

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2025

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-35300

UBIQUITI INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

32-0097377

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

685 Third Avenue, 27th Floor, New York, NY 10017

(Address of principal executive offices, Zip Code)

(646) 780-7958

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities	registered	pursuant	to	Section	12(b)	of	the	Act:
			Trading Symbol(s)		Name of each exchange on which registered			
			UI		New York Stock Exchange			
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share								

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company
			Emerging growth company

[Table of Contents](#)

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

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

As of May 8, 2025, 60,491,245 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001, were issued and outstanding.

[Table of Contents](#)

UBIQUITI INC.
INDEX TO
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)	4
Consolidated Balance Sheets	4
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income	5
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	7
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	8
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	19
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	29
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	29

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings	31
Item 1A. Risk Factors	31
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	54
Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities	54
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	54
Item 5. Other Information	54
Item 6. Exhibits	55
Signatures	56

PART I: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements (*Unaudited*)

UBIQUITI INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 150,967	\$ 126,342
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6,061 and \$498 at March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively	222,223	169,147
Inventories	590,477	462,032
Vendor deposits	63,659	123,461
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	54,971	35,031
Total current assets	1,082,297	916,013
Property and equipment, net	71,307	81,126
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	41,290	47,768
Deferred tax assets	35,876	35,934
Other long-term assets	67,498	73,571
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,298,268</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,412</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 129,621	\$ 51,095
Income taxes payable	23,739	23,475
Debt — short-term	339,410	36,508
Other current liabilities	285,752	173,713
Total current liabilities	778,522	284,791
Income taxes payable — long-term	29,987	53,599
Operating lease liabilities — long-term	31,497	37,176
Debt — long-term	—	669,878
Deferred tax liability — long-term	—	492
Other long-term liabilities	22,149	13,416
Total liabilities	<u>862,155</u>	<u>1,059,352</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock — \$0.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common stock — \$0.001 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized:		
60,490,469 and 60,462,539 issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively	61	60
Additional paid-in capital	15,338	10,645
Retained earnings	420,714	84,355
Total stockholders' equity	<u>436,113</u>	<u>95,060</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,298,268</u>	<u>\$ 1,154,412</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements (*unaudited*).

UBIQUITI INC.
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
(In thousands, except per share amounts)
(Uunaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues	\$ 664,170	\$ 492,997	\$ 1,814,393	\$ 1,421,029
Cost of revenues	368,296	318,897	1,039,672	885,407
Gross profit	295,874	174,100	774,721	535,622
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	44,262	42,498	122,217	115,692
Sales, general and administrative	24,751	20,379	77,626	59,302
Total operating expenses	69,013	62,877	199,843	174,994
Income from operations	226,861	111,223	574,878	360,628
Interest expense and other, net	5,420	18,870	27,437	58,356
Income before income taxes	221,441	92,353	547,441	302,272
Provision for income taxes	41,006	16,063	102,224	56,116
Net income	\$ 180,435	\$ 76,290	\$ 445,217	\$ 246,156
Net income per share of common stock:				
Basic	\$ 2.98	\$ 1.26	\$ 7.36	\$ 4.07
Diluted	\$ 2.98	\$ 1.26	\$ 7.36	\$ 4.07
Weighted average shares used in computing net income per share of common stock:				
Basic	60,490	60,461	60,477	60,452
Diluted	60,545	60,463	60,528	60,455

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

UBIQUITI INC.
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
(In thousands, except share data)
(Uunaudited)

	Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025				
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Balance at June 30, 2024	60,462,539	\$ 60	\$ 10,645	\$ 84,355	\$ 95,060
Net Income	—	—	—	127,988	127,988
Restricted stock units issued, net of tax withholdings	7,669	—	(323)	—	(323)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	1,696	—	1,696
Dividends paid on Common Stock (\$0.60 per share)	—	—	—	(36,282)	(36,282)
Balance at September 30, 2024	60,470,208	\$ 60	\$ 12,018	\$ 176,061	\$ 188,139
Net Income	—	—	—	136,795	136,795
Restricted stock units issued, net of tax withholdings	309	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	1,793	—	1,793
Dividends Paid on Common Stock (\$0.60 per share)	—	—	—	(36,282)	(36,282)
Balances at December 31, 2024	60,470,517	\$ 60	\$ 13,811	\$ 276,574	\$ 290,445
Net Income	—	—	—	180,435	180,435
Restricted stock units issued, net of tax withholdings	19,952	1	(321)	—	(320)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	1,848	—	1,848
Dividends Paid on Common Stock (\$0.60 per share)	—	—	—	(36,295)	(36,295)
Balances at March 31, 2025	60,490,469	\$ 61	\$ 15,338	\$ 420,714	\$ 436,113

	Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2024				
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Balance at June 30, 2023	60,441,896	\$ 60	\$ 4,721	\$ (120,514)	\$ (115,733)
Net Income	—	—	—	87,750	87,750
Restricted stock units issued, net of tax withholdings	5,660	—	(313)	—	(313)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	1,500	—	1,500
Dividends paid on Common Stock (\$0.60 per share)	—	—	—	(36,268)	(36,268)
Balance at September 30, 2023	60,447,556	\$ 60	\$ 5,908	\$ (69,032)	\$ (63,064)
Net Income	—	—	—	82,116	82,116
Restricted stock units issued, net of tax withholdings	731	—	(11)	—	(11)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	1,506	—	1,506
Dividends Paid on Common Stock (\$0.60 per share)	—	—	—	(36,269)	(36,269)
Balances at December 31, 2023	60,448,287	\$ 60	\$ 7,403	\$ (23,185)	\$ (15,722)
Net Income	—	—	—	76,290	76,290
Restricted stock units issued, net of tax withholdings	13,118	—	(82)	—	(82)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	1,664	—	1,664
Dividends Paid on Common Stock \$0.60 per share)	—	—	—	(36,277)	(36,277)
Balances at March 31, 2024	60,461,405	\$ 60	\$ 8,985	\$ 16,828	\$ 25,873

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

[Table of Contents](#)

UBIQUITI INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands) (Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 445,217	\$ 246,156
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	17,615	14,711
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1,694	1,296
Provision for excess and obsolete inventory	6,586	21,668
Provision for loss on vendor deposits	8,265	16,732
Share-based compensation	5,337	4,671
Deferred taxes	(434)	680
Provision for bad debts	5,563	140
Other, net	(401)	(9)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(58,639)	(19,917)
Inventories	(135,374)	181,717
Vendor deposits	51,537	(41,666)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(15,561)	(4,805)
Accounts payable	79,299	(87,671)
Income taxes payable	(23,348)	(28,464)
Deferred revenues	20,443	3,235
Accrued and other liabilities	101,872	1,641
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>509,671</u>	<u>310,115</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment and other long-term assets	(7,418)	(10,109)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(7,418)</u>	<u>(10,109)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from borrowing under the credit facility- Revolver	30,000	—
Repayment against credit facility- Revolver	(205,000)	(175,000)
Repayment against credit facility- Term	(193,125)	(28,125)
Payment of common stock cash dividends	(108,859)	(108,814)
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of restricted stock units	(644)	(406)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(477,628)</u>	<u>(312,345)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	24,625	(12,339)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	126,342	114,826
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 150,967</u>	<u>\$ 102,487</u>
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$ 126,479	\$ 92,480
Interest paid	\$ 26,458	\$ 59,589
Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities:		
Right-of-use asset recognized	\$ 4,698	\$ 2,250
Unpaid property and equipment and other long-term assets	\$ 530	\$ 94

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements (unaudited).

UBIQUITI INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1—BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Business— Ubiquiti Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries (collectively, “Ubiquiti” or the “Company”) develop high performance networking technology for service providers, enterprises, and consumers globally.

The Company operates on a fiscal year ending June 30. In these notes, Ubiquiti refers to the fiscal years ending June 30, 2025 and 2024, as fiscal 2025 and fiscal 2024, respectively.

Basis of Presentation— The Company’s consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) related to interim financial statements based on applicable Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) rules and regulations. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. These consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, which are, in the opinion of the Company, of a normal and recurring nature and those necessary to state fairly the statements of financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the dates and periods presented. The June 30, 2024 balance sheet was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements as of that date. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, included in its Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on August 23, 2024 (the “Annual Report”). The results of operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future periods.

NOTE 2—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company’s significant accounting policies are disclosed in its audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K. There have been no changes to the Company’s significant accounting policies as discussed in the Annual Report.

Use of Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported and disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes. Those estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to, revenue recognition and deferred revenue; sales return reserves; inventory valuation and vendor deposits; accounting for income taxes, including the valuation allowance on deferred tax assets and reserves for uncertain tax positions. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Effective

Segment Reporting

In November 2023, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2023-07, *Segment Reporting (Topic 280)* (“ASU 2023-07”), which enhances the segment disclosure requirements for public entities on an annual and interim basis. Under this proposal, public entities will be required to disclose significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker (the “CODM”) and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss. Additionally, current annual disclosures about a reportable segment’s profit or loss and assets will be required on an interim basis. Entities will also be required to disclose information about the CODM’s title and position at the Company along with an explanation of how the CODM uses the reported measures of segment profit or loss in their assessment of segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources. Finally, ASU 2023-07 requires all segment disclosures for public entities, even those with a single reportable segment. The amendments in ASU 2023-07 will become effective on a retrospective basis for annual disclosures in the Company’s fiscal year beginning July 1, 2024, with interim period disclosures required effective with the Company’s fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025. Early adoption of ASU 2023-07 is permitted. We do not expect this ASU to have a significant impact on our disclosures or results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition.

Income Taxes

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740)* ("ASU 2023-09"), which amends the existing guidance relating to the annual disclosures for accounting for income taxes. ASU 2023-09 requires a public business entity to disclose a tabular rate reconciliation using specified categories and providing additional information for reconciling items that exceed a

[Table of Contents](#)

quantitative threshold. In addition, ASU 2023-09 requires the disaggregation of federal, state and foreign income taxes paid (net of funds received), with further disaggregation required for individual jurisdictions in which the income taxes paid exceed five percent of the Company's total income taxes paid. The provision for income taxes in the Company's statement of operations will also be required to be disaggregated by federal, state and foreign. The amendments in ASU 2023-09 will become effective for annual disclosures in the Company's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2025, with early adoption permitted. The FASB indicated ASU 2023-09 should be applied on a prospective basis, but retrospective application is permitted. We expect this ASU to only impact our disclosures with no impact to our results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition.

Disaggregation of Expenses

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03 Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40), Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses ("ASU 2024-03") which requires public business entities to disclose in the notes to the financial statements, among other things, specific information about certain costs and expenses including purchases of inventory; employee compensation; and depreciation, amortization and depletion expenses for each caption on the income statement where such expenses are included. The amendments in ASU 2024-03 will become effective for annual disclosures in the Company's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2027, with interim period disclosures required effective with the Company's fiscal year beginning July 1, 2028. Early adoption is permitted, and the amendments may be applied prospectively to reporting periods after the effective date or retrospectively to all periods presented in the financial statements. We expect this ASU to only impact our disclosures with no impact to our results of operations, cash flows, and financial condition.

NOTE 3—REVENUES

Revenue is primarily generated from the sale of hardware as well as the related implied post contract services ("PCS").

Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for transferring goods or providing services. Revenue is recognized when obligations under the terms of a contract with our customers are satisfied; generally, this occurs with the transfer of control of our products and PCS to our customers. Transfer of control to the customer for products generally occurs at the point in time when products have been shipped to our customer as this represents the point in time when the customer has a present obligation to pay and physical possession including title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer. Revenue for PCS is recognized ratably over time over the estimated period for which implied PCS services will be delivered.

Disaggregation of Revenue

See Note 12, "Segment Information, Revenues by Geography and Significant Customers" for disaggregation of revenue by product category and geography.

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition, billing and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable, deferred revenue primarily attributable to PCS and customer deposits on the consolidated balance sheets. Accounts receivable are recognized in the period the Company's right to the consideration is unconditional. Our contract liabilities consist of advance payments (customer deposits) as well as billing in excess of revenue recognized primarily related to deferred revenue. We classify customer deposits as a current liability, and deferred revenue as a current or non-current liability based on the timing of when we expect to fulfill these remaining performance obligations. The current portion of deferred revenue is included in other current liabilities and the non-current portion is included in other long-term liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets.

As of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, the Company's customer deposits were \$1.4 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company's deferred revenue, included in other current liabilities and other long-term liabilities, was \$30.2 million and \$22.1 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2024, the Company's deferred revenue, included in other current liabilities and other long-term liabilities, was \$20.3 million and \$13.4 million, respectively.

We expect the majority of our deferred revenue to convert to revenue in two years. For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 we recognized revenues amounting to \$4.3 million and \$16.6 million, respectively, from the deferred revenue balance as of June 30, 2024. For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2024, we recognized revenues amounting to \$3.7 million and \$14.7 million, respectively, from the deferred revenue balance as of June 30, 2023.

[Table of Contents](#)

NOTE 4—EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the periods indicated (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 180,435	\$ 76,290	\$ 445,217	\$ 246,156
Denominator:				
Weighted-average shares used in computing basic earnings per share	60,490	60,461	60,477	60,452
Add—dilutive potential common shares:				
Restricted stock units	55	2	51	3
Weighted-average shares used in computing diluted net income per share	60,545	60,463	60,528	60,455
Net income per share of common stock:				
Basic	\$ 2.98	\$ 1.26	\$ 7.36	\$ 4.07
Diluted	\$ 2.98	\$ 1.26	\$ 7.36	\$ 4.07

The Company excludes potentially dilutive securities from its diluted net income per share calculation when their effect would be anti-dilutive to net income per share amounts.

NOTE 5—BALANCE SHEET COMPONENTS

Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Finished goods	\$ 537,388	\$ 387,447
Raw materials	53,089	74,585
Total	\$ 590,477	\$ 462,032

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Prepaid income taxes	\$ 7,307	\$ 6,766
Prepaid expenses and other assets	40,287	23,702
Other taxes	7,377	4,563
Total	\$ 54,971	\$ 35,031

[Table of Contents](#)

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Testing equipment	\$ 19,107	\$ 18,964
Tooling equipment	23,380	26,892
Leasehold improvements	26,381	26,264
Computer and other equipment	7,932	10,482
Software	8,985	9,375
Furniture and fixtures	2,142	1,913
Corporate aircraft	65,807	65,807
Property and equipment, gross	153,734	159,697
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(82,427)	(78,571)
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 71,307</u>	<u>\$ 81,126</u>

Other Long-term Assets

Other long-term assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Hong Kong Tax deposit ⁽¹⁾	\$ 60,622	\$ 60,402
Intangible assets, net ⁽²⁾	3,016	4,164
Other long-term assets, net	3,860	9,005
Total	<u>\$ 67,498</u>	<u>\$ 73,571</u>

(1) The Company expects the deposits made with the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department ("IRD") to be refunded upon completion of the audit. See Note 11, "Income Taxes" to the consolidated financial statements for additional details regarding this ongoing tax audit.

(2) Accumulated amortization was \$8.6 million and \$7.5 million as of March 31, 2025, and June 30, 2024, respectively.

Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Deferred revenue — short-term	\$ 30,155	20,332
Accrued expenses	22,744	26,600
Lease liability— current	12,802	13,724
Warranty accrual	11,940	10,825
Accrued compensation and benefits	6,719	8,453
Customer deposits	1,433	1,283
Reserve for sales returns	3,286	3,906
Inventory received not billed	167,475	72,560
Other payables	29,198	16,030
Total	<u>\$ 285,752</u>	<u>\$ 173,713</u>

Other Long-Term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Deferred revenue — long-term	<u>\$ 22,149</u>	<u>\$ 13,416</u>

NOTE 6—ACCRUED WARRANTY

The Company offers warranties on certain products, generally a period of one to two years and records a liability for the estimated future costs associated with potential warranty claims. The warranty costs are reflected in the Company's consolidated statements of

[Table of Contents](#)

operations and comprehensive income within cost of revenues. The warranties are typically in effect for one year for distributors from the date of shipment and two years for direct sales from the date of delivery. The Company assesses the adequacy of its accrued warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary based on historical experience factors and changes in future estimates. Historical factors include product failure rates, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting product failures. In certain circumstances, the Company may have recourse from its contract manufacturers for replacement cost of defective products, which it also factors into its warranty liability assessment.

Warranty obligations, included in other current liabilities, were as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 10,825	\$ 8,745
Accruals for warranties issued during the period	11,728	9,463
Changes in liability for pre-existing warranties during the period	(847)	887
Settlements made during the period	(9,766)	(8,752)
Ending balance	\$ 11,940	\$ 10,343

NOTE 7—DEBT

On March 30, 2021, the Company, as borrower and certain domestic subsidiaries, as guarantors (the "Domestic Guarantors"), entered into an amended and restated credit agreement (the "Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement") with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), the other financial institutions named as lenders therein, and Wells Fargo as administrative agent and collateral agent for the lenders, that extended the \$700 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Facility," together with the Term Loan Facilities, as defined below, the "Facilities") and provided a \$500 million senior secured term loan facility (the "Initial Term Loan Facility"), and extended the maturity of the Facilities to March 30, 2026. In addition, the Facilities include an option to request increases in the amounts of such credit facilities by up to an additional \$500 million in the aggregate. The loans under the Initial Term Loan Facility are payable in quarterly installments of \$6.25 million per quarter, commencing with the quarter ending June 30, 2021.

On April 3, 2023, the Company as borrower and the Domestic Guarantors entered into a first amendment (the "First Amendment") to the Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (as amended, the "Amended Credit Agreement") with the financial institutions named as lenders therein and Wells Fargo. The First Amendment added a new term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$250 million (the "First Amendment Term Loan Facility," together with the Initial Term Loan Facility, the "Term Loan Facilities") which was payable in quarterly installments equal to \$3.125 million, commencing with the quarter ended June 30, 2023, and had a maturity date of March 30, 2026. The obligations of the Company and certain domestic subsidiaries under the Amended Credit Agreement are required to be guaranteed by the Domestic Guarantors and are collateralized by substantially all assets (excluding intellectual property) of the Company and the Domestic Guarantors. As of September 30, 2024 the Company had repaid all of the First Amendment Term Loan Facility and as a result there are no future payments due.

The Company's unamortized balance of debt issuance costs is \$0.6 million as of March 31, 2025, which are amortized as interest expense over the life of the Facilities. Amortization of debt issuance costs included in interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Amortization of debt issuance costs included in interest expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 were \$1.7 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

The Company's debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2025	June 30, 2024
Initial Term Loan Facility - short term	\$ 340,000	\$ 25,000
First Amendment Term Loan Facility - short-term	—	12,500
Debt issuance costs, net	(590)	(992)
Total Debt - short term	<u>339,410</u>	<u>36,508</u>
Initial Term Loan Facility - long term	—	393,750
First Amendment Term Loan Facility - long-term	—	101,875
Revolving Facility - long term	—	175,000
Debt issuance costs, net	—	(747)
Total Debt - long term	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 669,878</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

The Revolving Facility includes a sub-limit of \$25.0 million for letters of credit and a sub-limit of \$25.0 million for swingline loans. The Facilities are available for working capital and general corporate purposes that comply with the terms of the Amended Credit Agreement, including to finance the repurchase of the Company's common stock or to make dividends to the holders of the Company's common stock. Under the Amended Credit Agreement, revolving loans and swingline loans may be borrowed, repaid and reborrowed until March 30, 2026, at which time all amounts borrowed must be repaid. Loans under the Facilities may be prepaid at any time without penalty.

The revolving loans and term loans under the Initial Term Loan Facility bear interest, at the Company's option, at either (i) a floating rate per annum equal to the Base Rate (as defined below) plus a margin of between 0.50% and 1.25%, depending on the Company's consolidated total leverage ratio as of the most recently ended fiscal quarter or (ii) a floating per annum rate equal to the Adjusted Term SOFR (as defined below) for a specified period, plus a margin of between 1.50% and 2.25%, depending on the Company's consolidated total leverage ratio as of the most recently ended fiscal quarter. Swingline loans bear interest at a floating rate per annum equal to the Base Rate plus a margin of between 0.50% and 1.25%, depending on the Company's consolidated total leverage ratio as of the most recently ended fiscal quarter. The loans under the First Amendment Term Loan Facility bear interest, at the Company's option, at either (i) a floating rate per annum equal to Base Rate plus a margin of between 1.00% and 1.75%, depending on the Company's consolidated total leverage ratio as of the most recently ended fiscal quarter or (ii) a floating per annum rate equal to the applicable Adjusted Term SOFR rate for a specified period, plus a margin between 2.00% and 2.75%, depending on the Company's consolidated total leverage ratio as of the most recently ended fiscal quarter. Base Rate is defined in the Amended Credit Agreement as the highest of (a) the Prime Rate (as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement), (b) the Federal Funds Rate (as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement) plus 0.50% and (c) Adjusted Term SOFR for a one-month tenor in effect on such day plus 1.00%; each change in the Base Rate shall take effect simultaneously with the corresponding change or changes in the Prime Rate, the Federal Funds Rate or Adjusted Term SOFR, as applicable (provided that clause (c) shall not be applicable during any period in which Adjusted Term SOFR is unavailable or unascertainable). The Base Rate shall not be less than 1.00%. Adjusted Term SOFR is Term SOFR (as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement) plus 0.10% per annum; provided that Adjusted Term SOFR shall in no event be less than 0.00%.

A default interest rate shall apply on all obligations during certain events of default under the Amended Credit Agreement at a rate per annum equal to 2.00% above the applicable interest rate. The Company will pay to each lender a facility fee on a quarterly basis based on the unused amount of each lender's commitment to make revolving loans, of between 0.20% and 0.35%, depending on the Company's consolidated total leverage ratio as of the most recently ended fiscal quarter. The Company will also pay to the applicable lenders on a quarterly basis certain fees based on the daily amount available to be drawn under each outstanding letter of credit, including aggregate letter of credit commissions of between 1.50% and 2.25%, depending on the Company's consolidated total leverage ratio as of the most recently ended fiscal quarter, and issuance fees of 0.125% per annum. The Company is also obligated to pay Wells Fargo, as agent, fees customary for a credit facility of this size and type.

The Amended Credit Agreement requires the Company to maintain during the term of the Facilities a maximum consolidated total leverage ratio of 3.50 to 1.00 and a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio of 3.50 to 1.00. In addition, the Amended Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that limit or restrict the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to, among other things, grant liens or enter into agreements restricting their ability to grant liens on property, enter into mergers, dispose of assets, change their accounting or reporting policies, change their business and incur indebtedness, in each case subject to customary exceptions for a credit facility of this size and type. The Amended Credit Agreement includes customary events of default that include, among other things, non-payment of principal, interest or fees, inaccuracy of representations and warranties, violation of covenants, cross default to certain other indebtedness, bankruptcy and insolvency events, material judgments, change of control and certain ERISA events. The occurrence of an event of default could result in the acceleration of the obligations under the Amended Credit Agreement.

The Facilities

As of March 31, 2025, \$340.0 million was outstanding on the Initial Term Loan Facility. There was no outstanding balance on the Revolving Facility as of March 31, 2025, resulting in \$700.0 million being available on the Revolving Facility. The First Amendment Term Loan Facility was fully repaid during the three months ended September 30, 2024 and there is no balance outstanding as of March 31, 2025.

Term Loan Facilities

During the nine months ended March 31, 2025, the Company made aggregate payments of \$214.5 million under the Term Loan Facilities, of which \$193.1 million was repayment of principal and \$21.4 million was payment of interest.

Revolving Facility

Under the Amended Credit Agreement, during the nine months ended March 31, 2025, the Company made aggregate payments of \$210.0 million under the Revolving Facility, of which \$205.0 million was repayment of principal and \$5.0 million was payment of interest.

The following table summarizes the Company's estimated debt and interest payment obligations as of March 31, 2025, for the remainder of fiscal 2025 and future fiscal years (in thousands):

	2025 (remainder)	2026	2027	2028	2029	Thereafter	Total
Debt payment obligations	\$ 6,250	\$ 333,750	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 340,000
Interest and other payments on debt payment obligations ⁽¹⁾	5,446	15,780	—	—	—	—	21,226
Total	\$ 11,696	\$ 349,530	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 361,226

(1) Interest payments are calculated based on the applicable rates and payment dates as of March 31, 2025. Although our interest rates on our debt obligations may vary, we have assumed the most recent available interest rates for all periods presented.

NOTE 8—LEASES

The Company has entered into agreements under which we lease various real estate spaces in North America, Europe and Asia Pacific, under non-cancellable leases that expire on various dates through fiscal 2036. Some of our leases include options to extend the term of such leases for a period from 12 months to 60 months, and/or have options to early terminate the lease. As of March 31, 2025, we included such options in determining the lease terms for certain of our leases because we were reasonably certain that we would exercise the extension options. Most of our leases require us to pay certain operating expenses in addition to base rent, such as taxes, insurance and maintenance costs.

The following table summarizes our lease costs for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

<i>Financial Statement Classification</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<i>Operating lease costs:</i>				
Fixed lease costs	Operating expenses	\$ 2,925	\$ 2,892	\$ 8,770
Fixed lease costs	Cost of revenues	1,161	1,126	3,478
Variable lease costs	Operating expenses	111	229	363
Variable lease costs	Cost of revenues	192	44	579
Total lease costs		\$ 4,389	\$ 4,291	\$ 13,190
				\$ 12,701

The operating lease costs in the table above include costs for long-term and short-term leases. Total short-term costs for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 were immaterial. Variable lease costs primarily include maintenance, utilities and operating expenses that are incremental to the fixed base rent payments and are excluded from the calculation of operating lease liabilities and ROU assets. For both the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, cash paid for amounts associated with the Company's operating lease liabilities were approximately \$4.3 million. For the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, cash paid for amounts associated with the Company's operating lease liabilities were approximately \$13.3 million and \$12.9 million, respectively. Cash paid for amounts associated with the Company's operating lease liabilities were classified as operating activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table shows the Company's undiscounted future fixed payment obligations under the Company's recognized operating leases and a reconciliation to the operating lease liabilities as of March 31, 2025:

Remainder of Fiscal 2025	\$ 3,780
Fiscal 2026	12,382
Fiscal 2027	7,973
Fiscal 2028	6,191
Fiscal 2029	4,034
Thereafter	14,043
Total future fixed operating lease payments	\$ 48,403
Less: Imputed interest	\$ 4,104
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 44,299
Weighted-average remaining lease term - operating leases	6 years
Weighted-average discount rate - operating leases	3.8 %

NOTE 9—COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Purchase Obligations

We subcontract with third parties to manufacture our products and supply key components. As of March 31, 2025, we had \$1,264.5 million of purchase commitments with these third parties. If we cancel all or part of the orders, we may still be liable to the contract manufacturers for the cost of the components purchased by the subcontractors to manufacture our products. There have been no significant liabilities for current or anticipated cancellations recorded as of March 31, 2025. Our consolidated financial position and results of operations could be negatively impacted if we were required to compensate these third parties. In addition, we may be subject to additional purchase obligations to our contract manufacturers for supply agreements and components ordered by them based on manufacturing forecasts we provide them each month.

Transition Tax

We have an obligation of \$28.1 million as of March 31, 2025, related to the mandatory transition tax on accumulated foreign earnings from the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. We expect to make a payment to fully settle this obligation in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. This obligation is included within income tax payable on our consolidated balance sheets.

Other Obligations

As of March 31, 2025, the Company has other obligations of \$5.2 million which consisted primarily of commitments related to research and development projects.

Indemnification Obligations

The Company enters into standard indemnification agreements with many of its business partners in the ordinary course of business. These agreements include provisions for indemnifying the business partner against any claim brought by a third-party to the extent any such claim alleges that a Company product infringes a patent, copyright or trademark, or violates any other proprietary rights of that third-party. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is not estimable and the Company has not incurred any material costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements to date.

Legal Matters

The Company may be involved, from time to time, in a variety of claims, lawsuits, investigations, and proceedings relating to contractual disputes, intellectual property rights, employment matters, regulatory compliance matters and other litigation matters relating to various claims that arise in the normal course of business. The Company determines whether an estimated loss from a contingency should be accrued by assessing whether a loss is deemed probable and can be reasonably estimated. The Company assesses its potential liability by analyzing specific litigation and regulatory matters using available information. The Company

[Table of Contents](#)

develops its views on estimated losses in consultation with inside and outside counsel, which involves a subjective analysis of potential results and outcomes, assuming various combinations of appropriate litigation and settlement strategies. Taking all of the above factors into account, the Company records an amount where it is probable that the Company will incur a loss and where that loss can be reasonably estimated. However, the Company's estimates may be incorrect and the Company could ultimately incur more or less than the amounts initially recorded. The Company may also incur significant legal fees, which are expensed as incurred, in defending against these claims. The Company is not currently aware of any pending or threatened litigation that would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

Intellectual Ventures I LLC v. Ubiquiti Inc.

On August 8, 2023, Intellectual Ventures I LLC ("IV") filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the District of Delaware, alleging that various Company products infringe United States Patent Number 8,594,122, which relates to 802.11ac "Beamforming" standards. IV seeks compensatory and enhanced damages, attorneys' fees and costs, and pre- and post-judgment interest. The Company plans to vigorously defend itself against these claims; however, there can be no assurance that the Company will prevail in the lawsuit. The Company cannot currently estimate the possible loss or range of losses, if any, that it may experience in connection with this litigation.

NOTE 10—SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

Share-Based Compensation Plans

The Company's 2020 and 2010 Equity Incentive Plans are described in the Company's Annual Report.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company had 4,847,521 authorized shares available for future issuance under all of its stock incentive plans.

Share-Based Compensation

The following table shows total share-based compensation expense included in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Cost of revenues	\$ 62	\$ 44	\$ 173	\$ 113
Research and development	1,351	1,272	3,907	3,567
Sales, general and administrative	435	348	1,257	991
	<hr/> <u>\$ 1,848</u>	<hr/> <u>\$ 1,664</u>	<hr/> <u>\$ 5,337</u>	<hr/> <u>\$ 4,671</u>

Stock Options

There were no options exercised under the Company's stock incentive plans during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company had no unrecognized compensation costs related to stock options, and the Company did not grant any employee stock options during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025, and 2024.

[Table of Contents](#)

Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs")

The following table summarizes the activity of the RSUs made by the Company:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Non-vested RSUs, June 30, 2024	101,966	\$ 191.04
RSUs granted	36,983	\$ 249.88
RSUs vested	(31,080)	\$ 205.38
RSUs canceled	(4,948)	\$ 190.31
Non-vested RSUs, March 31, 2025	<u>102,921</u>	<u>\$ 207.89</u>

The intrinsic value of RSUs vested in the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$6.9 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

The intrinsic value of RSUs vested in the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$8.5 million and \$3.3 million, respectively.

The total intrinsic value of all outstanding RSUs was \$31.9 million as of March 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2025, there were unrecognized compensation costs related to RSUs of \$16.1 million which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted average period of 3.2 years.

NOTE 11—INCOME TAXES

The Company recorded tax provisions of \$41.0 million and \$102.2 million for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to \$16.1 million and \$56.1 million for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2024. Our effective tax rate increased to 18.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to 17.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2024. Our effective tax rate increased from 18.6% for the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to 18.7% for the nine months ended March 31, 2025. The change in effective tax rates for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same periods in the prior year, was primarily driven by changes in the mix of the income earned in various tax jurisdictions as well as a one-time benefit for U.S. state income taxes recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2024.

The Company's estimated fiscal year 2025 effective tax rate, before discrete items, differs from the U.S. statutory rate primarily due to profits earned in jurisdictions where the tax rate is lower than the U.S. tax rate, partially offset by additional U.S. tax related to our non-U.S. operations under the Global Intangible Low-Taxes Income ("GILTI") rules.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company had approximately \$37.9 million of unrecognized tax benefits, substantially all of which would, if recognized, affect its tax expense. Accrued interest and penalties are included within the related tax liability line in the consolidated balance sheets. As of March 31, 2025, the Company had \$5.9 million accrued interest related to uncertain tax matters.

The Company and one or more of its subsidiaries, file income tax returns in the United States federal jurisdiction, and various state, local, and foreign jurisdictions and is currently undergoing income tax examinations by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and the Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department ("IRD"). All material consolidated federal, state and local income tax matters have been concluded for years through 2014. The majority of the Company's foreign jurisdictions have been concluded through 2018, with the exception of Hong Kong which has been reviewed through 2009 and is currently under audit for the 2010-2018 statutory tax years.

In July 2018, the Company received a draft Notice of Proposed Adjustment ("Draft NOPA") from the IRS proposing an adjustment to income for the fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016 tax years based on its interpretation of certain obligations of the non-US entities under the credit facility. This Draft NOPA was superseded by an Acknowledgement of Facts ("AOF") issued to the Company by the IRS on January 17, 2020. The IRS in its AOF continued to propose an adjustment to the Company's income for its fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016 tax years based on the IRS' interpretation of certain obligations of the Company's foreign subsidiaries under the Company's credit facilities. On May 12, 2020, the IRS issued a final NOPA to the Company with respect to the 2015/2016 tax years. The Company formally protested the adjustment and the case was moved from the Examination Division to the IRS Appeals Division where a formal review of the facts and the applicable law took place on May 9, 2022. The Appeals Officer issued a Notice of Deficiency on August 3, 2022, which upheld the position of the Examination Division. The Company filed a petition with the United States Tax Court seeking to have the Notice of Deficiency reversed. On November 8, 2023, the Company filed a Motion for Summary Judgment. The IRS

[Table of Contents](#)

responded to the Company's Motion on December 26, 2023 and filed a Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment. On January 22, 2024, the judge assigned to this case rejected both Motions for Summary Judgment. As such, the Company is awaiting a trial date to be set. The Company continues to believe that its tax position filed with the IRS with regard to this matter is more likely than not to be sustained based on the technical merits. However, there can be no assurance that this matter will be resolved in the Company's favor. Regardless of whether the matter is resolved in the Company's favor, the final resolution of this matter could be expensive and time-consuming to defend and/or settle. The Company estimates the incremental tax liability associated with the income adjustment proposed in the AOF would be approximately \$50.0 million, excluding potential interest and penalties, after adjusting for the impact of an adjustment on the amount of transition tax payable in future years by the Company. As the Company believes that the tax originally paid in fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016 is correct, it has not provided a reserve for this tax uncertainty. However, an adverse outcome may have a material and adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The IRD is examining the Company's claims that its revenue is generated through activities performed wholly outside of the Hong Kong tax jurisdiction and are therefore exempt from Hong Kong tax. The Company is fully cooperating with the examination including submitting documentation in support of its position. The Company continues to believe that its tax positions filed with IRD are more likely than not to be sustained based on their technical merits and therefore no reserve has been provided for this tax uncertainty. Between fiscal years 2018 and 2024, the Company made payments totaling a combined amount of \$60.4 million as deposits with the Hong Kong IRD in connection with extending the statute of limitation for the 2010-2018 income tax audits. On March 28, 2025, the Company received notification that the Hong Kong IRD is seeking an additional \$2.0 million deposit covering the 2019 statutory tax year. The Company filed a formal protest in response to this notice and is waiting for a confirmation from the Assessor's office which the Company expects to receive in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2025. The refundable deposits are included within other long-term assets on our consolidated balance sheets. The Company expects the \$60.6 million (net of foreign currency impact) of deposits made with IRD to be refunded upon completion of the audit. However, there can be no assurance that this matter will be resolved in the Company's favor and therefore it's possible that an adverse outcome of the matter could have a material effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting released Pillar Two Model Rules ("Pillar Two") for a global minimum tax. Many countries have enacted certain aspects of the Pillar Two framework with effective dates prior to the conclusion of the Company's fiscal year 2025. Entities operating in countries where Pillar Two has been enacted are required to estimate Pillar Two top-up tax obligations beginning in the first quarter of fiscal year 2025. For the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025, the Company did not have material Pillar Two top-up tax obligations impacting the Company's estimated annual effective tax rate. The Company will continue to evaluate the impact of proposed and enacted legislation as new guidance becomes available.

NOTE 12—SEGMENT INFORMATION, REVENUES BY GEOGRAPHY AND SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS

Management has determined that the Company operates as one reportable and operating segment as the Company's Chief Executive Officer, who is the Company's chief operating decision maker, does not make decisions about resources to be allocated or assess performance on a segment basis. Furthermore, the Company does not organize or report its costs on a segment basis. The Company presents its revenues by product type in two primary categories: Service Provider Technology and Enterprise Technology.

Revenues by product type are as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2025	2024	2025	2024				
Enterprise technology	\$ 585,723	88 %	\$ 414,345	84 %	\$ 1,574,108	87 %	\$ 1,185,932	83 %
Service provider technology	78,447	12 %	78,652	16 %	240,285	13 %	235,097	17 %
Total revenues	\$ 664,170	100 %	\$ 492,997	100 %	\$ 1,814,393	100 %	\$ 1,421,029	100 %

Revenues by geography based on customer's ship-to destinations were as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2025	2024	2025	2024				
North America ⁽¹⁾	\$ 322,726	49 %	\$ 242,511	49 %	\$ 915,615	50 %	\$ 693,154	49 %
Europe, the Middle East and Africa ("EMEA")	282,121	42 %	200,666	41 %	695,589	38 %	546,010	38 %
Asia Pacific	37,480	6 %	26,459	5 %	121,499	7 %	95,815	7 %
South America	21,843	3 %	23,361	5 %	81,690	5 %	86,050	6 %
Total revenues	\$ 664,170	100 %	\$ 492,997	100 %	\$ 1,814,393	100 %	\$ 1,421,029	100 %

⁽¹⁾ Revenue for the United States was \$298.5 million and \$226.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Revenue for the United States was \$843.3 million and \$645.8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

[Table of Contents](#)

For the periods presented, there were no customers with an accounts receivable balance of 10% or greater of total accounts receivable or customers with revenues of 10% or greater of total revenues.

NOTE 13—SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Dividends

On May 6, 2025, the Company's Board of Directors approved a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.60 per share payable on May 27, 2025 to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 19, 2025. Any future dividends will be subject to the approval of the Company's Board of Directors.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with the financial statements and related notes that are included elsewhere in this quarterly report. In addition to historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this quarterly report, particularly in Note 9, "Commitments and Contingencies" to our consolidated financial statements and Part II "Other Information", Item 1-Legal Proceedings and 1A-Risk Factors, in this report.

Overview

We develop technology platforms for high-capacity distributed Internet access, unified information technology, and consumer electronics for professional, home and personal use. We categorize our solutions into three main categories: high performance networking technology for enterprises, service providers and consumers. We target the enterprise and service provider markets through our highly engaged community of service providers, distributors, value added resellers, webstores, systems integrators and corporate IT professionals, which we refer to as the Ubiquiti Community. We target consumers through digital marketing, including through our webstores, retail chains and, to a lesser extent, the Ubiquiti Community.

In addition to Mr. Pera, our founder, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, who is central to our business, the majority of our human capital resources consist of entrepreneurial and de-centralized research and development ("R&D") personnel. We do not employ a traditional direct sales force, but instead drive brand awareness through online reviews and publications, our website, our distributors and our user community where customers can interface directly with our R&D, marketing, and support teams. Our technology platforms were designed from the ground up with a focus on delivering highly-advanced and easily-deployable solutions that appeal to a global customer base.

We offer a broad and expanding portfolio of networking products and solutions for operator-owners of wireless internet services ("WISPs"), enterprises and smart homes. Our operator-owner service-provider-product platforms provide carrier-class network infrastructure for fixed wireless broadband, wireless backhaul systems and routing and the related software for WISPs to easily control, track and bill their customers. Our enterprise product platforms provide wireless LAN ("WLAN") infrastructure, video surveillance products, switching and routing solutions, security gateways, door access systems, and other complimentary WLAN products along with a unique software platform, which enables users to control their network from one simple, easy to use software interface. Our consumer products are targeted to the smart home and highly connected consumers. We believe that our products are differentiated due to our proprietary software, firmware expertise, and hardware design capabilities.

We distribute our products through a worldwide network of over 100 distributors and online retailers and direct to customers through our webstores.

Tariff and Trade Tensions – Recently, the U.S. government has issued several executive orders imposing significant tariffs on imports from China, and tariffs on most imports from other countries, including Vietnam. The U.S. government has made numerous changes to the tariff rates including temporary pauses with a reduction in rates and product exclusions. In addition, the U.S. government may in the future propose and implement additional changes to international trade agreements and tariffs. These actions have increased the cost of importing products containing certain raw materials and have affected our operating results and margins. The magnitude and scope of the recent changes will significantly increase our product costs. For so long as such tariffs are in effect, we expect it will continue to affect our operating results and margins. As a result, our historical and current gross profit margins may not be indicative of our gross profit margins for future periods. Refer to "Part II—Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our International Operations—Our business may be negatively affected by geopolitical events and foreign policy responses" for additional information.

Supply Constraints and Risks – We have experienced significant supply constraints in the past, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Our efforts to mitigate these supply constraints have included, for example, increasing our inventory build in an attempt to secure supply and meet customer demand, paying higher component and shipping costs to secure supply and modifying our product

[Table of Contents](#)

designs to leverage alternate suppliers. Although these mitigation efforts are intended to optimize our access to the components required to meet customer demand for our products, we have limited visibility into future sales, which makes it difficult to forecast our future results of operations. These mitigation efforts have caused our inventory and vendor deposit balances to increase in the past, and they may cause such increases in the future. These mitigation efforts therefore significantly increase the risks of future material excess, obsolete inventory and related losses. We believe that we have taken the right actions to mitigate these supply constraints; however, we recognize the associated risks.

Russia-Ukraine Military Conflict – We are monitoring the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, escalating tensions in surrounding countries, and associated economic sanctions. While the impact on our operations in Ukraine and its surrounding countries has not been material to our business or results of operations as of the date hereof, the full impact of the military conflict on our business and results of operations remains uncertain. The extent to which the conflict may impact our business or results of operations in future periods will depend on future developments, including the severity and duration of the conflict, its impact on regional and global economic conditions, as well as its impact on surrounding countries, including its impact on our operations in Ukraine and its surrounding countries, and its impact on global supply chains. Refer to “Part II – Item IA. Risk Factors” for a discussion of these factors and other risks.

China-Taiwan Tensions – We are monitoring the escalating tensions between China and Taiwan, and associated tensions between the U.S. and China. While the impact on our operations in Taiwan has not been material to our business or results of operations as of the date hereof, the full impact of the escalating tensions and potential military conflict on our business and results of operations remains uncertain. The extent to which the conflict may impact our business or results of operations in future periods will depend on future developments, including the severity and duration of the conflict, its impact on regional and global economic conditions, as well as its impact on China-U.S. relations, including its impact on our operations in Taiwan, and its impact on global supply chains. Refer to “Part II – Item IA. Risk Factors” for a discussion of these factors and other risks.

Key Components of Our Results of Operations and Financial Condition

Revenues

We operate our business as one reportable and operating segment. Further information regarding the segment can be found in Note 12, "Segment Information, Revenues by Geography and Significant Customers" to our Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited). Our revenues are derived principally from the sale of networking hardware. Because we have historically included implied post-contract customer support (“PCS”) free of charge in many of our arrangements, we attribute a portion of our systems revenues to this implied PCS.

We classify our revenues into two primary product categories: Enterprise Technology and Service Provider Technology.

- **Enterprise Technology** includes our UniFi platforms, including UniFi Cloud Gateways, UniFi WiFi, UniFi Switches, UniFi Protect, UniFi Access, UniFi Talk, UniFi Connect and our AmpliFi platform.
- **Service Provider Technology** includes our airMAX, UISP, EdgeMAX, UFiber, Wave, GPON and airFiber platforms, as well as embedded radio products and other 802.11 standard products including base stations, radios, backhaul equipment and CPE.

We sell our products and solutions globally to enterprises and service providers primarily through our extensive network of distributors and through direct sales through our webstores. Sales to distributors accounted for 55% of our revenues during the nine months ended March 31, 2025. Direct sales accounted for 45% of our revenue during the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

Cost of Revenues

Our cost of revenues is comprised primarily of the costs of procuring finished goods from our contract manufacturers and certain key components that we consign to certain of our contract manufacturers. In addition, cost of revenues includes labor and other costs which include salary, benefits and share-based compensation, in addition to costs associated with tooling, testing and quality assurance, warranty costs, logistics costs, tariffs and excess and obsolete inventory write-downs.

We currently operate warehouses located in the U.S., Europe and Asia Pacific. In addition, we outsource other logistics warehousing and order fulfillment functions located in Vietnam and to a lesser extent in other countries. We also evaluate and utilize other vendors for various portions of our supply chain from time to time. Our operations organization consists of employees and consultants engaged in the management of our contract manufacturers, new product introduction activities, logistical support and engineering.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit has been, and may in the future be, influenced by several factors including changes in product mix, target end markets for our products, channel inventory levels, tariffs and trade disputes, pricing due to competitive pressure, production costs and global demand for electronic components. Although we procure and sell our products mostly in U.S. dollars, our contract manufacturers incur many costs, including labor costs, in other currencies. To the extent that the exchange rates move unfavorably for our contract manufacturers, they may try to pass these additional costs on to us, which could have a material impact on our future average selling prices and unit costs. Recently, the U.S. government has issued several executive orders imposing significant tariffs on imports from China, and tariffs on most imports from other countries, including Vietnam. The U.S. government has made numerous changes to the tariff rates including temporary pauses with a reduction in rates and product exclusions. In addition, the U.S. government may in the future propose and implement additional changes to international trade agreements and tariffs. These actions have increased the cost of importing products containing certain raw materials and have affected our operating results and margins. The magnitude and scope of the recent changes will significantly increase our product costs. For so long as such tariffs are in effect, we expect it will continue to affect our operating results and margins. As a result, our historical and current gross profit margins may not be indicative of our gross profit margins for future periods. Refer to “Part II—Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our International Operations—Our business may be negatively affected by geopolitical events and foreign policy responses” for additional information.

Operating Expenses

We classify our operating expenses as research and development and sales, general and administrative expenses.

- *Research and development expenses* consist primarily of salary and benefit expenses, including share-based compensation, for employees and costs for contractors engaged in research, design and development activities, as well as costs for prototypes, licensed or purchased intellectual property, facilities and travel. Over time, we expect our research and development costs to increase as we continue making significant investments in developing new products in addition to new versions of our existing products.
- *Sales, general and administrative expenses* include salary and benefit expenses, including share-based compensation, for employees and costs for contractors engaged in sales, marketing and general and administrative activities, credit card processing fees, legal expenses, trade shows, marketing programs, promotional materials, bad debt expense, professional services, facilities, general liability insurance and travel. As our product portfolio and targeted markets expand, we may need to employ different sales models, such as building a traditional direct sales force. These sales models would likely increase our costs. Over time, we expect our sales, general and administrative expenses to increase in absolute dollars due to continued growth in headcount, expansion of our efforts to register and defend trademarks and patents and to support our business and operations.

Provisions for Income Taxes

We use the asset and liability method to account for income taxes. Significant management judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against net deferred tax assets. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We must assess potential exposures and, where necessary, provide a reserve to cover any expected loss. To the extent that we establish a reserve, the provision for income taxes would be increased. If we ultimately determine that payment of these amounts is unnecessary, we reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit during the period in which we determine that the liability is no longer necessary. We record an additional charge in our provision for taxes in the period in which we determine that tax liability is greater than our original estimate. We recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits on the income tax expense line in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income. Refer to “Part II—Item 1A. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Regulatory, Legal and Tax Matters—Changes in applicable tax regulations could negatively affect our financial results” for additional information.

Critical Accounting Estimates

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP and does not require management’s judgment in its application. In other cases, management’s judgment is required in selecting among available alternative accounting standards that provide for different accounting treatment for similar transactions. The preparation of consolidated financial statements also requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts we report as assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses and affect the related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. In many instances, we could reasonably use different accounting estimates, and in some instances changes in the accounting estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period. Accordingly, our actual results could differ significantly from the estimates made by our management. To the extent that there are

[Table of Contents](#)

differences between our estimates and actual results, our future financial statement presentation, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will be affected. Our critical accounting policies are discussed in our Annual Report, filed with the SEC on August 23, 2024, and there have been no material changes other than that have been disclosed in Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to our consolidated financial statements herein. As events continue to evolve our estimates may change materially in future periods. We believe that the accounting policies discussed in our Annual Report, are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies relate to the more significant areas involving management's judgments and estimates.

[Table of Contents](#)

Results of Operations

Comparison of Three and Nine Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

The following table summarizes our consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated, expressed in dollars and as a percentage of total revenues (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	% of Revenues		% of Revenues		% of Revenues		% of Revenues	
Revenues	\$ 664,170	100 %	\$ 492,997	100 %	\$ 1,814,393	100 %	\$ 1,421,029	100 %
Cost of revenues ⁽¹⁾	368,296	55 %	318,897	65 %	1,039,672	57 %	885,407	62 %
Gross profit	295,874	45 %	174,100	35 %	774,721	43 %	535,622	38 %
Operating expenses:								
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	44,262	7 %	42,498	9 %	122,217	7 %	115,692	8 %
Sales, general and administrative ⁽¹⁾	24,751	4 %	20,379	4 %	77,626	4 %	59,302	4 %
Total operating expenses	69,013	11 %	62,877	13 %	199,843	11 %	174,994	12 %
Income from operations	226,861	34 %	111,223	22 %	574,878	32 %	360,628	26 %
Interest expense and other, net	5,420	1 %	18,870	4 %	27,437	2 %	58,356	4 %
Income before income taxes	221,441	33 %	92,353	18 %	547,441	30 %	302,272	22 %
Provisions for income taxes	41,006	6 %	16,063	3 %	102,224	6 %	56,116	4 %
Net income	\$ 180,435	27 %	\$ 76,290	15 %	\$ 445,217	24 %	\$ 246,156	18 %
(1) Includes share-based compensation as follows:								
Cost of revenues	62		44		173		113	
Research and development	1,351		1,272		3,907		3,567	
Sales, general and administrative	435		348		1,257		991	
Total share-based compensation	\$ 1,848		\$ 1,664		\$ 5,337		\$ 4,671	

Revenues

Total revenues increased \$171.2 million, or 35%, from \$493.0 million in the three months ended March 31, 2024 to \$664.2 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025.

Total revenues increased \$393.4 million, or 28%, from \$1,421.0 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$1,814.4 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The increase in revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same period in the prior year, was driven by an increase in revenue from our Enterprise Technology platform offset in part by a decline in Revenue from our Service Provider Technology platform.

The increase in revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same period in the prior year, was driven by an increase in revenue from both our Enterprise Technology platform and our Service Provider Technology platform.

Revenues by Product Type

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	(in thousands, except percentages)				(in thousands, except percentages)			
Enterprise technology	\$ 585,723	88 %	\$ 414,345	84 %	\$ 1,574,108	87 %	\$ 1,185,932	83 %
Service provider technology	78,447	12 %	78,652	16 %	240,285	13 %	235,097	17 %
Total revenues	\$ 664,170	100 %	\$ 492,997	100 %	\$ 1,814,393	100 %	\$ 1,421,029	100 %

Enterprise Technology revenue increased \$171.4 million, or 41%, from \$414.3 million in the three months ended March 31, 2024 to \$585.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025. Enterprise Technology revenue increased \$388.2 million, or 33%, from

[Table of Contents](#)

\$1,185.9 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$1,574.1 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The increase in Enterprise Technology revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same period in the prior year, was due to an increase in revenue from our Enterprise Technology platform across all regions.

The increase in Enterprise Technology revenue during the nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same period in the prior year, was due to an increase in revenue from our Enterprise Technology platform across all regions except South America.

Service Provider Technology revenue decreased marginally by \$0.2 million, or 0.3%, from \$78.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2024 to \$78.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025. Service Provider Technology revenue increased \$5.2 million, or 2%, from \$235.1 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$240.3 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The decrease in Service Provider Technology in the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same period in the prior year, was due to a decrease in revenues in all regions except EMEA. The increase in Service Provider Technology in the nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same period in the prior year, was due to an increase in revenues in the EMEA and South America regions offset by a decline in revenues in the North America and Asia Pacific regions.

Revenues by Geography

We have determined the geographical distribution of our product revenues based on our customers' ship-to destinations. A majority of our sales are to distributors who either sell to resellers or directly to end customers, who may be located in different countries than the initial ship-to destination. The following are our revenues by geography for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	(in thousands, except percentages)				(in thousands, except percentages)			
North America ⁽¹⁾	\$ 322,726	49 %	\$ 242,511	49 %	\$ 915,615	50 %	\$ 693,154	49 %
Europe, the Middle East and Africa ("EMEA")	282,121	42 %	200,666	41 %	695,589	38 %	546,010	38 %
Asia Pacific	37,480	6 %	26,459	5 %	121,499	7 %	95,815	7 %
South America	21,843	3 %	23,361	5 %	81,690	5 %	86,050	6 %
Total revenues	<u>\$ 664,170</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 492,997</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,814,393</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,421,029</u>	<u>100 %</u>

(1) Revenue for the United States was \$298.5 million and \$226.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Revenue for the United States was \$843.3 million and \$645.8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

North America

Revenues in North America increased by \$80.2 million, or 33%, from \$242.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2024 to \$322.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025 and increased by \$222.5 million, or 32%, from \$693.2 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$915.6 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The increase in North America revenues during the three months and nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same periods in the prior year, was due to increased revenue from our Enterprise Technology products offset in part by decreased revenue from our Service Provider Technology products.

Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA)

Revenues in EMEA increased by \$81.5 million, or 41%, from \$200.7 million in the three months ended March 31, 2024 to \$282.1 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025 and increased by \$149.6 million, or 27%, from \$546.0 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$695.6 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The increase in EMEA revenues during the three months and nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same periods in the prior year, was due to increased revenue from both our Enterprise Technology products and our Service Provider Technology products.

Asia Pacific

Revenues in the Asia Pacific region increased by \$11.0 million, or 42%, from \$26.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2024

[Table of Contents](#)

to \$37.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025 and increased by \$25.7 million, or 27%, from \$95.8 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$121.5 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The increase in Asia Pacific revenues during the three months and nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same periods in the prior year, was due to increased revenue from our Enterprise Technology products, offset in part by decreased revenue from our Service Provider Technology products.

South America

Revenues in South America decreased by \$1.5 million, or 6%, from \$23.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2024 to \$21.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025 and decreased by \$4.4 million, or 5%, from \$86.1 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$81.7 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The decrease in South America revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same period in the prior year, was due to a decrease in revenue from our Service Provider Technology products offset in part by increased revenue from our Enterprise Technology products. The decrease in South America revenues during the nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same period in the prior year, was due to a decrease in revenue from our Enterprise Technology products, offset in part by increased revenue from our Service Provider Technology products.

Gross Profit

Gross profit margin increased to 45% in the three months ended March 31, 2025, compared to 35% in the three months ended March 31, 2024 and increased to 43% in the nine months ended March 31, 2025, compared to 38% in the nine months ended March 31, 2024. The increase in gross profit margin for the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the comparable prior year period, was primarily driven by lower excess and obsolete inventory charges, favorable product mix and lower tariffs, offset in part by higher shipping costs. The increase in gross profit margin for the nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the comparable prior year period, was primarily driven by favorable product mix and lower excess and obsolete inventory charges.

Operating Expenses

Research and Development

Research and development (“R&D”) expenses increased by \$1.8 million, or 4%, from \$42.5 million in the three months ended March 31, 2024 to \$44.3 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025. As a percentage of revenues, R&D expenses decreased from 9% for the three months ended March 31, 2024 to 7% for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

R&D expenses increased by \$6.5 million, or 6%, from \$115.7 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$122.2 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2025. As a percentage of revenues, R&D expenses decreased from 8% for the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to 7% for the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The increase in R&D expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the comparable prior year period, was primarily driven by higher employee-related expenses and software expenses offset in part by lower prototype-related expenses. The increase in R&D expenses during the nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the comparable prior year period, was primarily driven by higher employee-related expenses, assets written off and software expenses.

Sales, General and Administrative

Sales, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses increased by \$4.4 million, or 21%, from \$20.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2024 to \$24.8 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025. As a percentage of revenues, SG&A expenses remained consistent at 4% for both periods.

SG&A expenses increased by \$18.3 million, or 31%, from \$59.3 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$77.6 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2025. As a percentage of revenues, SG&A expenses remained consistent at 4% for both periods.

The increase in SG&A for the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the comparable prior year period, was primarily due to an increase in webstore sales and their corresponding credit card processing fees, marketing expenses, and employee-related expenses. The increase in SG&A for the nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the comparable prior year period, was primarily due to an increase in webstore sales and their corresponding credit card processing fees, higher bad debt expenses relating to a customer default, professional fees, marketing expenses and payroll expenses driven primarily by an increase in number of employees.

[Table of Contents](#)

Interest Expense and Other, net

Interest expense and other, net ("I&O") expenses decreased \$13.5 million, or 71% from \$18.9 million in the three months ended March 31, 2024 to \$5.4 million in the three months ended March 31, 2025. As a percentage of revenue, I&O decreased from 4% for the three months ended March 31, 2024 to 1% for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

I&O expenses decreased \$30.9 million, or 53% from \$58.4 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$27.4 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2025. As a percentage of revenue, I&O decreased from 4% for the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to 2% for the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The decrease in I&O expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the comparable prior year period, was primarily due to lower interest expense driven by a decrease in borrowings and lower interest rates, and foreign exchange gains in the three months ended March 31, 2025 compared to foreign exchange losses in the comparable prior year period. The decrease in I&O expenses during the nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the comparable prior year period, was primarily due to lower interest expense driven by a decrease in borrowings and lower interest rates.

Provision for Income Taxes

Our provision for income taxes increased \$24.9 million, or 155%, from \$16.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 to \$41.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025. Our effective tax rate increased to 18.5% for the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to 17.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2024.

Our provision for income taxes increased \$46.1 million, or 82%, from \$56.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to \$102.2 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2025. Our effective tax rate increased from 18.6% for the nine months ended March 31, 2024 to 18.7% for the nine months ended March 31, 2025.

The change in effective tax rates for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025, as compared to the same periods in the prior year, was primarily driven by a change in the mix of income earned in various tax jurisdictions as well as a one-time benefit for U.S. state income taxes recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2024.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Cash

Our principal source of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, cash generated by operations, the availability of additional funds under the Facilities and short-term investments. We had cash and cash equivalents of \$151.0 million and \$126.3 million as of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively.

Consolidated Cash Flow Data

The following table sets forth the major components of our consolidated statements of cash flows data for the periods presented:

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 509,671	\$ 310,115
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,418)	(10,109)
Net cash used in financing activities	(477,628)	(312,345)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,625	\$ (12,339)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities during the nine months ended March 31, 2025 consisted primarily of net income of \$445.2 million, the benefit of decreasing vendor deposits of \$51.5 million and non-cash adjustments of \$44.2 million, partially offset by other changes in operating assets and liabilities that resulted in net cash outflows of \$31.3 million. This net change in operating assets and liabilities consisted primarily of a \$135.4 million increase in inventory, \$58.6 million increase in accounts receivable, a \$23.3 million decrease in taxes payable, and a \$15.6 million increase in prepaid expenses and other assets, partially offset by a \$181.2 million increase in net accounts payable and accrued liabilities and \$20.4 million increase in deferred revenue.

[Table of Contents](#)

Net cash provided by operating activities during the nine months ended March 31, 2024 consisted primarily of net income of \$246.2 million, a \$181.7 million decrease in inventory, non-cash adjustments of \$59.9 million partially offset by other changes in operating assets and liabilities that resulted in net cash outflows of \$177.7 million. This net change in operating assets and liabilities consisted primarily of a \$86.0 million decrease in net accounts payable and accrued liabilities, a \$28.5 million decrease in taxes payable, and a \$41.7 million increase in vendor deposits.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

We used \$7.4 million of cash in investing activities during the nine months ended March 31, 2025. Our investing activities consisted primarily of \$7.4 million of capital expenditures.

We used \$10.1 million of cash in investing activities during the nine months ended March 31, 2024. Our investing activities consisted primarily of \$10.1 million of capital expenditures.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

We used \$477.6 million of cash in financing activities during the nine months ended March 31, 2025. During the nine months ended March 31, 2025, we repaid \$368.1 million under the Company's Facilities and used \$108.9 million related to dividends paid on our common stock.

We used \$312.3 million of cash in financing activities during the nine months ended March 31, 2024. During the nine months ended March 31, 2024, we repaid \$203.1 million under the Company's Facilities and used \$108.8 million related to dividends paid on our common stock.

Liquidity

We believe our existing cash and cash equivalents, in addition to the ability to draw cash under the Revolving Facility, if needed, will be sufficient to meet our near-term working capital requirements, dividends, and capital expenditure needs for the next twelve months. We believe that we have sufficient track record of managing working capital that we will be able to establish a new credit facility in the next twelve months which meets our long-term liquidity requirements in the event that the cash from operations is not adequate to meet our cash needs. However, this estimate is based on a number of assumptions that may prove to be wrong and we could exhaust our available cash and cash equivalents earlier than presently anticipated or need to rely more heavily on the Facilities or other sources of liquidity to continue to meet our needs. Our future capital requirements may vary materially from those currently planned and will depend on many factors, including our rate of revenue growth, the timing and extent of spending to support development efforts, the timing of new product introductions, market acceptance of our products, management of inventory and vendor deposits, the availability of additional funds under the Facilities and overall economic conditions. Inflation and the current geopolitical environment have caused and may continue to cause significant volatility in financial markets and the domestic and global economy. This volatility can contribute to potential payment delays or defaults in our accounts receivable, affect asset valuations resulting in impairment charges, and affect the availability of financing credit as well as other segments of the credit markets. For a further discussion of the uncertainties and business risks, refer to "Part II-Item 1A. Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business and Industry – Our contract manufacturers, logistics centers and certain administrative and research and development operations, as well as our customers and suppliers, are located in areas likely to be subject to natural disasters, public health problems, military conflicts and geopolitical tensions, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition" and "Part II-Item 1A. Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Business and Industry – General global economic downturns and macroeconomic trends, including inflation or slowed economic growth, may negatively affect our customers and their ability to purchase our products. A downturn or such other trends may decrease our revenues and increase our costs and may increase credit risk with our customers and impact our ability to collect account receivable and recognize revenue," for additional information. We expect to continue to maintain financing flexibility in the current market conditions. However, due to the rapidly evolving global situation, it is not possible to predict whether unanticipated consequences of global economic downturns and macroeconomic trends are reasonably likely to materially affect our liquidity and capital resources in the future.

Warranties and Indemnifications

Our products are generally accompanied by a twelve to twenty-four month warranty from date of purchase, which covers both parts and labor. Generally, the distributor is responsible for the freight costs associated with warranty returns, and we absorb the freight costs of replacing items under warranty. In accordance with FASB's, Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"), 450-20, Loss Contingencies, we record an accrual when we believe it is reasonably estimable and probable based upon historical experience. We record a provision for estimated future warranty work in cost of goods sold upon recognition of revenues, and we review the resulting accrual regularly and periodically adjust it to reflect changes in warranty estimates.

We have entered and may in the future enter into standard indemnification agreements with certain distributors as well as other business partners in the ordinary course of business. These agreements may include provisions for indemnifying the distributor, OEM

[Table of Contents](#)

or other business partner against any claim brought by a third-party to the extent any such claim alleges that a Ubiquiti product infringes a patent, copyright or trademark or violates any other proprietary rights of that third-party. The maximum amount of potential future indemnification is unlimited. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is not estimable.

We have agreed to indemnify our directors, officers and certain other employees for certain events or occurrences, subject to certain limits, while such persons are or were serving at our request in such capacity. We may terminate the indemnification agreements with these persons upon the termination of their services with us, but termination will not affect claims for indemnification related to events occurring prior to the effective date of termination. The maximum amount of potential future indemnification is unlimited. We have a Directors and Officers insurance policy that limits our potential exposure for our indemnification obligations to our directors, officers and certain other employees. We believe the fair value of these indemnification agreements is minimal. We have not recorded any liabilities for these agreements as of March 31, 2025.

Based upon our historical experience and information known as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we do not believe it is likely that we will have material liability for the above indemnities as of March 31, 2025.

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Our contractual obligations represent material expected or contractually committed future payment obligations. We believe that we will be able to fund these obligations through our existing cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations and the availability of additional funds under the Facilities.

Purchase Obligations

We subcontract with third parties to manufacture our products and supply key components. As of March 31, 2025, we had \$1,264.5 million of purchase commitments with these third parties. If we cancel all or part of the orders, we may still be liable to the contract manufacturers for the cost of the components purchased by the subcontractors to manufacture our products. There have been no significant liabilities for current or anticipated cancellations recorded as of March 31, 2025. Our consolidated financial position and results of operations could be negatively impacted if we were required to compensate these third parties. In addition, we may be subject to additional purchase obligations to our contract manufacturers for supply agreements and components ordered by them based on manufacturing forecasts we provide them each month.

Transition Tax

We had an obligation of \$28.1 million as of March 31, 2025, related to the mandatory transition tax on accumulated foreign earnings from the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. We expect to make a payment to fully settle this obligation in the first quarter of fiscal 2026. This obligation is included within Income tax payable on our consolidated balance sheets.

Other Obligations

We had other obligations of \$5.2 million as of March 31, 2025, which consisted primarily of commitments related to research and development projects.

Unrecognized Tax Benefits

As of March 31, 2025, we had \$37.9 million of unrecognized tax benefits and an additional \$5.9 million for accrued interest classified as non-current liabilities. At this time, we are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of timing of payments in individual years in connection with these tax liabilities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements, refer to Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note About Forward-Looking Statements

When used in this Report, the words "anticipates," "believes," "could," "seeks," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "may," "plans" "potential," "predicts," "projects," "should," "will," "would" or similar expressions and negatives of those terms are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These are statements that relate to future periods and include statements about our future results, sources of revenue, our dividend, our continued growth, our gross margins, market trends, our product development, our introduction of new products, technological developments, the features, benefits and performance of our current and future

[Table of Contents](#)

products, the ability of our products to address a variety of markets, our growth strategies, future prices, our competitive status, our efforts to mitigate shortages of components used to manufacture our products, our dependence on our senior management and our ability to attract and retain key personnel, dependency on and concentration of our distributors, our employee relations, current and potential litigation, current or potential indemnification liabilities, the effects of government regulations, the impact of tariffs, the expected impact of taxes on our liquidity and results of operations, our compliance with laws and regulations, our expected future operating costs and expenses and expenditure levels for research and development, selling, general and administrative expenses, fluctuations in operating results, fluctuations in our stock price, our payment of dividends, our future liquidity and cash needs, and the adequacy of and our reliance on our source of liquidity to meet such needs, the Facilities (as defined herein), future acquisitions of and investments in complimentary businesses, the expected impact of various accounting policies and rules adopted by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the escalating tensions between China and Taiwan on our business and results of operations. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the impact of the global shortage of components and pricing inflation associated therewith, the impact of U.S. tariffs on results of operations, our ability to procure products, our ability to manage our growth, our ability to sustain or increase profitability, demand for our products, our ability to compete, our ability to rapidly develop new technology and introduce new products, our ability to safeguard our intellectual property, trends in the markets that we compete and fluctuations in general economic conditions, the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the escalating tensions between China and Taiwan on our business, results and liquidity, and the risks set forth throughout this Report, including under Part II: "Other Information", Item 1, "Legal Proceedings" and under Item 1A, "Risk Factors." These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date hereof. Except as required by law, we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Sensitivity

We had cash and cash equivalents of \$151.0 million and \$126.3 million as of March 31, 2025 and June 30, 2024, respectively. Cash and cash equivalents includes securities that have a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase. These amounts were held primarily in cash deposit accounts in U.S. dollars. The fair value of our cash and cash equivalents would not be significantly affected by either a 10% increase or decrease in interest rates due mainly to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Debt

We are exposed to interest rates risks primarily through borrowing under our credit facility. Interest on our borrowings is based on variable rates. Based on a sensitivity analysis, as of March 31, 2025, an instantaneous and sustained 200-basis-point increase in interest rates affecting our floating rate debt obligations, and assuming that we take no counteractive measures, would result in an incremental charge to our income before income taxes of approximately \$6.8 million over the next twelve months.

Foreign Currency Risk

Certain of our sales, labor and other costs included in costs of revenue and operating expenses are denominated in the currencies of the countries in which our operations are located and may be subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly changes in the Chinese Yuan, Euro, and Taiwan Dollar. A 10% appreciation or depreciation in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the other currencies in which our revenue and expenses are denominated would result in a charge or benefit to our income before income taxes of approximately \$3.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025.

We have certain bank accounts outside the U.S., which are denominated in the currencies of the countries in which our operations are located, and may be subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly changes in the Chinese Yuan, Euro, and Taiwan Dollar. A 10% appreciation or depreciation in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the other currencies in which bank accounts as of March 31, 2025 are denominated would result in a charge or benefit to our income before income taxes of approximately \$3.1 million for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2025.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Accounting and Finance Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2025. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), means

controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2025, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Accounting and Finance Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2025, that materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II: OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Please see Part I, Item 1, Note 9, "Commitments and Contingencies" of the notes to consolidated financial statements for a discussion of our legal proceedings.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the risk factors set forth below. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones we face. If any event related to these known or unknown risks or uncertainties actually occurs, our business prospects, operating results, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Risk Factors Summary

- our limited ability to forecast our results of operations and sales;
- volatility and competition in the markets we serve or our inability to compete effectively with our competitors;
- our reliance on a limited number of distributors for our products and the inability of our distributors to manage inventory of our products effectively, timely sell our products or estimate future demand for our products;
- our inventory decisions, including, without limitation, for new product introductions, are based on assumptions and forecasts, which, if inaccurate, may result in write-downs of inventory or components and increases of vendor deposits;
- our inability to keep pace with rapid technological and market changes or to maintain competitive prices for products;
- the technological complexity of our products, which may contain undetected hardware defects or software bugs;
- our inability to anticipate or mitigate cyberattacks, security vulnerabilities or other fraudulent or illegal activity;
- our inability to manage our growth and expand our operations;
- our inability to maintain or enhance the strength of our brand;
- our reliance on a limited number of contract manufacturers to manufacture our products, and potential quality or product supply problems for our products if we are unable to secure sufficient components for our products or there is a shortage of manufacturing capacity;
- our reliance on a limited number of suppliers and our inability to predict shortages in components or other supply disruptions as a result of, including, without limitation, the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the escalating tensions between China and Taiwan, or our failure to identify or qualify alternative suppliers;
- disruption to the manufacturing or shipping of our products due to natural disasters, labor shortages or operational reductions from outbreaks of diseases or other public health events, the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the escalating tensions between China and Taiwan, or similar disruptions in the countries or regions in which our contract manufacturers or logistics contractors are located;
- a global economic downturn;
- changes or uncertainty in tariffs and global trade policies;
- lower than expected returns and exposure to increased operational risks from our investments in business lines, products, services, technologies, joint ventures and other strategic transactions;
- the ineffective management of product introductions, product transitions and marketing or our inability to remain competitive and stimulate customer demand for our products;
- our inability to anticipate consumer preferences and develop desirable products and solutions, or to execute our strategy for our products or develop our sales channels;
- general credit, liquidity, market, and interest rate risks to our investment securities;
- exposure to adverse developments affecting financial institutions at which we maintain deposits
- exposure to increased economic and operational uncertainties from our international operations, including, without limitation, as a result of foreign policy and geopolitical developments, particularly those involving China and Russia, varying legal and regulatory regimes and the effects of foreign currency exchange rates;
- the failure of our foreign warehouse and logistics providers to safeguard, manage and properly report our inventory;
- exposure to increased operational risks and liability to the extent we develop our own foreign manufacturing capacity;
- our inability to manage geographically dispersed research and development teams;
- our limited ability to obtain and enforce our intellectual property rights, particularly in China, Russia and South America;
- the misappropriation of our intellectual property and trade secrets by our contract manufacturers or others to manufacture competitive products or counterfeit products;
- our exposure to extensive intellectual property litigation;
- the risks of using open source software in our products;
- our use of artificial intelligence technologies which may present business, compliance, and reputational risks;

- our debt levels and the impact our debt levels may have on our ability to raise capital or otherwise finance our business;
- the risks of expanding our product offerings or our operations or increases in our operating expenses;
- our reliance on third-party software and services for certain aspects of our operations, including, without limitation, our financial reporting functions;
- our reliance on our founder and chief executive officer, who owns a majority of our common stock;
- volatility in the price of our common stock due to volatility in our results of operations or our failure to pay cash dividends or to repurchase shares of our common stock;
- the reliance of our products on unlicensed radio frequency spectrum, and the increasing reliance of consumer and other products on the same spectrum or from the introduction of regulation of such spectrum;
- potential liability under trade protection, anti-corruption, and other laws resulting from our global operations;
- changes in laws and regulations relating to the handling of personal data;
- the adverse impact from litigation matters;
- the adverse impact to our results of operations from successful warranty claims, product losses or recalls;
- indemnification claims against us for intellectual property infringement, defective products, and security vulnerabilities;
- our inability to maintain an effective system of internal controls; and
- changes in tax laws and regulations or reviews or audits of our tax returns.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We have limited visibility into future sales as a result of our reliance on distributors, which may increase volatility in our results and makes it difficult to forecast our future results of operations.

Because of our limited visibility into end customer demand and channel inventory levels, our ability to accurately forecast our future sales is limited. We sell our products and solutions globally to network operators, service providers and consumers, primarily through our network of distributors and resellers. We do not employ a traditional direct sales force. Sales to our distributors have accounted for the majority of our revenues. Our distributors do not make long term purchase commitments to us, and do not typically provide us with information about market demand for our products. We endeavor to obtain information on inventory levels and sales data from our distributors. This information has been generally difficult to obtain in a timely manner, and we cannot always be certain that the information is reliable. If we over forecast demand, we may build excess inventory, increase vendor deposits and we may not be able to decrease our expenses in time to offset any shortfall in revenues and we may be required to record write-downs for excess or obsolete inventory, which could harm our ability to achieve or sustain expected results of operations. If we under forecast demand, our ability to fulfill sales orders will be compromised and sales to distributors may be deferred or lost altogether, which may impair our distributor relationships, would reduce our revenues and could harm our ability to achieve or sustain expected results of operations.

Our distributors purchase and maintain their own inventories of our products, and we do not control their inventory management. Distributors may manage their inventories in a manner that causes significant fluctuations in their purchases from quarter to quarter, and which may not be in alignment with the actual demand of end customers for our products. If some distributors decide to purchase more of our products than are required to satisfy their customers' demand in any particular quarter, because they do not accurately forecast demand or otherwise, they may reduce future orders until their inventory levels realign with their customers' demand. If some distributors decide to purchase less of our products than are required to satisfy their customers' demand in any particular quarter, because they do not accurately forecast demand or otherwise, sales of our products may be deferred or lost altogether, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

In addition, the lead times that we face for the procurement of components and subsequent manufacturing of our products are usually much longer than the lead time from our customers' orders to the expected delivery date. This increases the risk that we may manufacture too many or not enough products in any given period. This risk may be further exacerbated by supply chain constraints on the global supply of components that we use to manufacture our products, as well as longer shipping lead times and delays.

The markets we serve can be especially volatile, and weakness in orders could harm our future results of operations.

Weakness in orders, directly or indirectly, from the markets we serve, including as a result of any slowdown in capital expenditures by the markets we serve (which may be more prevalent during a global economic downturn, or periods of economic, political or regulatory uncertainty), could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. Such slowdowns may continue or recur in future periods. Orders from the markets we serve could decline for many reasons other than the competitiveness of our products and services within their respective markets. These conditions have harmed our business and results of operations in the past, and some of these or other conditions in the markets we serve could affect our business and results of operations, liquidity or financial condition in any future period of such slowdowns.

We may need to build inventory for new product announcements and shipments or decide to increase or maintain higher levels of inventory, which may result in inventory write-downs and/or increased vendor deposits.

The Company must order components for its products, build inventory, both of finished products and components, and in certain cases, pay vendor deposits in advance of new product announcements and shipments. Decisions to build inventory for new products or

to increase or maintain higher inventory levels and vendor deposit levels are typically based upon uncertain forecasts or other assumptions and may expose us to a greater risk of carrying excess or obsolete inventory. Because the markets in which the Company competes are volatile, competitive and subject to rapid technology changes, price changes, shortages and other disruptions, if the assumptions on which we base these decisions turn out to be incorrect, our financial performance could suffer and we could be required to write-off the value of excess products or components inventory, increase vendor deposits or not fully utilize firm purchase commitments.

We rely upon a limited number of distributors, and changes in our relationships with our distributors or changes within our distributors may disrupt our sales.

Although we have a large number of distributors in numerous countries who sell our products, a limited number of these distributors represent a significant portion of our sales. One or more of our major distributors may suffer from a decline in their financial condition, decrease in demand from their customers, or a decline in other aspects of their business which could impair their ability to purchase and resell our products. Any distributor may also cease doing business with us at any time with little or no notice. The termination of a relationship with a major distributor, either by us or by the distributor, could result in a temporary or permanent loss of revenues, slower or impaired collection on accounts receivable and costly and time-consuming litigation or arbitration. We may not be successful in finding other suitable distributors on satisfactory terms, or at all, and this could adversely affect our ability to sell in certain geographic markets or to certain network operators and service providers. We do not generally obtain letters of credit or other security for payment from the distributors, so we are not protected against accounts receivable default by the distributors.

We may not be able to enhance our products to keep pace with technological and market developments while offering competitive prices.

The market for our wireless broadband networking equipment is characterized by rapid technological change, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and short product life cycles. The markets for enterprise networking equipment and consumer products possess similar characteristics of rapid technological updates, evolving industry standards, frequent changes in consumer preferences, frequent new product introductions and short and unpredictable product life cycles. Our ability to keep pace in these markets depends upon our ability to enhance our current products, and to continue to develop and introduce new products rapidly and at competitive prices. The success of new product introductions or updates on existing products depends on a number of factors including, but not limited to, timely and successful product development, market acceptance, development of sales channels, our ability to manage the risks associated with new product forecast, production ramp-up, the effective management of our inventory and manufacturing schedule and the risk that new products may have defects or other deficiencies in the early stages of introduction.

The development of our products is complex and costly, and we typically have several products in development at the same time. Given the complexity, we occasionally have experienced, and could experience in the future, lower than expected yields on new or enhanced products and delays in completing the development and introduction of new products and enhancements to existing products, including the maintenance of compatibility between older and newer versions of our products. In addition, new products may have lower selling prices or higher costs than existing products and may be more prone to technical problems, which could negatively impact our results of operations. Our ability to compete successfully will depend in large measure on our ability to maintain a technically skilled development and engineering staff, to successfully innovate, and to adapt to technological changes and advances in the industry. Development and delivery schedules for our products are difficult to predict. We may fail to introduce new products or enhancements to existing products in a timely fashion. If new releases of our products are delayed, our distributors may curtail their efforts to market and promote our products and our users may switch to competing products.

The markets in which we compete are highly competitive.

The networking, enterprise WLAN, routing, switching, video surveillance, door access, VoIP, wireless backhaul, machine-to-machine communications and consumer markets in which we primarily compete are highly competitive and are influenced by competitive factors including:

- our ability to rapidly develop and introduce new high-performance integrated solutions;
- the price and total cost of ownership and return on investment associated with the solutions;
- the simplicity of deployment and use of the solutions;
- the reliability and scalability of the solutions;
- the market awareness of a particular brand;
- our ability to provide secure access to wireless networks;
- our ability to offer a suite of products and solutions;
- our ability to allow centralized management of the solutions; and
- our ability to provide product support.

New entrants seeking to gain market share by introducing new technology and new products may also make it more difficult for us to sell our products, and could create increased pricing pressure. In addition, broadband equipment providers or system integrators may

also offer wireless broadband infrastructure equipment for free or as part of a bundled offering, which could force us to reduce our prices or change our selling model to remain competitive.

If there is a shift in the market such that network operators and service providers begin to use closed network solutions that only operate with other equipment from the same vendor, we could experience a significant decline in sales because our products would not be interoperable.

We expect competition to continuously intensify as other established and new companies introduce new products in the same markets that we serve or intend to enter, as these markets consolidate. Our business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition will suffer if we do not maintain our competitiveness.

A number of our current or potential competitors have longer operating histories, greater brand recognition, larger customer bases and significantly greater resources than we do.

As we move into new markets for different types of products, our brand may not be as well-known as the incumbents' brands in those markets. Potential customers may prefer to purchase from their existing suppliers or well-known brands rather than a new supplier, regardless of product performance or features. We expect increased competition from other established and emerging companies as our market continues to develop and expand. As we enter new markets, we expect to face competition from incumbent and new market participants and there is no assurance that our entry into new markets will be successful. Many of these companies have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution and other resources than we do and are better positioned to acquire and offer complementary products and technologies.

Industry consolidation, acquisitions and other arrangements among competitors may adversely affect our competitiveness because it may be more difficult to compete with entities that have access to their combined resources. As a result of such consolidation, acquisition or other arrangements, our current and potential competitors might be able to adapt more quickly to new technologies and consumer preference, devote greater resources to the marketing and promotion of their products, initiate or withstand price competition, and take advantage of acquisitions or other opportunities more readily and develop and expand their products more quickly than we do. These combinations may also affect customers' perceptions regarding the viability of companies of our size and, consequently, affect their willingness to purchase our products.

The complexity of our products could result in unforeseen delays or expenses caused by undetected defects or bugs.

Our products may contain defects and bugs when they are introduced, or as new versions are released. Due to our rapid product introductions, defects and bugs that may be contained in our products may not yet have manifested. We have in the past experienced, and may in the future experience, defects and bugs. If any of our products contain material defects or bugs, or have reliability, quality or compatibility problems, we may not be able to correct these problems promptly or successfully. The existence of defects or bugs in our products may damage our reputation and disrupt our sales. If any of these problems are not found until after we have commenced commercial production and distribution of a new product, we may be required to incur additional development costs, repair or replacement costs, and other costs relating to regulatory proceedings, product recalls and litigation, which could harm our reputation and results of operations. Undetected defects or bugs may lead to negative online Internet reviews of our products, which are increasingly becoming a significant factor in the success of our new product launches. If we are unable to quickly respond to negative reviews, including end user reviews posted on various prominent online retailers, our ability to sell these products will be harmed. Moreover, we may offer stock rotation rights to our distributors. If we experience greater returns from retailers or end customers, or greater warranty claims, in excess of our reserves, our business, revenue and results of operations could be harmed.

Security vulnerabilities in our or our service providers' products, services and systems, in our distribution channel, or supply chain could lead to reduced revenues and claims against us.

The quality and performance of some of our products and services may depend upon their ability to withstand cyber-attacks. Third parties may develop and deploy viruses, worms and other malicious software programs, some of which may be designed to attack our products, systems, or networks. Because we use our products in our own operations, any security vulnerabilities in our products could be disruptive to our business and harm our reputation. Some of our products and services also involve the storage and transmission of users' and customers' proprietary information which may be the target of cyber-attacks. Hardware and software that we produce or procure from third parties also may contain defects in manufacture or design, including bugs and other problems, which could compromise their ability to withstand cyber-attacks. In addition, customers not deploying security updates in a timely manner or deciding not to upgrade products, services or solutions could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business. Furthermore, the emergence and maturation of AI capabilities designed to circumvent controls, avoid detection and remove or obfuscate forensic evidence, and the utilization of these techniques by attackers, has led to new and more effective methods of cyber-attacks.

Additionally, our sales to end customers through our webstores have increased, which may expose us to liabilities associated with the online collection of customer data, including credit card information, and the costs we may incur to mitigate such risks. Our sales to end customers through our webstores require the transmission of confidential information, including credit card information, securely

over public networks. Third parties may have the technology or knowledge to breach the security of customer transaction data. Although we and our service providers have security measures related to our systems and the privacy of our end customers, we cannot guarantee these measures will effectively prevent others from obtaining unauthorized access to our information and our customers' information. Any person who circumvents our security measures could destroy or steal valuable information and/or disrupt our operations. Any security breach could also expose us and our service providers to risks of data loss, litigation and liability, and could seriously disrupt operations and harm our reputation, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, state and federal laws and regulations are increasingly enacted to protect consumers against identity theft. These laws and regulations will likely increase the costs of doing business and if we or our service providers fail to implement appropriate security measures, or to detect and provide prompt notice of unauthorized access as required by some of these laws and regulations, we could be subject to potential claims for damages and other remedies, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. For additional information regarding the impact of privacy regulations applicable to our business, see "—Risks Related to Regulatory, Legal and Tax Matters — Our failure to comply with U.S. and foreign laws related to privacy, data security, cybersecurity and data protection, such as the E.U. Data Protection Directive and China Cybersecurity Law, could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, and our brand."

We and certain of our vendors have experienced cyber-attacks in the past, and we, our vendors, suppliers, and distributors may experience cyber-attacks in the future. As a result, unauthorized parties have obtained, and may in the future obtain, access to our systems, our confidential business information and data and may have obtained, and may in the future obtain, our users' or customers' data. Our security measures have in the past, and may in the future, be breached due to human error, malfeasance, or otherwise. Third parties may also attempt to induce employees, users, or customers or those of our vendors to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to our data or our users' or customers' data. Any such breach or unauthorized access could result in significant legal and financial exposure, costly and time-intensive notice requirements or other remediation efforts, damage to our reputation, and a loss of confidence in the security of our products and services. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently, and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures.

For example, in January 2021, we became aware that certain of our information technology systems hosted by a third-party cloud provider were improperly accessed and certain of our source code and the credentials used to access the information technology systems themselves had been compromised. We received a threat to publicly release these materials unless we made a payment, which we did not do and the party responsible was ultimately prosecuted. As a result, it is possible that the source code and other information could be publicly disclosed or made available to our competitors. Due to the nature of the source code and the other information that we believe was improperly accessed, we at this time do not believe that any public disclosure will have a material adverse effect on our business or operations, but it is impossible to gauge the precise impact of any such disclosure. We have taken, and will continue to take, steps to remediate access controls to our information technology systems.

The costs to us to eliminate or alleviate security vulnerabilities in our products, services and system can be significant, and our efforts to address these problems may not be successful and could result in interruptions, delays, cessation of service and loss of existing or potential customers that may impede our sales, manufacturing, distribution or other critical functions, as well as potential liability to the company. The risk that these types of events could seriously harm our business is likely to increase as we expand the products and services that we offer.

We may be unable to anticipate or fail to adequately mitigate against increasingly sophisticated methods to engage in illegal or fraudulent activities against us.

Despite any defensive measures we take to manage threats to our business, our risk and exposure to these matters remain heightened because of, among other things, the evolving nature of such threats in light of advances in computer capabilities and artificial intelligence, new discoveries in the field of cryptography, new and sophisticated methods used by criminals including phishing, social engineering or other illicit acts, the increasing use of our webstores by customers, or other events or developments that we may be unable to anticipate or fail to adequately mitigate. In June 2015, we determined that we were the victim of criminal fraud known to law enforcement authorities as business e-mail compromise fraud which involved employee impersonation and fraudulent requests targeting our finance department. The fraud resulted in transfers of funds aggregating \$46.7 million held by a Company subsidiary incorporated in Hong Kong to other overseas accounts held by third parties. As of March 2021, the Company has recovered \$18.6 million. No additional recoveries have been made since March 31, 2021. Any additional recoveries are likely remote and therefore cannot be assured.

While we do not expect the fraud to have a material impact on our business, we have borne, and will continue to bear additional expenses in connection with the remediation and investigation of the fraud.

Any future illegal acts such as phishing, social engineering or other fraudulent conduct that go undetected may have significant negative impacts on our reputation, operating results and stock price.

Our business and prospects depend on the strength of our brand.

Maintaining and enhancing our brand is critical to expanding our base of distributors and end customers. Maintaining and enhancing our brand will depend largely on our ability to continue to develop and provide products and solutions that address the price performance characteristics sought by end customers and the users of our products and services, particularly in developing markets which comprise a significant part of our business. If we fail to promote, maintain and protect our brand successfully, our ability to sustain and expand our business and enter new markets will suffer.

We may fail to effectively manage the challenges associated with our growth.

Over the past several years we have expanded, and continue to expand, our product offerings, the number of customers we sell to, our transaction volumes, the number and type of our facilities, and the number of contract manufacturers that we utilize to produce our products. Failure to effectively manage the increased complexity associated with this expansion, particularly in light of our lean management structure, would make it difficult to conduct our business, fulfill customer orders, and pursue our strategies. We may also need to increase costs to add personnel, upgrade or replace our existing reporting systems, as well as improve our business processes and controls as a result of these changes. If we fail to effectively manage any of these challenges, we could suffer inefficiencies, errors and disruptions in our business, which in turn would adversely affect our results of operations.

We rely upon a limited number of contract manufacturers to produce our products. Shortages of components or manufacturing capacity could increase our costs or delay our ability to fulfill future orders and could have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

We retain contract manufacturers, located primarily in Vietnam and China, to manufacture our products. Any significant change in our relationship with these manufacturers could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our reliance on contract manufacturers for manufacturing our products can present significant risks to us because, among other things, we do not have direct control over their activities. If we fail to manage our relationship with our manufacturers effectively, or if they experience operational difficulties, our ability to ship products to our retailers and distributors could be impaired and our competitive position and reputation could be harmed.

We significantly depend upon our contract manufacturers to:

- assure the quality of our products;
- manage capacity during periods of volatile demand;
- qualify appropriate component suppliers;
- ensure adequate supplies of components and materials;
- deliver finished products at agreed upon prices and schedules; and
- safeguard materials and finished goods.

The ability and willingness of our contract manufacturers to perform is largely outside our control.

Additionally, from time to time, unexpected events, such as health crises or pandemics, have had, and may have in the future, adverse effects on the ability of our contract manufacturers to fulfill their obligations to us due to, among other things, work stoppages or slowdowns due to facility closures or other social distancing mitigation efforts, and the inability of our contract manufacturers to procure adequate supplies of the components to manufacture our products. A shortage of adequate component supply or manufacturing capacity could increase our costs by requiring us to use alternative contract manufacturers or component suppliers, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms, if at all. Moreover, our use of chipsets from different or multiple sources may require us to significantly modify our designs and manufacturing processes to accommodate these different chipsets, which would also increase our manufacturing costs and could delay our ability to manufacture products and result in decreased sales of our products. These increases in manufacturing costs or delays in manufacturing could have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations. For additional discussion of the risks associated with supply chain issues or supplies of components, see the risk factor below captioned "We rely upon a limited number of suppliers. If these sources fail to satisfy our supply requirements or we are unable to manage our supply requirements through other sources, it could disrupt our business or have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition."

In the event that we receive shipments of products that fail to comply with our technical specifications or that fail to conform to our quality control standards, and we are not able to obtain replacement products in a timely manner, we risk revenue losses from the inability to sell those products, increased administrative and shipping costs, and lower profitability. Additionally, if defects are not discovered until after distributors and/or end users purchase our products, they could lose confidence in the technical attributes of our products and our business and results of operations could be harmed.

We do not control our contract manufacturers or suppliers, including their labor, environmental or other practices. Environmental regulations or changes in the supply, demand or available sources of natural resources may affect the availability and cost of goods and services necessary to run our business. Non-compliance or deliberate violations of labor, environmental or other laws by our

contract manufacturer or suppliers, or a failure of these parties to follow ethical business practices, could lead to negative publicity and harm our reputation or brand.

We believe that our orders may not represent a material portion of our contract manufacturers' total orders and, as a result, fulfilling our orders may not be a priority in the event our contract manufacturers are constrained in their capacity. If any of our contract manufacturers experiences problems in its manufacturing operations, or if we have to change or add additional contract manufacturers, our ability to ship products to our customers would be impaired.

Additionally, any or all of the following could either limit supply or increase costs, directly or indirectly, to us or our contract manufacturers:

- labor strikes or shortages;
- financial problems of either contract manufacturers or component suppliers;
- reservation of manufacturing capacity at our contract manufacturers by other companies, inside or outside of our industry;
- changes or uncertainty in tariffs, economic sanctions, and other trade barriers; and
- industry consolidation occurring within one or more component supplier markets, such as the semiconductor market.

We rely upon a limited number of suppliers. If these sources fail to satisfy our supply requirements or we are unable to manage our supply requirements through other sources, it could disrupt our business or have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We use components that are subject to price fluctuations, shortages or interruptions of supply. The cost, quality and availability of these components are essential to the production and sale of all of our products and disruptions in our supply of these components could delay or disrupt the supply of our products and affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In 2020 and through most of 2023, we experienced reduced availability of components used to manufacture our products, especially the chipsets, which impacted our ability and costs to manufacture our products. These supply shortages have resulted in increased component delivery lead times and increased costs to obtain components, particularly chipsets, and resulted in delays in product production. We do not stockpile sufficient components, particularly the chipsets, to cover the time it would take to re-engineer our products to replace the components used to manufacture our products. If there are shortages of chipsets or other components used to manufacture our products, while we expect to work closely with our suppliers and contract manufacturers to minimize the potential adverse impacts of such supply shortage, there are many companies seeking to purchase the same components, many of which have greater resources and larger market share than we have, which may limit the effectiveness of our efforts. There is also no assurance that we will be able to obtain sufficient chipsets or other components on acceptable terms, if at all, which could delay or disrupt the supply of our products and affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We purchase components, directly or through our contract manufacturers, from third parties that are necessary for the manufacture of our products. Shortages in the supply of components or other supply disruptions, including, without limitation, due to increasing demand for electronics and reductions in supply as a result of unforeseen events such as health crises or pandemics, geopolitical conditions (including China-Taiwan relations) or commercial disputes with the suppliers, may not be predicted in time to design-in different components or qualify other suppliers. Shortages or supply disruptions may also increase the prices of components due to market conditions and reduce our gross margin and profitability if we are unable to pass these price increases through to our customers. While many components are generally available from a variety of sources, we and our contract manufacturers currently depend on a single or limited number of suppliers for several components for our products. For example, we currently rely upon some chipset suppliers, such as Qualcomm and Broadcom, as single-source suppliers of certain components for some of our products, and a disruption in the supply of those components would significantly disrupt our business.

We and our contract manufacturers generally rely on short-term purchase orders rather than long-term contracts with the suppliers of components for our products, particularly chipsets. As a result, even if the components for our products (including chipsets) are available, we and our contract manufacturers may not be able to procure sufficient components at reasonable prices to build our products in a timely manner. Further, in order to minimize their inventory risk, our manufacturers might not order components from third-party suppliers with adequate lead time, thereby impacting our ability to meet our demand forecast. We may, therefore, be unable to meet customer demand for our products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our products, especially new products, sometimes utilize custom components available from only one or limited number of sources. When a component or product uses new technologies, capacity constraints may exist until the suppliers' yields have matured or manufacturing capacity has increased. Many factors may affect the continued availability of these components at acceptable prices, including if those suppliers decide to concentrate on the production of common components instead of components customized to meet our requirements. There is no assurance that the supply of such components will not be delayed or constrained.

Our contract manufacturers, logistics centers and certain administrative and research and development operations, as well as our customers and suppliers, are located in areas likely to be subject to natural disasters, public health problems, military conflicts and geopolitical tensions, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The manufacturing or shipping of our products at one or more facilities may be disrupted because our manufacturing and logistics contractors are primarily located in Vietnam and China. Our principal executive offices are located in New York, New York and we have operations in Ukraine, Taiwan and their surrounding countries. The risks of earthquakes, extreme storms and other natural disasters (including as a result of climate change), military conflicts or geopolitical tensions in these geographic areas are significant. In addition, global climate change may result in significant natural disasters occurring more frequently or with greater intensity, such as drought, wildfires, storm, sea-level rise, changing precipitation and flooding. Any disruption resulting from these events could cause significant delays in product development or shipments of our products until we are able to shift our development, manufacturing or logistics centers from the affected contractor to another vendor, or shift the affected administrative or research and development activities to another location. Our business may be materially adversely affected by public health problems, particularly in China. For example, in the last decade, China has suffered health crises related to the outbreak of avian influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome and COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic, the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the escalating tensions between China and Taiwan and resulting global disruptions have caused significant volatility in financial markets and the domestic and global economy. This disruption can contribute to potential payment delays or defaults in our accounts receivable, affect asset valuations resulting in impairment charges, and affect the availability of financing credit as well as other segments of the credit markets. Public health problems may also result in quarantines, business closures, unavailability of key personnel, domestic and international transportation restrictions, import and export complications, and otherwise cause shortages in the supply of components or cause other disruptions within our supply chain. Public health problems have caused and, along with the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the escalating tensions between China and Taiwan, may cause in the future disruptions, delays, shortages, and increased costs within our supply chain, and distribution channels. In addition, public health problems may require us to take precautionary measures to minimize the risk to our employees, including requiring our employees to work remotely and suspending non-essential travel, which could negatively affect our business. Additionally, when our suppliers' ability to manufacture or provide key components or services is impacted by supply chain disruptions, we have incurred, and may incur in the future, additional costs to expedite deliveries of components and services. As a result of the transition to a remote working environment, we may experience disruptions or inefficiencies in our ability to operate our business. The continuation of these remote working measures also introduces additional operational risk, including increased cybersecurity risk. These cybersecurity risks include greater phishing, social engineering, malware, and other cybersecurity attacks, greater risk of a security breach resulting in the unauthorized release, destruction or misuse of valuable information, and potential impairment of our ability to perform critical functions, all of which could expose us to risks of data or financial loss, litigation and liability and could seriously disrupt our operations, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Public health problems may expose us to unanticipated liability or require us to change our business practices in a manner materially adverse to our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, the outbreak of communicable diseases could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect general commercial activity and the economies and financial markets of many countries which may affect the demand for our products and services and our ability to obtain financing for our business. The extent to which public health problems may impact our business, results of operations and financial conditions will depend on developments that are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted. Such developments may include the geographic spread of the public health problems, the severity of the public health problems, the duration of the outbreak and the type and duration of actions that may be taken by various governmental authorities in response to the outbreak and the impact on the U.S. and the global economy. An outbreak of public health problems, or the perception that such an outbreak could occur, and the measures taken by the government of countries affected, could adversely affect our business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Additionally, the extent to which the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine or the escalating tensions between China and Taiwan may impact our business or results of operations in future periods will depend on future developments, including the severity and duration of the conflicts, their impact on regional and global economic conditions, as well as their impact on surrounding countries, including their impact on our employees and contractors in Ukraine, Taiwan, China and their surrounding countries, and its impact on global supply chains. A worsening of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine or the tensions between China and Taiwan, or the spread of either conflict to surrounding countries could adversely affect our business, results of operations, liquidity, and financial condition.

General global economic downturns and macroeconomic trends, including inflation or slowed economic growth, may negatively affect our customers and their ability to purchase our products. A downturn or such other trends may decrease our revenues and increase our costs and may increase credit risk with our customers and impact our ability to collect account receivable and recognize revenue.

The global macroeconomic environment has been challenging and inconsistent caused by inflation, instability in the global credit markets, the impact of uncertainty regarding global central bank monetary policy and global trade policies, and the instability in the geopolitical environment in many parts of the world.

Inflation in the United States and the other countries that we operate has decreased from its previous elevated level, however, it is uncertain whether inflation will continue to decrease or whether it may rise again. Rising inflation could have an adverse impact on our expenses. Our costs are subject to fluctuations, including due to the costs of raw materials, labor, transportation and energy. Therefore, our business results depend, in part, on our continued ability to manage these fluctuations through pricing actions, cost saving projects and sourcing decisions, while maintaining and improving margins and market share. Failure to manage these fluctuations could adversely impact our results of operations or financial conditions. These risks may be exacerbated by changes in global tariff policies and escalating global trade tensions, which pose uncertainties for supply chains, material costs and consumer demand.

Unfavorable macroeconomic conditions, such as a recession, increasing tariffs, uncertainty over global trade policies, or continued slowed economic growth, may negatively affect demand for our products and exacerbate some of the other risks that affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Factors affecting the level of consumer spending include general market conditions, macroeconomic conditions, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates, and other factors such as consumer confidence, the availability and cost of consumer credit, levels of unemployment and tax rates. A tighter credit market for consumer, business, and service provider spending may have several adverse effects, including reduced demand for our products, increased price competition or deferment of purchases and orders by our customers. If global economic conditions are volatile or if economic conditions deteriorate, the consumer demand for our products may not reach our sales targets. Additional effects of unfavorable macroeconomic conditions may include increased demand for customer finance, difficulties in collection of accounts receivable, higher overhead costs as a percentage of revenue and higher interest expense, risk of supply constraints, risk of excess and obsolete inventories, risk of excess facilities and manufacturing capacity and increased risk of counterparty failures. Our sensitivity to economic cycles and any related fluctuation in consumer demand could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have been investing and expect to continue to invest in growth areas in our enterprise and service provider technologies, and if the return on these investments is lower or develops more slowly than we expect, our results of operations may be harmed.

We have and we may continue to invest and dedicate resources into new growth areas, such as expansion in our enterprise and service provider technologies and subscription services. However, the return on our investments may be lower, or may develop more slowly, than we expect. If we do not achieve the benefits anticipated from these investments (including if our selection of areas for investment does not play out as we expect), or if the achievement of these benefits is delayed, our results of operations may be adversely affected. Additionally, as we invest and dedicate resources into new growth areas, there is no assurance that we may succeed at maintaining our competitive position in existing enterprise and service provider technologies.

To remain competitive and stimulate customer demand, we must effectively manage product introductions, product transitions and marketing.

We believe that we must continually develop and introduce new products, enhance our existing products, effectively stimulate customer demand for new and upgraded products, and successfully manage the transition to these new and upgraded products to maintain or increase our revenue. The success of new product introductions depends on a number of factors including, but not limited to, timely and successful research and development, pricing, market and consumer acceptance, the effective forecasting and management of product demand, purchase commitments, inventory levels and vendor deposit levels, the availability of products in appropriate quantities to meet anticipated demand, the management of manufacturing and supply costs, the management of risks associated with new product production ramp-up issues, and the risk that new products may have quality issues or other defects or bugs in the early stages of introduction. Therefore, we may not correctly determine in advance the ultimate effect of new product introductions and transitions. Additionally, if the assumptions on which we based our forecasts and management of product demand, purchase commitments, inventory levels or vendor deposit levels turn out to be incorrect, our financial performance could suffer and we could be required to write-off the value of excess products or components inventory, increase the vendor deposit levels, or not fully utilize firm purchase commitments.

In addition, the introduction or announcement of new products or product enhancements may shorten the life cycle of our existing products or reduce demand for our current products, thereby offsetting any benefits of successful product introductions and potentially lead to challenges in managing inventory of existing products. Failure to complete product transitions effectively or in a timely manner could harm our brand and lead to, among other things, lower revenue, excess prior generation product inventory, or a deficit of new product inventory and reduced profitability.

In connection with introduction of new products, we may spend significant amount on advertising and other marketing campaigns, such as television, print advertising, social media and others, as well as increased promotional activities, to build brand awareness and acquire new users. While we seek to structure our advertising campaigns in the manner that we believe is most likely to encourage people to use our products and services, we may fail to identify advertising opportunities that satisfy our anticipated return on advertising spend, accurately predict customer acquisition, or fully understand or estimate the conditions and behaviors that drive customer behavior.

Our strategy for our products depends upon effectively maintaining and further developing our sales channels, including developing and supporting our retail sales channel and distributors.

We depend upon effective sales channels to reach the customers who are the ultimate purchasers of our products. We sell our products through a mix of retail channels, including our webstores, distributors, e-commerce, big box, mid-market and specialty retailers.

With some of our products, we depend on third party retailers to provide adequate and attractive placement for our products in their stores, both physical and online. We further depend on these retailers to employ, educate and motivate their sales personnel to effectively sell our products. If our retailers do not adequately display our products, choose to reduce the space for our products in their stores or locate them in less than premium positioning, choose not to carry some or all of our products or promote competitors' products over ours, or do not effectively explain to customers the advantages of our products, our sales could decrease and our business could be harmed. Similarly, our business could be adversely affected if any of our distributors and other retail partners were to experience financial difficulties, or change the focus of their businesses in a way that de-emphasized the sale of our products.

Our distributors generally offer products from several different manufacturers. Accordingly, we are at risk that these distributors may give higher priority to selling other companies' products. We have limited number of distributors in certain regions, and if we were to lose the services of a distributor, we might need to find another distributor in that area and there can be no assurance of our ability to do so in a timely manner or on favorable terms. Further, our distributors build inventory in anticipation of future sales, and if such sales do not occur as rapidly as they anticipate, our distributors will decrease the size of their future product orders. We are also subject to the risks of our distributors encountering financial difficulties, which could impede their effectiveness and also expose us to financial risk if they are unable to pay for the products they purchase from us. Additionally, our international distributors buy from us in U.S. dollars and generally sell to retailers in local currency so significant currency fluctuations could impact their profitability, and in turn, affect their ability to buy future products from us.

Any reduction in sales by our current distributors, loss of key distributors or decrease in revenue from our distributors could adversely affect our revenue, results of operations and financial condition.

We may experience risks in our investments due to changes in the market, which could adversely affect the value or liquidity of our investments.

From time to time, we may maintain a portfolio of marketable securities in a variety of instruments, which may include, but not be limited to, money market funds, corporate bonds, U.S. agency bonds and commercial papers. These investments are subject to general credit, liquidity, market, and interest rate risks. As a result, we may experience a reduction in value or loss of liquidity of our investments. These market risks associated with our investment portfolio may have a negative adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We maintain cash deposits in excess of federally insured limits. Adverse developments affecting financial institutions, including bank failures, could adversely affect our liquidity and financial performance.

We maintain domestic cash deposits in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") insured banks that exceed the FDIC insurance limits. We also maintain cash deposits in foreign banks where we operate, some of which are not insured or are only partially insured by the FDIC or similar agencies. Bank failures, events involving limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance, or other adverse developments that affect financial institutions, or concerns or rumors about such events, may lead to liquidity constraints. For example, on March 10, 2023, Silicon Valley Bank, in which we did not have deposits at the time, failed and was taken into receivership by the FDIC. The failure of a bank, or other adverse conditions in the financial or credit markets impacting financial institutions at which we maintain balances, could adversely impact our liquidity and financial performance. There can be no assurance that our deposits in excess of the FDIC or other comparable insurance limits will be backstopped by the U.S. or applicable foreign government, or that any bank or financial institution with which we do business will be able to obtain needed liquidity from other banks, government institutions, or by acquisition in the event of a failure or liquidity crisis.

Our reputation and/or business could be negatively impacted by ESG matters and/or our reporting of such matters.

There is an increasing focus from regulators, certain investors, and other stakeholders concerning environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters, both in the United States and internationally. ESG-related initiatives, goals, and/or commitments such as those regarding environmental matters, responsible sourcing and social investments, and other matters, could be difficult to achieve and costly to implement. The achievement of any goals that we may announce may rely on the accuracy of our estimates and assumptions supporting those goals. We could fail to achieve, or be perceived to fail to achieve, ESG-related initiatives, goals or commitments that we might set, and the timing, scope or nature of these initiatives, goals, or commitments, or for any revisions to them may not be acceptable to the Securities and Exchange Commission or other regulators or stakeholders, including our shareholders. Our actual or perceived failure to adopt or achieve any ESG-related initiatives, goals, or commitments that we make could negatively impact our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.

If we are unable to anticipate customer preferences and successfully develop desirable products and solutions, we might not be able to maintain or increase revenue and profitability.

Our success depends on our ability to identify and originate product trends as well as to anticipate, gauge and react to changing customer demands in a timely manner. All of our products are subject to changing preferences that cannot be predicted with certainty and lead times for our products may make it more difficult for us to respond rapidly to new or changing product or consumer preferences. If we are unable to introduce appealing new consumer products or novel technologies in a timely manner, or our new products or technologies are not accepted or adopted by customers, our competitors may increase their market share, which could hurt our competitive position. It is also possible that competitors could introduce new products and services that negatively impact customer preference in the type of products that we supply, which could result in decreased sales of our product and a loss in market share. We may not be able to achieve an acceptable return, if any, on our research and development efforts, and our business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition may be adversely affected. As we continually seek to enhance our products, we will incur additional costs to incorporate new or revised features. We might not be able to, or determine that it is not in our interests to, raise prices to compensate for any additional costs.

Risks Related to Our International Operations

Our business is susceptible to risks associated with operations outside of the United States.

We have operations in China, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Poland, Latvia, Ukraine, India, Taiwan, Vietnam and elsewhere, with our operations in Taiwan and Vietnam, in particular, increasingly important to our overall business. We also sell to distributors in numerous countries throughout the world. Our operations outside of the United States subject us to risks that we generally do not face in the United States. These include:

- the burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws and regulations, and the risks of non-compliance, including the increased burden of complying with anti-bribery regulations, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”) of the United States, and the risk associated with non-compliance with such laws;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- impact of inflation on local economies;
- import and export license requirements, economic sanctions, contractual limitations and other trade barriers;
- tariffs, the threat of new or increased tariffs, and escalating trade tensions;
- changes in local tax and customs duty laws or changes in the enforcement, application or interpretation of such laws (including potential responses to the higher U.S. tariffs on certain imported products implemented by the U.S.);
- increasing labor costs, especially in Vietnam and China;
- difficulties in managing the geographically remote personnel;
- the complexities of foreign tax systems and changes in their tax rates and rules;
- stringent consumer protection and product compliance regulations that are costly to comply with and may vary from country to country;
- limited protection and enforcement regimes for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- business disruptions created by health crises, pandemics and outbreaks of communicable diseases, especially in China, such as the outbreak of COVID-19;
- increased financial accounting and reporting burdens and complexity; and
- political, social and economic instability in some jurisdictions, including impacts of the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, the escalating tensions between China and Taiwan and the responses by governments worldwide to such conflicts.

Additionally, changes in the local political, social and economic environment in the countries in which we operate, including Taiwan and Ukraine and its surrounding countries, could adversely affect our operations outside of the United States, as well as our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If any of these risks were to come to fruition, it could negatively affect our business outside the United States and, consequently, our results of operations. Additionally, operating in markets outside the United States requires significant management attention and financial resources. We cannot be certain that the investment and additional resources required to establish, acquire or integrate operations in other countries will produce anticipated levels of revenues or profitability.

Our business may be negatively affected by geopolitical events and foreign policy responses.

Geopolitical uncertainties and events could cause damage or disruption to international commerce and the global economy, and thus could have a material adverse effect on us, our suppliers, logistics providers, manufacturing vendors and customers, including our distributors and other channel partners. For example, escalating tensions between the U.S., China and other countries may result in changes in laws or regulations that will affect our ability and/or increase our costs to manufacture and sell our products. In recent years, the U.S. government has indicated its intent to alter its approach to international trade policy and in some cases to renegotiate, or potentially terminate, certain existing bilateral or multi-lateral trade agreements and treaties with foreign countries. The current U.S.

administration has imposed significant increases to tariffs on goods imported into the U.S., including from China and Vietnam, and has raised the possibility of imposing significant, additional tariff increases or expanding the tariffs to capture additional countries and types of goods. Some foreign governments, including China, have instituted retaliatory tariffs on certain U.S. goods. Following the recent executive orders by the President of the United States, products we import from China into the U.S. will be subjected to a range of tariffs from 27.5% to 170%. In addition, certain products we import into the U.S. from Vietnam and other countries are currently subject to 10% tariffs. The current rates include temporary reductions and temporary product exclusions, and, for example, if the reduced rates and product exceptions in place for Vietnam were removed, the tariff rates for products we import into the U.S. from Vietnam would increase to 46%. These tariffs and related policy changes have significantly affected our business, financial condition and results of operations, and we may not be able to plan for alternative sources for our supply chain and manufacturing operations or effectively mitigate the adverse impacts from such measures. Additional trade restrictions could be adopted with little to no advance notice, which could further increase the cost of our products, disrupt our supply chain, reduce the demand for our products, and impair our ability to effectively operate and compete in the countries where we do business. We are closely monitoring this evolving situation but there can be no assurance that we will be able to mitigate the impacts of any trade measures, which could be material to our operating results or harm our competitive position. Moreover, the imposition of tariffs is dependent upon the classification of items under the Harmonized Tariff System (“HTS”), the value determination of the item and the country of origin of the item. Determination of the HTS, the value and the origin of the item is a technical matter that can be subjective in nature. Accordingly, although we believe our valuation determinations and classifications of HTS and origin are appropriate, there is no certainty that government agencies will agree with us. If these agencies do not agree with our determinations, we could be subject to investigation and could be required to pay additional amounts, including potential penalties which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We also face uncertainty in the interpretation of new tariffs and their applicability, including with respect to customs valuation, product classification and country-of-origin determinations. Although we seek to comply with applicable customs laws and regulations, the application of rules regarding new tariffs can be subject to varying interpretations or future re-interpretations. U.S. Customs and Border Protection is currently challenging, and may continue to challenge, the valuation, rules of origin and classification methods that we apply to certain products imported into the U.S. Any such disagreement could result in the retroactive assessment of additional duties with interest, the imposition of penalties, or other enforcement actions without the ability to mitigate such penalties, thereby adversely affecting our operations and financial results.

The progress and continuation of trade negotiations between the U.S., China, Vietnam and other countries continues to be uncertain. A further escalation of the trade tensions remains a possibility, which could reduce trade volume, investment, technological exchange, and other economic activities between major international economies, resulting in a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, which could in turn have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and the results of operations. We can provide no assurance regarding the magnitude, scope or duration of the imposed tariffs and trade restrictions or the magnitude, scope or duration from any relief in increases to such tariffs, as well as the potential for additional tariffs, quotas, duties, taxes or trade barriers by the U.S., China, Vietnam or other countries, nor that any strategies we may implement to mitigate the impact of such tariffs or other trade actions will be successful.

Changes in U.S. social, political, regulatory and economic conditions or in laws and policies governing foreign trade, manufacturing, development and investment in the territories and countries where we currently develop and sell products, and any negative sentiments towards the U.S. as a result of such changes, could also adversely affect our business. For example, negative sentiments towards the U.S. among non-U.S. customers and among non-U.S. employees or prospective employees could adversely affect sales or hiring and retention, respectively.

The foreign policies of governments may be volatile and may result in rapid changes to import and export requirements, customs classifications, tariffs, trade sanctions and embargoes or other retaliatory trade measures that may cause us to raise prices, prevent us from offering products or providing services to particular entities or markets, may cause us to make changes to our operations, or create delays and inefficiencies in our supply chain. For example, political unrest, conflicts and uncertainties in the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Asia Pacific, including the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the escalating tensions between China and Taiwan, may lead to disruptions in commerce in those regions, which would in turn impact our sales to those regions. Furthermore, if the U.S. government imposes new sanctions against certain countries or entities, such sanctions could sufficiently restrict our ability to market and sell our products and may materially adversely affect our results of operations.

In addition, reports of certain intelligence gathering methods of the U.S. government could affect customers' perception of the products of companies based in the United States. Trust and confidence in us as an equipment supplier is critical to the development and growth of our markets. Impairment of that trust, or foreign regulatory actions taken in response to reports of certain intelligence gathering methods of the U.S. government, could affect the demand for our products from customers outside of the United States and could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our third-party logistics and warehousing providers in Vietnam and China and elsewhere may fail to safeguard and accurately manage and report our inventory.

We use third-party logistics and warehousing providers located in Vietnam, China and other countries to fulfill a portion of our worldwide sales. We also rely on our third-party logistics and warehousing providers to safeguard and manage and report on the status of our products at their warehouse and in transit. These service providers may fail to safeguard our products, fail to accurately segregate and report our inventory, or fail to manage and track the delivery of our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We face significant political risks associated with doing business in mainland China and Taiwan, particularly due to the tense relationship between mainland China and Taiwan, that could negatively affect our business.

We conduct a portion of our business in mainland China and Taiwan, and our operations in mainland China and Taiwan are critical to our business. For example, we currently operate significant R&D activities and a warehousing facility in Taiwan. Accordingly, our product development, supply chain operation and overall business, financial condition and results of operations and the market price of our shares may be affected by changes in governmental policies, taxation, inflation or interest rates in mainland China and Taiwan and by social instability and diplomatic developments in or affecting mainland China and Taiwan, which are outside of our control. Relations between mainland China and Taiwan and other factors affecting military, political or economic conditions in mainland China and Taiwan, including responses by governments worldwide to the geopolitical tension or conflict between mainland China and Taiwan, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, both China and Taiwan are leading manufacturers of the world's semiconductor supply. Conflict between China and Taiwan might lead to trade sanctions, technology disputes, or supply chain disruptions, which could, in particular, affect the semiconductor industry, which might result in reduced availability of components used to manufacture our products, especially chipsets, which may impact our ability and costs to manufacture our products.

To the extent that we develop some of our own manufacturing capacity, we will be subject to various risks associated with such activities.

We invested in developing our own manufacturing capacity to support our product development and prototyping. To the extent that we may invest in and expand or relocate these manufacturing capabilities, and increasingly rely upon such activities, we will face increased risks associated with:

- bearing the fixed costs of these activities;
- directly procuring components and materials;
- regulatory and other compliance requirements, including import and export license requirements, tariffs, economic sanctions, contractual limitations and other trade barriers;
- exposure to casualty loss and other disruptions;
- quality control;
- labor relations; and
- our limited experience in operating manufacturing facilities.

Since these activities are currently conducted in Vietnam, Taiwan and China and could be expanded to other foreign countries, some of these risks may be more significant due to the less predictable legal and political environment. Additionally, changes in the local political, social and economic environment could adversely affect our ability and plans to develop our own manufacturing capacity.

Our ability to introduce new products and support our existing products depends on our ability to manage geographically dispersed research and development teams.

Significant parts of our research and development operations are conducted in geographically dispersed localities. Our success depends on the effectiveness of our research and development activities. We must successfully manage these geographically dispersed teams in order to meet our objectives for new product introduction, product quality and product support. It can be difficult to effectively manage geographically dispersed research and development teams. If we fail to do so, we could incur unexpected costs or delays in product development.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

We have limited ability to obtain and enforce intellectual property rights, and may fail to effectively obtain and enforce such rights.

Our success can depend significantly upon our intellectual property rights. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret laws, and contractual rights to establish, maintain and protect these intellectual property rights, all of which afford only limited protection. Our patent rights, and the prospective rights sought in our pending patent applications, may not be meaningful or provide us with any commercial advantage and they could be opposed, contested, circumvented or designed around by our competitors or be declared invalid or unenforceable in legal proceedings. In addition, patents may not be issued from any of our current or future patent applications. Any failure of our patents or other intellectual property rights to adequately protect our technology might make it easier for our competitors to offer similar products or technologies.

We may fail to apply for patents on important products, services, technologies or designs in a timely fashion, or at all. We may not have sufficient intellectual property rights in all countries where unauthorized third party copying or use of our proprietary technology occurs and the scope of our intellectual property might be more limited in certain countries. Our existing and future patents may not be sufficient to protect our products, services, technologies or designs and/or may not prevent others from developing competing products, services, technologies or designs. We cannot predict the validity and enforceability of our patents and other intellectual property with certainty.

We have registered, and applied to register, certain of our trademarks in several jurisdictions worldwide. In some of those jurisdictions, third party filings exist for the same, similar or otherwise related products or services, which could block the registration of our marks. Even if we are able to register our marks, competitors may adopt or file similar marks to ours, register domain names that mimic or incorporate our marks, or otherwise infringe upon our trademark rights. Although we police our trademark rights carefully, there can be no assurance that we are aware of all third party uses or that we will prevail in enforcing our rights in all such instances. Any of these negative outcomes could impact the strength, value and effectiveness of our brand, as well as our ability to market our products. We have also registered domain names for websites, or URLs, that we use in our business, such as www.ui.com. If we are unable to protect our domain names, our brand, business, and results of operations could be adversely affected. Domain names similar to ours have already been registered in the United States and elsewhere, and we may be unable to prevent third parties from acquiring and using domain names that infringe, are similar to, or otherwise decrease the value of, our brand or our trademarks. In addition, although we own www.ui.com and various other global top-level domains, we might not be able to, or may choose not to, acquire or maintain other country-specific URLs in which we currently conduct or intend to conduct business.

Confidentiality agreements with our employees, licensees, independent contractors and others may not effectively prevent disclosure of our trade secrets, and may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets. We may also fail or have failed to obtain such agreements from such persons due to administrative oversights or other reasons. Monitoring unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and costly. Unauthorized use of our intellectual property, such as the production of counterfeits of our products, and unauthorized registration and use of our trademarks by third parties, is a matter of ongoing concern. The steps we have taken may not prevent unauthorized use of our intellectual property. We may fail to detect infringements of, or take appropriate steps to enforce, our intellectual property rights. Our competitors might independently develop similar technology without infringing our intellectual property rights. Our inability or failure to effectively protect our intellectual property could reduce the value of our technology and could impair our ability to compete. Any inability or failure by us to meaningfully protect our intellectual property could result in competitors offering products that incorporate our most technologically advanced features.

We have initiated and may continue to initiate legal proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights. Litigation, whether we are a plaintiff or a defendant, can be expensive and time-consuming, may place our intellectual property at risk of being invalidated or narrowed in scope, and may divert the efforts of our technical staff and managerial personnel.

Enforcement of our intellectual property rights abroad, particularly in China, Russia and South America, is limited.

The intellectual property protection and enforcement regimes in certain countries outside the United States are generally not as comprehensive as in the United States, and may not adequately protect our intellectual property. The legal regimes relating to the recognition and enforcement of intellectual property rights in China, Russia and South America are particularly limited. Legal proceedings to enforce our intellectual property in these jurisdictions may progress slowly, during which time infringement may continue largely unimpeded. Countries that have relatively inefficient intellectual property protection and enforcement regimes represent a significant portion of the demand for our products. These factors may make it more challenging for us to enforce our intellectual property rights against infringement. The infringement of our intellectual property rights, particularly in these jurisdictions, may materially harm our business in these markets and elsewhere by reducing our sales, and adversely affecting our results of operations, and diluting our brand or reputation.

Our contract manufacturers may not respect our intellectual property, and may produce products that compete with ours.

Our contract manufacturers operate primarily in Vietnam and China, where the prosecution of intellectual property infringement and trade secret theft is more difficult than in the United States. In the past, our contract manufacturers, their affiliates, their other customers or their suppliers have attempted to participate in efforts to misappropriate our intellectual property and trade secrets to manufacture our products for themselves or others without our knowledge. Even if the agreements with our contract manufacturers, and applicable laws, prohibit them from misusing our intellectual property and trade secrets, we may be unsuccessful in monitoring and enforcing our intellectual property rights against them. We have in the past, and may continue to discover, counterfeit goods being sold as our products or as other brands.

We operate in an industry with extensive intellectual property litigation.

Our commercial success depends in part upon us and our component suppliers not infringing intellectual property rights owned by others, and being able to resolve intellectual property claims without major financial expenditures. Our key component suppliers are often targets of intellectual property claims, and we are subject to claims as well.

There are numerous patents and patent applications in the United States and other countries relating to communications technologies. It can be difficult or impossible to conduct meaningful searches for patents relating to our technologies, or to approach third parties to seek a license to their patents. Even extensive searches for patents that may be relevant to our products may not uncover all relevant patents and patent applications. Because of the existence of a large number of patents in the networking field, the secrecy of some pending patents, and the rapid rate of issuance of new patents, it is not economically practical or even possible to determine in advance whether a product or any of its components infringes or will infringe on the patent rights of others. The asserted claims and/or initiated litigation can include claims against us or our manufacturers, suppliers, or customers, alleging infringement of their proprietary rights with respect to our existing or future products or components of those products. Regardless of the merit of these claims, they can be time-consuming, result in costly litigation and diversion of technical and management personnel, or require us to develop a non-infringing technology or enter into license agreements. Where claims are made by customers, resistance even to unmeritorious claims could damage customer relationships.

We cannot determine with certainty whether any existing or future third-party intellectual property rights would require us to alter our technologies, obtain licenses or cease certain activities. There can be no assurance that licenses will be available on acceptable terms and conditions, if at all, or that our suppliers will indemnify us, or that any indemnification will be adequate to cover our costs if a claim were brought directly against us or our customers. Furthermore, because of the potential for high court awards that are not necessarily predictable, it is not unusual to find even arguably unmeritorious claims settled for significant amounts.

We have received, and may in the future receive, claims from third parties, including competitors and non-practicing entities, asserting intellectual property infringement and other related claims. We expect to continue to receive such intellectual property claims in the future. As our revenues grow and our profile increases, the frequency and significance of these claims may increase.

Whether or not there is merit to a given claim, it can be time consuming and costly to defend against, and could:

- adversely affect our relationships with our current or future users, customers and suppliers;
- cause delays or stoppages in the shipment of our products;
- cause us to modify or redesign our products;
- cause us to rebrand our products or services;
- subject us to a temporary or permanent injunction;
- divert management's attention and resources;
- subject us to significant damages or settlements;
- cause us to give up some of our intellectual property;
- require us to enter into costly licensing agreements; or
- require us to cease offering certain of our products or services.

Some of our competitors may have substantially greater resources than we do and may be able to sustain the costs of complex intellectual property litigation to a greater degree and for longer periods of time than we could. In addition, patent holding companies and other third-party non-practicing entities that focus on extracting royalties and settlements by enforcing patent rights may target our component suppliers, manufacturers, us, our distributors, members of our sales channels, our network operators and service providers, or other purchasers of our products. These companies typically have little or no product revenues and therefore our patents may provide little or no deterrence against such companies filing patent infringement lawsuits against our component suppliers, manufacturers, us, our distributors, members of our sales channels, network operators and service providers, or other purchasers of our products.

In addition to liability for monetary damages against us or, in certain circumstances, against end users of our products, we may be prohibited from developing, commercializing or continuing to provide certain of our products unless we obtain licenses from the holders of the patents or other intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain any such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If we do not obtain licenses, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially affected and we could, for example, be required to cease offering our products or be required to materially alter our products, which could involve substantial costs and time to develop.

The production of counterfeit versions of our products may reduce our sales levels and damage our brand.

We have in the past and continue to discover counterfeit versions of our products. Although we have taken steps to combat counterfeiting, it is difficult or impossible to detect or prevent all instances of counterfeiting. Particularly if the quality of counterfeit products is poor, damage could be done to our brand. Counterfeit sales, to the extent they replace otherwise legitimate sales, could also

adversely affect our operating results. Combating counterfeiting is difficult and expensive, and may not be successful, especially in countries that have a relatively weak legal regime for the protection of intellectual property.

We use open source software in our products that may subject source code to public release or require us to re-engineer our products.

We use open source software in certain of our products, and may use more open source software in the future. There have been claims challenging the ownership of software and claims of copyright infringement against companies that use open source software in the development of their products. We could become subject to claims regarding the ownership of what we believe to be our proprietary software and claims of copyright infringement.

Usage of open source software can also lead to greater risks than the use of third-party commercial software, because open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on origin of the software.

Some open source licenses contain requirements that users make available and license the source code for the modifications or derivative works that they create based upon the open source software. If we combine our proprietary software with open source software we could, in some circumstances, be required to release our proprietary source code publicly or license such source code on unfavorable terms or at no cost. That could significantly diminish the value of some of our products and negatively affect our business.

We are incorporating artificial intelligence technologies into our products, services and processes. These technologies may present business, compliance, and reputational risks.

Recent technological advances in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine-learning technology both present opportunities and pose risks to us. If we fail to keep pace with rapidly evolving technological developments in AI, our competitive position and business results may suffer. At the same time, use of AI has recently become the source of significant media attention and political debate. The introduction of these technologies, particularly generative AI, into internal processes, new and existing offerings may result in new or expanded risks and liabilities, including due to enhanced governmental or regulatory scrutiny, litigation, compliance issues, ethical concerns, confidentiality or security risks, as well as other factors that could adversely affect our business, reputation, and financial results. In addition, our personnel could, unbeknownst to us, improperly utilize AI and machine learning-technology while carrying out their responsibilities. The use of artificial intelligence can lead to unintended consequences, including generating content that appears correct but is factually inaccurate, misleading or otherwise flawed, or that results in unintended biases and discriminatory outcomes, which could harm our reputation and business and expose us to risks related to inaccuracies or errors in the output of such technologies. We also face risks of competitive disadvantage if our competitors more effectively use AI to create new or enhanced products or services that we are unable to compete against.

Risks Related to Our Management and Structure

We are reliant on our founder and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Pera, and the departure or loss of Mr. Pera or other key personnel would disrupt our business.

Our success and future growth depend on the skills, working relationships and continued services of our founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Robert J. Pera, as well as the other members of our management team. We do not maintain any significant key person insurance with regard to any of our personnel. Mr. Pera, in particular, is central to our product development efforts and overall strategic direction. The departure or loss of Mr. Pera or any of the other members of our management team and the inability to identify and hire a qualified replacement timely would adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our business model relies in part on leanly staffed, independent and efficient research and development teams. Our research and development teams are organized around small groups or individual contributors for a given platform, and there is little overlap in knowledge and responsibilities. In the event that we are unable to retain the services of any key contributors or are unable to identify and attract additional contributors, we may be unable to bring our products or product improvements to market in a timely manner, if at all, due to disruption in our development activities.

Our future success also depends on our ability to attract, retain and motivate our management and skilled personnel. Competition for personnel exists in the industries in which we participate, particularly for persons with specialized experience in areas such as antenna design and radio frequency equipment. If we are unable to attract and retain the necessary personnel our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

We may fail to manage our growth effectively and develop and implement appropriate control systems.

We have substantially expanded our business and operations in recent periods, including increases in the number of our distributors, contract manufacturers, headcount locations and facilities. This rapid expansion places a significant strain on our managerial, administrative, and operational resources. Our business model reflects our decision to operate with streamlined infrastructure, with lower support and administrative headcount. This may increase the risks associated with managing our growth, and we may not have sufficient internal resources to adapt or respond to unexpected challenges and compliance requirements.

Our profitability may decline as we expand into new product areas.

We receive a substantial majority of our revenues from the sale of outdoor wireless networking equipment and enterprise WLAN. As we expand into other products and services, such as video surveillance equipment, voice communication equipment, security access equipment, wireless backhaul, consumer electronics, and Software-as-a-Services, we may not be able to compete effectively with existing market participants and may not be able to realize a positive return on the investment we have made in these products or services. Entering these markets may result in increased product development costs, and our new products may have extended time to market relative to our current products. If our introduction of a new product is not successful, or if we are not able to achieve the revenues or margins that we expect, our results of operations may be harmed and we may not recover our product development and marketing expenditures.

We may also be required to add a traditional direct sales force and customer support personnel to market and support new or existing products, which would cause us to experience substantially lower product margins or increase our operating expenses. Adding a traditional direct sales force or customer support personnel would reduce our operating income and may not be successful.

Our operating expenses are increasing as we make expenditures to enhance and expand our operations.

Over the past several years, we have increased our expenditure on infrastructure to support our anticipated growth. We are continuing to make significant investments in information systems, hiring more administrative personnel, using more professional services and expanding our operations outside the United States. We intend to make additional investments in systems and personnel and continue to expand our operations to support anticipated growth in our business. As a result, we expect our operating expenses to increase.

In addition, we may need in the future to build a traditional direct sales force to market and sell our products or provide additional resources or cooperative funds to our distributors. Such changes to our existing sales model would likely result in higher selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of our revenues.

We rely on third-party software and services to conduct our enterprise resource planning, financial planning and analysis, and financial reporting. We also rely on third party software and service for our computing, storage, bandwidth, and other services. Any disruption of or interference with these services would negatively affect our operations and seriously harm our business.

We currently use NetSuite and other software and services to conduct our order management and financial processes. The availability of this service is essential to the management of our business. As we expand our operations, we expect to utilize additional systems and service providers that may also be essential to managing our business. Although the systems and services that we require are typically available from a number of providers, it is time consuming and costly to qualify and implement these relationships.

We rely on third party service providers, such as G-Suite, Google Cloud and Amazon Web Services, to provide distributed computing infrastructure platforms for business operations, or what is commonly referred to as a “cloud” computing service. Any transition of the cloud services currently provided by these service providers to another cloud provider would be difficult to implement and will cause us to incur significant time and expense. If our existing cloud service providers experience interruptions in service regularly or for a prolonged basis, or other similar issues, our business would be seriously harmed. Additionally, our existing cloud service providers have broad discretion to change and interpret its terms of service and other policies with respect to us, and they may take actions beyond our control that could harm our business.

Our ability to manage our business would suffer if one or more of our providers suffer an interruption in their business, or experience delays, disruptions or quality control problems in their operations, or we have to change or add additional systems and services. We may not be able to control the quality of the systems and services we receive from third party service providers, which could impair our financial reporting and may negatively impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our debt levels could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to pay dividends, repurchase our shares of common stock and fund our operations or limit our ability to react to changes in our industry or the economy.

As of March 31, 2025, our balance outstanding under the Amended Credit Agreement for our Term Facilities (as defined herein), was \$340.0 million. There was no outstanding balance on the Revolving Facility (as defined herein) as of March 31, 2025. In the future we may need to raise additional capital to finance our payment of dividends or repurchase shares of our common stock and fund our growth and operational goals. If additional financing is not available when required or on acceptable terms, we may not be able to pay dividends, repurchase shares of common stock, expand our business, develop or enhance our products, take advantage of business opportunities or respond to competitive pressures, which could result in lower revenues and reduce the competitiveness of our products.

In addition, any potential debt level increases could have important consequences, including:

- requiring a substantial portion of cash flows from operations to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness, thereby reducing our ability to use our cash flows to fund our operations and capital expenditures, pay dividends, repurchase shares of our common stock and pursue business opportunities;
- increasing our vulnerability to general industry and economic conditions;
- limiting our ability to make strategic acquisitions or causing us to make non-strategic divestitures;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; and
- limiting our ability to adjust to changing market conditions and placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors who are less highly leveraged or have access to more capital.

If we are unable to integrate future acquisitions successfully, our business, results of operations and prospects could be harmed.

We may make acquisitions to improve or expand our product offerings. Our future acquisition strategy will depend on our ability to identify, negotiate, complete and integrate acquisitions. These transactions involve numerous risks, including:

- difficulties or delays in integrating and managing the operations, systems, technologies, personnel and products of the companies we acquire, particularly in light of our lean organizational structure;
- diversion of our management's attention from normal daily operation of our business;
- our inability to maintain the key business relationships and the brand equity of the businesses we acquire;
- our inability to retain key personnel of the acquired business, particularly in light of the demands we place on individual contributors;
- uncertainty of entry into markets in which we have limited or no prior experience and in which competitors have stronger market positions;
- our dependence on unfamiliar affiliates and partners of the companies we acquire;
- insufficient revenues to offset our increased expenses associated with acquisitions;
- our responsibility for the liabilities of the businesses we acquire, including those which we may not anticipate; and
- our inability to maintain internal standards, controls, procedures and policies, particularly in light of our lean organizational structure.

We may be unable to secure the equity or debt funding necessary to finance future acquisitions on terms that are acceptable to us. Completing acquisitions could consume significant amounts of cash. If we finance acquisitions by issuing equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders will likely experience dilution, and if we finance future acquisitions with debt funding, we will incur interest expense and may have to comply with covenants and secure that debt obligation with our assets.

Our investments in new businesses, products, services, technologies, joint ventures and other strategic transactions are inherently risky, and could disrupt our current operations.

We have invested and expect to continue to invest in new businesses, products, services, technologies, joint ventures and other strategic initiatives. These investments may involve significant risks and uncertainties, including insufficient revenues from such investments to offset any new liabilities assumed and expenses incurred in connection with these new investments, inadequate return of or loss of our investments, distraction of management from current operations, and unidentified issues not discovered in our due diligence of such investments that could cause us to fail to realize the anticipated benefits of such investments and incur unanticipated costs, expenses and liabilities. Because these investments are inherently risky, no assurance can be given that such investments will be successful and will not adversely affect our reputation, business prospects, results of operation and financial condition.

Compliance with conflict mineral disclosure requirements necessitates additional compliance cost and may create reputational challenges.

Pursuant to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act, United States publicly-traded companies are required to disclose use or potential use of certain minerals and their derivatives, including tantalum, tin, gold and tungsten, that are mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries and deemed conflict minerals.

These requirements necessitate due diligence efforts to assess whether such minerals are used in our products in order to make the relevant required annual disclosures. There are, and will be, ongoing costs associated with complying with these disclosure requirements, including diligence to determine the sources of those minerals that may be used or necessary to the production of our products. Accordingly, our ability to determine with certainty the origin and chain of custody of these raw materials is limited. We may face reputational challenges that could impact future sales if we determine that certain of our products contain minerals not determined to be conflict free or if we are unable to verify with sufficient accuracy the origins of all conflict minerals used in our products.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our Chief Executive Officer owns a majority of our common stock.

Robert J. Pera, our founder, Chairman, and Chief Executive Officer, is able to exercise voting rights with respect to a majority of the voting power of our outstanding stock and therefore has the ability to control the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of directors and any merger, consolidation, or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. This concentrated control could delay, defer, or prevent a change of control, merger, consolidation, or sale of all or substantially all of our assets that our other stockholders support, or conversely this concentrated control could result in the consummation of such a transaction that our other stockholders do not support. This concentrated control could also discourage certain potential investors from acquiring our common stock and might harm the trading price of our stock. In addition, Mr. Pera has the ability to control the management and major strategic investments of our company as a result of his position as our Chief Executive Officer and his ability to control the election or replacement of our directors. In the event of his death, the shares of our stock that Mr. Pera owns will be transferred to his successors, who may desire or be required to sell a significant portion of such shares. As a board member and officer, Mr. Pera owes a fiduciary duty to our stockholders and must act in good faith in a manner he reasonably believes to be in the best interests of our stockholders. As a stockholder, even a controlling stockholder, Mr. Pera is entitled to vote his shares in his own interests, which may not always be in the interests of our stockholders generally.

As of May 9, 2025, Mr. Pera beneficially owned 56,278,181 shares of our common stock. These shares are eligible for resale into the public market within the restrictions imposed by Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933. Sales of a significant amount of Mr. Pera's shares could adversely affect the market price for our common stock. Mr. Pera has indicated to us that he may in the future from time to time pledge shares of common stock as collateral for margin or other loans, enter into derivative transactions based on the value of our common stock, dispose of shares of common stock, otherwise monetize shares of his common stock and/or engage in other transactions relating to shares of our common stock and/or other securities of the company. In the event Mr. Pera pledges shares of common stock as collateral for margin or other loans, Mr. Pera may need to sell shares of our common stock to meet applicable repayment requirements. Upon a default under such loans, the lender could sell the pledged shares into the market without limitation on volume or manner of sale. Any of these activities by Mr. Pera may adversely affect the price of our common stock. However, Mr. Pera has also indicated that he intends to continue to own at least a majority of our outstanding shares of common stock.

Not paying cash dividends to our stockholders, or repurchasing shares of our common stock could cause the market price for our common stock to decline.
Our payment of cash dividends is subject to, among other things, declaration by the Board of Directors of the Company, our financial position and results of operations, available cash and cash flow, capital requirements, our obligations, contingent liabilities, applicable corporate legal requirements, and other factors. If the Company fails to meet expectations related to dividends, its stock price may decline, which could have a material adverse impact on investor confidence and employee retention. These and other factors may also affect our ability to repurchase shares of our common stock. Failure to pay cash dividends could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. Failure to repurchase shares of our common stock could also result in a lower market price of our common stock.

Fluctuations in our results of operations could cause the market price of our common stock to decline.

Our quarterly results of operations fluctuate significantly due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control and are difficult or impossible to predict. We expect our results of operations will continue to fluctuate. You should not rely on our past results as an indication of our future performance. If our revenues or results of operations fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, or below any estimates we may provide to the market, the price of our common stock would likely decline substantially, which could have a material adverse impact on investor confidence and employee retention. Our common stock has experienced substantial price volatility since our initial public offering. In addition, the stock market as a whole has experienced major price and volume fluctuations that have affected the stock price of many technology companies in ways that may have been unrelated to these companies' operating performance.

Factors that could cause our results of operation and stock price to fluctuate include:

- varying demand for our products due to the financial and operating condition of our distributors and their customers, distributor inventory management practices and general economic conditions;
- shifts in our fulfillment practices including increasing inventory levels as part of efforts to decrease our delivery lead times;
- failure of our suppliers to provide components;
- failure of our contract manufacturers and suppliers to meet our demand;
- success and timing of new product introductions by us, and our competitors;
- increased warranty costs;
- announcements by us or our competitors regarding products, promotions or other transactions;
- costs related to legal proceedings or responding to government inquiries;
- our ability to control and reduce product costs; and
- expenses of our entry into new markets.

In addition, our business may be subject to seasonality, although our recent growth rates and timing of product introductions may have historically masked our seasonal changes in demand. For example, our products may be subject to general seasonal spending trends associated with holidays.

Risks Related to Regulatory, Legal and Tax Matters

We are subject to export control and economic sanctions laws in the United States and elsewhere which could impair our ability to compete in international markets and subject us to liability if we do not comply with applicable laws.

A substantial majority of our sales are into countries outside of the United States. Sales of our products into certain countries are restricted or prohibited under U.S. export control and economic sanctions laws. In addition, certain of our products incorporate encryption components that are subject to export control regulations.

In May 2011, we filed a self-disclosure statement with the U.S. Commerce Department, Bureau of Industry and Security's ("BIS") Office of Export Enforcement ("OEE") relating a review conducted by us regarding certain export transactions from 2008 through March 2011 in which products may have been later sold into Iran by third parties. In June 2011, we also filed a self-disclosure statement with the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Asset Control ("OFAC") regarding these compliance issues. We resolved the matters described in our self-disclosures with the BIS and OFAC, and have taken significant steps towards ensuring our compliance with export control regulations and embargoes. It is, however, possible that violations may occur in the future. If violations should occur in the future, the response of regulators may be more severe in light of prior compliance concerns.

In addition to U.S. export regulations, various other countries regulate the import of certain encryption technology and products, and these laws could limit our ability to distribute our products or our customers' ability to implement our products in those countries. Changes in our products or changes in export and import regulations may create delays in the introduction of our products in other countries, prevent our customers with international operations from deploying our products or, in some cases, prevent the transfer of our products to certain countries altogether. Any change in export or import regulations or related legislation, shift in approach to the enforcement or scope of existing regulations, or change in the countries, persons or technologies targeted by such regulations, could negatively impact our ability to sell our products to existing customers or the ability of our current and potential distributors, network operators and service providers outside the United States.

Even though we take precautions to prevent our products from being provided to targets of U.S. sanctions, our products, including our firmware updates, could be provided by our distributors, resellers and/or end users despite such precautions. Any such provision could have negative consequences, including government investigations, penalties and reputational harm. Our failure or inability to obtain required import or export approval for our products could harm our international and domestic sales and adversely affect our revenue.

Existing and new regulations, changes in existing regulations, or the enforcement of any regulations related to our products may result in unanticipated burdens, reduced demand, costs and liabilities and could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, and our brand.

Our products are subject to governmental regulations in a variety of jurisdictions. In order to achieve and maintain market acceptance, our products must continue to comply with these regulations as well as a significant number of industry standards. For example, our wireless communication products operate through the transmission of radio signals, and radio emissions are subject to regulation in the United States and in other countries in which we do business. In the United States, various federal agencies including the Center for Devices and Radiological Health of the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and various state agencies have promulgated regulations that concern the use of radio/electromagnetic emissions standards. Member countries of the European Union and other countries have enacted similar standards concerning electrical safety and electromagnetic compatibility and emissions, and chemical substances and use standards.

As these regulations and standards evolve, and if new regulations or standards are implemented, we will be required to modify our products or develop and support new versions of our products, and our compliance with these regulations and standards may become more burdensome. The failure of our products to comply, or delays in compliance, with the various existing and evolving industry regulations and standards could prevent or delay introduction of our products, which could harm our business. End customer uncertainty regarding future policies may also affect demand for communications products, including our products. For example, changes in government regulations providing funding for capital investment in new industries, products or services, such as any government funding of products supporting wireline connectivity rather than wireless connectivity, could adversely impact products that are purchased by our end customers and adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. Further, government requirements around the world requiring or providing preference to, domestically produced goods may limit our ability to sell our products to customers in such jurisdictions, impacting our ability to grow our sales in such jurisdictions, adversely impacting our revenues, operations and financial condition.

If existing laws or regulations regarding the use of our products or services are enforced in a manner not previously contemplated by us, our channel partners or our end customers, it could expose us or them to liability and could have a material adverse effect on our

financial condition, results of operations, and our brand. Moreover, channel partners or end customers may require us, or we may otherwise deem it necessary or advisable, to alter our products to address actual or anticipated changes in the regulatory environment. Our inability to alter our products to address these requirements and any regulatory changes may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and our brand. Further, the enforcement of laws and regulations may force us to withdraw one or more of our products from sale in certain jurisdictions or to recall one or more of our products in certain jurisdictions. We may incur costs and expenses relating to a withdrawal from a particular market or a recall of one or more of our products. The process of identifying products that have been widely distributed for withdrawals and recalls may be lengthy and require significant resources and we may incur significant replacement costs, damage claims and harm to our reputation. We are and expect to continue to be the subject of investigations, inquiries, data requests, actions, orders, and audits by government authorities and regulators in the United States, the European Union, and around the world. Orders issued by, or inquiries or enforcement actions initiated by, government or regulatory authorities could cause us to incur substantial costs, expose us to unanticipated liability or penalties or require us to change our business practices in a manner materially adverse to our financial condition, results of operations, and our brand.

Our failure to comply with U.S. and foreign laws related to privacy, data security, cybersecurity and data protection, such as the E.U. Data Protection Directive and China Cybersecurity Law, could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, and our brand.

We are or may become subject to a variety of laws and regulations in the United States and abroad regarding privacy, data security, cybersecurity and data protection. These laws and regulations are continuously evolving and developing. The scope and interpretation of the laws that are or may be applicable to us and our business, including our webstore sales, are often uncertain and may be conflicting, particularly with respect to foreign laws.

In particular, there are numerous U.S. federal, state, and local laws and regulations and foreign laws and regulations regarding privacy and the collection, sharing, use, processing, disclosure, and protection of personal information and other user data. Such laws and regulations often have changes in scope, may be subject to differing interpretations, and may be inconsistent among different jurisdictions. The costs of compliance with, and other burdens imposed by, these regulations may limit the use and adoption of our products and services and could have an adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

For example, in April 2016, the E.U. Parliament approved a new data protection regulation, known as the General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”), which came into force on May 25, 2018. The GDPR includes operational requirements for companies that receive or process personal data of residents of the European Union that are different than those previously in place in the European Union, and that include significant penalties for non-compliance. Another example, in November 2016, the Standing Committee of China’s National People’s Congress passed China’s first Cybersecurity Law (“CSL”), which took effect in June 2017. The CSL is the first Chinese law that systematically lays out the regulatory requirements on cybersecurity and data protection, subjecting many previously under-regulated or unregulated activities in cyberspace to government scrutiny. More recently, the Personal Information Security Specification went into effect in October 2020, which has broad but uncertain applications and imposes a number of new privacy and data security obligations. China is also implementing new legislation on the protection of privacy and personal data, including a Personal Information Protection Law and a Data Security Law, each of which went into effect in September 2021 and may impose new obligations on us.

Additionally, California enacted the California Consumer Privacy Act, as amended (the “CCPA”) that, among other things, requires covered companies to provide new disclosures to California consumers, and afford such consumers new abilities to opt-out of certain sales of personal information. The CCPA took effect on January 1, 2020 with the privacy provisions enforceable by the California Attorney General as of July 1, 2020, and the regulations becoming enforceable as of August 1, 2020. The CCPA was significantly expanded on January 1, 2023, when the California Privacy Rights Act (“CPRA”) became effective. The CPRA amendments, among other things, give California residents the ability to limit use of certain sensitive personal information, further restrict the use of cross-contextual advertising, establish restrictions on the retention of personal information, expand the types of data breaches subject to the CCPA’s private right of action, provide for increased penalties for CCPA violations concerning California residents under the age of 16, and establish a new California Privacy Protection Agency to implement and enforce the new law. In addition, data privacy and security laws have been proposed at the federal, state, and local levels in recent years, which could further complicate compliance efforts. For example, states such as Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Utah have enacted their own data privacy laws. Given the recent implementation of these regulations, we cannot yet predict the impact of these regulations on our business or operations.

We strive to comply with all applicable laws, policies and legal obligations relating to privacy, data security, cybersecurity and data protection. However, given that the scope, interpretation, and application of these laws and regulations are often uncertain and may be conflicting, it is possible that these obligations may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other rules or our practices. Any failure or perceived failure by us or third-party service-providers to comply with our privacy or security policies or privacy-related legal obligations, or any compromise of security that results in the

unauthorized release or transfer of personally identifiable information or other user data, may result in governmental enforcement actions, litigation, or negative publicity, and could have an adverse effect on our brand, results of operations and financial condition.

Governments are continuing to focus on privacy, cybersecurity, data protection and data security and it is possible that new privacy or data security laws will be passed or existing laws will be amended in a way that is material to our business. Any significant change to applicable laws, regulations, or industry practices regarding our employees' and users' data could require us to modify our business, services and products features, possibly in a material manner, and may limit our ability to develop new products, services, and features. Although we have made efforts to design our policies, procedures, and systems to comply with the current requirements of applicable state, federal, and foreign laws, changes to applicable laws and regulations in this area could subject us to additional regulation and oversight, any of which could significantly increase our operating costs.

Government regulations designed to protect personal privacy may make it difficult for us to sell our products.

Our products may transmit and store personal information. The handling of such information is increasingly subject to regulations in numerous jurisdictions around the world. These regulations are typically intended to protect the privacy and security of personal information that is collected, stored and transmitted in or from the governing jurisdiction. In addition, because various foreign jurisdictions have different regulations concerning the storage and transmission of personal information, we may face unknown requirements that pose compliance challenges in new geographic markets that we seek to enter. Our efforts to protect the privacy of information may also fail if our encryption and security technology is inadequate or fails to operate as expected. The difficulties in complying with privacy and data protection regulations could subject us to costs, delayed product launches, liabilities or negative publicity that could impair our ability to maintain or expand our operations into some countries and therefore limit our future growth.

The vast majority of our products rely on the availability of specific unlicensed radio frequency spectrum.

The vast majority of our products operate in unlicensed radio frequency ("RF") spectrum, which is used by a wide range of devices such as cordless phones, baby monitors, and microwave ovens, and is becoming increasingly crowded. If such spectrum usage continues to increase through the proliferation of consumer electronics and products competitive with ours, and others, the resultant higher levels of clutter and interference in the frequency bands used by our products could decrease the usage of our products. Our business could be further harmed if currently unlicensed RF spectrum becomes subject to licensing in the United States or elsewhere. Network operators and service providers that use our products may be unable to obtain licenses for RF spectrum at reasonable prices or at all. Even if the unlicensed spectrum remains unlicensed, existing and new government regulations may require we make changes in our products. For example, to provide products for network operators and service providers who utilize unlicensed RF spectrum, we may be required to limit their ability to use our products in licensed RF spectrum. The operation of our products by network operators or service providers in the United States or elsewhere in a manner not in compliance with local law could result in fines, operational disruption, or harm to our reputation. In addition, if new spectrums, either licensed or unlicensed, are made available by government regulatory agencies for broadband wireless communication that may disrupt the competitive landscape of our industry and impact our business.

We could be adversely affected by unfavorable results in litigation.

We may be involved, from time to time, in a variety of claims, lawsuits, investigations, and proceedings relating to contractual disputes, intellectual property rights, employment matters, regulatory compliance matters, consumer or securities class-actions and other litigation matters relating to various claims that arise in the normal course of business and otherwise. It can be difficult or impossible to predict the outcome of legal proceedings with any degree of certainty, particularly given that laws may be ambiguous and factual findings can often be the result of incomplete evidence, opinions, varying standards or proof, and extraneous factors. Any such proceedings or matters may adversely affect how we operate the business, divert the attention of management from the operation of the business, have an adverse effect on our reputation, result in additional costs and adversely affect our results of operations. If one or more of the legal proceedings to which we may be or become a party are resolved against us, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We may become subject to warranty claims, product liability and product recalls.

We have received, and may in the future receive, warranty or product liability claims that may require us to make significant expenditures to defend these claims or pay damage awards. In the event of a successful warranty claim, we may also incur costs if we compensate the affected network operator or service provider. Such claims may require a significant amount of time and expense to resolve and defend against, and could also harm our reputation by calling into question the quality of our products. We also may incur costs and expenses relating to a recall of one or more of our products. The process of identifying recalled products that have been widely distributed may be lengthy and require significant resources and we may incur significant replacement costs, contract damage claims and harm to our reputation.

Our customers and the users of our products may expect us to indemnify them against claims for intellectual property infringement, defective products and other losses.

Our customers, users and other parties may expect us to indemnify them for losses incurred in connection with our products, including as a result of intellectual property infringement, defective products, and security vulnerabilities, even if our agreements with them do

not require us to provide this indemnification. In some instances, we may decide to defend and indemnify them, irrespective of whether we believe that we have an obligation to do so. The expenses associated with providing indemnification can be substantial. We may also reject demands for indemnification, which may lead to disputes with a customer or other party and may negatively impact our relationships with them.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial condition or results of operations or safeguard our assets.

Effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and, together with other controls and procedures, are designed to prevent fraud. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations, and prevent us from producing accurate and timely financial statements to manage our business. If we fail to do so, our business could be negatively affected and our independent registered public accounting firm may be unable to attest to the fair presentation of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud, our reputation and results of operations could be harmed. Even effective internal controls have inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error, the circumvention or overriding of controls, or fraud. Therefore, even effective internal controls can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements. The preparation of consolidated financial statements also requires us to make estimates and assumptions. We base our estimates on historical experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. To the extent that there are differences between our estimates and actual results, our future financial statement presentation, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will be affected. As events continue to evolve our estimates may change materially in future periods. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting in future periods are subject to the risk that the control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or a deterioration in the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures. We have in the past and may in the future fail to maintain adequate internal controls. For example, as reported in the Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2016, management of the Company determined that the Company did not maintain an effective control environment, which contributed to three material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. As described in more detail in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, under Item 9A, “Controls and Procedures”, the Company completed the remediation efforts of such material weakness, completed testing of the controls to address such material weaknesses and concluded that the previously reported material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting have been satisfactorily remediated as of June 30, 2017. Any such failure (including any failure to implement new or improved controls, difficulties in the execution of such implementation or deterioration of our current control practices) may result in an inability to prevent fraud, or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. Any such failures may cause a material adverse effect on our business and financial results, and investor confidence and the market price of our stock may be adversely affected.

Failure to comply with the FCPA and similar laws could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

We face significant risks if we fail to comply with the FCPA and other laws (such as the U.K. Bribery Act of 2010) that prohibit improper payments or offers of payment to foreign governments and their officials and political parties by us and other business entities acting on our behalf for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business, particularly as our foreign operations, such as in Taiwan, become increasingly important to our business.

In many foreign countries, particularly in countries with developing economies, which represent our principal markets, it may be a local custom that businesses operating in such countries engage in business practices that are prohibited by the FCPA or other laws and regulations. Although we have implemented a company policy requiring our employees and consultants to comply with the FCPA and similar laws, there can be no assurance that all of our employees, and agents, as well as those companies to which we outsource certain of our business operations, will not take actions in violation of our policies, for which we may be ultimately held responsible. Any violation of FCPA or similar laws could result in severe criminal or civil sanctions and suspension or debarment from U.S. government contracting, which could have a material and adverse effect on our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our results could be adversely affected by unfavorable tax law changes, an unfavorable government review of our tax returns, or changes in our geographic earnings mix.

We are subject to periodic audits or other reviews by tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which we conduct our activities. Tax authorities could challenge our assertions with respect to how we have conducted our business operations which might result in a claim for larger tax payments from us, including, but not limited to, income and withholding taxes and potential fines or penalties. The expense of defending and resolving such audits may be significant. The amount of time to resolve such audits is also unpredictable and may divert management’s attention from our business operations. We regularly assess the likelihood of favorable or unfavorable outcomes resulting from these audits or other reviews to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. Although we believe our interpretation of tax laws and tax estimates are reasonable, there can be no assurance that any final determination by taxing

authorities will not be materially different from the treatment reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals, which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In the ordinary course of our business, there are many instances where the determination of tax implications is uncertain. We record a liability for unrecognized tax benefits associated with uncertain tax positions which often involves significant management judgment as to the interpretations of applicable tax laws in the jurisdictions in which we file. The final determination of our income tax liabilities by taxing authorities may be materially different than what is reflected in our income tax provisions and accruals which could materially affect our tax obligations and effective tax rate.

The legislative bodies in many jurisdictions regularly consider proposed legislation that, if adopted, could affect our tax rate in such jurisdictions, and the carrying value of our deferred tax assets or our tax liabilities. Multi-jurisdictional changes enacted in response to the guidelines provided by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) to address base erosion and profit shifting (“BEPS”), including a Pillar Two framework that imposes a minimum tax rate of 15% for multinational enterprises, and additional amendments or guidance regarding comprehensive U.S. tax reform, among other things, may change certain U.S. tax rules impacting the way U.S. multinationals are taxed, increase tax uncertainty and adversely impact our provision for income taxes.

As a global company, we conduct operations in multiple jurisdictions, and therefore our effective tax rate is influenced by the amounts of income and expense attributed to each such jurisdiction and the amount and type of presence in each such jurisdiction. If such amounts were to change so as to increase the amounts of our net income subject to taxation in higher tax jurisdictions, or if we were to increase our operations in jurisdictions assessing relatively higher tax rates, our effective tax rate could be adversely affected. Additionally, withholding taxes vary by jurisdiction and any changes to our operations in each jurisdiction could result in greater taxation to the company. A number of factors may affect our future effective tax rates including, but not limited to:

- the interpretation of country-by-country reports and outcome of discussions with various tax authorities regarding intercompany transfer pricing arrangements;
- changes that involve Ubiquiti's supply chain outside of the United States;
- changes in the composition of earnings in countries or states with differing tax rates;
- the resolution of issues arising from tax audits with various tax authorities;
- changes to tax laws regarding R&D tax credits;
- changes in share-based compensation; and
- changes in tax law and/or generally accepted accounting principles.

From time to time the United States, foreign and state governments make substantive changes to tax laws and regulations. For example, in 2017, the U.S. government enacted comprehensive tax legislation commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which made a number of changes, including changing the taxation of certain foreign earnings and the requirement to capitalize and amortize research and development expenditures. Further, in 2022, the U.S. government enacted the Inflation Reduction Act, which made a number of changes, including adding a 1% excise tax on stock buybacks by publicly-traded corporations and a 15% corporate minimum tax for companies with higher than \$1 billion of certain adjusted financial statement income. As a result of the 1% excise tax, the cost to us of making repurchases will increase. Changes in tax laws and regulations and interpretations of such laws and regulations, including taxation of earnings outside of the U.S., may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Incorporated by Reference from Form	Incorporated by Reference from Exhibit Number	Date Filed	Filed Herewith
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.			X
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.			X
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350.			X
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document			
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Schema Linkbase Document			
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document			
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document			
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Labels Linkbase Document			
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document			
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)			

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

UBIQUITI INC.

Dated: May 9, 2025

By: /s/ Robert J. Pera

Robert J. Pera

*Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)*

Dated: May 9, 2025

By: /s/ Kevin Radigan

Kevin Radigan

*Chief Accounting and Finance Officer and
Principal Accounting Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)*

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a),
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Robert J. Pera, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ubiquiti Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent 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.

Date: May 9, 2025

/s/ Robert J. Pera

Robert J. Pera
Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
EXCHANGE ACT RULES 13a-14(a) AND 15d-14(a),
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Kevin Radigan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Ubiquiti Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent 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.

Date: May 9, 2025

/s/ Kevin Radigan

Kevin Radigan
Chief Accounting and Finance Officer
(*Principal Financial Officer*)

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Robert J. Pera, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Quarterly Report of Ubiquiti Inc. on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2025 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and that information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Ubiquiti Inc.

Date: May 9, 2025

By: /s/ Robert J. Pera
Name: Robert J. Pera
Title: Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

I, Kevin Radigan, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Quarterly Report of Ubiquiti Inc. on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2025 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended and that information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Ubiquiti Inc.

Date: May 9, 2025

By: /s/ Kevin Radigan
Name: Kevin Radigan
Title: Chief Accounting and Finance Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)