposes a 15% corporate alternative
minimum tax for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022, levies a 1% excise tax on net stock repurchases after December
31, 2022, and provides tax incentives to promote clean energy. The **provisions** Company is in the process of analyzing the
potential impacts of the IRA’s provisions on its business. However, these provisions are not currently expected to have a
material impact on the Company’s results of operations or financial position. On March 11, 2021, the President of the United
States signed into law the “American Rescue Plan Act of 2021” (the “ARP Act”), which provides additional economic
stimulus and tax credits, including the expansion and modification of the employee retention tax credit enacted by the
Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act and the refundable tax credits for COVID-related paid sick and family
leave enacted by the Family First Act. The ARP Act further expands the “covered employees” definition for purposes of
Section 162 (m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, used in determining the limitation on the deduction for
excessive employee remuneration rules to be applicable for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2026. The provisions of
the ARP Act did not have a material impact on the Company’s **income results of operations or financial position. The**
Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (“OECD”) introduced Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (“
BEPS”) Pillar Two rules that impose a global minimum taxes-- tax rate of 15% on multi-national corporations. The
rules are effective for the Company’s financial year beginning January 1, 2024. Numerous countries have enacted or
substantively enacted legislation to implement these rules. While the Company does not expect Pillar Two to have a
material impact on its tax provision or effective tax rate, the Company continues to monitor evolving tax legislation in
the jurisdictions in which it operates. F- 46-43 Significant components of the Company’s deferred tax assets (liabilities) were
as follows: December 31, 20222021-**20232022** (In thousands) Deferred tax assets (liabilities): Deferred revenues \$ **11,343** \$ 13,
514 \$ ~~6,892~~ Share-based compensation ~~12~~ **compensation** **11,763** **12**, 064 9,265 Inventory-related items ~~4~~ **items** **5**, 136 **4**, 567
4,834 Tax credit carryforwards ~~12~~, **505** **12**, 173 Reserves and accruals **5,660** **6,244** Loss carryforwards **7,802** **10,255** Lease
liability **11,457** **12,884** Convertible debt **9,649** **15,311** Reserves and accruals **6,244** **8,699** Loss carryforwards **10,255** **14,451**
Lease liability **12,884** **13,179** Convertible debt **15,037** **543** Capitalized research and development **30** **development** **41,635** **30**,
881 — Other, net ~~1~~ **net** **591** **1**, 557 1,281 Gross deferred tax assets ~~119~~ **assets** **117,541** **119**, 176 74,455 Valuation allowance —
— Total net deferred tax assets ~~119~~ **assets** **117,541** **119**, 176 74,455 Intangibles (**30,366**) (36,357) (~~41,158~~) Depreciation
and amortization (**35,402**) (37,286) (~~38,924~~) Prepaid expenses (**13,858**) (15,574) (~~17,775~~) Right-of-use assets (**6,626**)
(9,725) (~~12,039~~) Other, net (**8**) — (~~381~~) Total deferred tax liabilities (**86,260**) (98,942) (~~110,277~~) Net deferred tax assets
(liabilities) \$ **31,281** \$ 20,234 \$ (~~35,822~~) Deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are provided for temporary differences that
will result in future tax deductions or future taxable income, as well as the future benefit of tax credit carryforwards. The
Company recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that it believes these assets are more likely than not to be realized. In
making such a determination, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of
existing temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies, and results of recent operations. As of
December 31, **2023 and** 2022 **and** 2021, the Company does not have a valuation allowance against any of its deferred tax
assets. As of December 31, **2022-2023**, the Company had **no** \$ ~~10.9~~ million of federal net operating losses-- **loss and**
carryforward, \$ ~~15~~ **19**. 0 million of state net operating loss carryforwards expiring at various dates beginning in **2024-2029**,
and \$ 22. ~~2~~ **3** million of foreign net operating losses carried forward indefinitely. For income tax purposes, the Company **has**
had no federal research tax credit carryforward and a California research tax credit carryforward of \$ 20. ~~0~~ **9** million. California
research tax credits are carried forward indefinitely to reduce cash taxes payable. It is the Company’s practice and intention to
reinvest the earnings of its non-U. S. subsidiaries in those operations. As of December 31, **2022-2023**, the Company has not
made a provision for U. S. federal income, withholding, and state income taxes on the outside basis difference related to certain
foreign subsidiaries because earnings are intended to be indefinitely reinvested in operations outside the U. S. The Company
files income tax returns in the United States and various state and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, the
Company is subject to examinations by taxing authorities, including major jurisdictions such as the United States, Germany,****

Italy, France, and the United Kingdom and India. With few exceptions, as of December 31, 2022-2023, the Company was no longer subject to U. S., state, and foreign tax examinations for years before 2020, 2019, and 2018-2019, and 2018, respectively. F- 47-44

The aggregate change in the balance of gross unrecognized tax benefit, which excludes interest and penalties, for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020: (In thousands) Balance as of December 31, 2019 2020 \$ 18,16,775 Increases related to tax positions taken during a prior period 88 Decreases related to tax positions taken during the prior period — Increases related to tax positions taken during the current period 2,294 Decreases related to settlements — Decreases related to expiration of statute of limitations (911) Balance as of December 31, 2020 18,246 Increases related to tax positions taken during a prior period 40 Decreases related to tax positions taken during the prior period (8,908) Increases related to tax positions taken during the current period 1,219 Decreases related to settlements — Decreases related to expiration of statute of limitations (1,636) Balance as of December 31, 2021 18,961 Increases related to tax positions taken during a prior period 3 Decreases related to tax positions taken during the prior period (59) Increases related to tax positions taken during the current period 1,629 Decreases related to settlements — expiration of statute of limitations (1,238) Balance as of December 31, 2022 19,296 Increases related to tax positions taken during a prior period 750 Decreases related to tax positions taken during the prior period (161) Increases related to tax positions taken during the current period 1,566 Decreases related to expiration of statute of limitations (703) Balance as of December 31, 2022-2023 \$ 9-10, 296-748

The total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefit that, if realized, would favorably affect the Company's effective income tax rate in future periods, was \$ 10.7 million and \$ 9.3 million and \$ 9.0 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in interest and other income (expense), net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations, accruing \$ 0.2 million, \$ 0.3-2 million, and \$ 0.4-3 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020, respectively. Accrued interest and penalties are included within other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The combined amount of cumulative accrued interest and penalties was approximately \$ 0.4 million, \$ 0.2 million, and \$ 0.6 million, and \$ 1.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, and 2020, respectively. The Company does not believe there will be any significant changes in its unrecognized tax positions over the next twelve months. Note 18. Restructuring Expenses During 2020, the Company announced a company-wide organizational realignment initiative in order to more effectively align its organizational infrastructure and operations with the industry vision of the Autonomous Pharmacy. The Company also initiated a restructuring plan to help mitigate the adverse impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its business and financial results. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company incurred \$ 10.0 million of employee severance costs and related expenses. During the first quarter of 2021, the Company continued its organizational realignment initiative that was announced in 2020, incurring \$ 2.0 million of employee severance costs and related expenses. During the first quarter of 2022, the Company initiated certain domestic and international restructuring initiatives in order to enhance and streamline certain engineering functions for its domestic operations and to realign its international sales organization to better serve its customers in various international markets. During the third quarter of 2022, the Company initiated restructuring initiatives associated with the integration and functionalization of certain acquisitions, primarily the 340B Link business acquisition, to further accelerate the expansion of the Company's pharmacy inventory management capabilities. On November 23, 2022, the Company committed to a plan to reduce the Company's headcount ("the 2022 Plan") as part of the Company's expense containment efforts being implemented due to ongoing macroeconomic headwinds, primarily consisting of employee severance and benefits costs. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the restructuring plans incurred \$ 22.8 million of employee severance costs and related expenses. As of December 31, 2022-2023, there was no material unpaid balance related to these restructuring plans was \$ 18.2 million. F- 48

Refer to Note 13, Lessee Leases for information regarding the first quarter Company's restructuring activities for optimization of certain leased facilities. The following table summarizes the total restructuring expenses recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2022-2023, 2021, and 2020: Year Ended December 31, 2022 2021 2020 (In thousands) Cost of product and service revenues \$ 8,018 \$ 389 \$ 2,564 Research and development 3,615 105 3,716 Selling, general, and administrative 11,170 1,526 3,681 Total restructuring expense \$ 22,803 \$ 2,020 \$ 9,961

Note 19. Subsequent Events As previously disclosed, on November 23, 2022, the Company committed to a plan to reduce the Company's headcount (the "Plan"), as part of the Company's expense containment efforts being implemented due to ongoing macroeconomic headwinds. As a result of continued exploration of expense containment measures, on February 28, 2023, the Company committed to further reduce its headcount as part of the Plan. The Company expects to further reduce its workforce across many of its functions as a continuation affecting approximately 60 additional employees. As part of the 2022 Plan, and on February 28, 2023, the Company also committed to reduce its real estate footprint to align with its broader hybrid work strategy and in an effort to further reduce costs. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recorded an immaterial reversal of previously recognized restructuring expenses associated with the 2022 Plan. On November 2, 2023, the Company committed to a plan to reduce the Company's headcount and real estate footprint (the "2023 Plan") as part of the Company's expense containment initiatives and other actions to reduce discretionary spending being implemented due to challenging industry dynamics and macroeconomic conditions. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the restructuring plans incurred \$ 15.5 million of employee severance costs and related expenses, net of reversals. As of December 31, 2023, the unpaid balance related to these restructuring plans was \$ 8.9 million. Refer to Note 13, Lessee Leases for information regarding the Company's restructuring activities for the reduction of its real estate footprint and optimization of certain leased facilities. The following table summarizes the total employee-related restructuring expenses recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the additional headcount reductions years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and office closures will result in additional incremental nonrecurring 2021: Year Ended December 31, 2023 2022 2021 (In thousands) Cost of product and service revenues \$ 3,089 \$ 8,018 \$ 389 Research and development 3,829 3,615 105 Selling, general, and administrative 8,621 11,170 1,526 Total

restructuring and related charges expenses, net of approximately reversals \$ 13.0 million in 2023. **15, 539 \$ 22, 803 \$ 2, 020** F-49 **46** SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS Balance at Beginning of Period (1) Charged (Credited) to Costs and Expenses (2) Amounts Written Off (3) Other Adjustments (4) Balance at End of Period (1) (In thousands) Year ended December 31, 2020 Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables \$ 3, 227 \$ 1, 095 \$ (535) \$ 499 \$ 4, 286 Long-term unbilled receivables — 30 30 Net investment in sales-type leases 225 40 — 265 Total allowances deducted from assets \$ 3, 452 \$ 1, 135 \$ (535) \$ 529 \$ 4, 581 Year ended December 31, 2021 Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables \$ 4, 286 \$ 2, 130 \$ (2, 079) \$ 935 \$ 5, 272 Long-term unbilled receivables 30 (4) — 26 Net investment in sales-type leases 265 (37) — 228 Total allowances deducted from assets \$ 4, 581 \$ 2, 089 \$ (2, 079) \$ 935 \$ 5, 526 Year ended December 31, 2022 Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables \$ 5, 272 \$ 2, 658 \$ (2, 551) \$ (226) \$ 5, 153 Long-term unbilled receivables 26 9 — 35 Net investment in sales-type leases 228 80 — 308 Total allowances deducted from assets \$ 5, 526 \$ 2, 747 \$ (2, 551) \$ (226) \$ 5, 496 **Year ended December 31, 2023 Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables \$ 5, 153 \$ 2, 726 \$ (2, 441) \$ 126 \$ 5, 564 Long-term unbilled receivables 35 (4) — 31 Net investment in sales-type leases 308 (51) — 257 Total allowances deducted from assets \$ 5, 496 \$ 2, 671 \$ (2, 441) \$ 126 \$ 5, 852**

(1) Allowance for credit losses. (2) Represents amounts charged and credited for provisions for credit losses. (3) Represents amounts written off from the allowance and receivable. (4) Represents other adjustments, such as foreign currency translation, adoption of new accounting guidance, and purchase price accounting adjustments in connection with acquisitions. INDEX TO EXHIBITS Incorporated By Reference Exhibit Number Exhibit Description Form Exhibit Filing Date 2. 1 Securities Purchase Agreement, dated October 29, 2015, by and among Omnicell International, Inc., Omnicell, Inc., Aesynt Holding, L. P., Aesynt, Ltd., and Aesynt Holding Coöperatief U. A. 8- K2. 110 / 29 / 20152. 2 Stock Purchase Agreement, dated November 28, 2016, among Omnicell, Inc., Ateb, Inc., Ateb Canada Ltd., the related stockholders and optionholders, and the stockholders' agent 8- K2. 111 / 29 / 20162. 3 Equity Purchase Agreement, dated August 11, 2020, by and among Omnicell, Inc., PSGH, LLC, BW Apothecary Holdings, LLC, the sellers identified therein and the sellers' representative 8- K2. 18 / 12 / 20202. 4 Amendment No. 1, dated October 1, 2020, to Equity Purchase Agreement, by and among Omnicell, Inc. and the sellers' representative 10- Q2. 210 / 30 / 20203. 1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Omnicell, Inc. 8- K3. 19 / 20 / 20013. 2 Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Omnicell, Inc. 10- Q3. 28 / 9 / 20103. 3 Certificate of Designation of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock 10- K3. 23 / 28 / 20033. 4 Third Amended and Restated Bylaws of Omnicell, Inc. 8- K3. 110 / 21 / 20224. 1 Reference is made to Exhibits 3. 1, 3. 2, 3. 3, and 3. 44. 2 Form of Common Stock Certificate S- 1 / A4. 17 / 24 / 20014. 3 Description of Omnicell, Inc.' s Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act 10- K4. 72 / 26 / 20204. 4 Indenture, dated as of September 25, 2020, by and between Omnicell, Inc. and U. S. Bank National Association, as Trustee 8- K4. 19 / 25 / 20204. 5 Form of Global Note, representing Omnicell, Inc.' s 0. 25 % Convertible Senior Notes due 2025 (included as Exhibit A to the Indenture filed as Exhibit 4. 4) 8- K4. 29 / 25 / 202010. 1 * **Omnicell, Inc.** Amended and Restated 1997 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended S- 899. **27 15 / 2 26 / 2015 10 2023 10**. 2 * Omnicell, Inc. 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended S- 899. **16 25 / 22 26 / 2022 10 2023 10**. 3 * Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended 10- Q10. 48 / 9 / 201210. 4 * Form of Performance Cash Award Grant Notice and Form of Performance Cash Award Agreement for the 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended 10- Q10. 58 / 9 / 201210. 5 * Form of Restricted Stock Bonus Grant Notice and Form of Restricted Stock Bonus Agreement for 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended S- 899. 45 / 24 / 201810. 6 * Form of Option Grant Notice and Form of Option Agreement for 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended 8- K10. 13 / 8 / 201910. 7 * Form of Option Grant Notice and Form of Global Option Agreement for 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended 10- Q10. 17 / 31 / 202010. 8 * Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice and Form of Global Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (July 2020) 10- K10. 92 / 24 / 202110. 9 * Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice and Form of Global Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (February 2021) 10- K10. 102 / 24 / 202110. 10 * Omnicell, Inc. 2010 Quarterly Executive Bonus Plan 8- K10. 13 / 17 / 201010 -- **2010**. 11 * **Omnicell, Inc. Amended and Restated Severance Benefit Plan effective as of March 7, 2017** 10- Q10. 15 / 5 / 2017 Incorporated By Reference Exhibit Number Exhibit Description Form Exhibit Filing Date 10. 12 * **Form of Director and Officer Indemnity Agreements** 10- 123 / 14 / 200110. 13 * **Amended and Restated Executive Officer Change of Control Agreement** 10- Q10. 411 / 6 / 201510. 14 * **Employment Agreement, dated October 31, 2003, between Omnicell, Inc. and Dan S. Johnston** 10- K10. 263 / 8 / 200410. 15 * **Addendum to Offer Letter, dated December 30, 2010, between Omnicell, Inc. and Dan S. Johnston** 10- K10. 143 / 11 / 201110. 16 * Offer letter between Omnicell, Inc. and Peter J. Kuipers dated August 11, 2015 10- Q10. 311 / 6 / 201510. **17 12** * Offer Letter between Omnicell, Inc. and Scott P. Seidelmann, dated March 29, 2018 10- K10. 412 / 27 / 201910. **13 * 18 Offer -- Offer** letter between Omnicell, Inc. and Christine Mellon dated February 12, 2021 10- K10. 322 / 25 / 202210. **19 Lease 14 Lease** Agreement, dated December 21, 2001, by and between TC Northeast Metro, Inc. and Aesynt Incorporated (formerly McKesson Automation Inc.) 10- Q10. 35 / 6 / 201610. **20 First 15 First** Amendment to Lease, dated April 8, 2005, by and between Multi- Employer Property Trust and Aesynt Incorporated (formerly McKesson Automation Inc.) 10- K10. 242 / 24 / 202110. **21 Second 16 Second** Amendment to Lease, dated April 21, 2008, by and between New Tower Trust Company Multi- Employer Property Trust and Aesynt Incorporated (formerly McKesson Automation Inc.) 10- K10. 252 / 24 / 202110. **22 Third 17 Third** Amendment to Lease, dated January 11, 2011, between Cranberry Cochran Road, L. P., et al. and Aesynt Incorporated (formerly McKesson Automation Inc.) 10- K10. 262 / 24 / 202110. **23 Fourth 18 Fourth** Amendment to Lease, dated October 29, 2013, between McKnight Cranberry III, L. P. and Aesynt Incorporated (formerly McKesson Automation Inc.) 10- K10. 272 / 24 / 202110. **24 Fifth 19 Fifth** Amendment to Lease, dated April 28, 2017, between McKnight Cranberry III, L. P. and Aesynt Incorporated 10- Q10. 35 / 5 / 201710. **25 Sixth 20 Sixth** Amendment to Lease, dated November 11, 2019, between McKnight Cranberry III, L. P. and Aesynt Incorporated 10- K10. 392 / 26 / 202010. **26 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of November 15, 2019, by and among Omnicell,**

Inc., the lenders party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent8-K10. 111 / 18 / 201910-27First Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of September 22, 2020, by and among Omnicell, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent8-K10. 19 / 22 / 202010. 28Form 21Form of Convertible Note Hedge Confirmation8- K10. 19 / 25 / 202010. 29 * Form 22Form of Warrant Confirmation8- K10. 29 / 25 / 202010. 30 23 * Letter Agreement between Omnicell, Inc. and Dan S. Johnston, dated July 29, 202210-Q10. 28 / 9 / 202210. 31 * Promotion letter between Omnicell, Inc. and Corey J. Manley dated May 18, 202221-202210K10. 3103 / 01 / 202310. 24 * Offer Letter between Omnicell, Inc. and Nchacha E. Etta dated April 30, 202310Q10. 308 / 04 / 202310. 25 * Form of Option Grant Notice and Form of Global Option Agreement for 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (May 2023) 10Q10. 408 / 04 / 202310. 26 * Omnicell, Inc. Executive Severance Plan10Q10. 111 / 03 / 202310. 27 * Separation Agreement dated August 4, 2023 by and between Omnicell, Inc. and Peter J. Kuipers10Q10. 211 / 03 / 202310. 28 * Form of Restricted Stock Unit Notice and Form of Global Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (August 2023) 10Q10. 311 / 03 / 202310. 29 * Separation Agreement dated October 4, 2023 by and between Omnicell, Inc. and Christine M. Mellon10Q10. 411 / 03 / 202310. 30Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 10, 2023, among Omnicell, Inc., the lenders party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent8- K10. 110 / 16 / 202310. 31 * Separation Agreement dated November 3, 2023 by and between Omnicell, Inc. and Scott P. Seidemann8- K10. 111 / 09 / 202310. 32 * Form of Director and Officer Indemnity Agreement21. 1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant23. 1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm24 -- Firm -- 1 Power of Attorney (included on the signature pages hereto) Incorporated By ReferenceExhibit NumberExhibit DescriptionFormExhibitFiling Date31-Date24. 1 Power of Attorney (included on the signature pages hereto) 31. 1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer, as required by Rule 13a- 14 (a) or Rule 15d- 14 (a) 31. 2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a- 14 (a) or Rule 15d- 14 (a) 32. 1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as required by Rule 13a- 14 (b) or Rule 15d- 14 (b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U. S. C. § 1350) 101-97. 1 Compensation Clawback Policy101. INS Inline XBRL Instance Document- The instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document. 101. SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document101. CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document101. DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document101. LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document101. PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL with applicable taxonomy extension information contained in Exhibits 101). * Indicates a management contract, compensation plan, or arrangement. Filed herewith. SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. OMNICELL, INC. Date: March 1 February 28, 2023By: 2024By: / s / PETER J NCHACHA E. KUIPERSPeter J ETTANchacha E. Kuipers-Etta, Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer POWER OF ATTORNEY KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each of the persons whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Randall A. Lipps and Peter J Nchacha E. Kuipers-Etta, each of them acting individually, as his or her attorney- in- fact, each with the full power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10- K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys- in- fact, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming our signatures as they may be signed by our said attorney- in- fact and any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10- K. Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated. SignatureTitleDate / s / RANDALL A. LIPPSChief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board (Principal Executive Officer) March 1 February 28, 2023Randall 2024Randall A. Lipps / s / PETER J NCHACHA E. KUIPERSExecutive ETTAExecutive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) March 1 February 28, 2023Peter J 2024Nchacha E. Kuipers Etta / s / JOSEPH B. SPEARSSenior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Corporate Controller (Principal Accounting Officer) March 1 February 28, 2023Joseph 2024Joseph B. Spears / s / JOANNE B. BAUERMarch 1 BAUERFebruary 28, 2023Joanne 2024Joanne B. BauerDirector / s / EDWARD P. BOUSAMarch 1 BOUSAFebruary 28, 2023Edward 2024Edward P. BousaDirector / s / MARY A. GARRETTMarch 1 GARRETTFebruary 28, 2023Mary 2024Mary A. GarrettDirector / s / KAUSHIK GHOSHALFebruary 28, 2024Kaushik GhoshalDirector / s / VANCE B. MOOREMarch 1 MOOREFebruary 28, 2023Vance 2024Vance B. Moore Director / s / MARK W. PARRISHMarch 1 PARRISHFebruary 28, 2023Mark 2024Mark W. ParrishDirector / s / BRUCE E. SCOTTMarch 1 SCOTTFebruary 28, 2023Bruce 2024Bruce E. ScottDirector / s / ROBIN G. SEIMMarch 1 SEIMFebruary 28, 2023Robin 2024Robin G. SeimDirector / s / SARA EILEEN J. WHITEMarch 1 VOYNICKFebruary 28, 2023Sara 2024Eileen J. WhiteDirector Exhibit 10. 31 Personal & Confidential Mr. Corey J. Manley SVP VoynickDirector INDEMNITY AGREEMENT This Indemnity Agreement (the " Agreement ") is made and entered into this _____ day of _____, Chief Legal Officer & _____ by and between OMNICELL, INC. a Delaware corporation (the " Corporation Secretary C ") and _____ (" Agent "). WHEREAS, Agent performs a valuable service to the Corporation in his / her capacity as _____ of the O Omnicell, Inc. Re: Promotion to SVP, Chief Legal Officer & Corporate Corporation ; WHEREAS Secretary Dear Corey, On behalf of Randy Lipps and the Board stockholders of Directors the Corporation have adopted bylaws (the " Board Bylaws ") providing for the indemnification of Omnicell the directors, Inc. officers, employees and other agents of the Corporation, including persons serving at the request of the Corporation in such capacities with other corporations or enterprises, as authorized by the

Delaware General Corporation Law, as amended (the "Omnicell Code" or); WHEREAS, the Bylaws and the Code, by the their "Company") non-exclusive nature, permit contracts between I am pleased to report that you are being promoted to the Corporation and its agents, position of Senior Vice President & Chief Legal Officer officers, effective employees and other agents with respect to indemnification of such persons; and WHEREAS, in order to induce Agent to continue to serve as of May 11, 2022. You will now report to Randall Lipps, where you will be a critical member of the Corporation, the Corporation has determined Randy and agreed to enter into this Agreement with Agent; NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of Agent's Executive Leadership Team continued service as after the date hereof, the parties hereto agree as follows: 1. Effective SERVICES TO THE CORPORATION. Agent will serve, at the will of the Corporation or under separate contract, if any such contract exists, as of the Corporation or as a director, officer or other fiduciary of an affiliate of the Corporation (including any employee benefit plan of the Corporation) faithfully and to the best of his or her ability so long as he or she is duly elected and qualified in accordance with your promotion the provisions Board has appointed you as an Executive Officer and Section 16 (b) reporting person, effective as of May 11, 2022. The Board has also appointed you to the Bylaws role of Corporate Secretary for or the Company, effective as of May 18, 2022. Promotional Consideration & Other other applicable charter documents Compensation Actions Effective with the pay period beginning May 23, 2022, your bi-weekly salary will be \$ 13, 846. 16, less payroll deductions and all required and authorized withholdings, which is an annual equivalent of \$ 360, 000. 16. You will continue to be eligible to participate in the Corporation Omnicell, Inc. 2010 Quarterly Executive Bonus Plan (" Executive Bonus Plan ") and Annual Overachievement Plan for or VP Level and above. Effective May 18, 2022, you will have the opportunity to receive a bonus in the amount of up to 50 % of the base salary paid to you during the quarter, pending Board approval and paid out pursuant to such affiliate; PROVIDED Executive Bonus Plan terms, which requires HOWEVER, that Agent may both the Company's and your individual MBO goals are met. Please note that participation in the Executive Bonus Plan and the Annual Overachievement Plan for VP Level and above is at the discretion of the Board and that the Board reserves the right to make changes to either bonus plan at any time and for any reason resign from such position (subject to any contractual obligation that Agent may have assumed apart from this Agreement) and that the Corporation or any affiliate shall have no obligation under this Agreement to continue Agent in any such position. 2. INDEMNITY OF AGENT. The Corporation hereby agrees to hold harmless and indemnify Agent to the fullest extent authorized or permitted by the provisions of the Bylaws and the Code, as the same may be amended from time to time (but, only to the extent that such amendment permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than the Bylaws or the Code permitted prior to adoption of such amendment), provided that the Corporation's commitment set forth in this Section 2 shall be subject to the limitations and procedural requirements set forth in this Agreement. 3. ADDITIONAL INDEMNITY. In addition to, and not in limitation of, the indemnification otherwise provided for herein, and subject only to the exclusions set forth in Section 4 hereof, the Corporation hereby further agrees to hold harmless and indemnify Agent: (a) against any and all expenses (including attorneys' fees), witness fees, damages, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement and any other amounts that Agent becomes legally obligated to pay because of any claim or claims made against or by him in connection with any threatened or without notice. On May 18, 2022 pending or completed action you were awarded suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, arbitrational, administrative or investigative (including an action by or in the right of the Corporation) to which Agent is, was or at any time becomes a 2022 Annual LTI Equity Award party, or is threatened to be made a party, by reason of the fact that Agent is, was or at any time becomes a director, officer, employee or other agent of Corporation, or is or was serving or at any time serves at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or other agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise; and (b) otherwise to the fullest extent as may be provided to Agent by the Corporation under the non-exclusivity provisions of the Code and Section 45 of the Bylaws. In the event of any change after the date of this Agreement in any applicable law, statute or rule that expands the right of a Delaware corporation to indemnify a member of its Board of Directors or an officer, employee, controlling person, agent or fiduciary, it is the intent of the parties hereto that Agent shall enjoy by this Agreement the greater benefits afforded by such change. In the event of any change in any applicable law, statute or rule that narrows the right of a Delaware corporation to indemnify a member of its Board of Directors or an officer, employee, controlling person, agent or fiduciary, such change, to the extent not otherwise required by such law, statute or rule to be applied to this Agreement, shall have no effect on this Agreement or the parties rights and obligations hereunder except as set forth in Section 4 hereof. 4. LIMITATIONS ON ADDITIONAL INDEMNITY. No indemnity pursuant to Section 3 hereof shall be paid by the Corporation: (a) on account of any claim against Agent (i) for Executive Officers granted in the form of 50 % Restricted Stock Units (" RSUs ") and an accounting of profits made from 50 % Performance Stock Units (" PSUs ") under the Omnicell purchase or sale by Agent of securities of the Corporation pursuant to the provisions of Section 16 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and amendments thereto or similar provisions of any federal, Inc. state or local statutory law or (ii) pursuant to Section 304 or 306 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2009-2002 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended, or any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant thereto; (b) on account of Agent's conduct that was knowingly fraudulent or deliberately dishonest or that constituted willful misconduct; (c) on account of Agent's conduct that constituted a breach of Agent's duty of loyalty to the Corporation or resulted in any personal profit or advantage to which Agent was not legally entitled; (d) for which payment is actually made to Agent under a valid and collectible insurance policy or under a valid and enforceable indemnity clause, bylaw or agreement, except in respect of any excess beyond payment under such insurance, clause, bylaw or agreement; (e) if, and to the extent, that a court of competent jurisdiction renders a final, unappealable decision that such indemnification is not lawful (and, in this respect, both the Corporation and Agent have been advised that the Securities and Exchange Commission (" Plan-SEC ") believes that

indemnification for liabilities arising under the federal securities laws is against public policy and is, therefore, unenforceable and that claims for indemnification should be submitted to appropriate courts for adjudication); or (f) in connection with any proceeding (or part thereof) initiated by Agent, or any proceeding by Agent against the Corporation or its directors, officers, employees or other agents, unless (i) such indemnification is expressly required to be made by law, (ii) the proceeding was authorized by the Board of Directors of the Corporation, (iii) such indemnification is provided by the Corporation, in its sole discretion, pursuant to the powers vested in the Corporation under the Code, or (iv) the proceeding is initiated pursuant to Section 11 hereof. Your 2022 Annual LTI Equity Award

5. CONTINUATION OF INDEMNITY. All agreements and obligations of the Corporation contained herein shall continue during the period Agent is a director, officer, employee or other agent of the Corporation (or is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or other agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise) and shall continue thereafter so long as Agent shall be subject to any possible claim or threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, arbitrational, administrative or investigative, for any action Agent took or did not take while serving in an indemnified capacity or by reason of the fact that Agent was serving in the capacity referred to herein even though Agent may have ceased to serve in such capacity.

6. PARTIAL INDEMNIFICATION. Agent shall be entitled under this Agreement to indemnification by the Corporation for a portion of the expenses (including attorneys' fees), witness fees, damages, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement and any other amounts that Agent becomes legally obligated to pay in connection with any action, suit or proceeding referred to in Section 3 hereof even if not entitled hereunder to indemnification for the total amount thereof, and the Corporation shall indemnify Agent for the portion thereof to which Agent is entitled.

7. NOTIFICATION AND DEFENSE OF CLAIM. As soon as practicable, but not later than thirty (30) days after receipt by Agent of notice of the commencement of any action, suit or proceeding, Agent will, if a claim in respect thereof is to be made against the Corporation under this Agreement, notify the Corporation of the commencement thereof; but the omission or failure so to notify the Corporation will not relieve it from any obligation or liability which it may have to Agent under this Agreement or otherwise, except if, and then only to the extent that, such failure increases the liability of the Corporation under this Agreement. With respect to any such action, suit or proceeding as to which Agent notifies the Corporation of the commencement thereof: (a) targeted value of \$ 900,000 where the Corporation number of shares granted will be entitled based upon: (i) RSUs — by dividing 50 % of the 2022 Annual LTI Equity Award value by the average closing price of the Company's common stock for the 20 trading days immediately prior to May 18, 2022 participate therein at its own expense; (b the "Grant Date") except as otherwise provided below quoted on the NASDAQ National Market, and (ii) PSUs — by dividing 50 % of the 2022 Annual LTI Equity Award value by the Grant Date fair value as determined by using the Monte Carlo model under ASC 718. Your 2022 Annual LTI Equity Award will have the same grant terms as the 2022 Annual LTI Equity Award granted to the other — the Corporation may Executive Officers on February 16, 2022 at its option and jointly with respect to the RSUs and March 14, 2022 with respect to the PSUs. Note that your 2022 Annual LTI Equity Award and its associated vesting is further subject to your continued employment with Omnicell and the terms and conditions of the Plan, your underlying grant notice and Omnicell's standard form of award agreement for Executive Officers of Omnicell. As an Executive Officer, Omnicell provides an annual executive perquisite cash allowance of \$ 6,000 (less applicable tax withholding) which is paid on a quarterly basis. This allowance may be used in your discretion for financial planning fees, health club memberships, or any other appropriate perquisite, indemnifying party similarly notified and electing to assume such defense, assume the defense thereof, with counsel selected by the Corporation. After notice from the Corporation to Agent of its election to assume the defense thereof, the Corporation will not be grossed-up liable to Agent under this Agreement for tax purposes any legal or other expenses subsequently incurred by Agent in connection with the defense thereof except for reasonable costs of investigation or otherwise as provided below. You will also Agent shall have the right to employ separate counsel in such action, suit or proceeding but the fees and expenses of such counsel incurred after notice from the Corporation of its assumption of the defense thereof shall be eligible to participate at the expense of Agent unless (i) the employment of counsel by Agent previously has been authorized by the Corporation, (ii) counsel for Agent shall have provided the Corporation with written advice that there is a conflict of interest between the Corporation and Agent in Omnicell the conduct of the defense of such action or (iii) the Corporation shall not in fact have employed counsel to assume the defense of, or shall not continue to retain counsel to defend, such action, in each of which cases the fees and expenses of Agent's separate comprehensive executive financial counselling — counsel shall be program for Executive Officers provided by the Ayeo Company, L. P. ("Executive Financial Counseling Program"), which you can commence at your convenience. Any fees incurred for the expense of services provided to you under the Corporation. The Corporation shall Executive Financial Counselling Program will be taxable to you, and will not be grossed-up entitled to assume the defense of any action, suit for or tax purposes. Furthermore, proceeding brought by or on behalf of the Corporation or as an Executive Officer of to which Agent shall have provided the written advice Company, you are also eligible for Omnicell's change of control benefits as set forth in Omnicell clause (ii) above; and (c) the Corporation shall not be liable to indemnify Agent under this Agreement for any amounts paid in settlement of any action or claim effected without its written consent, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. The Corporation shall be permitted to settle any action except that it shall not settle any action or claim in any manner which would impose any penalty or limitation on Agent without Agent's Amended and Restated Executive Officer Change of Control written consent, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. The Corporation shall not be liable to indemnify the Agent under this Agreement with regard - You are also eligible to receive indemnity protection for our Executive Officers under Omnicell any judicial award if the Corporation was not given a reasonable and timely opportunity, at its expense, to participate in the defense of such action; the Corporation's Director and Officer Indemnity liability hereunder shall not be excused if participation in any

action, suit or proceeding by the Corporation was barred by this Agreement. The Corporation shall give prompt written notice of any such action, suit or proceeding, as to which will Agent notifies the Corporation of the commencement thereof, which may be covered by the Corporation's liability insurance, to the insurers in accordance with the procedures set forth in each of the applicable policies of insurance. The Corporation shall thereafter take all necessary or desirable action to cause such insurers to pay, on behalf of Agent, all amounts payable as a result of such action, suit or proceeding in accordance with the terms of such policies; provided that nothing in this Section 7 shall affect the Corporation's obligations under this Agreement or the Corporation's obligations to you separately comply with the provisions of this Agreement in a timely manner as provided.

8. DETERMINATION OF RIGHT TO INDEMNIFICATION.

(a) Successful Proceeding. To the extent Agent has been successful, on the merits or otherwise, in defense of any action, suit or proceeding referred to in Section 2, the Corporation shall indemnify Agent against losses and expenses incurred by Agent in connection therewith. If Agent is not wholly successful in such action, suit or proceeding, but is successful, on the merits or otherwise, as to one or more but less than all claims in such action, suit or proceeding, the Corporation shall indemnify Agent against all losses and expenses actually or reasonably incurred by Agent in connection with each successfully resolved claim.

(b) Other Proceedings. In the event that Section 8 (a) is inapplicable, the Corporation shall nevertheless indemnify Agent as provided in Section 2 or Section 6, as applicable, or provide a contribution payment to the Agent as provided in Section 10, to the extent determined by the Reviewing Party (as defined herein).

(c) Reviewing Party Determination. A Reviewing Party chosen by the Corporation's Board of Directors shall determine whether Agent is entitled to indemnification, subject to the following: (i) A Reviewing Party, so chosen, shall act in the utmost good faith to assure Agent a complete opportunity to present to such Reviewing Party Agent's case that Agent has met the applicable standard of conduct. (ii) Agent shall be deemed to have acted in good faith if Agent's action is based on the records or books of account of the Corporation or any other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise Agent is or was serving at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or other agent ("Covered Entity"), including, without limitation, its financial statements, or on information supplied to Agent by the officers or employees of a Covered Entity in the course of their duties, or on the advice of legal counsel for a Covered Entity or on information or records given, or reports made, to a Covered Entity by an independent certified public accountant or by an appraiser or other expert selected with reasonable care by a Covered Entity. In addition, the knowledge and / or actions, or failure to act, of any director, officer, agent or employee of a Covered Entity shall not be imputed to Agent for purposes of determining the right to indemnification under this Agreement. Whether or not the foregoing provisions of this Section 8 (c) (ii) are satisfied, it shall in any event be presumed that Agent has at all times acted in good faith and in a manner Agent reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation. Any person seeking to overcome this presumption shall have the burden of proof and the burden of persuasion, by clear and convincing evidence. (iii) If a Reviewing Party chosen pursuant to this Section 8 (c) shall not have made a determination whether Agent is entitled to indemnification within ninety (90) days after receipt by the Corporation of the request therefor, the requisite determination of entitlement to indemnification shall be deemed to have been made and Agent shall be entitled to such indemnification, absent (A) a misstatement by Agent of a material fact, or an omission of a material fact necessary to make Agent's statement not materially misleading, in connection with the request for indemnification, or (B) a prohibition of such indemnification under applicable law; provided that the foregoing provisions of this Section 8 (c) (iii) shall not apply if (I) the determination of entitlement to indemnification is to be made by the stockholders of the Corporation, (II) a special meeting of stockholders is called by the Board of Directors of the Corporation for such purpose within thirty (30) days after the stockholders are chosen as the Reviewing Party, (III) such meeting is held for such purpose within sixty (60) days after having been so called, and (IV) such determination is made thereat. (iv) Definitions. For purposes of this Section 8 (c): (A) "Reviewing Party" means, with respect to any determination contemplated by this Agreement, any one of the following: (i) a majority of the members of the Corporation's Board of Directors that are not a party to any action, suit or proceeding then pending for which Agent is seeking indemnification ("Disinterested Directors"), even if such persons would not constitute a quorum of the Corporation's Board of Directors; (ii) a committee consisting solely of Disinterested Directors, even if such persons would not constitute a quorum of the Corporation's Board of Directors, so long as such committee was designated by a majority of the Disinterested Directors; (iii) Independent Legal Counsel (as defined below) designated by the Disinterested Directors (or, if there are no Disinterested Directors, the Corporation's Board of Directors) (in which case, any determination shall be evidenced by the rendering of a written opinion); or (iv) in the absence of any Disinterested Directors, the Corporation's stockholders; provided, that, in the event that a Change in Control (as defined below) has occurred, the Reviewing Party shall be Independent Legal Counsel (selected by Agent) in a written opinion to the Corporation's Board of Directors, a copy of which shall be delivered to the Agent. (B) "Independent Legal Counsel" means an attorney or firm of attorneys that is experienced in matters of corporate law and neither presently is, nor in the thirty- six (36) months prior to such designation has been, retained to represent: (i) the Corporation or Agent in any matter material to either such party, or (ii) any other party to any action, suit or proceeding giving rise to a claim for indemnification hereunder. (C) "Change of Control" means each of the following: (a) The date any person (individual, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, joint stock company, trust, joint venture, unincorporated organization or other entity or government or agency or political subdivision thereof) ("Person") becomes the "Beneficial Owner," as such term is defined in Rule 13d- 3 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, of 30 % or more of the combined voting power of the Corporation's outstanding shares of common stock, other than beneficial ownership by (A) the Corporation or any subsidiary of the Corporation, (B) any employee benefit plan of the Corporation or any subsidiary of the Corporation or (C) any entity of the Corporation for

or pursuant to the terms of any such plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Change in Control shall not occur as the result of an acquisition of outstanding shares of common stock of the Corporation by the Corporation which, by reducing the number of shares outstanding, increases the proportionate number of shares beneficially owned by a Person to 30 % or more of the shares of the Corporation then outstanding; provided, however, that if a Person becomes the Beneficial Owner of 30 % or more of the shares of the common stock of the Corporation then outstanding by reason of share purchases by the Corporation and shall, after such share purchases by the Corporation, become the Beneficial Owner of any additional shares of the Corporation, then a Change in Control shall be deemed to have occurred; or (b) The date the Corporation consummates a merger or consolidation with another entity, or engages in a reorganization with or a statutory share exchange or an exchange offer for the Corporation's outstanding voting stock of any class with another entity or acquires another entity by means of a statutory share exchange or an exchange offer, or engages in a similar transaction; provided that no Change in Control shall have occurred by reason of this paragraph unless either: (i) the stockholders of the Corporation immediately prior to the consummation of the transaction would not, immediately after such consummation, as a result of their beneficial ownership of voting stock of the Corporation immediately prior to such consummation (I) be the Beneficial Owners, directly or indirectly, of securities of the resulting or acquiring entity entitled to elect a majority of the members of the board of directors or other governing body of the resulting or acquiring entity; and (II) be the Beneficial Owners of the resulting or acquiring entity in substantially the same proportion as their beneficial ownership of the voting stock of the Corporation immediately prior to such transaction; or (ii) those Persons who were directors of the Corporation immediately prior to the consummation of the proposed transaction would not, immediately after such consummation, constitute a majority of the directors of the resulting entity. (iii) The date of the sale or disposition, in one or a series of related transactions, of all or substantially all of the assets of the Corporation to any Person (as defined in paragraph (a) above) other than an affiliate of the Corporation (meaning any corporation that is part of a controlled group within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, Section 414 (b) or (c)); or (iv) The date the number of duly elected and qualified directors of the Corporation who were not either elected by the Corporation's Board of Directors or nominated by the Board of Directors or its corporate governance committee for election by the stockholders shall constitute a majority of the total number of directors of the Corporation as fixed by Board of Directors prior to such election. (d) Presumption of Success. The Corporation acknowledges that a settlement or other disposition short of final judgment shall be deemed a successful resolution for purposes of Section 8 (a) if it permits a party to avoid expense, delay, distraction, disruption or uncertainty. In the event that any action, suit or proceeding to which Agent is a party is resolved in any manner other than by adverse judgment against Agent (including, without limitation, settlement of such action, suit or proceeding with or without payment of money or other consideration), it shall be presumed that Agent has been successful on the merits or otherwise in such action, suit or proceeding. Anyone seeking to overcome this presumption shall have the burden of proof and the burden of persuasion, by clear and convincing evidence. 9. EXPENSES. The Corporation shall advance, prior to the final disposition of any proceeding, promptly following request therefor, which request shall be accompanied by vouchers, invoices or similar evidence documenting in reasonable detail the expenses incurred or to be incurred by Agent; provided, however, that Agent need not submit to the Corporation any information that counsel for Agent reasonably deems is privileged and exempt from compulsory disclosure in any proceeding, all expenses incurred, or to be incurred, by Agent in connection with such proceeding, to the fullest extent permitted by the Code, as such law may be amended from time to time (but in the case of any such amendment, only to the extent that such amendment permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than were permitted prior thereto), as soon as practicable, Agent but in any event not later than 30 days after written request therefor by Agent. Execution and delivery of this Agreement by the Agent constitutes an undertaking to repay such amounts advanced only if, and to the extent that, it shall ultimately be determined that Agent is not entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation as authorized by this Agreement, the Bylaws, the Code or otherwise. No other form of undertaking shall be required other than the execution of this Agreement. 10. CONTRIBUTION. To the fullest extent permissible under applicable law, if the indemnification provided for in this Agreement is unavailable to Agent for any reason whatsoever, the Corporation, in lieu of indemnifying Agent, shall contribute to the amount incurred by Agent, whether for losses or expenses, in connection with any action suit or proceeding, for which Agent is seeking indemnification under this Agreement, in such proportion as is deemed fair and reasonable by the Reviewing Party in light of all of the circumstances of such action, suit or proceeding, in order to reflect (1) the relative benefits received by the Corporation and Agent as a result of the event (s) and / or transaction (s) giving rise to such action, suit or proceeding; and (2) the relative fault of the Corporation (and its directors, officers, employees and agents) and Agent in connection with such event (s) and / or transaction (s). 11. ENFORCEMENT. Notwithstanding a determination by a Reviewing Party chosen pursuant to Section 8 (c) that Agent is not entitled to indemnification, in whole or in part, with respect to a specific action, suit or proceeding (an " Adverse Determination "), any right to indemnification or advances granted by this Agreement to Agent shall be enforceable by or on behalf of Agent in any court in which that action, suit or proceeding is or was pending or the courts in the state of Delaware for the purpose of enforcing Agent's right to indemnification pursuant to this Agreement, provided that Agent shall commence any such Proceeding seeking to enforce Agent's right to indemnification within one (1) year following the date upon which Agent is notified in writing by the Corporation of the Adverse Determination. Agent, in such enforcement action, if successful in whole or in part, shall be entitled to be paid also the expense of prosecuting his claim. It shall be a defense to any action for which a claim for indemnification is made under Section 3 hereof (other than an action brought to enforce a claim for expenses pursuant to Section 9 hereof) that Agent is not entitled to indemnification because of the limitations set forth in Section 4 hereof. A determination by the Corporation (including its Board of Directors or its stockholders) that such

indemnification is improper shall not be a defense to the action or create a presumption that Agent is not entitled to indemnification under this Agreement or otherwise. In the event of any dispute between the parties concerning their respective rights and obligations hereunder, the Corporation shall have the burden of proving that the Corporation is not obligated to make the payment or advance claimed by Agent. 12. MUTUAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. Both the Corporation and Agent acknowledge that, in certain instances, Federal law or public policy may override applicable state law and prohibit the Corporation from indemnifying its directors and officers under this Agreement or otherwise. For example, the Corporation and Agent acknowledge that the SEC believes that indemnification for liabilities arising under the Federal securities laws is against public policy and is, therefore, unenforceable, and has taken the position that indemnification is not permissible for liabilities arising under certain Federal securities laws, and Federal legislation prohibits indemnification for certain violations of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1979, as amended. Agent understands and acknowledges that the Corporation has undertaken, or may be required in the future to undertake, with the SEC to submit the question of indemnification to a court in certain circumstances for a determination of the Corporation's right under public policy to indemnify Agent, and any right to indemnification hereunder shall be subject to, and conditioned upon, any such required court determination. 13. LIABILITY INSURANCE. The Corporation shall maintain liability insurance applicable to directors and officers of the Corporation and shall afford Agent the same rights and benefits as are accorded to the most favorably insured of the Corporation's officers and directors (other than in the case of an independent director liability insurance policy if Agent is not an independent or outside director). The Corporation shall advise Agent as to the general terms of, and the amounts of coverage provided by, any liability insurance policy described in this Section 13 and shall promptly notify Agent if, at any time your employment, any such insurance policy is terminated or expired without "Cause" you renewal or if the amount of coverage under any such insurance policy will be eligible decreased. 14. SUBROGATION. In the event of payment under this Agreement, the Corporation shall be subrogated to receive severance pay the extent of such payment to all of the rights of recovery of Agent, who shall execute all documents required and shall do all acts that may be necessary to secure such rights and to enable the Corporation effectively to bring suit to enforce such rights. 15. NON-EXCLUSIVITY OF RIGHTS. The rights conferred on Agent by this Agreement shall not be exclusive of, and shall be in addition to, any other right which Agent may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, provision of the Corporation's Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws, agreement, vote of stockholders or directors, or otherwise, both as to action in his official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding office. Furthermore, no right or remedy herein conferred is intended to be exclusive of any other right or remedy, and every other right and remedy shall be cumulative and in addition to every other right and remedy given hereunder or now or hereafter existing at law or in equity or otherwise. The assertion of any right or remedy hereunder or otherwise shall not prevent the concurrent assertion of any other right or remedy. 16. SURVIVAL OF RIGHTS. (a) The rights conferred on Agent by this Agreement shall continue after Agent has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or other agent of the Corporation or to serve at the request of the Corporation as a director, officer, employee or other agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise and shall inure to the benefit of Agent's heirs, executors and administrators; (b) The Corporation shall require any successor (whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise) to all or substantially all of the business or assets of the Corporation, expressly to assume and agree to perform this Agreement in the same manner and to the same extent that the Corporation would be required to perform if no such succession had taken place. 17. SEPARABILITY. Each of the provisions of this Agreement is a separate and distinct agreement and independent of the others, so that if any provision hereof shall be held to be invalid for any reason, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the other provisions hereof. Furthermore, if this Agreement shall be invalidated in its entirety on any ground, then the Corporation shall nevertheless indemnify Agent to the fullest extent provided by the Bylaws, the Code or any other applicable law. 18. GOVERNING LAW. This Agreement shall be interpreted and enforced in accordance with Omnicell's then-current Omnicell laws of the State of Delaware, ~~the~~ without regard to the conflict of laws principles thereof. Amended and Restated Severance Benefit Plan. 19. AMENDMENT AND TERMINATION. No amendment, modification, termination or cancellation of this Agreement shall be effective unless in writing signed by both parties hereto. Notice of same shall be provided to all parties hereto. No waiver of any of the provisions of this Agreement shall be deemed or shall constitute a waiver of any other provisions hereof (whether or not similar) nor shall such waiver constitute a continuing waiver. 20. IDENTICAL COUNTERPARTS. This Agreement may be executed in one or more counterparts, each of which shall for all purposes be deemed to be an original but all of which together shall constitute but one and the same Agreement. Only one such counterpart need be produced to evidence the existence of this Agreement. 21. HEADINGS. The headings of the sections of this Agreement are inserted for convenience only and shall not be deemed to constitute part of this Agreement or to affect the construction hereof. 22. NO CONSTRUCTION AS EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT. This Agreement is not an employment agreement between the Corporation and the Agent and nothing contained in this Agreement shall be construed as giving Agent any right to be retained or continue in the employ or service of March 7 any Covered Entity. 23. SUPERSEDES PREVIOUS AGREEMENTS. This Agreement supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, 2017 oral, written and implied, between the parties hereto with respect to the subject matter hereof. All such prior agreements and understandings are hereby terminated and deemed of no further force or effect. 24. ENFORCEABILITY. This Agreement is a legal, valid and binding obligation of the Corporation, enforceable against the Corporation in accordance with its terms. 25. NOTICES. All notices, requests, demands and other communications hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly given (i) upon delivery if delivered by hand to the party to whom such communication was directed or (ii) upon the third business day after the date on which such

communication was mailed if mailed by certified or registered mail with postage prepaid: (a) If to Agent, at the address indicated on the signature page hereof. (b) If to the Corporation, to 500 Cranberry Woods Drive Cranberry Township, PA 16066 or to such other address as may have been furnished be further amended from time to time, or such other -- the plan Corporation. [Signatures on Following Page] IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement on and as of ~~the day~~ **February 28, 2023-2024** in effect (“ Severance Plan ”), provided you agree to abide by the terms of such Severance Plan, including but not limited to agreeing to execute Omnicell’s standard release agreement. Under the current Severance Plan an **and** Executive Officer is offered the equivalent to twelve (12) months’ salary at your base rate of pay in effect immediately prior to termination plus certain other separation benefits as outlined in the Severance Plan. Employment at Omnicell is at-will employment, which means it may be terminated by you or by Omnicell at any time without notice or liability. In addition, Omnicell may change your position, duties, compensation, benefits, and work location from time to time at its discretion. As an Omnicell employee, you will be expected to abide by Company policies, procedures, and acknowledge in writing that you have read and will comply with the Company’s Employee Handbook. Corey, on behalf of Omnicell and the Board, congratulations on your promotion. We look forward to your significant contributions, outstanding leadership, and ongoing exceptional service to the Company for years- **year to come first above written**. Title Sincerely, s / Christine Mellon Christine Mellon EVP—Chief People Officer Omnicell, Inc.. Copy to: **Address:** Randall Lipps—Chairman, President, CEO and Founder, Omnicell, Inc. Joanne Bauer, Lead Independent Director and Chair, Compensation Committee—Omnicell Board of Directors Exhibit 21. 1 List of Subsidiaries Entity’ s name for conducting business Jurisdiction of incorporation Omnicell Pty Ltd Australia Omnicell (Beijing) Technology Co. Ltd China Omnicell GmbH Federal Republic of Germany Omnicell GmbH Germany Omnicell SAS France Omnicell S. r. l. Italy Omnicell India Private Limited India Omnicell B. V. Netherlands Omnicell Limited United Kingdom Hub and Spoke Innovations Limited United Kingdom mateb, Inc. United States RxInnovation Inc. United States FDS, Inc. United States FDS Insurance Agency, LLC United States MarkeTouch Media, LLC United States MedPak Holdings, Inc. United States MTS Medication Technologies, Inc. United States MTS Packaging Systems, Inc. United States Omnicell International, LLC United States 340B Investment, LLC United States 340B Solutions, LLC United States 340B Link, LLC United States Omnicell Specialty Pharmacy Services, Inc. United States Exhibit 23. 1 CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333- 117592 and 333- 221332 on Form S- 3 and Registration Statement Nos. 333- 67828, 333- 82818, 333- 104427, 333- 107356, 333- 116103, 333- 125080, 333- 132556, 333- 142857, 333- 149758, 333- 159562, 333- 176146, 333- 190930, 333- 205465, 333- 225179, 333- 231669, 333- 256979, **and 333- 265767, and 333- 272242** on Form S- 8 of our reports dated ~~March 1, 2022~~ **February 28, 2023-2024**, relating to the financial statements of Omnicell, Inc. and the effectiveness of Omnicell, Inc.’ s internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10- K for the year ended December 31, ~~2022~~ **March 1, 2023**. **February 28, 2024** Exhibit 31. 1 CERTIFICATION I, Randall A. Lipps, certify that: 1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10- K of Omnicell, Inc.; 2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report; 3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report; 4. The registrant’ s other certifying officer (s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a- 15 (e) and 15d- 15 (e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a- 15 (f) and 15d- 15 (f)) for the registrant and have: (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared; (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’ s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’ s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’ s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’ s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’ s internal control over financial reporting; and 5. The registrant’ s other certifying officer (s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’ s auditors and the audit committee of the registrant’ s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions): (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’ s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’ s internal control over financial reporting. ~~March 1, 2022~~ **February 28, 2023-2024** / s / Randall A. Lipps Randall A. Lipps President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) Exhibit 31. 2 I, ~~Peter J. Nchacha E. Kuipers-Etta~~, certify that: 4. The registrant’ s other certifying officer (s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a- 15 (e) and 15d- 15 (e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a- 15 (f) and 15d- 15 (f)) for the registrant and have: ~~March 1, 2022~~ **February 28, 2023-2024** / s / ~~Peter J. Nchacha E. Kuipers~~ ~~Peter J. Etta Nchacha E. Kuipers-Etta~~ Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) Exhibit 32. 1 Pursuant to the requirement set forth in Rule 13a- 14 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “ Exchange Act ”), and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U. S.

C. § 1350), Randall A. Lipps, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Omnicell, Inc. (the “ Company ”) and Peter J Nchacha E. Kuipers Etta, the Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies that, to the best of his knowledge: 1. The Company’ s Annual Report on Form 10- K for the period ended December 31, 2022-2023, to which this Certification is attached as Exhibit 32. 1 (the “ Annual Report ”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or Section 15 (d) of the Exchange Act; and 2. The information contained in the Annual Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations the Company. In Witness Whereof, the undersigned have set their hands hereto as of the 1st 28th day of March-February 2023-2024. / s / Randall A. Lipps / s / Peter J Nchacha E. Kuipers Randall Etta Randall A. Lipps Peter J Nchacha E. Kuipers President Etta President and Chief Executive Officer Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer (Principal Executive Officer) (Principal Financial Officer) “ This certification accompanies the Form 10- K to which it relates, is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Omnicell, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10- K), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing. ”

POLICY ON RECOUPMENT OF INCENTIVE COMPENSATION

Introduction The Compensation Committee (the “ Compensation Committee ”) of the Board of Directors (the “ Board ”) of Omnicell, Inc. (the “ Company ”) has adopted this Policy on Recoupment of Incentive Compensation (this “ Policy ”), which provides for the recoupment of compensation in certain circumstances in the event of a restatement of financial results by the Company. This Policy shall be interpreted to comply with the requirements of U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“ SEC ”) rules and Nasdaq Stock Market (“ Nasdaq ”) listing standards implementing Section 954 of the Dodd- Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “ Dodd- Frank Act ”) and, to the extent this Policy is in any manner deemed inconsistent with such rules, this Policy shall be treated as retroactively amended to be compliant with such rules. This Policy shall be administered by the Compensation Committee. Any determinations made by the Compensation Committee shall be final and binding on all affected individuals. The Compensation Committee is authorized to interpret and construe this Policy and to make all determinations necessary, appropriate or advisable for the administration of this Policy, in all cases consistent with the Dodd- Frank Act. The Board or Compensation Committee may amend this Policy from time to time in its discretion.

Covered Executives This Policy applies to any current or former “ executive officer, ” within the meaning of Rule 10D- 1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company (each such individual, an “ Executive ”). This Policy shall be binding and enforceable against all Executives and their beneficiaries, executors, administrators, and other legal representatives.

Recoupment Upon Financial Restatement If the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to the material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements, or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (a “ Financial Restatement ”), the Compensation Committee shall cause the Company to recoup from each Executive, as promptly as reasonably possible, any erroneously awarded Incentive- Based Compensation, as defined below.

No- Fault Recovery Recoupment under this Policy shall be required regardless of whether the Executive or any other person was at fault or responsible for accounting errors that contributed to the need for the Financial Restatement or engaged in any misconduct.

Compensation Subject to Recovery; Enforcement This Policy applies to all compensation granted, earned or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of any financial reporting measure determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company’ s financial statements, and any measure that is derived wholly or in part from such measures, whether or not presented within the Company’ s financial statements or included in a filing with the SEC, including stock price and total shareholder return (“ TSR ”), including but not limited to performance- based cash, stock, options or other equity- based awards paid or granted to the Executive (“ Incentive- Based Compensation ”). Compensation that is granted, vests or is earned based solely upon the occurrence of non- financial events, such as base salary, restricted stock or options with time- based vesting, or a bonus awarded solely at the discretion of the Board or Compensation Committee and not based on the attainment of any financial measure, is not subject to this Policy. In the event of a Financial Restatement, the amount to be recovered will be the excess of (i) the Incentive- Based Compensation received by the Executive during the Recovery Period (as defined below) based on the erroneous data and calculated without regard to any taxes paid or withheld, over (ii) the Incentive- Based Compensation that would have been received by the Executive had it been calculated based on the restated financial information, as determined by the Compensation Committee. For purposes of this Policy, “ Recovery Period ” means the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the date on which the Company is required to prepare the Financial Restatement, as determined in accordance with the last sentence of this paragraph, or any transition period that results from a change in the Company’ s fiscal year (as set forth in Section 5608 (b) (i) (D) of the Nasdaq Listing Rules). The date on which the Company is required to prepare a Financial Restatement is the earlier to occur of (A) the date the Board or a Board committee (or authorized officers of the Company if Board action is not required) concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare a Financial Restatement or (B) the date a court, regulator, or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare a Financial Restatement. For Incentive- Based Compensation based on stock price or TSR, where the amount of erroneously awarded compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in the Financial Restatement, then the Compensation Committee shall determine the amount to be recovered based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Financial Restatement on the stock price or TSR upon which the Incentive- Based Compensation was received and the Company shall document the determination of that estimate and provide it to Nasdaq. Incentive- Based Compensation is

considered to have been received by an Executive in the fiscal year during which the applicable financial reporting measure was attained or purportedly attained, even if the payment or grant of such Incentive- Based Compensation occurs after the end of that period. The Company may use any legal or equitable remedies that are available to the Company to recoup any erroneously awarded Incentive- Based Compensation, including but not limited to by collecting from the Executive cash payments or shares of Company common stock from or by forfeiting any amounts that the Company owes to the Executive. No Indemnification The Company shall not indemnify any Executive or pay or reimburse the premium for any insurance policy to cover any losses incurred by such Executive under this Policy or any claims relating to the Company' s enforcement of rights under this Policy. Exceptions The compensation recouped under this Policy shall not include Incentive- Based Compensation received by an Executive (i) prior to beginning service as an Executive or (ii) if he or she did not serve as an Executive at any time during the performance period applicable to the Incentive- Based Compensation in question. The Compensation Committee (or a majority of independent directors serving on the Board) may determine not to seek recovery from an Executive in whole or part to the extent it determines in its sole discretion that such recovery would be impracticable because (A) the direct expense paid to a third party to assist in enforcing recovery would exceed the recoverable amount (after having made a reasonable attempt to recover the erroneously awarded Incentive- Based Compensation and providing corresponding documentation of such attempt to Nasdaq), (B) recovery would violate the home country law that was adopted prior to November 28, 2022, as determined by an opinion of counsel licensed in the applicable jurisdiction that is acceptable to and provided to Nasdaq, or (C) recovery would likely cause the Company' s 401 (k) plan or any other tax- qualified retirement plan to fail to meet the requirements of Section 401 (a) (13) or Section 411 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the regulations thereunder. Other Remedies Not Precluded The exercise by the Compensation Committee of any rights pursuant to this Policy shall be without prejudice to any other rights or remedies that the Company, the Board or the Compensation Committee may have with respect to any Executive subject to this Policy, whether arising under applicable law (including pursuant to Section 304 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002), regulation or pursuant to the terms of any other policy of the Company, employment agreement, equity award, cash incentive award or other agreement applicable to an Executive. Notwithstanding the foregoing, there shall be no duplication of recovery of the same Incentive- Based Compensation under this Policy and any other such rights or remedies. Acknowledgment To the extent required by the Compensation Committee, each Executive shall be required to sign and return to the Company the acknowledgement form attached hereto as Exhibit A pursuant to which such Executive will agree to be bound by the terms of, and comply with, this Policy. For the avoidance of doubt, each Executive shall be fully bound by, and must comply with, the Policy, whether or not such Executive has executed and returned such acknowledgment form to the Company. Effective Date and Applicability This Policy has been adopted by the Compensation Committee on November 7, 2023 and shall apply to any Incentive- Based Compensation that is received by an Executive on or after October 2, 2023. EXHIBIT A ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined in this Acknowledgement Form (this " Acknowledgement Form ") shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Omnicell, Inc. Policy on Recoupment of Incentive Compensation (the " Policy "). By signing this Acknowledgement Form, the undersigned acknowledges, confirms and agrees that the undersigned: (i) has received and reviewed a copy of the Policy; (ii) is and will continue to be subject to the Policy and that the Policy will apply both during and after the undersigned' s employment with the Company; and (iii) will abide by the terms of the Policy, including, without limitation, by reasonably promptly returning any Recoverable Compensation to the Company as required by the Policy, as determined by the Compensation Committee in its sole discretion. Sign: _____ Name: [Employee] Date: _____