

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 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 Number 001-38952

CAMBIUM NETWORKS CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

Cayman Islands
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
c/o Cambium Networks, Inc.
2000 Center Drive, Suite East A401
Hoffman Estates, Illinois
(Address of principal executive offices)

Not Applicable
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

60192
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (345) 814-7600

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary shares, \$0.0001 par value	CMBMF*	N/A (OTC Markets Group, Inc.)*

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, 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	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☒	Smaller reporting company	☒
Emerging growth company	☐		

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES ☐ NO ☒

The aggregate market value of the ordinary shares held by non-affiliates on June 30, 2025 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), based on the last sale price of the common shares on that date of \$0.4050 was \$5,419,541.93. For purposes of this calculation, shares held by Vector Capital and our executive offices and members of our board of directors are deemed to be affiliates of the registrant and are excluded from the calculation. *As previously disclosed on March 26, 2026, following receipt of a delisting notice from The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, trading in the Company's ordinary shares on the Nasdaq Global Market was suspended on March 27, 2026 and on March 30, 2026, the Company's ordinary shares commenced trading on the OTC Expert Market under the symbol "CMBMF".

As of April 23, 2026 there were 29,031,302 shares of the registrant's ordinary shares outstanding.

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PART I

Note regarding forward-looking statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, business strategy and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

In some cases, forward-looking statements may be identified by terms such as “may,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “could,” “intends,” “target,” “projects,” “contemplates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential” or “continue” or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions. The forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are only predictions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions described in Item 1A, “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified, they should not be relied upon as predictions of future events. The events and circumstances reflected in our forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur, and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Some of the key factors that could cause actual results to differ from our expectations include:

- the unpredictability of our operating results;
- our ability to successfully regain listing on The Nasdaq Stock Market;
- our ability to successfully regain compliance with or obtain a waiver of compliance with the financial covenants under our secured credit facilities;
- the sufficiency of our cash resources;
- our ability to predict and respond to emerging technological trends and network operators’ changing needs;
- our ability to forecast future customer demand for our products;
- our channel partners’ ability to effectively manage inventory of our products, timely resell our products or estimate expected future demand;
- our ability to manage inventory and the risk of excess or obsolete inventory in our supply chain or channel;
- the impact of competitive pressures on our development of new products;
- risks caused by political tensions around the world including the wars in Ukraine as well as tensions between the United States and China and events in Israel, Gaza, Iran and the Middle East;
- the impact of tariffs or other regulatory changes imposed by the United States or other countries;
- the strength of the United States dollar and the impact of currency fluctuations on the cost of our products globally;
- unfavorable economic conditions, both domestically and in our foreign markets, including the risk of global or localized recessions;
- the ability of our suppliers’ to acquire components required to build our products as well as the impact of supply shortages, extended lead times or changes in supply of components and other parts required to manufacture our products;
- our reliance on third-party manufacturers, which subjects us to risks of product delivery delays and reduced control over product costs and quality;
- our reliance on distributors and value-added resellers for the substantial majority of our sales;
- the inability of our third-party logistics and warehousing providers to deliver products to our channel partners and network operators in a timely manner;
- the technological complexity of our products, which may contain undetected hardware defects or software bugs or subject our products to the risks of ransomware or malware or other cyber-attacks;
- credit risk of our channel partners, which could adversely affect their ability to purchase or pay for our products;
- our inability to obtain intellectual property protections for our products;

- the impact of any material weaknesses in and our ability to maintain an effective system of internal controls, produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations; and
- the impact of actual or threatened health epidemics and other outbreaks.

We caution you that the foregoing list may not contain all of the forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Except as required by applicable law, we do not plan to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of any new information, future events or otherwise.

Summary Risk Factors

The following is a summary of the principal risks described below in Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We believe that the risks described in the “Risk Factors” section are material to investors, but other factors not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also adversely affect us. The following summary should not be considered an exhaustive summary of the material risks facing us, and it should be read in conjunction with the “Risk Factors” section and the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Risks Related to Our Business

- Our ordinary shares have been delisted from the Nasdaq Stock Market and there is no guarantee that our ordinary shares will be regularly traded on the over-the-counter markets.
- Our operating results can be difficult to predict and may fluctuate significantly, which could result in a failure to meet investor expectations or our guidance and a decline in the trading price of our shares.
- Our cash requirements may require us to seek additional debt or equity financing and we may not be able to obtain such financing on favorable terms, or at all.
- We have several material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting which have resulted in our failure to timely file our financial statements. If we fail to remediate these material weaknesses and maintain an effective system of internal controls, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could continue to be impaired.
- Our credit facility contains restrictive financial covenants that limit our operating flexibility. Our continued failure to comply with all of these financial covenants has caused us to be in default, which could have an adverse effect on our business and prospects.
- We have been and continue to be unable to meet our financial covenants under our Credit Agreement, which creates doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.
- There is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern; accordingly, holders of our ordinary shares could suffer a total loss of their investment.
- The introduction of new products and technology is key to our success, and if we fail to predict and respond to emerging technological trends and network operators’ changing needs, we may be unable to remain competitive.
- Enhanced United States tax, tariff, import/export restrictions, regulations or other trade barriers, including any such restrictions, regulations, or trade barriers adopted by other governments, may have a negative effect on global economic conditions, financial markets and our business.
- Adverse economic conditions, continuing uncertain economic conditions or reduced information technology and network infrastructure spending may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.
- Terrorism, war, and other events may harm our business, operating results and financial condition.
- Competitive pressures may harm our business, revenues, growth rates and market share.
- If our distributors do not effectively manage inventory of our products, fail to timely resell our products or overestimate expected future demand, they may reduce purchases in future periods, causing our revenues and operating results to fluctuate or decline.
- Our gross margin varies from period to period and may decline in the future.
- If we are not able to effectively forecast demand or manage our inventory, we may be required to record write-downs for excess or obsolete inventory.

- We rely on third-party manufacturers, which subjects us to risks of product delivery delays and reduced control over product costs and quality.
- We require third-party components, including components from limited or sole source suppliers, to build our products. The unavailability of these components could substantially disrupt our ability to manufacture our products and fulfill sales orders.
- We may face increased costs or other logistics challenges in the shipment of our products, which may increase cost of revenues or result in a delay of shipments to customers.
- Our third-party logistics and warehousing provider may fail to deliver products to our channel partners and network operators in a timely manner, which could harm our reputation and operating results.
- We rely on distributors and value-added resellers for the substantial majority of our sales, and the failure of our channel partners to promote and support sales of our products would materially reduce our expected future revenues.
- Our products are technologically complex and may contain undetected hardware defects or software bugs, which could result in increased warranty claims, increased costs, loss of revenues and harm to our reputation.
- Our ability to sell our products is highly dependent on the quality of our support and services offerings, and our failure to offer high-quality support and services could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.
- A portion of our revenues are generated by sales to government entities, which are subject to a number of challenges and risks.
- We generate a significant amount of revenues from sales outside of the United States, and we are therefore subject to a number of risks associated with international sales and operations.
- We are exposed to the credit risk of our channel partners, which could result in material losses.
- We may acquire other businesses or divest assets, which could require significant management attention, disrupt our business, dilute shareholder value and adversely affect our operating results.

Risks Related to Our Industry

- New regulations or standards or changes in existing regulations or standards in the United States or internationally related to our products may result in unanticipated costs or liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and future sales.
- If we do not successfully anticipate technological shifts and develop products and product enhancements that meet these technological shifts in a timely manner we may not be able to compete effectively and our results of operations, financial conditions and prospects may suffer.
- We are subject to governmental export and import controls that could impair our ability to compete in international markets and subject us to liability if we are not in compliance with applicable laws.
- If we are not able to satisfy data protection, security, privacy and other government- and industry-specific requirements or regulations, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.
- Our actual or perceived failure to adequately protect personal data could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.

Risks Related to Our Intellectual Property

- Cyber-attacks, data breaches or malware may disrupt our operations, harm our operating results and financial condition, and damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business; and cyber-attacks or data breaches on our customers' networks, or in cloud-based services provided by or enabled by us, could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.
- Vulnerabilities and critical security defects, prioritization decisions regarding remedying vulnerabilities or security defects, failure of third-party providers to remedy vulnerabilities or security defects, could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation, or otherwise materially harm our business.
- Issues related to the development and use of artificial intelligence (AI) could give rise to legal and/or regulatory action, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.
- Claims by others that we infringe their intellectual property rights could harm our business.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Ordinary Shares

- Because Vector Capital holds a controlling interest in us, the influence of our public shareholders over significant corporate actions will be limited.
- We are a controlled company within the meaning of Nasdaq rules and, although our ordinary shares are no longer listed on Nasdaq, we continue to rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements. In the event we regain our listing on Nasdaq and become subject to the Nasdaq listing rules again, we may not be able to meet the additional requirements imposed by Nasdaq on non-controlled companies if we lose our controlled company status.

Trademarks and Service Marks

“Cambium”, “Cambium Networks”, “cnPilot”, “cnMaestro”, “cnMedusa”, “cnArcher”, “cnReach”, “cnHeat”, “cnRanger”, “cnWave”, “cnVision”, “LinkPlanner”, “Xirrus”, “ePMP”, “Canopy” and “cnMatrix”, the Cambium and Xirrus logos and other trademarks or service marks of Cambium Networks, Ltd. appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are the property of Cambium Networks Corporation. This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains additional trade names, trademarks and service marks, which are the property of their respective owners.

Item 1. Business.

Business Overview

What we do

Cambium Networks is a global technology company that designs, develops, and manufactures fixed wireless and PON/XGSPON based broadband, Wi-Fi, and local area networking ("LAN") switching infrastructure, and security gateway solutions for a wide range of applications, including broadband access, wireless backhaul, Internet of Things (IoT), public safety communications, and Wi-Fi access. Our products enable service providers, enterprises, industrial organizations, and governments to deliver exceptional digital experiences and device connectivity, with compelling economics. Our ONE network platform simplifies the management of Cambium Networks' wired and wireless technologies. Our product lines fall into three broad, interrelated categories: Fixed Wireless and fiber Broadband ("FWB"), Enterprise Networking, and Subscription and Services.

The FWB portfolio spans point-to-point ("PTP") and point-to-multi-point ("PMP") architectures over multiple standards and frequency bands, including licensed, unlicensed, and lightly licensed spectrum, and fiber products that address commercial, government and defense applications. During 2025, we enhanced our broadband portfolio with both software and release of new subscriber modules.

The Enterprise portfolio includes a complete range of indoor and outdoor Wi-Fi 5, Wi-Fi 6 and Wi-Fi 7 access points, indoor and hardened 1GB/s and 2.5 GB/s copper and 10 GB/s optical based Ethernet switches, and security gateway and software-defined wide area network ("SD-WAN") devices. During 2025, we introduced new 2.5GHz switching solutions to complement our first Wi-Fi 7 access point.

The Subscription and Services portfolio includes network planning and design solutions, and cloud or on-premises network management and control solutions. The latter capability, delivered through subscription to cnMaestro™, forms the foundation of our ONE Network, a cloud-based network management architecture that allows users to remotely configure, monitor, and manage their wired and wireless networks. It provides a single, centralized view of all Cambium Network devices, and real-time performance and usage data, allowing users to control and optimize network configuration and settings. Advanced services offered in conjunction with this platform include application visibility and control, used to optimize end-user experiences; and "Assurance" which allows network administrators to rapidly troubleshoot network issues using AI-powered root cause analysis with proactive resolution, ensuring service level agreements are met and preventing client impact. The integrated security gateway and SD-WAN for small and medium businesses may also be associated with a subscription for network security services.

Recent Developments

On April 10, 2025, we received a deficiency letter from The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq") notifying us that, for the last 30 consecutive business days, the bid price for our ordinary shares closed below the \$1.00 per share minimum bid price requirement for continued inclusion on The Nasdaq Global Select Market pursuant to Nasdaq Listing Rule 5450(a)(1) (the "Bid Price Requirement").

On April 16, 2025, May 22, 2025, August 25, 2025 and November 25, 2025, we received additional deficiency letters from Nasdaq notifying us that we were not in compliance with the requirements of Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) (the "Filing Rule") as a result of not having timely filed with the SEC our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 and our Quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2025, June 30, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively (the "Delinquent Filings").

On November 11, 2025, we presented our plan of compliance before the Nasdaq Hearings Panel (the "Hearings Panel") and requested a continued stay of our delisting pending achieving full compliance by filing the Delinquent Filings within the time requested under the plan of compliance.

On December 3, 2025, we received a decision from the Hearings Panel granting our request for continued listing of our ordinary shares on The Nasdaq Global Market, subject to us demonstrating compliance with the Minimum Bid Price Rule and the Filing Rule, on or before April 16, 2026.

On December 12, 2025, we received a partial compliance letter from the Hearings Panel confirming we were in compliance with the Minimum Bid Price Rule, although we remained non-compliant with the Filing Rule. In addition, per Nasdaq Listing Rule 5815(d)(4)(B), we will be subject to a mandatory panel monitor until December 12, 2026. If, within that one-year monitoring period, Nasdaq finds that we are again out of compliance with the Minimum Bid Price Rule, Nasdaq will issue a delist determination letter at that time, leaving us with an opportunity to request a new hearing to address the delisting.

On January 9, 2026, we received a staff determination letter (the "Annual Meeting Determination Letter") from Nasdaq stating that because we did not hold an annual meeting of shareholders within twelve months from our prior fiscal year end as required by Nasdaq Listing Rule 5620(a) (the "Annual Meeting Rule"), the resulting non-compliance serves as an additional basis for delisting our securities from The Nasdaq Global Market. The Annual Meeting Determination Letter notified us that the Hearings Panel would consider the matter in their decision regarding our continued listing on The Nasdaq Global Market, and requested that we

present our views with respect to the additional deficiency in writing by January 16, 2026. We made a submission to the Hearings Panel by the requested date.

On February 2, 2026, we received a decision from the Hearings Panel granting our request for continued listing of our ordinary shares on The Nasdaq Global Market, subject to our adherence to specific deadlines set forth in the decision to regain compliance with the Filing Rule and the Annual Meeting Rule.

On March 13, 2026 and March 22, 2026, we provided an update to the Hearings Panel noting that while we were on target to regain compliance by the overall deadline, we required additional time to meet the incremental deadlines set by the Hearings Panel.

On March 19, 2026, we received a decision from the Hearings Panel granting our request for an extension.

On March 25, 2026, we received a written notice (the “Delist Determination”) that the Hearings Panel had determined to delist our ordinary shares from Nasdaq due to our failure to comply with the terms of the Hearings Panel’s decision. Trading in our ordinary shares was suspended on Nasdaq at the open of trading on March 27, 2026 and began trading on the OTC Expert Market on March 30, 2026 under the symbol “CMBMF”. We have appealed the Delist Determination.

Our strategy

Our strategy is to enable our customers to build broadband and internet access networks that deliver exceptional digital experiences at an affordable total cost of ownership. The foundation of our strategy is the Cambium ONE Network, enabled by cnMaestro, which integrates and automates our entire portfolio. It removes complexity, making it easier to plan, deploy and operate a broadband network from core to edge, using a wide range of wireless technologies, standards, and radio frequency (“RF”) spectrum.

Our software and other tools enable network services that address a primary operating cost and constraint to growth faced by most network operators. Our approach is to simplify and automate the design, deployment, optimization, and management of broadband and Wi-Fi access networks through intelligent automation. For example, the policy-based automation feature on our cnMatrix switches enables the establishment of policies for each endpoint device type and then automatically propagates those policies across all switch ports in the network, regardless of the actual port each device is plugged into.

Managing operating expenses, such as energy consumption, is increasingly important to network operators. Our solutions can aid in the reduction of energy consumption costs by requiring fewer devices to operate the network to achieve a given coverage and capacity. Our portfolio does not have the overhead required for mobile infrastructure that can contribute to energy consumption. For example, where primary electrical power is unreliable or unavailable, our purpose-built FWB products have been successfully deployed using only solar and battery power.

In our product development we strive to minimize capital outlays required by end users of our products. First, we innovate on top of industry standard technologies to optimize the performance per dollar invested in the network. Second, our software-defined radios, with their ease of remote configuration via cnMaestro, together with our commitment to backward compatibility, extends the life of our products, while also minimizing truck-rolls otherwise needed by the end user to configure and install new products.

Increasingly, performance and cost are important metrics for most network operators. A key differentiation between network products and services providers for most network operators is the availability of integrated services layered on top of the network. We enable our end users to customize networks with bespoke or third-party services provided or enabled by us.

Meeting new trends

Businesses and individuals both continue to expect seamless, secure communication and connectivity, whether from the conference room, the living room or even a recreational vehicle in a campground. The number of applications and devices on the network—from gaming, streaming media, and home automation to enterprise applications running in the cloud, as well as applications that enhance automation and security continue to increase on a global basis. Some applications need more bandwidth, other applications need lower latency.

Businesses are leveraging IoT devices in digital transformation initiatives. Often, due to speed, cost, or convenience, wireless broadband is being chosen over fiber or CAT5 to economically connect security cameras. Simultaneously, networking technologies and standards continue to evolve, providing new capabilities and choice for network operators. The result is a network edge that has evolved from a static connection to a highly complex, constantly evolving platform supporting a growing array of services.

Our solutions embed technology that is designed to be cost-effective and deliver a high-quality digital experience connecting devices around the world. Our goal is to enable edge-of-the-network intelligence and the ability to adapt and respond to change. We are building and enabling a suite of services, deployed at scale with minimal human intervention, that will enable the network to be dynamic.

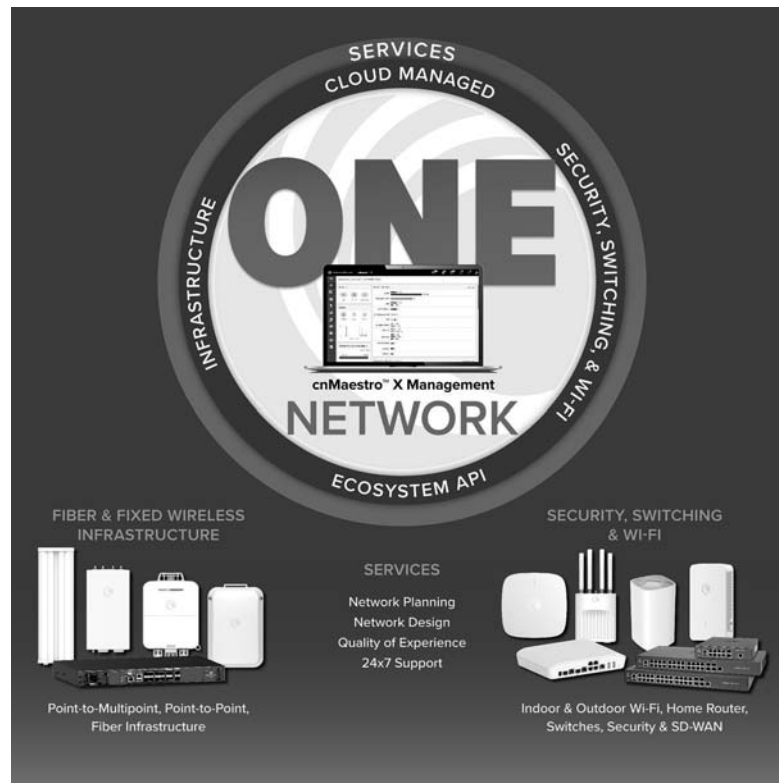
Expanding our addressable markets

Today, fierce competition to provide high-quality broadband access in rural, suburban, and urban markets is driving down subscription prices while simultaneously driving up performance requirements. We expect to respond to growing trends such as the following:

- *The implementation of broadband networks comprised of both fiber and wireless solutions.* Wireless internet service providers ("WISPs") are adding fiber to their networks to compete with traditional wireline operators. The ongoing release of 6 GHz spectrum by governments worldwide gives broadband operators even more opportunities for cost-effective network expansion.
- *FWB as an alternative to fiber.* Our enterprise and state and local government customers are discovering that street-level high-speed FWB networks, taking advantage of buildings and streetlights rather than towers, is an economically compelling alternative to fiber, and enables accelerated time to service when outdoor connections are needed to backhaul Wi-Fi and/or security cameras. For example, the combination of FWB and Wi-Fi has been successfully deployed in city neighborhoods, national parks and campgrounds.
- *Growth of enterprise networking managed services.* The market for enterprise networking managed services for hospitality and high density living, such as apartment buildings and senior living, is expanding. Our solutions are designed to enable managed service providers to cost-effectively deploy and manage high value offerings for multiple hospitality or multi-family living property owners using the managed service provider ("MSP") dashboard within cnMaestro X. In 2024, we released several applications as part of our "MarketApps" software, which enables MSPs to onboard customers simply, without having to have access to cnMaestro directly. We continue to enhance and expand MarketApps to address specific markets and use cases.
- *Applications for national defense and security initiatives.* We are actively engaged with national defense connectivity initiatives, working closely with systems integration partners. Although we have focused on high-capacity PTP FWB networking solutions, national government network operators have an equal need for the same FWB, Wi-Fi, switching, and value-added services as municipal, state, enterprise, and industrial network operators, although with added requirements for information assurance, security and other domain-specific attributes.

Our technology and products

Our ONE Network strategy takes advantage of advances in wireless standards, software defined radios and open application programming interfaces ("APIs") to enable the centralized management of a range of network technologies. Our products and services enable network operators to build a platform using heterogeneous wireless technologies without requiring a separate management platform for each one. Our intelligent automation improves operational performance and efficiency by optimizing the network at the application layer, enabling our products to enhance network performance.



Point-to-Point ("PTP") fixed wireless backhaul

Our PTP solutions are typically connected to high-speed, high-bandwidth fiber networks, and provide wireless broadband backhaul to a facility, a networked device, or to a PMP access point. Our PTP solutions can be deployed throughout a network over distances of more than 100 kilometers and provide speeds greater than 5 Gbps.

We offer PTP solutions that operate in unlicensed spectrum from 220 MHz to 5.9 GHz and 57 GHz to 66 GHz, and in licensed spectrum from 6-38 GHz and 71-86 GHz. In addition, our PTP 700 operates in NATO Band IV from 4.4-5.9 GHz, as well as in the 7 GHz and 8 GHz bands, and meets stringent federal operating, performance, and security standards. The mainstay of our unlicensed backhaul offering is the PTP 670 for commercial applications and PTP 700 for defense and national security applications. In addition, our PTP 820 and 850 series offers carrier-grade microwave backhaul in licensed spectrum, and our PTP 550 offers price-performance leadership in spectral efficiency in sub-6 GHz unlicensed spectrum.

In addition to dedicated point-to-point platforms, as technology has evolved, we have developed solutions that, while principally supporting point-to-multi-point architectures, also support point-to-point applications, including the 60 GHz cnWave V3000 and the ePMP Force 4525. Revenues from these products are included in the PMP product category in our revenues by product category reporting, as that is their primary application.

Point-to-Multi-point ("PMP") fixed wireless

Our PMP solutions extend wireless broadband access from tower-mounted FWB access points to customer premise equipment ("CPE"), providing broadband access to residences and enterprises covering wide areas with a range of 10 to 30 kilometers. Our PMP solutions are increasingly used to backhaul video surveillance systems and public Wi-Fi.

Our PMP portfolio ranges from our PMP 450 series to our ePMP solutions for network operators that need to optimize for both price and performance, to our cnReach family of narrow-bandwidth connectivity products for industrial communications. The PMP 450 series is optimized for performance in high-density and demanding physical environments and includes the PMP 450m with integrated cnMedusa massive multi-user multiple input/multiple output ("MU-MIMO"), technology. The PMP 450 product line also

supports the FCC's Citizen Broadband Radio Service, or CBRS. The FCC completed the auction of CBRS Priority Access Licenses, or PAL, in the third quarter of 2020, complementing the existing availability of General Authorized Access, or GAA, licenses. Network operators are adopting the PMP 450 solution to exercise both PAL and GAA licenses. In 2025, we enhanced software in our PMP 450v access points and subscriber modules to improve capacity interference capability.

We continue to enhance our next generation ePMP 4500 and 4600 product lines that provide an unequaled combination of performance and price. New software released in 2024 for both the ePMP 4500 and ePMP 4600 has increased the maximum throughput under loaded conditions among various improvements and introduced two new ePMP subscriber modules, the ePMP 4518 and ePMP 4616 covering both the 5GHz and 6GHz bands, respectively. These cost effective, lower gain units complement the prior released longer range units.

Our cnReach IoT solutions offer connectivity for distributed sensors and controls across industrial deployments, delivering real-time monitoring, measurement and analytics to optimize system performance. Our products can be deployed in a variety of industrial verticals such as oil and gas, electrical utilities, water management, rail and transportation operations and smart cities. cnReach focuses on SCADA systems for process control and monitoring, providing affordable, narrowband wireless connectivity, operating below 1 GHz, to support distribution automation, substation switches, circuit control and telemetry.

Our 60 GHz solution, cnWave, enables Gbps networking in the 60 GHz band and a distributed architecture that enables scaled networks with dynamic routing for reliability and resiliency.

Our 28 GHz cnWave, which operates in the 3GPP n257 (26.50 – 29.50 GHz), n258 (24.25 – 27.50 GHz), and n261 (27.50 – 28.35 GHz) bands, incorporates both uplink and downlink MU-MIMO to optimize data rate to the CPE for residential and enterprise customers.

Enterprise solutions

Our Enterprise portfolio includes our cnMatrix switching solution, our portfolio of Wi-Fi 6/6E/7 access points, and our Network Service Edge ("NSE") platform, all of which are supported by cnMaestro, our cloud based management platform.

Our enterprise-grade Wi-Fi 6/6E/7 solutions provide distributed access to individual users or devices in indoor settings, such as office complexes, and outdoor settings, such as private spaces and outdoor public Wi-Fi hotspots, over distances from two meters to one kilometer. Our Wi-Fi access point portfolio supports enterprise, government, education, small business and home applications and offers a range of Wi-Fi access points that enable network optimization based on desired geographic coverage and user density.

We have continued to see strong demand for our Wi-Fi 6 and 6E access points, including leading products such as the XV2-22H indoor wall-mount access point used in hospitality and multi-dwelling units ("MDU"), and the XV2-21X ceiling-mount access point used universally in medium-density and low-density locations. We continue to promote and use our Wi-Fi 6E XE5-8 as our 5-radio high-density solution for convention centers and education facilities. We have outdoor APs that have both external antennas, such as the XE3-4TN, and integrated antennas such as the XV2-23T and XV2-2T, rounding out our Wi-Fi 6/6E commercial portfolio. We also promote our RV22, a Wi-Fi 6 home meshing access point that is cloud managed on cnMaestro and includes a rich app for subscriber management of access points and select services. In 2025, we introduced new 2.5GHz switching solutions to complement our Wi-Fi 7 access point. We expect to continue expanding our Wi-Fi 7 portfolio as the market upgrades to the newest standard.

The following table shows a summary of our product portfolio:

Cambium Networks ONE Network Summary								
Network Management	cnMaestro Essentials and X - Cloud-Based Management Software							
	X Assurance		EasyPass		Application Control		Market Apps	
Network Services	QoE and NSE - Advanced Network and Security Services							
Wired Platform	cnMatrix - Wireless Aware Switching							
Product Platform	Wi-Fi 6/6E/7	Fiber	Fixed Wireless					
			PTP 820/850	PTP 550/670/700	PMP 450	ePMP	cnWave	cnReach
Design Focus	Software Defined Radios, Cloud Managed, High Performance and Value Wi-Fi Indoor and Outdoor	XGS PON Converged Fiber and Wireless Networks	Licensed Microwave Backhaul	Industry Leading Sub-6 GHz and 7/8 GHz TDD Backhaul Performance	Unparalleled Scalability for Multipoint networks	Price/Performance PTP and PMP Leadership	Gb to the Edge for Urban, high-density Suburban, and Rural markets	Licensed Narrowband in rugged I/O rich package
Throughput	Up to 9.2 Gbps/AP	10 Gbps Symmetric OLT	2+ Gbps	450 - 1400 Mbps	1.2 Gbps/Sector	1.2 Gbps/Sector	15 Gbps/DN 3 Gbps/BTS	KB to MB
Spectrum (GHz except as noted)	2.4, 5, 6	PON	6-38	4.400 - 5.925 7.125 - 8.500	3,5,6	2.4, 5, 6.4	24.25 - 29.50 57 - 66	220, 450, 700, 900 MHz
Design Services	Wi-Fi Designer		LINK Planner cnHeat					

Ethernet switches

Our cnMatrix Ethernet enterprise switching solutions simplify network deployment and operation. cnMatrix provides an intelligent interface between wireless and wired networks. cnMatrix's policy-based automation ("PBA") accelerates network deployment, mitigates human error, increases security, and improves reliability. cnMatrix includes multiple varieties of copper-based edge switches and aggregation switches. When deployed with Cambium Networks Wi-Fi access points and the cnMaestro management system, network operators have an affordable, feature-rich, high-quality unified wired/wireless enterprise grade network. In 2025, as a complement to our Wi-Fi 7 portfolio, and to the EX-3024F Intelligent Ethernet Fiber Aggregation Switch, which offers zero-touch deployments, policy-based automation, auto device profiling and segmentation, and a non-blocking line-rate architecture with fully featured L2/L3 switching, we introduced a line of 2.5 GHz switches with software focused on AI-powered edge networking and automated security.

Network management platform

Our cloud-based cnMaestro and cnMaestro X network management platforms provide users with an integrated, intelligent, easy to use tool for end-to-end network management of our portfolio from the network operating center to be managed to the edge of the network by an individual CPE. cnMaestro's interface allows users to easily onboard large numbers of new devices, configure existing devices, monitor the entire network and troubleshoot.

We continue to enhance our subscription services that complement and rely on cnMaestro. Network Service Edge ("NSE") delivers advanced security, network, and SD-WAN services for small and medium enterprise networks. It is integrated into Cambium's ONE Network solution that enables organizations to deploy and manage security policies across the wireless and wired network, all fully managed and controlled as part of a single framework.

Our Quality of Experience ("QoE") solution, provided by a third party, is hardware agnostic, operating across both wireless and fiber networks, and offers a range of services to network operators utilizing our networking solutions as well as third-party competitive offerings. The subscription-based solution includes granular application shaping, dynamic queue-based rate limiting, congestion management and application insights, which provides broadband service providers with immediate access to the information and controls to optimize end user experiences and be the service provider of choice. With cnMaestro X Assurance, a

cloud-based insights engine continuously learns from data reported from cnMaestro-managed devices. AI/ML algorithms are used to identify and predict trending issues across customer sites and proactive alerts are generated. The platform monitors client experience scores and connectivity statistics over time, enabling forensic troubleshooting. With a simple graphical summary presentation, the solution accelerates issue resolution. The system is designed to execute historical issue resolution without any reason to duplicate issues or require packet captures.

Our network planning tools include cnHeat and LINKPlanner. cnHeat is a network planning subscription service that provides a heat map coverage model display of locations that are available for FWB connectivity that aids in network planning. cnHeat utilizes LiDAR or equivalent geospatial data to accurately model the geography being evaluated, coupled with highly accurate RF modeling, to render a visual and quantitative assessment of anticipated RF coverage and performance. cnHeat allows network operators to optimize site selection for coverage, supporting their total cost of ownership and return on investment. LINKPlanner is a comprehensive tool, developed over the past 12 years, used to plan PTP and PMP networks. LINKPlanner allows users to visualize and analyze hypothetical network deployment scenarios to evaluate performance and reliability allowing for cost-effective expansion and deployment of their networks. Cambium Networks Installer is a smartphone app that accelerates the installation and deployment of our fixed wireless products by field technicians.

Sales and marketing

We sell our products primarily through a network of distributors who sell to other channel partners, including value-added resellers, system integrators, and end customers (end users), as well as through our direct sales force. End users include public or private network operators, including broadband and/or wireless LAN managed service providers; broadband internet service providers; mobile network operators; mid-market enterprises, such as education, hospitality, multi-dwelling units, and retail; state and local government; industrial, including energy, mining, rail operators and utilities; and military agencies. Channel partners may work directly with end users to identify their networking needs, and they may also provide installation, configuration, and ongoing support services. As of December 31, 2025, we had over 11,500 channel partners and approximately 145 distributors.

Our sales organization typically engages directly with Internet service providers and enterprise MSPs and certain enterprises even though product fulfillment generally is provided by our channel partners. We also engage in joint selling and marketing with our service provider, system integrator, and reseller channel partners to their customers' end users. Our sales organization includes field and inside sales personnel, as well as regional technical managers with deep technical expertise who are responsible for pre-sales technical support. As of December 31, 2025, we had 103 sales personnel located in 20 countries.

Our distributors play a central role by promoting and distributing our products in target vertical markets, providing value-added support to the service providers and reseller channels by bringing core strengths in technical support and professional services. This is in addition to logistics, and sales and marketing support. Our distributors typically stock and manage inventory of our products.

We typically work with channel partners through our Connected Partner program, which is a structured program designed to support and enable partners to sell and support our products. The program includes training and education, marketing support, technical support, and other resources such as product discounts, deal registration, demonstration equipment, virtual and in-person events, and promotions to help channel partners succeed in selling and supporting our products.

Our marketing activities can be Cambium Networks-led as well as distributor or channel partner led. Our marketing activities are focused on building brand awareness and generating leads with our target market segments. In addition, we work with our distributors and other channel partners to enable joint marketing that targets enterprise end users. We leverage a broad mix of communications platforms, including website and social media presence, public relations, webinars, trade shows and private events.

Customer support

We provide multiple layers of support: technical support, information-sharing with an experienced community of users, software downloads, warranty services, and repair. We support our enterprise class solutions with a range of flexible service plans and optional 24/7 availability that provide assurance to network operators that their always-on, mission critical communications requirements will be met. With every product purchase, we provide technical support on a best-effort basis. Hardware issues are diagnosed via joint troubleshooting with the end user, and the issue will be addressed according to standard warranty status and the root cause of the issue. This may be sufficient for some customers who can largely manage and operate their network without assistance and hold adequate spares. For others, we provide three support programs staffed by our skilled technical support team and product support engineers to keep the network operating smoothly and efficiently and may provide 24x7x365 technical support and premium warranty support. We allow network operators to select the service level that best meets their needs. Our support organization both aids channel partners in supporting their direct customers and provides select technical support to our end users. Technical support is also available on-line via chat and automated ticketing systems.

We are dedicated to making advanced networking technology accessible and straightforward. We designed a custom ChatGPT AI agent, accessible from our web site, to help users effortlessly explore and understand our diverse range of solutions. Whether looking to optimize current setup, explore new products, or gain insights into best practices, this tool provides users with a high-level understanding to guide decisions.

Training

We provide a wide range of training and educational materials from comprehensive user guides and installation guides to self-directed interactive training, to in-person instructor-led immersion courses to ensure our end-users and channel partners are familiar with the design, implementation, usage, and management of our products. The training and certification system is administered through a learning management system that provides the user a record of course work, exam results, certifications and access to on-demand self-directed training resources that complement instructor-led sessions scheduled frequently around the world.

Cambium Community Forum

The Cambium Networks Community Forum is a platform for users of our solutions to connect with each other, ask questions, and share information and experiences. It is a place where users can find help and support, as well as the latest developments and features of Cambium Networks products. The forum is also a place where users can share their own tips and best practices for using our products, and where they can stay up to date with the latest news and updates from us.

Our Community Forum is moderated by our staff with direct and active engagement by our development engineering and product management personnel. Leveraging the Community Forum, we collect network operator and channel partner feedback on potential product improvements and new product ideas, including through the administration of beta testing on our products. As of December 31, 2025, there were approximately 58,000 active registered forum members on our Community Forum.

Manufacturing and supply

We rely on third-party contract manufacturers and original design manufacturers for our manufacturing requirements. Our global sourcing strategy emphasizes the procurement of materials and product manufacturing in competitive geographies. For some of our products, we do substantially all of the hardware design work; for other products, we outsource both the hardware design (in whole or in part) and the manufacture of the product; and for several products we distribute and sell a product designed and manufactured by a third party under our name on a white label basis. We generally require that the manufacturing processes and procedures are certified to the International Organization for Standardization ("ISO") 9001 standards.

Our third-party manufacturers typically procure the components needed to build our products based on our demand forecasts. These forecasts represent our estimates of future demand for our products based on historical trends and analyses from our sales and product management functions and are adjusted for overall market conditions. Generally, for our primary third-party manufacturers, we update these forecasts monthly. This allows us to leverage the purchasing power of our third-party manufacturers. Although we provide demand forecasts to our third-party manufacturers, some of our third-party manufacturers may assess charges, or we may have liabilities for excess inventory, if we overestimate our demand. We may be liable to purchase excess products or aged materials from our suppliers following reasonable mitigation efforts, increasing our inventory costs. In addition, if we overestimate demand, we may need to increase future reserves on these commitments if we are not able to convert component inventory to finished goods and sell them to our customers.

Our products rely on key components, purchased from a limited number of suppliers, including certain sole source providers. Lead times for materials and components vary significantly, and depend on factors such as the specific supplier, complexity, contract terms, demand and availability of a component at a given time. From time to time, we may experience price volatility or supply constraints for certain components that are not available from multiple qualified sources or where our suppliers are geographically concentrated. We, like the rest of our industry, have in the past experienced shortages in semiconductors and other key components used for our hardware, which resulted in increased costs for components and shipping. To alleviate shortages, we purchased certain scarce components directly on the open market, and if we experience similar shortages in the future, we may need to take similar actions again. We may also acquire component inventory in anticipation of supply constraints and enter into longer-term pricing commitments with vendors to improve the priority, price and availability of supply. In periods of shortages, we have in the past and may in the future need to build inventory of select components.

Cambium, like other companies, has been shifting wireless broadband and general electronic manufacturing from China to Vietnam and Thailand due to rising costs, U.S. and China trade tensions, and geopolitical risks. Throughout 2025, Cambium has been transitioning the manufacturing of some of its products from Mexico to Thailand. Moving manufacturing from one third-party manufacturer to a new third-party manufacturer in a different country risks quality issues, communication breakdowns, longer lead times, and supply chain disruptions, and Cambium has, during 2025, experienced some disruptions in its supply operations as a result, specifically related to the movement of materials and production to Thailand.

We outsource the warehousing and delivery of our products to a third-party logistics provider for worldwide fulfillment. Our direct fulfillment facilities are in Louisville, Kentucky, Venlo, The Netherlands and Hanoi, Vietnam, from which we ship to our distributor partners and network operators.

Research and development

The success of our products to date is due in large part to our focus on research and development. We believe that continued success in the marketplace relies on our ability to regularly bring to the market new and enhanced products employing leading-edge technology that provide value-added business solutions that are secure, easy to configure and maintain that address the needs of the market. Our research and development organization are located primarily in San Jose, California, Hoffman Estates, Illinois, Ashburton, United Kingdom and Bangalore, India. We also work with contract engineers in various locations globally. Our research and development team has deep expertise and experience in wireless technology, antenna design and network architecture and operation. We expect to continue to expand our product offerings and solutions capabilities in the future and to invest significantly in continued research and development efforts. As of December 31, 2025, our research and development organization consisted of 245 employees.

Intellectual property

Our success depends in part on our ability to protect our core technology and innovations. We rely on federal, state, common law and international rights, as well as contractual restrictions, to protect our intellectual property. We control access to our proprietary technology by entering into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and contractors, and confidentiality agreements with third parties, such as Internet service providers, vendors, individuals and entities that may be exploring a business relationship with us. In addition to these contractual arrangements, we also rely on a combination of trade secrets, patents, trademarks, service marks and domain names to protect our intellectual property. These laws, procedures and restrictions provide only limited protection and the legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain and still evolving. Furthermore, effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which our products are available.

We seek patent protection for certain of our key innovations, protocols, processes and other inventions. As of April 30, 2026, we had 99 issued U.S. patents, and 175 patents issued in various foreign jurisdictions as well as 28 U.S. and 79 foreign patent applications pending. We file patent applications in the United States and other countries where we believe there to be a strategic technological or business reason to do so. Although we actively attempt to utilize patents to protect our technologies, we believe that none of our patents, individually, are material to our business. We cannot assure that any of our patent applications will result in the issuance of a patent or whether the examination process will result in patents of valuable breadth or applicability. In addition, any patents that may be issued may be contested, circumvented, found unenforceable or invalidated, and we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon them.

Our industry is characterized by a large number of filed patents that may be applicable to products in our industry, and frequent claims and related litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights has occurred, particularly regarding Wi-Fi technologies. As our company grows, it may be more likely that competitors or other third parties will claim that our products infringe their proprietary rights. In particular, large and established companies in our industry as well as other non-practicing entities have extensive patent portfolios and are regularly involved in both offensive and defensive litigation. From time to time, third parties, including certain of these large companies and other non-practicing entities, may assert patent, copyright, trademark and other intellectual property rights against us, our channel partners or our end customers.

Competition

The markets for FWB and Enterprise Wi-Fi and switching solutions are highly competitive and subject to rapid technological change. We compete in a wide range of related categories, each with its own set of competitors worldwide that vary in size and in the products and solutions offered. We expect competition to persist, intensify and increase in the future. We review our competitive situation as follows:

- Our cnMaestro network management solution has the ability to manage both FWB edge networking devices (e.g., Wi-Fi, switching), and network security services, in a coordinated and centralized manner. In addition, its API enables operators to integrate specialized services on top of their Cambium Networks infrastructure. As networks become more diverse and complex, cnMaestro's capability can increasingly become a competitive strength.
- Our competitors for products and solutions for unlicensed wireless broadband in the sub-7 GHz spectrum bands include Ubiquiti, Tarana Wireless, Radisys/Mimosa Networks, Radwin, and HFCL Group. Competitors in the 3.5 GHz spectrum band, the Citizens Broadband Radio Service in FCC-governed markets, include Airspan Networks and Tarana Wireless, as well as Ericsson (Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson), Nokia, and Baicells Technologies. Our cnWave 60 GHz mmWave point-to-point and point-to-multi-point products compete with Ubiquiti and Ceragon Networks.
- The landscape for broadband services using licensed spectrum is different. Our competitors in the licensed point-to-point microwave market include Aviat Networks, Ceragon Networks, SIAE Microelettronica, and Nokia, among others. Our cnWave 5G fixed (28 GHz) products compete primarily with Intracom Telecom.

- Our home Wi-Fi routers are offered to subscribers by our fixed wireless service provider customers. These devices compete with all consumer-grade, home Wi-Fi brands, as well as commercial solutions from companies such as Calix.
- Our cnReach narrowband fixed wireless IoT products and solutions compete principally with GE MDS and Freewave.
- Our PON Solution competes with Nokia, Calix, Adtran and others. We offer a smaller-scale system geared towards more rural and campus environments.
- The success of a FWB network is highly dependent on accurately predicting the performance of each link before it is deployed. We offer a subscription to a cloud-based tool called cnHeat which leverages LiDAR data to build highly accurate link forecasts. The primary competitor to cnHeat is TowerCoverage.com.
- Our enterprise network edge solutions, which include Wi-Fi, cnMatrix Ethernet switching, and Network Services Edge (NSE) products compete with a wide range of competitors, in some cases the competitor competing with two or more of our products. Ruckus Networks (CommScope), Ubiquiti, Cisco Meraki, Extreme Networks, HPE Aruba, Fortinet, Mist (Juniper Networks), TP-Link, Extreme Networks, and Ruiji Networks, are competitors to our Wi-Fi Access Point portfolio. Our cnMatrix Ethernet switch platform competes with Ubiquiti, MikroTik, Cisco, TP-Link, Extreme Networks, and HPE, among others. Our cnMaestro X network management solution competes with each competitive manufacturers' management platform at a device-level, but also with system-level solutions developed in-house, or commercial solutions.

As our target markets continue to develop and expand, and as the technology for wireless broadband and enterprise networking continues to evolve, we expect competition to increase from both established and emerging market participants.

The market for our products and solutions is influenced by a variety of factors, including the following:

- Total cost of ownership and return on investment associated with the solutions;
- Ease of configuration, installation, and use of the solution;
- Ability to provide a backward-compatible solution;
- Broad application across a range of use cases and frequencies;
- Product quality, functionality, and reliability;
- Ability to allow centralized management of the solutions to enable better network planning, including scalable provisioning, configuration, monitoring, and complete network visualization;
- Ability to enable operators to profitably compete on both price and service levels and
- Ability to provide quality, full-service pre- and post-sales product support.

We believe we compete favorably on each of these factors.

Regulatory requirements

In addition to regulations of general application to global businesses, we are subject to a number of regulatory requirements specific to our industry, including, without limitation:

- Radio frequency usage. Because our products transmit energy in RF spectrum, our products are subject to:
 - rules relating to RF spectrum allocation and authorization of certain radio equipment issued by the Federal Communications Commission for non-federal uses or the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for federal uses in the United States; and
 - local type approval, or homologation, rules requiring confirmation that our products meet minimum regulatory, technical and safety requirements prior to sale in various countries around the world, for example: European Technical Standards Institute ("ETSI"), Industry Canada ("IC") and Agencia Nacional de Telecomunicaciones ("Anatel").

The applicable regulatory agencies in each jurisdiction adopt regulations to manage spectrum use, establish and enforce priorities among competing uses, limit harmful RF interference and promote policy goals such as broadband deployment. These spectrum regulations regulate allocation, licensing, and equipment authorizations. Since our customers purchase devices to operate in specific spectrum bands allocated by the regulatory authorities, our products must meet the technical requirements set forth for such spectrum allocation(s).

In some bands, the operator, such as our customer, must seek prior regulatory authority to operate using specified frequencies, and the resulting spectrum license authorizes the licensee, for a limited term, to operate in a spectrum consistent with licensed

technical parameters within a specified geographic area. We must design and manufacture our products to comply with these technical parameters.

Our products generally are subject to compliance testing prior to approval, and, as a condition of authority in each jurisdiction, we must ensure that our products have the proper labels and documentation specifying such authority. We generally use telecommunications certification bodies to obtain certification for our devices in each jurisdiction in which we intend to market and sell our products.

- Trade compliance requirements. We are subject to compliance with rules in jurisdictions from which we export or into which we import our products, including export control and reporting, import clearance, anti-bribery, antitrust and competition rules and regulations, including:
 - Import and export requirements issued by the United States, the European Union or other jurisdictions, including, for example, the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.K. Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, Ministry of Defense and Department of International Trade including rules banning sales to persons or entities on applicable designated parties lists, or to persons or entities in embargoed countries, rules requiring export licenses prior to sales of products incorporating encryption technology to certain end users, and local rules governing import of products, including packaging and labeling laws. In addition, some of our products include enabled encryption technology, which may require us to obtain a license prior to a sale to certain foreign agencies. These rules require us to monitor databases and establish and enforce policies to prohibit the sale of our products to embargoed or specially designated persons, entities and countries.
 - Tariffs and other rules and policies of countries in which we import our products.
 - Rules and regulations, particularly in the United States and the European Union, governing environmental matters that restrict the use of certain dangerous substances in electrical or electronic equipment, govern use of certain chemical substances throughout their lifecycle and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Directive 2012/2019/EU, related to the collection, treatment, recycling and recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment in the European Union and related laws elsewhere. These rules govern our use of components in our products, requiring us to comply with environmental rules and regulations in our selection of component parts and in the manufacturing process, as well as over the disposal upon destruction or retirement of our products.

We are also subject to rules, regulations and laws that involve a variety of matters including privacy, data protection and personal information, tax, trade, encryption technology, environmental sustainability (including climate change), human rights, product certification, and national security. Rules governing our use of personal data, such as the General Data Protection Regulation in the European Union, the California Consumer Privacy Act, and other applicable regulations in the United States and around the world continue to evolve and increase, together with current and proposed e-privacy and direct marketing rules governing direct and email marketing. These rules govern how we use personal data of our employees, customers and others with whom we might do business, including in our marketing activities.

A failure, or alleged failure, by us to comply with regulations or laws could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, or financial condition. For additional information about government regulation and laws applicable to our business, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors,” including the risk factor entitled “*New regulations or standards or changes in existing regulations or standards in the United States or internationally related to our products may result in unanticipated costs or liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and future sales,*” and “*If we fail to comply with environmental requirements, our business, financial condition, operating results and reputation could be adversely affected*”.

Environmental matters

We are subject to various environmental and other regulations governing product safety, materials usage, packaging and other environmental impacts in the United States and in various countries where our products are manufactured and sold. We are also subject to regulatory developments, including SEC disclosure regulations relating to “conflict minerals,” relating to ethically responsible sourcing of the components and materials used in our products, as well as potential disclosures relating to environmental, social and governance issues (ESG). To date, compliance with federal, state, local, and foreign laws enacted for the protection of the environment has not had a material effect on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position.

We maintain compliance with various regulations related to the environment, including the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment regulations adopted by the European Union. To date, our compliance efforts with various United States and foreign regulations related to the environment has not had a material effect on our operating results.

Human capital management

We pride ourselves on developing and maintaining a strong reputation for innovation and integrity and conduct our business affairs honestly and in an ethical manner. We expect our corporate culture to embody trust and respect for individuals, teamwork and

innovation; to be a place where employees are proud to work, and where customers, suppliers and partners want to work with us. We are guided by our core values of growth and profitability; outstanding global teamwork; relentless innovation and edge; making and meeting commitments; respecting and developing our people; and serving our community.

Equal employment

At Cambium Networks, we seek to maintain an environment that is open and inclusive, and where our people feel valued, included and accountable. One of our key principles is respecting and developing our people. We are committed to maintaining the highest level of professional and ethical standards in the conduct of our business around the world. As of December 31, 2025, we had approximately 486 full-time employees located in 25 countries, of whom 341 employees are located outside of the United States. None of our U.S. employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. In certain foreign jurisdictions, where required by local law or customs, some of our employees are represented by local workers' councils and/or industry collective bargaining agreements. We have not experienced any work stoppages, and we consider our relationship with our employees to be good. We have a broad base of diverse talent, and we believe that attracting, developing and retaining the best talent is critical to our success and achievement of our strategic objectives.

Although we work in both remote and hybrid environments, we work collaboratively, without hierarchy, across geographies and functions.

Compensation and benefits

We offer what we believe is a competitive compensation package, tailored to the job function and geography of each employee. Our team is global, and we offer competitive and meaningful compensation and benefits programs that meet the diverse needs of our employees, while also reflecting local market practices. Our U.S. benefits plan includes health benefits, life and disability insurance, various voluntary insurances, flexible time off and leave programs, an employee assistance plan, and a 401(k) plan with a competitive employer match. Our international benefits plans are competitive locally and generally provide similar benefits. We believe our compensation structure aligns with our shareholders' long-term interests by balancing profitability and growth, as well as current market practices. Competition for qualified personnel in the technology space is intense, and our success depends in large part on our ability to recruit, develop and retain a productive and engaged workforce.

Available information

Cambium Networks was formed in 2011 as Vector Cambium Holdings (Cayman), Ltd., and changed its name to Cambium Networks Corporation in 2018. We conduct our business through Cambium Networks, Ltd., a company organized under the laws of England and Wales, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Cambium Networks Corporation holds no material assets other than Cambium Networks, Ltd. and its subsidiaries and does not engage in any business operations. Unless the context otherwise requires, we use "Cambium Networks" to refer to Cambium Networks Corporation and its subsidiaries throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our headquarters are located at Cambium Networks, Inc. at 2000 Center Drive, Suite A401, Hoffman Estates, Illinois 60192 and our telephone number is (888) 863-5250.

Our Internet address is www.cambiumnetworks.com and our investor relations website is located at <http://investors.cambiumnetworks.com>. We make available free of charge on our investor relations website under the sub-heading "Financials" our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed with (or furnished to) the SEC. Information contained on our websites is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In addition, the public may read and copy materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site, www.sec.gov, that includes filings of and information about issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

This Report 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. Our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects could also be harmed by risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently do not believe are material. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be adversely affected.

Risks related to our business

Our ordinary shares have been delisted from Nasdaq and there is no guarantee that our ordinary shares will be regularly traded on the over-the-counter markets.

On March 27, 2026, Nasdaq suspended trading in our ordinary shares on the Nasdaq Global Market due to our failure to comply with the terms of the Hearing Panel's decision issued on December 3, 2025 and subsequent decisions issued by the Hearing Panel on February 2, 2026 and March 19, 2026 pursuant to which we were granted extensions for continued listing subject to our adherence to certain milestones set forth in the decision to regain compliance with the Filing Rule and the Annual Meeting Rule. Following our request for an additional extension on March 23, 2026, the Hearings Panel issued the Delist Determination stating that our ordinary shares would be suspended at the open of trading on March 27, 2026. In its Delist Determination, Nasdaq confirmed that it intends to file Form 25 Notification of Delisting with the SEC after all applicable appeals periods have lapsed. Although we have appealed the Delist Determination, there is no assurance that we may be able to regain our Nasdaq listing.

Our ordinary shares are now traded on the OTC Expert Market tier. There is no guarantee that our ordinary shares will continue to be traded on the over-the-counter markets, and accordingly, our ordinary shares may become illiquid. In addition, as a result of delisting from the Nasdaq Global Market, we lost an active trading market for our ordinary shares, and the trading market for our ordinary shares on the OTC Expert Market is limited. We face significant material adverse consequences as a result of our ordinary shares not being listed on a national securities exchange, including one or more of the following:

- a limited availability of market quotations for our ordinary shares;
- significantly reduced liquidity and efficiency of the trading market for our ordinary shares;
- holders of our ordinary shares may be unable to sell, and buyers may be unable to purchase, our ordinary shares when they wish to do so;
- a determination that our ordinary shares are considered a "penny stock," which requires brokers trading in our ordinary shares to adhere to more stringent rules and could possibly result in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our ordinary shares;
- limited amount or complete loss of media, news and analyst coverage; and
- a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

Delisting also may reduce the number of investors willing to hold or acquire our ordinary shares and negatively impacts our ability to access equity markets and obtain financing. We believe this reduced liquidity and demand were contributing factors in the substantial decline in our share price after we announced the delisting, and that the failure to be listed will have a continuing material and adverse effect on the trading value of our shares unless and until our shares are listed.

If our appeal of the Delisting Determination is not successful, we will seek to regain our listing via a new application, which will require us to meet the initial listing standards for the Nasdaq Capital Market. There are no assurances that we will be able to successfully satisfy the initial listing criteria or, if we are successful, to continue to meet the on-going listing requirements for the Nasdaq Capital Market. In particular, we may face heightened scrutiny from Nasdaq as a result of our history of being unable to meet Nasdaq's listing requirements and having been a delinquent filer under the Exchange Act, which could delay a re-listing to the Nasdaq Capital Market or prevent us from achieving such a listing. In addition, we may decide it is not in our shareholders' best interests to uplist our ordinary shares to the Nasdaq Capital Market once we are current with our SEC reporting requirements.

Moreover, since being delisted from the Nasdaq Global Market, we are no longer subject to certain rules and regulations of Nasdaq. As a result, an investment in our ordinary shares may be riskier than an investment in securities of a company that is listed on a national securities exchange due to the reduced protections such rules and regulations provide shareholders.

Our operating results can be difficult to predict and may fluctuate significantly, which could result in a failure to meet investor expectations or our guidance and a decline in the trading price of our shares.

Our quarterly and annual operating results have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate significantly in the future. In particular, the timing and size of our sales of our products are difficult to predict and can result in significant fluctuations in our revenues from

period to period. For instance, we have historically received and fulfilled a substantial portion of sales orders and generated a substantial portion of revenues during the last few weeks of each quarter. In addition, we generally recognize all product revenues in the same period in which the related products are sold. Because our operating results are relatively fixed in the short term, any failure to meet expectations regarding sales could have an immediate and material effect on our earnings. If our revenues or operating results fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts or below any estimates we may provide to the market, the trading price of our shares would likely decline, which could have a material and adverse impact on investor confidence and employee retention.

Our operating results may fluctuate due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control, and which we may not foresee. In addition to other risks listed in this “Risks Factors” section, factors that may affect our operating results include:

- Fluctuations in demand for our products, including seasonal variations;
- Our ability to timely fulfill orders for our products, which may be impacted by a number of factors, including the inability of our third-party manufacturers and suppliers to meet our demand, including as a result of component or part shortages or delays, difficulties in product manufacturing, yield or quantity, or logistical failures in warehousing and shipping products;
- The impact of excess inventory held by our channel partners, including the impact on our excess and obsolescence reserves;
- The impact of tariffs or other trade regulations or restrictions that may be imposed by the U.S. or other governments;
- The impact of any impairment of goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets;
- Our inability to regain and maintain compliance with the financial covenants and other obligations under our secured Credit Agreement;
- Our inability to develop, introduce and ship in a timely manner new products and product enhancements, and to anticipate future market demands;
- Failure of our distributors and channel partners to effectively promote and sell our products or manage their inventory and fulfillment;
- Our ability to manage our commitments to suppliers effectively;
- Our ability to timely release high-quality software and software upgrades;
- The failure to manage technology transitions in relationship with supply chain requirements, which could result in lower revenue or excess inventory and a growth in our obsolete inventory;
- Our ability to control costs, including our manufacturing and component costs and operating expenses;
- The impact of component shortages, logistic delays and cost increases in the manufacture or shipment of our products;
- Changes in the competitive dynamics of our target markets, including new entrants, consolidation and pricing pressures;
- The inherent complexity, length and associated unpredictability of the sales cycles for our products, including as a result of technology evolution;
- Announcements made by us or our competitors of new or enhanced products, promotions, or changes in standards;
- Variation in product costs, prices or mix of products we sell;
- Product quality issues that could result in increases in product warranty costs and harm to our reputation and brand;
- Cyber-attacks, data breaches or malware that may disrupt our operations, harm our operating results and financial condition, and damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business;
- The impact of vulnerabilities and critical security defects, on our products;
- Regulatory uncertainty or changes that may be applicable to or impact sales of our products and services;
- The impact of health crises or pandemics on our operations, the operations of our third-party manufacturers and suppliers and on our customers and end users;
- General economic or political conditions or instability in our markets, including global recessions or inflation, wars or other political tensions;
- Increased expenses resulting from increases in component, production and logistics costs resulting from factors such as global inflationary pressures, shortages in supply or tariffs imposed by the U.S. or other countries on goods and services that are imported;

- Increasing uncertainty of and tensions in international trade relations and tariffs, including the impact of tariffs adopted by the United States and reciprocal tariffs that may be imposed by other countries; and
- Wars among countries including between the Ukraine and Russia, increasing tensions between the United States and China, and increasing military activities and tensions between Iran and Israel, the Middle East, and the United States.

The effects of these or other factors individually or in combination could result in fluctuations and unpredictability in our operating results, our ability to forecast those results and the trading price of our shares. As a result, our past results should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance.

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

Our cash from operations may not be sufficient for our future working capital, investments and cash requirements, and we have no remaining liquidity for additional borrowings under our Credit Agreement. If our cash from operations is not sufficient for future working capital needs, we would need to seek additional debt or equity financing or scale back our operations. In addition, we may need to seek additional financing if our lender under our Credit Agreement does not continue to work with us as a result of our noncompliance with financial covenants under our Credit Agreement and accelerates the outstanding amounts due, causing the full outstanding balance under the Credit Agreement to become immediately due and payable. We may not be able to access additional capital resources or financing due to a variety of reasons, including the restrictive covenants in our Credit Agreement, the status of our financial condition, or the lack of available capital due to global economic conditions. If our financing requirements are not met and we are unable to access additional financing on favorable terms, or at all, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected and we could cease as a going concern.

We have several material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting which have resulted in our failure to timely file our financial statements. If we fail to remediate these material weaknesses and maintain an effective system of internal controls, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could continue to be impaired.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements and other rules and regulations of the SEC and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, among others. The requirements of these rules and regulations have and will continue to increase our legal, accounting and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time-consuming and costly and place strain on our personnel, systems and resources. We were unable to timely file our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the years ended December 31, 2024 or 2025, or the quarterly reports due during 2025, and may in the future, be unable to timely file our quarterly or annual reports as they come due.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures over financial reporting. We have noted several material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting and have not yet remediated most of these material weaknesses. We are continuing to develop and refine our disclosure controls, internal control over financial reporting and other procedures, including controls related to revenue and expense recognition, inventory reserves, accounts receivable, regulatory compliance issues affecting our financial results, litigation and settlements and other matters, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we will file with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that information required to be disclosed in reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) is accumulated and communicated to our principal executive and financial officers.

Our current controls have not been effective in preventing these material weaknesses and any new controls we develop may become inadequate because of growth in our business. Further, the weaknesses, including material weaknesses, in our internal controls that have been discovered in the past have not yet been fully remediated, and we have found additional control deficiencies and material weaknesses as of December 31, 2024 that continued during 2025. We may discover additional weaknesses in the future. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls, or any difficulties encountered in their implementation or improvement, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and may result in a restatement of our financial statements for prior periods. Any failure to implement and maintain effective internal controls also could adversely affect the results of periodic management evaluations and annual independent registered public accounting firm attestation reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting that we will be required to include in our periodic reports we will file with the SEC under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act if we return to accelerated filer status. Ineffective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial and other information, which would likely have a negative effect on the market price of our shares.

We have expended and anticipate we will continue to expend significant resources, and we expect to provide significant management oversight, to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. Any future failure to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, or consequent inability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis, could increase our operating costs and could materially impair our ability to operate our business. If our internal controls are perceived as inadequate or we are unable to produce timely or accurate financial statements, investors may lose confidence in our operating results and our share price could decline. For example, due to our failure to maintain

compliance with rules of the SEC and The Nasdaq Stock Market, trading in our ordinary shares was suspended on March 27, 2026, and moved to the OTC Expert Market on March 30, 2026. The last reported sale price of our ordinary shares on the OTC Expert Market on April 20, 2026 was \$0.19.

Although management is required to report on our internal control over financial reporting, our independent registered public accounting firm is not required to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting until after we are no longer a smaller reporting company. At such time, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our controls are documented, designed or operating. Any failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting could have a material and adverse effect on our business and operating results and could cause a decline in the price of our shares.

Our credit facility contains restrictive financial covenants that limit our operating flexibility. Our continued failure to comply with all of these financial covenants has caused us to be in default, which could have an adverse effect on our business and prospects.

Our Credit Agreement with contains certain restrictive covenants that either limit our ability to, or require a mandatory prepayment in the event we, among other things, create or assume certain liens; create, incur or assume additional indebtedness, subject to specified permitted debt; make or hold certain investments, subject to certain exceptions; enter into certain mergers, liquidations, consolidations and other fundamental changes, subject to specified exceptions; make certain sales and other disposition of property or assets, including sale and leaseback transactions, subject to certain conditions and exceptions; make certain payments of dividends, share repurchase and other distributions, subject to certain exceptions; and enter into certain transactions with affiliates. We, therefore, may not be able to engage in any of the foregoing transactions unless we obtain the consent of our lender or prepay certain amounts under the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement also contains certain financial covenants and financial reporting requirements. We are currently not in compliance with certain of the financial or restrictive covenants of our Credit Agreement, including the requirement to timely file periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Although we continue to work with the lender, we may be unable to regain compliance with covenants under the Credit Agreement. Our obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by substantially all of our assets and amounts due under the Credit Agreement mature and become fully due and payable in November 2026. We may not be able to generate or sustain sufficient cash flow or sales to meet the financial covenants or pay the principal and interest under the Credit Agreement. If the lender accelerates amounts owing under the Credit Agreement because of our default, and we are unable to pay the accelerated amount due, the lender has the right to foreclose on substantially all of our assets. In the event of a liquidation, the lender would be repaid the outstanding principal and interest owed to it prior to distribution of assets to unsecured creditors, and the holders of our shares would receive a portion of any liquidation proceeds only if all of our creditors, including our secured lender, were first repaid in full. Furthermore, our future working capital, proceeds of borrowings or proceeds of equity financings could be required to be used to repay or refinance the amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement and, therefore, may be unavailable for other purposes.

We have been and continue to be unable to meet our financial covenants under our Credit Agreement, which creates doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We are subject to compliance with financial covenants under our Credit Agreement. We are not in compliance with several of our financial covenants. There is uncertainty as to our ability to continue to meet the financial covenants in future periods. We continue to work with the lender to address our noncompliance with these covenants. If the bank is unwilling to come to an acceptable resolution of these non-payment defaults, Bank of America could declare the amounts outstanding thereunder immediately due and payable, and we may not be able to obtain a waiver of such a default or otherwise pay or refinance the indebtedness. Should we be unable to obtain a waiver or otherwise refinance our indebtedness, we may be unable to continue as a going concern.

We are actively taking actions to improve our profitability and to work with the lender to resolve our defaults under the Credit Agreement. These actions include deferral of expenditures, and cost reductions to align our cost structure with current revenue levels. Any of these measures may have an adverse impact on our ability to execute our business plan, take advantage of future opportunities, fund research and development initiatives, or respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated financial requirements. The ultimate success of any such actions in sustaining our ability to continue as a going concern cannot be assured.

There is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern; accordingly, holders of our ordinary shares could suffer a total loss of their investment.

As a result of our continued noncompliance of covenants under our credit agreement, as well as a continued decline in our available cash, in the absence of additional sources of liquidity, there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Although we continue to explore additional sources of liquidity, we are unable to determine at this time whether any of these potential sources of liquidity will be available to us or if available, individually or taken together, will be sufficient to address our liquidity needs. Due to these factors, substantial doubt exists about our ability to continue as a going concern.

In the event we determine that additional sources of liquidity will not be available to us or will not allow us to meet our obligations as they become due, we may need to pursue a restructuring of our liabilities, and in the event of a future liquidation or bankruptcy proceeding, holders of our ordinary shares would likely suffer a total loss of their investment.

The introduction of new products and technology is key to our success, and if we fail to predict and respond to emerging technological trends and network operators' changing needs, we may be unable to remain competitive.

The wireless broadband market is generally characterized by rapidly evolving technology, changing needs of network operators, evolving regulations and industry standards and frequent introductions of new products and services. Historically, new product introductions have been a key driver of our revenue growth. To succeed, we must effectively anticipate and adapt in a timely manner to network operator requirements and changing standards and regulatory requirements and continue to develop or acquire new products and features that meet market demands, technology trends and evolving regulatory requirements and industry standards. Our new product development may also be driven by component shortages that may require us to redesign our products. Our ability to keep pace with technological developments, satisfy increasing network operator requirements, and achieve product acceptance depends upon our ability to enhance our current products and develop and introduce or otherwise acquire the rights to new products on a timely basis and at competitive prices. The process of developing new technology is complex and uncertain and can take time to develop as well as to perfect once released. The development of new products and enhancements typically requires significant upfront investment, which may not result in material improvements to existing products or result in marketable new products or cost savings or revenues. Network operators have delayed, and may in the future delay, purchases of our products while awaiting release of new products or product enhancements. In addition, the introduction of new or enhanced products requires that we carefully manage the transition from older products to minimize disruption in channel partner ordering practices and maintain compatibility between older and newer versions of our products. If we fail to anticipate industry trends and evolving regulations by developing or acquiring rights to new products or product enhancements and timely and effectively introducing such new products and enhancements, or network operators do not perceive our products to have compelling technological advantages, our business would be adversely affected.

The introduction of recent technologies, such as generative AI models, and the changes in regulations related to AI, cybersecurity, privacy, and data protection and our ability to effectively utilize or incorporate these technologies into our products may impact the success of our product development efforts. If the market for these new technologies does not develop as anticipated, or if we are unable to develop products incorporating new technologies, the potential demand for our products may decrease and our business, results of operation and prospects could be materially adversely affected.

Enhanced United States tax, tariff, import/export restrictions, regulations or other trade barriers, including any such restrictions, regulations, or trade barriers adopted by other governments, may have a negative effect on global economic conditions, financial markets and our business.

Because our products are manufactured outside of the U.S., the import of our products may be affected by changes in applicable tariffs. Our products are primarily manufactured in Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines and Thailand, and we procure some of our products from China. The U.S. government has enacted, and then partially stayed, significantly increased tariffs on products imported from each of these jurisdictions and has imposed greatly increased tariffs on products imported from China. The governments of China, and other countries, have imposed reciprocal tariffs on the import of U.S. origin products imported into their countries. Significant uncertainty remains with respect to trade policies, treaties, tariffs and taxes. In February 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that tariffs imposed under the International Emergency Economic Power Act ("IEEPA") were not authorized by the statute. The U.S. government then imposed additional non-IEEPA global Section 122 tariffs. The U.S. government has and may continue to issue significant changes in U.S. trade policy and may take actions that could negatively impact U.S. trade, including communications equipment products and components manufactured and imported from other countries. In response, countries subject to increased tariffs by the U.S. have and may continue to retaliate by actions such as the adoption of various trade related measures including imposing tariffs on imports into such countries from the United States. Other governments may also adopt trade policies, treaties, tariffs or taxes that may adversely impact our products, or services, increasing our costs or adversely impacting our ability to trade within that country. An increase in trade-related costs associated with these imports may impair the profitability of our international production, may strain our suppliers' ability to source components necessary for the production of our products, and is likely to increase our manufacturing costs. We may not be able to pass on the full amount of these trade-related costs to our customers, which could impact our profitability or our competitive position. If we do pass along these costs, our customers may curtail the purchase of our products, which could adversely impact our future sales.

The U.S. government has also enacted controls restricting the ability to send certain products and technology related to semiconductors, semiconductor manufacturing, and supercomputing to China without an export license. These controls also apply to certain hardware containing these specified integrated circuits. Other foreign governments may in turn impose similar or more restrictive controls. The U.S. government continue to add additional entities, to restricted party lists impacting the ability of U.S. companies to provide items to these entities. These controls or any additional restrictions may impact our ability to export certain products, prohibit us from selling our products to certain of our customers or restrict our ability to use certain Integrated Circuits ("ICs") in our products.

We cannot predict what actions may ultimately be taken with respect to trade relations between the United States and other countries, what products may be subject to such actions or what actions may be taken by the other countries in retaliation. If we are unable to obtain or use components for inclusion in our products, if component prices increase significantly or if we are unable to

export or sell our products to any of our customers, our business, liquidity, financial condition, and/or results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

If tariffs, trade restrictions, or trade barriers remain in place or if new tariffs, trade restrictions, or trade barriers are placed on products such as ours by U.S. or foreign governments, our costs may increase. We believe we can adjust our supply chain and manufacturing practices to minimize the impact of the tariffs and any impact on the supply chain of components, but our efforts may not be successful, there can be no assurance that we will not experience a disruption in our business related to these or other changes in trade practices and the process of changing suppliers in order to mitigate any such tariff costs could be complicated, time-consuming, and costly.

The tariffs may also cause customers to delay orders as they evaluate where to take delivery of our products in connection with their efforts to mitigate their own tariff exposure. Such delays create forecasting difficulties for us and increase the risk that orders might be canceled or might never be placed. Current or future tariffs may also negatively impact our customers' sales, thereby causing an indirect negative impact on our own sales. Even in the absence of further tariffs, the related uncertainty and the market's fear of an escalating trade war might cause our distributors and customers to place fewer orders for our products, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, liquidity, financial condition, and/or results of operations.

The relatively fluid regulatory environment globally and uncertainty how the U.S. government or foreign governments will act with respect to tariffs, international trade agreements and policies, a trade war, further governmental action related to tariffs or international trade policies, or additional tax or other regulatory changes in the future could directly and adversely impact our financial results and results of operations. We cannot predict what actions may ultimately be taken with respect to trade relations between the U.S. and China or other countries, what products may be subject to such actions or what actions may be taken by the other countries in retaliation. If we are unable to obtain or use components for inclusion in our products, if component prices increase significantly, or if we are unable to sell our products to any of our customers, our business, liquidity, financial conditions or results of operations would be materially and adversely affected.

Adverse economic conditions, continuing uncertain economic conditions or reduced information technology and network infrastructure spending may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our business depends on the overall demand for wireless network technology and on the economic health and general willingness of our current and prospective end-customers to make those capital commitments necessary to purchase our products. Weak domestic or global economic conditions and continuing economic uncertainty, fear or anticipation of such conditions, inflation, a recession, international trade disputes, political tensions, global pandemics, or a reduction in information technology and network infrastructure spending, have from time to time contributed, and may continue to contribute, to slowdowns in the markets in which we compete. As a result, we could experience reduced demand for our products as a result of constraints in capital spending, longer sales cycles, increased price competition for our products including lower sales prices, risk of excess and obsolete inventories, risk of supply constraints, and higher overhead costs as a percentage of revenue, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If the conditions in the U.S. and global economies deteriorate, become uncertain or volatile, if inflationary pressures continue, our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially adversely affected. In particular, we cannot be assured of the level of spending on wireless network technology, the deterioration of which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and growth rates. The purchase of our products or willingness to replace existing infrastructure is discretionary and highly dependent on a perception of continued rapid growth in consumer usage of mobile devices and in many cases involves a significant commitment of capital and other resources. Therefore, weak economic conditions or a reduction in capital spending would likely adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, if interest rates rise or foreign exchange rates weaken for our international customers, overall demand for our products and services could decline and related capital spending may be reduced. Furthermore, any increase in worldwide commodity prices may result in higher component prices for us and increased shipping costs, both of which may negatively impact our financial results.

Terrorism, war, and other events may harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

The continued threat of terrorism and heightened security and military action in response thereto, or any other current or future acts of terrorism, war (such as the on-going Russia-Ukraine war, and tensions in the Middle East including Iran, Israel and Syria), and other events such as economic sanctions and trade restrictions may cause further disruptions to the economies of the United States and other countries and create further uncertainties or could otherwise negatively impact our business, operating results, and financial condition. The Russia-Ukraine conflict, the ongoing conflict between Israel, Palestine and other areas of the Middle East, war in Iran and surrounding countries, as well as other areas of geopolitical tension around the world, or the worsening of these conflicts or tensions, may materially adversely affect our customers, vendors, and partners. The duration and extent to which these factors may impact our future business and operations, results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows remain uncertain.

Competitive pressures may harm our business, revenues, growth rates and market share.

The markets for our products, including FWB and Enterprise solutions, are highly competitive and subject to rapid technological change. We compete in a wide range of related categories, each with its set of competitors worldwide that vary in size and in the products and solutions offered. We expect competition to persist, intensify and increase in the future.

In all our markets, we compete with a number of wireless equipment providers worldwide that vary in size and in the products and solutions offered. Some of the competitors in our markets include the following:

- Our competitors for products and solutions for unlicensed wireless broadband in the sub-7GHz spectrum bands include Ubiquiti, Tarana Wireless, Mimosa Networks, Radwin and HFCL Group. Competitors in the 3.5 GHz spectrum band, the Citizens Broadband Radio Service in FCC-governed markets, include Airspan Networks, but also Ericsson (Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson), Nokia and Baicells Technologies. Our cnWave 60 GHz mmWave point-to-point and point-to-multi-point products compete with Ubiquiti and Ceragon Networks.
- Our competitors in the licensed point-to-point microwave market include Aviat Networks, Ceragon Networks, SIAE Microelettronica, NEC, Nokia, among others. Our cnWave 5G fixed (28 GHz) products compete primarily with Intracom.
- Our home Wi-Fi routers are offered to subscribers by our fixed wireless service provider customers. These devices compete with all consumer-grade, home Wi-Fi brands.
- Our PON Solution competes with Nokia, Calix, Adtran and others. We offer a smaller scale system geared towards more rural and campus environments.
- Our cnReach narrowband fixed wireless IoT products and solutions compete principally with GE MDS and FreeWave Technologies.
- Our enterprise network edge solutions, which include Wi-Fi, cnMatrix Ethernet switching, and NSE products compete with a wide range of competitors, in some cases the competitor competing with two or more of our products. Ruckus (CommScope), Ubiquiti, Cisco Meraki, Extreme Networks, HPE Aruba, Fortinet, Mist (Juniper Networks), and Ruijie NetworksS, are competitors to our Wi-Fi Access Point portfolio. Our cnMatrix wireless aware Ethernet switch platform competes with Ubiquiti, Ruckus, MikroTik, Cisco, and HPE, among others. Our cnMaestro X network management solution competes with each competitive manufacturers' management platform at a device-level, but also with system-level solutions developed in-house, or commercial solutions.

As our target markets continue to develop and expand, and as the technology for wireless broadband continues to evolve, we expect competition to increase.

Demand for our solutions versus those of our competitors is influenced by a variety of factors, including the following:

- Product quality, performance, features and functionality, and reliability;
- Depth and breadth of the sales channel;
- Brand awareness and reputation;
- Integration of intelligence into the product including the introduction of generative artificial intelligence tools or technology;
- Total cost of ownership and return on investment associated with the products;
- Ease of configuration, installation and use of the products;
- Ability to provide a complete compatible and scalable solution;
- Broad application across a range of use cases;
- Ability to allow centralized management of the products and network to better enable network planning, including scalable provisioning, configuration, monitoring and complete network visualization; and
- Strength, quality and scale of pre- and post-sales product support.

We expect increased competition from our current competitors, as well as from new companies that may enter our markets. Several industries are now competing for end customers in traditional fixed wireless access markets, including Low Earth Orbit satellites, fiber operators, and mobile network operators providing fixed wireless. This is putting pressure on our traditional WISPs, who may respond by diverting capital spend to other areas, which may impact our business. Further, we have in the past and may again experience price competition from lower cost vendors selling to network operators that have lower budget or less demanding applications than our products have been designed to serve. We also expect that even higher cost competitors may engage in price competition to establish greater market share, which may adversely affect our ability to grow our revenues and profitability.

Competition could result in loss of market share, increased pricing pressure, reduced profit margins, or increased sales and marketing expense, any of which would likely cause serious harm to our business, operating results or financial condition.

A number of our current or potential competitors have longer operating histories, greater name recognition, significantly larger customer bases and sales channels and significantly greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources than we do. Our competitors may be able to anticipate, influence or adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in network operator requirements, devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of their products and services, initiate or withstand substantial price competition, bundle similar products to compete, take advantage of acquisitions or other opportunities more readily, and develop and expand their product and service offerings more quickly than we can.

Some of our competitors have been acquired or entered into partnerships or other strategic relationships and offer a more comprehensive solution than they had previously offered. We expect this trend to continue. The companies resulting from such consolidation may create more compelling products and be able to offer greater pricing flexibility, making it more difficult for us to compete effectively. In addition, continued industry consolidation might adversely affect network operators' perceptions of the viability of smaller and even medium-sized wireless broadband equipment providers and, consequently, their willingness to purchase from those companies.

Competitive pressures may also result from our inability to manufacture products meeting country of origin or country of manufacture requirements increasingly imposed by countries or end users. We may be unable to meet these location of manufacture requirements, which may adversely impact our ability to compete with other competitors who can. The success of new products depends on several factors, including appropriate new product definition, component costs, timely completion and introduction of products, differentiation of new products from those of our competitors and market acceptance of these products. We may not be able to successfully anticipate or adapt to changing technology on a timely basis, or at all.

If our distributors do not effectively manage inventory of our products, fail to timely resell our products or overestimate expected future demand, they may reduce purchases in future periods, causing our revenues and operating results to fluctuate or decline.

Our distributors purchase and maintain inventories of our products to meet future demand and have only limited rights to return the products they have purchased from us. Our channel partners are not generally committed to volume purchases of our products in any period, although some of our products carry minimum order quantities. Accordingly, if, as we have recently experienced, our channel partners purchase more product than is required to meet demand in a particular period, causing their inventory levels to grow, they may delay or reduce additional future purchases, causing a reduction in expected future revenues, our quarterly results to fluctuate, and adversely impacting our ability to accurately predict future earnings.

Our gross margin varies from period to period, is difficult to predict and may decline in the future.

Our gross margin varies from period to period, may be difficult to predict and may decline in future periods. Variations in our gross margin are generally driven by shifts in the mix of products we sell, the timing and related cost of fulfilling orders and other factors, including actions taken to reduce channel inventory or speed product delivery such as increased discounts. In addition, the market for wireless broadband solutions is characterized by rapid innovation and declining average sale prices as products mature in the marketplace. The sales prices and associated gross margin for our products may decline due to change in sales strategy, competitive pricing pressures, demand, promotional discounts and seasonal changes in demand. Larger competitors with more diverse product and service offerings may reduce the price of products or services that compete with ours or may bundle them with other products and services. If we meet such price reductions but do not similarly reduce our product manufacturing costs, our margins would decline. Any decline in our gross margins could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and the trading price of our shares.

If we are not able to effectively forecast demand or manage our inventory, we may be required to record write-downs for excess or obsolete inventory.

We maintain limited inventory of finished goods and, to a lesser extent, raw materials and forecast demand from our third-party manufacturers in amounts that we believe are sufficient to allow timely fulfillment of sales, subject to the impact of supply shortages. Growth in our sales and new product launches may require us to build inventory in the future. Higher levels of inventory expose us to a greater risk of carrying excess or obsolete inventory, which may in turn lead to write-downs. We may also record write-downs in connection with the end-of-life for specific products. Our distributors may increase levels of inventory to meet supply shortages or expected demand; if demand decreases in future periods, we may end up with excess channel inventory, leading to reductions in future period orders from our distributors. 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, incur increased costs to our suppliers for excess demand, and we may not be able to decrease our expenses in time to offset any shortfall in revenues, which could harm our ability to achieve or sustain expected results of operations and could lead to increased excess and obsolescence reserves, such as we recently experienced. 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.

Decisions to increase or maintain higher inventory levels are typically based upon uncertain forecasts or other assumptions. Because the markets in which we compete are volatile, competitive and subject to rapid technology and price changes, if the assumptions on which we base these decisions turn out to be incorrect, our financial performance could suffer and we have in the past and could in the future be required to write-off the value of excess products or components inventory. In addition, in order to manage manufacturing lead times and help ensure adequate component supply, we enter into agreements with contract manufacturers and suppliers that allow them to procure inventory based upon criteria as defined by us, such as forecasted demand. We may be liable to purchase excess products or aged material from our suppliers following reasonable mitigation efforts, resulting in an adverse impact on our cash flows, operating expenses, results of operation and financial condition. We have, over the last several years, worked to manage our inventory closely, resulting in a reduction in finished goods inventory, raw materials and supplier commitment, but also required additional capital to cover and manage past liabilities. If we are unable to manage our inventory or commitments to suppliers in the future, we could be required to record additional charges, which would adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

We rely on third-party manufacturers, which subjects us to risks of product delivery delays and reduced control over product costs and quality.

We outsource the manufacturing of our products to third-party manufacturers pursuant to which the third parties manufacture and supply our products subject to orders from us often based on our demand forecasts. Our agreements do not typically obligate our third-party manufacturers to supply products to us in specific quantities or for an extended term, which could result in short notice to us of supply shortages and increases in the prices we are charged for manufacturing services. Our reliance on third-party manufacturers reduces our control over the manufacturing process, including reduced control over quality, product costs and product supply and timing. From time to time, we have experienced and may in the future experience delays in shipments or issues concerning product quality from our third-party manufacturers. For example, during 2025, as a result of a change of a third-party manufacturer for some of our products, we experienced delays in full commencement of production at the new location, as well as product quality problems, resulting in our inability to meet all orders for our product and a reduction in revenue over the period. We expect to continue to experience these supply shortages into 2026. If any of our third-party manufacturers suffer interruptions, delays or disruptions in supplying our products, including by natural disasters or work stoppages or capacity constraints, our ability to ship products to distributors and network operators would be delayed. Additionally, if any of our third-party manufacturers experience quality control problems in their manufacturing operations and our products do not meet network operators' requirements, we could be required to cover cost of the repair or replacement of any defective products. These delays or product quality issues could have an immediate and material adverse effect on our ability to fulfill orders and could have a negative impact on our operating results. In addition, such delays or issues with product quality could harm our reputation and our relationship with our channel partners.

Because lead times for required materials and components vary significantly and depend on factors such as the specific supplier, contract terms and the demand for each component at a given time, if we underestimate our requirements, our third-party manufacturer may have inadequate materials and components required to produce our products. This could result in an interruption of the manufacture of our products, delays in shipments and deferral or loss of revenues. If foundries experience capacity shortages they may respond by allocating existing supply among their customers, including us. Memory, in particular, is becoming challenging in light of capacity being used for AI. While current limitations are around DDR4 (used in some of our newer products), this is likely to spread to DDR3 memory and much of our product lines. Previous capacity shortages coupled with an increase in demand for affected products, due in part to a global increase in demand for bandwidth, resulted in supply shortages that caused increased lead times for some of our products. If our third-party manufacturers experience financial, operational, manufacturing capacity or other difficulties, or if they are otherwise unable or unwilling to continue to manufacture our products in required volumes or at all, our supply may be disrupted, we may be required to seek alternate manufacturers and we may be required to re-design our products. It would be time-consuming and costly, and could be impracticable, to begin to use new manufacturers and designs and such changes could cause significant interruptions in supply and could have an adverse impact on our ability to meet our scheduled product deliveries and may subsequently lead to the loss of sales, delayed revenues or an increase in our costs, which could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

We outsource manufacturing to third-party manufacturers operating outside of the U.S., subjecting us to risks of international operations.

Our third-party manufacturers predominantly operate outside of the U.S. causing us to face risks to our business based on changes in tariffs, trade barriers, export regulations, political conditions and contractual restrictions, such as recently announced tariffs by the U.S. government and reciprocal tariffs announced by other governments, particularly tariffs on goods imported from China, Taiwan, Vietnam or Thailand. Products that we have manufactured for us in countries outside of the US may also be subject to any uncertainty of trade relations between such countries and the United States or other shipping destinations. Such uncertainties could cause the cost of our products to rise or result in our inability to continue to manufacture in such country, resulting in a need to find alternative sources of manufacture, such as our recent move from manufacturing in China and Mexico to Vietnam and Thailand. Any

change in manufacturer has in the past and could continue to result in the delay in the manufacture and supply of our products, increase our cost of manufacture, and cause a delay in our shipments to customers and a delay or cancellation of orders. Our future operating results and financial condition could be materially affected to the extent any of these actions occur.

We require third-party components, including components from limited or sole source suppliers, to build our products. The unavailability of these components could substantially disrupt our ability to manufacture our products and fulfill sales orders.

We rely on third-party components to build our products, and we generally rely on our third-party manufacturers to obtain the components necessary for the manufacture of our products. We use our forecast of expected demand to determine our material requirements. Lead times for materials and components we order vary significantly, and depend on factors such as the specific supplier, contract terms and demand for a component at a given time. If forecasts exceed orders, we may have excess and/or obsolete inventory, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. If orders exceed forecasts, or available supply, we may have inadequate supplies of certain materials and components, which could have a material adverse effect on our ability to meet customer delivery requirements and to recognize revenue. If we underestimate our requirements or our third-party suppliers are not able to timely deliver components, our third-party manufacturers may have inadequate materials and components required to produce our products. This could result in an interruption in the manufacture of our products, delays in shipments and fulfillment of customer orders, and deferral or loss of revenues. Our third-party manufacturers may not be able to secure sufficient components at reasonable prices or of acceptable quality to build our products in a timely manner, adversely impacting our ability to meet demand for our products. In addition, if our component suppliers cease manufacturing needed components, we could be required to redesign our products to incorporate components from alternative sources or designs, a process which could cause significant delays in the manufacture and delivery of our products. Unpredictable price increases for such components may also occur. The unavailability of these components could substantially disrupt our ability to manufacture our products and fulfill sales orders.

In addition, we currently depend on a limited number of suppliers for several critical components for our products, and in some instances we use sole or single source suppliers for components to simplify design and fulfillment logistics. Neither we nor our third-party manufacturers carry a substantial inventory of our product components. Many of these components are also widely used in other product types or by other companies. Shortages are possible and our ability to predict the availability of such components may be limited. In the event of a shortage or supply interruption from our component suppliers, we or our third-party manufacturers may not be able to develop alternate or second sources in a timely manner, on commercially reasonable terms or at all, and the development of alternate sources may be time-consuming, difficult and costly. Any resulting failure or delay in shipping products could result in lost revenues and a material and adverse effect on our operating results. If we are unable to pass component price increases along to our end customers or maintain stable pricing, our gross margins could be adversely affected and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could suffer.

We may face increased costs or other logistics challenges in the shipment of our products, which may increase the cost of revenues or result in a delay in shipments to customers.

Logistics challenges may impact our operations, for example, as a result of container shortages which may impact availability of containers, and increased carriage costs, resulting in increases in relevant freight costs, all at a time when global demand may increase. Ports may experience increasing lead times with delays in the container freight market due to port delays, worker shortages or the impact of any global pandemic. These logistics and freight challenges and increasing costs could have a material adverse effect on our ability to meet customer delivery requirements, result in increased costs and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our third-party logistics and warehousing provider may fail to deliver products to our channel partners and network operators in a timely manner, which could harm our reputation and operating results.

We rely on our third-party logistics and warehousing provider, with distribution hubs including in the United States, the Netherlands and Vietnam, to fulfill the majority of our worldwide sales and deliver our products on a timely basis. Any change in the location of our distribution hubs, and any delay in delivery of our products to distributors or network operators could create dissatisfaction, harm our reputation, result in the loss of future sales and, in some cases, subject us to penalties. A change in the location of our distribution centers may result in delays in our ability to ship products to customers from such newly established distribution centers or adversely impact our ability to meet import or export requirements. We rely on our third-party logistics and warehousing provider to accurately segregate and record our inventory for us and to report to us the receipt and shipments of our products. Our third-party logistics and warehousing provider also manages and tracks the delivery of our products from the warehouse and safeguards our inventory, which accounts for a vast majority of our inventory balance. The failure of our third-party logistics and warehousing provider to perform these key tasks sufficiently, or any disruption to its business as a result of restrictions imposed as a result of health crises, natural disasters, work stoppages, cyber-attacks or other business disruptions, could disrupt their operations and therefore the shipment of our products to channel partners or end users or cause errors in our recorded inventory or in our customs or other regulatory documentation, any of which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

We rely on distributors and value-added resellers for the substantial majority of our sales, and the failure of our channel partners to promote and support sales of our products would materially reduce our expected future revenues.

We rely on distributors for a substantial majority of our sales and our future success is highly dependent upon establishing and maintaining successful relationships with distributors and other channel partners. Recruiting and retaining qualified distributors and training them in our technology and products require significant time and resources. Our reliance on distributors for sales of our products results in limited visibility into demand and channel inventory levels, which in turn adversely impacts our ability to accurately forecast our future revenues. By relying on our channel partners, we may have less contact with end users, thereby making it more difficult for us to establish brand awareness, service ongoing network operator requirements and respond to evolving needs for new product functionality.

Sales through distributors have been highly concentrated in a few distributors, with over 34% and 32% of our revenues in 2024 and 2025, respectively, coming from our three largest distributors in each year. In addition, certain of our distributors may rely disproportionately on sales to a small number of end customers. Termination or degradation of a relationship with a major distributor, or of a distributor with its major customer, could result in a temporary or permanent material loss of revenues. We may not be successful in finding other distributors on satisfactory terms, or at all, and our distributors may fail to maintain or replace business with their major customer, either of which could adversely affect our ability to sell in certain geographic markets or to certain network operators, adversely impacting our revenues, cash flow and market share.

We generally do not require minimum purchase commitments from our distributors, and our agreements do not prohibit our distributors from offering products or services that compete with ours or from terminating our contract on short notice. Many of our channel partners also sell products from our competitors. Some of our competitors may have stronger relationships with our channel partners than we do and we have limited control, if any, over the sale by our distributors of our products instead of our competitors' products, or over the extent of the resources devoted to market and support our competitors' products, rather than our products or solutions. Our competitors may be more effective in providing incentives to existing and potential distributors to favor their products or to prevent or reduce sales of our products. Our failure to establish and maintain successful relationships with our distributors would materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we or our distributors and channel partners are unable to attract new end users or sell additional products to end users that currently use our products, our revenue growth would be adversely affected, and our revenues could decrease.

To increase our revenues, we depend on the adoption of our solutions by end users that purchase our products through our channel partners. End users typically need to make substantial investments when deploying network infrastructure, which can delay a purchasing decision. Once a network operator has deployed infrastructure for a particular portion of its network, it is often difficult and costly to switch to another vendor's equipment. If we or our channel partners are unable to demonstrate that our products offer significant performance, functionality or cost advantages to the competitor's product, it would be difficult for us to generate sales to that network operator once a competitor's equipment has been deployed.

Our future success also depends significantly on additional purchases of our products by end users that have previously purchased our products. End users may choose not to purchase additional products because of several factors, including dissatisfaction with our products or pricing relative to competitive offerings, reductions in network operators' spending levels or other causes outside of our control. If we are not able to generate repeat purchases from end users, our revenues may grow more slowly than expected or may decline, and our business and operating results would be adversely affected.

Our products are technologically complex and may contain undetected hardware defects or software bugs, which could result in increased warranty claims, increased costs, loss of revenues and harm to our reputation.

Our products are technologically complex and, when deployed, are critical to network operations. Our products rely on our proprietary embedded software and have in the past contained and may in the future contain undetected errors, bugs or security vulnerabilities, or suffer reliability or quality issues. Some defects in our products may only be discovered after a product has been installed and used by network operators. Any errors, bugs, defects, security vulnerabilities or quality or reliability issues discovered in our products after commercial release could result in increased warranty claims, damage to our reputation and brand, loss of market shares or loss of revenues, any of which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, our products operate in part in outdoor settings and must withstand environmental effects such as severe weather, lightning or other damage. Our products may also contain latent defects and errors from time to time related to embedded third-party components.

We have in the past and may in the future become subject to warranty claims that may require us to make significant expenditures to repair or replace defective products or redesign our products to eliminate product vulnerabilities. We may in the future also be the subject of product liability claims. Such claims could require a significant amount of time and expense to resolve and defend against and could 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 from network operators and harm to our reputation. Additionally, defects and errors may cause our products to be vulnerable to security attacks, cause them to fail to help secure networks or temporarily interrupt network traffic. Although we disclaim responsibility for certain warranty and product liability claims as well as product recalls or security problems, any substantial costs or payments made in connection with warranty and product liability claims, product recalls or security problems could cause our operating results to decline and harm our brand.

Our ability to sell our products is highly dependent on the quality of our support and services offerings, and our failure to offer high-quality support and services could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

End users of our products rely on our products for critical applications and, as such, high-quality support is critical for the successful marketing and sale of our products. If we or our channel partners do not provide adequate support in deploying our products or in resolving post-deployment issues quickly, our reputation may be harmed and our ability to sell our products could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, our business continues to evolve, as we offer select products only in conjunction with required support or services purchased in addition to product purchases. There can be no assurance that our ability to require purchase of support and services will be successful.

A portion of our revenues are generated by sales to government entities, which are subject to a number of challenges and risks.

We derive a portion of our revenues from contracts with government agencies and we believe the success and growth of our business will in part depend on our continued and increasing sales to U.S. and foreign, federal, state and local governmental end customers in the future. However, demand from government agencies is often unpredictable, and we may be unable to maintain or grow our revenues from this market. Sales to government agencies are subject to substantial risks, including but not limited to the following:

- selling to government agencies can be highly competitive, expensive and time-consuming, often requiring significant upfront time and expense without any assurance that such efforts will generate a sale;
- government entities may have statutory, contractual or other legal rights to terminate contracts with our channel partners or us for convenience or due to a default, and any such termination may adversely impact our future business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects;
- U.S. or other government certification requirements applicable to our goods and services may be difficult to meet, require an additional administrative or compliance burden on us not found in our commercial contracts, and if we are unable to meet these certification requirements, our ability to sell into the government sector may be adversely impacted until we have attained required certifications;
- government demand and payment for our services may be adversely impacted by public sector budgetary cycles and funding constraints;
- selling to government entities may require us to comply with various regulations that are not applicable to sales to non-government entities, including regulations that may relate to pricing, classified material and other matters, other requirements relating to compliance with regulatory matters or requirements regarding the development and maintenance of programs such as small business subcontracting, or compliance with EEOC or environmental requirements. Complying with such regulations may also require us to put in place controls and procedures to monitor compliance with the applicable regulations that may be costly or not possible;
- purchases by the U.S. and other governments may be subject to technological changes including changes in required standards that must be met, that are not required of non-governmental sales;
- the U.S. government may require certain products that it purchases be manufactured in the United States and other relatively high-cost manufacturing locations under Buy American Act, Trade Agreements Act or other regulations, and we may not manufacture all products in locations that meet these requirements, which may preclude our ability to sell some products or services; and
- governments may investigate and audit government contractors' administrative and financial processes and compliance with laws and regulations applicable to government contractors, and any unfavorable audit could result in fines, civil or criminal liability, damage to our reputation and suspension or debarment from further government business.

The occurrence of any of the foregoing could cause governments and governmental agencies to delay or refrain from purchasing our products in the future, which could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

We generate a significant amount of revenues from sales outside of the United States, and we are therefore subject to a number of risks associated with international sales and operations.

We have extensive international operations and generate a significant amount of revenue from sales to channel partners in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, Asia-Pacific and South America. For example, sales outside of the United States accounted for 50% of total revenues in 2024 and 53% in 2025. We rely on our third-party logistics and warehousing provider, with distribution hubs currently in the United States, the Netherlands and Vietnam to fulfill the majority of our worldwide sales and to deliver our products to our customers. We have estimated the geographical distribution of our product revenues based on the ship-to destinations specified by our distributors when placing orders with us. Our ability to grow our business and our future success will depend on our ability to continue to expand our global operations and sales worldwide.

As a result of our international reach, we must hire and train experienced personnel to manage our international operations. If we experience difficulties in recruiting, training, managing and retaining an international staff, and specifically staff related to sales management and sales personnel, we may experience difficulties expanding our sales outside of the United States. If we are not able to maintain these relationships internationally or to recruit additional channel partners, our future international sales could be limited. Business practices in the international markets that we serve may differ from those in the United States and may require us in the future to include terms other than our standard terms in contracts.

Our international sales and operations are subject to a number of risks, including the following:

- impact of inflation on local economies;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could drive fluctuations in our operating expenses;
- required local regulatory certifications in each jurisdiction, which may be delayed for political or other reasons other than product quality or performance;
- requirements or preferences for domestically manufactured products, which could reduce demand for our products or adversely impact our ability to fulfill customer orders;
- differing technical standards, existing or future regulatory and certification requirements and required product features and functionality;
- management communication problems related to entering new markets with different languages, cultures and political systems;
- difficulties in enforcing contracts and collecting accounts receivable, and longer payment cycles, especially in emerging markets;
- heightened risks of unfair or corrupt business practices in certain geographies and of improper or fraudulent sales arrangements that may impact financial results and result in restatements of, and irregularities in, financial statements;
- difficulties and costs of staffing and managing foreign operations;
- the uncertainty of protection of intellectual property rights in some countries;
- potentially adverse tax consequences, including regulatory requirements regarding our ability to repatriate profits to the United Kingdom;
- requirements to comply with foreign privacy, information security, and data protection laws and regulations and the risks and costs of non-compliance;
- added legal compliance obligations and complexity;
- the increased cost of terminating employees in some countries;
- political and economic instability, war and terrorism; and
- the impact of the spread of any diseases globally that might impact our operations.

These and other factors could harm our ability to generate future international revenues. Expanding our existing international operations and entering into additional international markets will require significant management attention and financial commitments. Our failure to successfully manage our international operations and the associated risks effectively could limit our future growth or materially adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

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

We generate a substantial majority of our revenues through sales to our distributors. Distributors may not have the resources required to meet payment obligations or may delay payments if their end customers are late making payments. Our exposure to credit risks of our channel partners and their end customers may increase if such entities are adversely affected by global or regional economic conditions. Given the broad geographic coverage of our distributor relationships, we have in the past and may in the future experience difficulties surrounding the collection of payments. Any significant delay or default in the collection of significant accounts receivable could result in the need for us to obtain working capital from other sources and could adversely impact our operating results and financial condition.

If we do not effectively deploy and train our direct sales force, we may be unable to increase sales.

Although we rely on channel partners to fulfill the substantial majority of our sales, our direct sales force plays a critical role driving our sales through direct engagement with network operators. Although we have recently experienced reductions in our workforce, including in our sales force, we have invested and will from time to time continue to invest in our sales organization. There is significant competition for sales personnel with the skills and technical knowledge that we require. Our ability to achieve significant revenue growth will depend, in large part, on our success in recruiting, training, retaining and integrating sufficient numbers of sales personnel to support our growth, particularly in international markets. New hires require significant training and may take significant time before they achieve full productivity. Our recent hires may not become productive as quickly as we expect, and we may be unable to hire and retain sufficient numbers of qualified individuals needed to increase our sales. If we are unable to hire and train a sufficient number of effective sales personnel, or the sales personnel we hire do not achieve expected levels of productivity, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our sales cycles can be long and unpredictable, and our sales efforts require considerable time and expense. As a result, our sales and revenues are difficult to predict and may vary substantially from period to period.

Our sales efforts involve educating channel partners and network operators about the technical capabilities, applications and benefits of our products. Network operators typically require long sales cycles to select a product supplier and place sales orders. The sale process usually begins with an evaluation, followed by one or more network trials, followed by vendor selection and finally installation, testing and deployment. Network operator purchasing activity depends upon the stage of completion of expanding network infrastructures and the availability of funding, among other factors. We spend substantial time and resources on our sales efforts without any assurance that our efforts will produce any sales. In addition, purchases of our products are frequently subject to budget constraints, multiple approvals, unplanned administrative processing and other delays. Moreover, the evolving nature of the market may lead prospective network operators to postpone their purchasing decisions pending resolution of network standards or adoption of technology by others. Network operators may also postpone a purchase decision pending the release of new or enhanced products by us or others. As a result, it is difficult to predict whether a sale will be completed, the particular period in which a sale will be completed or the period in which revenues from a sale will be recognized, resulting in lumpy sales from period to period. Our operating results may therefore vary significantly from quarter to quarter.

The loss of key personnel or an inability to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel may impair our ability to expand our business.

Our success is substantially dependent upon the continued service and performance of our senior management team and key product development, technical, marketing and production personnel. Our employees, including our senior management team, are generally at-will employees, and therefore may terminate employment with us at any time with no advance notice. The replacement of any members of our senior management team or other key personnel likely would involve significant time and costs and may significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our business objectives. As a result of our current financial status, we are experiencing increased employee turnover, including involuntary turnover in our efforts to reduce operating expenses.

Our future success also depends, in part, on our ability to continue to attract and retain highly skilled personnel. Competition for highly skilled personnel is frequently intense, particularly for highly skilled research and development personnel. Any failure to successfully attract or retain qualified personnel to fulfill our current or future needs may negatively impact our growth.

We may acquire other businesses or divest assets, which could require significant management attention, disrupt our business, dilute shareholder value and adversely affect our operating results.

To execute our business strategy, we may acquire or make investments in complementary companies, products or technologies. Our integration of acquired businesses may not be successful and we may not achieve the benefits of the acquisition. We may not be able to find suitable acquisition candidates, and we may not be able to complete such acquisitions on favorable terms, if at all. If we do complete additional acquisitions, we may not ultimately strengthen our competitive position or achieve our goals, and any acquisitions we complete could be viewed negatively by our channel partners, investors and financial analysts. In addition, if we are unsuccessful at integrating such acquisitions, or the technologies associated with such acquisitions, into our company, the revenues and operating results of the combined company could be adversely affected. Any integration process may require significant time and resources, and

we may be unable to manage the process successfully. We may not successfully evaluate or utilize the acquired technology or personnel or accurately forecast the financial impact of an acquisition transaction, including unexpected liability or accounting charges. We may pay cash, incur debt or issue equity securities to pay for any future acquisition, each of which could adversely affect our financial condition or the value of our shares. The sale of equity or issuance of debt to finance any such acquisitions could result in dilution to our shareholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased fixed obligations and could also include covenants or other restrictions that would impede our ability to manage our operations.

In addition, we may divest assets in order to raise financing, provide additional working capital or satisfy obligations to our secured lender, which could require significant management attention, disrupt our business, dilute shareholder value and adversely impact our operating results.

We face risks related to actual or threatened health epidemics and other outbreaks, which could significantly disrupt our manufacturing, sales and other operations.

We face a wide variety of risks related to public health crises, epidemics, pandemics or similar events, which can create significant volatility, uncertainty and economic disruption. The restrictions imposed by steps taken to address public health crises may disrupt economic activity, which may result in reduced commercial and consumer confidence and spending, increased unemployment, closure or restricted operating conditions for businesses, volatility in the global capital markets, instability in the credit and financial markets, labor shortages, regulatory relief for impacted consumers and disruption in supply chains. If a new health epidemic or outbreak were to occur, we could experience broad and varied impacts, including adverse impacts to our workforce or supply chain, inflationary pressures and increased costs, schedule or production delays, market volatility and other financial impacts. If any of these were to occur, our future results and performance could be adversely impacted. If our supply chain operations are affected or are curtailed by the outbreak of diseases, our supply chain, manufacturing and product shipments will be delayed, which could adversely affect our business, operations and customer relationships. We may need to seek alternate sources of supply which may be more expensive, unavailable or may result in delays in shipments to us from our supply chain and subsequently to our customers. Further, if our distributors' or end user customers' businesses are similarly affected, they might delay or reduce purchases from us, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

There can be no assurance that any global pandemic or other health crisis will not have a material and adverse effect on our business, financial results and financial condition.

Risks related to our industry

New regulations or standards or changes in existing regulations or standards in the United States or internationally related to our products may result in unanticipated costs or liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and future sales.

Our products are subject to governmental regulations in a variety of jurisdictions. To achieve and maintain market acceptance, our products must comply with these regulations as well as a significant number of industry standards. In the United States, our products must comply with various regulations defined by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"), Underwriters Laboratories and others. We must also comply with similar international regulations, particularly those issued by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute ("ETSI"), as such directives are or may be adopted as regulations by governments in member states. In addition, radio emissions, such as our products, are subject to health and safety regulation in the United States and in other countries in which we do business, including by the Center for Devices and Radiological Health of the Food and Drug Administration, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and various state agencies. Member countries of the European Union 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 could 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 the introduction of our products, which could harm our business. Changes in standards could cause our products to be required to be redesigned in order to meet these changing standards. Foreign regulatory agencies may delay or fail to certify our products for political or other reasons other than product quality or performance. Network operator uncertainty regarding future policies may also affect demand for wireless broadband products, including our products. Our inability to alter our products to address these requirements and any regulatory changes may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

In addition, 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 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.

A substantial portion of our product portfolio relies on the availability of unlicensed RF spectrum and if such spectrum were to become unavailable through overuse or licensing, the performance of our products could suffer and our revenues from their sales could decrease.

A substantial portion of our product portfolio operates in unlicensed RF spectrum, which is used by a wide range of consumer devices and is becoming increasingly crowded. If such spectrum usage continues to increase through the proliferation of consumer electronics and products competitive with ours, the resultant higher levels of noise in the bands of operation our products use could decrease the effectiveness of our products, which could adversely affect our ability to sell our products. Our business could be further harmed if currently unlicensed RF spectrum becomes licensed in the United States or elsewhere. Network operators that use our products may be unable to obtain licenses for RF spectrum. Even if the unlicensed spectrum remains unlicensed, existing and new governmental regulations may require us to make changes to our products. For example, to provide products for network operators who utilize unlicensed RF spectrum, we may be required to limit their ability to use our products in licensed or otherwise restricted RF spectrum. The operation of our products by network operators 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.

If we do not successfully anticipate technological shifts and develop products and product enhancements that meet these technological shifts in a timely manner, we may not be able to compete effectively and our results of operations, financial conditions and prospects may suffer.

We must continue to enhance our existing products and develop new technologies and products that address emerging technological trends, evolving industry standards and changing end-customer needs. The process of enhancing our existing products and developing new technology is complex and uncertain, and new offerings require significant upfront investment that may not result in material design improvements to existing products or result in marketable new products or costs savings or revenue for an extended period of time, if at all.

In addition, new technologies could render our existing products obsolete or less attractive to customers, and our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially adversely affected if such technologies are widely adopted.

In the past several years, we have announced a number of new products and enhancements to our products and services. The success of our new products depends on several factors including, but not limited to, addressing spectrum requirements, developing Wi-Fi standards such as Wi-Fi 7, the development of product features that sufficiently meet end-user requirements, our ability to manage the risks associated with new product production ramp-up issues (and old product ramp-down cleanliness), component costs, availability of components, timely completion and introduction of these products, prompt solution of any defects or bugs in these products, our ability to support these products, differentiation of new products from those of our competitors and market acceptance of these products. If we are unable to successfully manage our product introductions or transitions, or if we fail to penetrate new markets, as a result of any of these or other factors, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be adversely affected. Should we move too early or too late on any of these technology evolutions, we would be materially adversely affected in the market.

We may not be able to successfully anticipate or adapt to changing technology or end-customer requirements on a timely basis, or at all. If we fail to keep up with technology changes or to convince our customers and potential customers of the value of our solutions even in light of new technologies, we may lose customers, decrease or delay market acceptance and sales of our present and future products and services and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We are subject to governmental export and import controls that could impair our ability to compete in international markets and subject us to liability if we are not in compliance with applicable laws.

Our technology and products are subject to export control and import laws and regulations, including the U.S. Export Administration Regulations, U.S. customs regulations, the economic and trade sanctions regulations administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Controls, and applicable U.K., EU and Netherlands export and import laws and regulations as well as applicable regulations in jurisdictions from which we ship products. Exports, re-exports and transfers of our products and technology must be made in compliance with these laws and regulations. U.S., U.K. and EU export control laws and economic sanctions include a prohibition on the shipment of certain products and technology to embargoed or sanctioned countries, governments and persons. We take precautions to prevent our products and technology from being shipped to, downloaded by or otherwise transferred to applicable sanctions targets, but our products could be shipped to those targets by our channel partners despite such precautions. If our products are shipped to or downloaded by sanctioned targets in the future in violation of applicable export laws, we could be subject to government investigations, penalties and reputational harm. Certain of our products incorporate encryption technology and may be exported, re-exported or transferred only with the required applicable export license from the U.S., U.K., or the EU through an export license exception.

If we fail to comply with applicable export and import regulations, customs and trade regulations, and economic sanctions and other laws, we could be subject to substantial civil and criminal penalties, including fines and incarceration for responsible employees and managers, and the possible loss of export or import privileges as well as harm our reputation and indirectly have a material

adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, if our channel partners fail to comply with applicable export and import regulations, customs regulations, and economic and sanctions and other laws in connection with our products and technology, then we may also be adversely affected, through reputational harm and penalties. Obtaining the necessary export license for a particular sale may be time-consuming, may result in the delay or loss of sales opportunities and approval is not guaranteed.

Any change in export or import, customs or trade and economic sanctions laws, and regulations, shift in the enforcement or scope of existing laws and regulations, or change in the countries, governments, persons or technologies targeted by such laws and regulations, could also result in decreased use of our products, or in our decreased ability to export or sell our products to existing or potential network operators with international operations. Any decreased use of our products or limitation on our ability to export or sell our products could affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We do business in countries with a history of corruption and transact business with foreign governments, which increases the risks associated with our international activities.

We are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended ("FCPA"), the U.K. Bribery Act of 2010, and many other laws around the world that prohibit improper payments or offers or authorization of payments to governments and their employees, officials, and agents and political parties for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business, inducing an individual to not act in good faith, direct business to any person, or secure any advantage. We have operations, deal with and make sales to governmental entities in countries known to experience corruption, particularly certain emerging countries in Asia, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and South America. Our activities in these countries create the risk of illegal or unauthorized payments or offers of payments or other things of value by our employees, consultants or channel partners that could be in violation of applicable anti-corruption laws, including the FCPA. In many foreign countries where we operate, particularly in countries with developing economies, it may be a local custom for businesses to engage in practices that are prohibited by the FCPA or other similar laws and regulations. Although we have taken actions to discourage and prevent illegal practices including our anti-corruption compliance policies, procedures, training and monitoring, the actions taken to safeguard against illegal practices, and any future improvements in our anti-corruption compliance practices, may not be effective, and our employees, consultants or channel partners may engage in illegal conduct for which we might be held responsible. Violations of anti-corruption laws may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, including suspension or debarment from government contracting, and we may be subject to other liabilities and significant costs for investigations, litigation and fees, diversion of resources, negative press coverage, or reputational harm, all of which could negatively affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, the failure to create and maintain accurate books and records or the failure to maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls may subject us to sanctions.

If we fail to comply with environmental requirements, our business, financial condition, operating results and reputation could be adversely affected.

We are subject to various environmental laws and regulations including laws governing the hazardous material content of our products and laws relating to the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment as well as packaging and recycling requirements. The laws and regulations to which we are subject include the European Union's Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive ("RoHS"), and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive ("WEEE"), as implemented by EU member states. Similar laws and regulations exist or are pending in other regions, including in the United States, and we are, or may in the future be, subject to these laws and regulations.

RoHS restricts the use of certain hazardous materials, including lead, mercury and cadmium, in the manufacture of certain electrical and electronic products, including some of our products. We have incurred, and expect to incur in the future, costs to comply with these laws, including research and development costs, and costs associated with assuring the supply of compliant components. Certain of our products are eligible for an exemption for lead used in network infrastructure equipment. If this exemption is revoked, or if there are other changes to RoHS (or its interpretation) or if similar laws are passed in other jurisdictions, we may be required to reengineer our products to use components compatible with these regulations. This reengineering and component substitution could result in additional costs to us or disrupt our operations or logistics.

WEEE requires producers of electrical and electronic equipment to be responsible for the collection, reuse, recycling and treatment of their products. Currently, our distributors generally take responsibility for this requirement, as they are often the importer of record. However, changes to WEEE and existing or future laws similar to WEEE may require us to incur additional costs in the future.

If we are unable to comply with these or similar laws or regulations, we could incur fines, penalties, restrictions on our ability to manufacture our products or restrictions or limitations on our ability to import or export our products to or from various jurisdictions.

Any failure to comply with current and future environmental laws could result in the incurrence of fines or penalties and could adversely affect the demand for or sales of our products.

If we are not able to satisfy data protection, security, privacy and other government- and industry-specific requirements or regulations, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be harmed.

Personal privacy, data protection, information security and telecommunications-related laws and regulations have been widely adopted in the United States, Europe and in other jurisdictions where we sell our products. The regulatory frameworks for these matters, including privacy, data protection and information security matters, is rapidly evolving and is likely to remain uncertain for the foreseeable future. We expect that there will continue to be new proposed laws, regulations and industry standards concerning privacy, data protection, information security and telecommunications services in the United States, the European Union and other jurisdictions in which we operate or may operate, and it is not known what impact such future laws, regulations and standards may have on our business.

We also expect that existing laws, regulations and standards may be interpreted in new manners in the future. Future laws, regulations, standards and other obligations, and changes in the interpretation of existing laws, regulations, standards and other obligations could require us to modify our products, restrict our business operations, increase our costs and impair our ability to maintain and grow our channel partner base and increase our revenues. The cost of compliance with, and other burdens imposed by new privacy laws 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.

Although we work to comply with applicable privacy and data security laws and regulations, industry standards, contractual obligations and other legal obligations, those laws, regulations, standards and obligations are evolving and may be modified, interpreted and applied in an inconsistent manner from one jurisdiction to another, and may conflict with one another. As such, we cannot assure ongoing compliance with all such laws, regulations, standards and obligations. Any failure or perceived failure by us to comply with applicable laws, regulations, standards or obligations, or any actual or suspected security incident, whether or not resulting in unauthorized access to, or acquisition, release or transfer of personally identifiable information or other data, may result in governmental enforcement actions and prosecutions, private litigation, fines and penalties or adverse publicity, and could cause channel partners to lose trust in us, which could have an adverse effect on our reputation and business.

Our actual or perceived failure to comply with applicable data protection laws or adequately protect personal data could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.

Global privacy and data protection-related laws and regulations are evolving, extensive, and complex. Compliance with these laws and regulations can be difficult and costly. In addition, evolving legal requirements restricting or governing the collection, use, processing, or cross-border transmission of personal data, including cloud-based services, could materially affect our customers' ability to use, and our ability to sell, our products and services. The interpretation and application of these laws and regulations in some instances is uncertain, and our legal and regulatory obligations are subject to frequent changes. For example, the EU General Data Protection Regulation ("EU GDPR"), and the similar UK implementation of the EU GDPR by virtue of section 3 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (which sits alongside the UK Data Protection Act 2018, as amended by the U.K. Data (Use and Access) Act 2025) (known as the "UK GDPR", and together with the "EU GDPR", the "GDPR") applies to the extent that our personal data processing activities: (i) are conducted by or on behalf of an 'establishment' in the EU or UK; or (ii) related to products or services offered to individuals in the EU or UK or the monitoring of their behavior while in the EU or UK. The GDPR imposes a range of compliance obligations on controllers regarding the processing of personal data, including among others: (i) accountability and transparency requirements, which require controllers to demonstrate and record compliance with the GDPR and to provide detailed information to data subjects regarding processing; (ii) enhanced requirements for obtaining valid consent where consent is the lawful basis for processing; (iii) obligations to consider data protection as any new products or services are developed and to limit the amount of personal data processed; (iv) obligations to comply with data protection rights of data subjects including without limitation a right of access to and rectification of personal data, a right to obtain restriction of processing or to object to processing of personal data and a right to ask for a copy of personal data to be provided to a third party in a usable format and erasing personal data in certain circumstances; (v) obligations to implement appropriate technical and organizational security measures to safeguard personal data; and (vi) obligations to report certain personal data breaches to the relevant supervisory authority without undue delay (and no later than 72 hours where feasible) and/or to concerned individuals without undue delay. In the event of non-compliance, the EU GDPR provides for robust regulatory enforcement and fines. In addition, the GDPR confers a private right of action on data subjects and consumer associations to lodge complaints with supervisory authorities, seek judicial remedies and obtain compensation for damages resulting from violations of the GDPR.

Additionally, in the United States, we are subject to the California Consumer Privacy Act, as amended ("CCPA") and other laws, regulations and obligations that relate to the handling of personal data. The CCPA includes extensive requirements for businesses that are subject to the law, including to provide certain privacy notices to California residents and to honor residents' rights related to their personal data (e.g., to access, delete and opt out of "sales" and "sharing" of personal data, as those terms are defined under the CCPA, subject to certain exceptions). The CCPA provides for civil penalties for violations, as well as private right of action for certain data breaches.

The interpretation and application of the laws to which we are or may become subject may be uncertain and the laws may be interpreted and applied in a manner inconsistent with our current policies and practices. Our actual or perceived failure to comply with

applicable laws and regulations or other obligations relating to personal data, or to protect personal data from unauthorized access, use, or other processing, could subject us to liability to our customers, data subjects, suppliers, service providers, business partners, employees, and others, give rise to legal and/or regulatory actions, could damage our reputation or could otherwise materially harm our business, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Risks related to our intellectual property

Cyber-attacks, and other security incidents on our or our service providers' system may disrupt our operations, harm our operating results and financial condition, and damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business; and cyber-attacks or other security attacks in cloud-based services provided by or enabled by us, could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.

In the ordinary course of our business, we collect, store and otherwise process information, including intellectual property and customer and other business information (which also may include personal data). The secure storage, maintenance, and transmission of and access to this information is critical to our operations, business strategy, and reputation. Cyber-attacks are increasing in their frequency, sophistication and intensity and have become more difficult to detect. Cyber-attacks could include the deployment of harmful malware, ransomware, denial-of-service attacks, social engineering and other means to affect service reliability and threaten the confidentiality, integrity and availability of our and our service providers' systems and the information on those systems. Cyber-attacks also could include phishing attempts or e-mail fraud to cause unauthorized payments or information to be transmitted to an unintended recipient, or to permit unauthorized access to systems. We experience attempts to gain unauthorized access to our systems on a regular basis, and we anticipate continuing to be subject to such attempts. Despite our implementation of security measures, (i) our products and services, and (ii) the servers, data centers, and cloud-based solutions on which our and third-party data is stored, are vulnerable to cyber-attacks, and other security incidents, and disruptions from unauthorized access, tampering or other theft or misuse, including by employees, malicious actors or inadvertent error. Such events on our or our service providers' systems could in the future compromise or disrupt access to or the operation of our products, services, and networks or those of our service providers or customers, or result in the information stored on our systems or those of our service providers or customers being improperly accessed, processed, disclosed, lost or stolen. We have not to date experienced a material event related to a cybersecurity attack; however, the occurrence of any such event in the future could subject us to liability to our customers, suppliers, service providers, business partners and others, give rise to legal and/or regulatory action, could damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition. Efforts to limit the ability of malicious actors to disrupt our operations or undermine our own security efforts may be costly to implement and may not be successful. Breaches of security in our suppliers' networks, or in cloud-based services provided by or enabled by us, regardless of whether the breach is attributable to a vulnerability in our products or services, could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.

Vulnerabilities and critical security defects, prioritization decisions regarding remedying vulnerabilities or security defects, failure of third-party providers to remedy vulnerabilities or security defects, or customers not deploying security releases 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.

The products and services we sell to customers, and our cloud-based solutions, inevitably contain vulnerabilities or critical security defects which have not been remedied and cannot be disclosed without compromising security. We also make prioritization decisions in determining which vulnerabilities or security defects to fix and the timing of these fixes. Customers may also delay the deployment or implementation of fixes offered or made available by us. In addition, we rely on third-party providers of software and cloud-based services, and we cannot control the rate at which they remedy vulnerabilities. When customers do not deploy specific releases or decide not to upgrade to the latest versions of our products, services or cloud-based solutions containing the release, they may be left vulnerable. Vulnerabilities and critical security defects, prioritization errors in remedying vulnerabilities or security defects, failure of third-party providers to remedy vulnerabilities or security defects, or customers not deploying specific releases 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.

Issues related to the development and use of artificial intelligence (AI) could give rise to legal and/or regulatory action, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business.

We are reviewing the use of AI technology in certain of our business operations, products or services and have released AI enhanced features in cnMaestro X and in our support organization. Our research and development of such technology remains ongoing. AI presents risks, challenges, and unintended consequences that could affect our and our customers' adoption and use of this technology. AI algorithms and training methodologies may be flawed. Additionally, AI technologies are complex and rapidly evolving, and we face significant competition in the market and from other companies regarding such technologies. While we aim to develop and use AI responsibly and attempt to identify and mitigate ethical and legal issues presented by its use, we may be unsuccessful in identifying or resolving issues before they arise. AI-related issues, deficiencies and/or failures could (i) give rise to

legal and/or regulatory action, including with respect to current and proposed legislation regulating AI in jurisdictions such as the European Union, United States and others, and as a result of new applications of existing data protection, privacy, intellectual property, and other laws; (ii) damage our reputation; or (iii) otherwise materially harm our business. 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. In addition, if we elect not to incorporate AI into our products and services offerings, we may be at a competitive disadvantage to those of our competitors who are able to effectively include AI in their products and services, which may cause our products to fail to compete effectively.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, our competitive position could be harmed, or we may incur significant expenses to enforce our rights.

We protect our proprietary information and technology through license agreements, nondisclosure agreements, noncompetition covenants, and other contractual provisions and agreements, as well as through patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret laws in the United States and similar laws in other countries. These protections may not be available in all jurisdictions and may be inadequate to prevent our competitors or other third-party manufacturers from copying, reverse engineering or otherwise obtaining and using our technology, proprietary rights or products. For example, the laws of certain countries in which our products are manufactured or licensed do not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. In addition, third parties may seek to challenge, invalidate or circumvent our patents, trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets, or applications for any of the foregoing. We have focused patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection primarily in the United States and Europe, although we distribute our products globally. As a result, we may not have sufficient protection of our intellectual property in all countries where infringement may occur. There can be no assurance that our competitors will not independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology or design around our proprietary rights. In each case, our ability to compete could be significantly impaired. To prevent substantial unauthorized use of our intellectual property rights, it may be necessary to prosecute actions for infringement and/or misappropriation of our proprietary rights against third parties. Any such action could result in significant costs and diversion of our resources and management's attention, and we may not be successful in such action.

Claims by others that we infringe their intellectual property rights could harm our business.

Our industry is characterized by vigorous protection and pursuit of intellectual property rights. A number of companies hold a large number of patents that may cover technology necessary for our products. We have in the past received and expect to continue to receive claims from third parties that we infringe their intellectual property rights.

In addition, we have received correspondence from certain patent holding companies who assert that we infringe certain patents related to wireless communication technologies. A court adjudicating a claim that we infringe these patents may not rule in our favor should these patent holding companies file suit against us. As our business expands, we enter into new technologies, and the number of products and competitors in our market increases, we expect that infringement claims may increase in number and significance. It is not uncommon for suppliers of certain components of our products, such as chipsets, to be involved in intellectual property-related lawsuits by or against third parties. Our key component suppliers are often targets of such assertions, and we may become a target as well. Any claims or proceedings against us, whether meritorious or not, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, require significant amounts of management time or result in the diversion of significant operational resources, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Intellectual property lawsuits are subject to inherent uncertainties due to the complexity of the technical issues involved, and we cannot be certain that we will be successful in defending ourselves against intellectual property claims. In addition, we currently have a limited portfolio of issued patents compared to our larger competitors and therefore may not be able to effectively utilize our intellectual property portfolio to assert defenses or counterclaims in response to patent infringement claims or litigation brought against us by third parties. Patent holding companies may seek to monetize patents they previously developed, have purchased or otherwise obtained. Many companies, including our competitors, may now, and in the future, have significantly larger and more mature patent portfolios than we have, which they may use to assert claims of infringement, misappropriation and other violations of intellectual property rights against us. In addition, future litigation may involve non-practicing entities or other patent owners who have no relevant products or revenue and against whom our own patents may therefore provide little or no deterrence or protection, and many other potential litigants have the capability to dedicate substantially greater resources than we do to enforce their intellectual property rights and to defend claims that may be brought against them.

A successful claimant could secure a judgment that requires us to pay substantial damages or prevents us from distributing certain products, obtaining the services of certain employees or independent contractors, or performing certain services. In addition, we might be required to seek a license for the use of such intellectual property, which may not be available on commercially acceptable terms or at all. Alternatively, we may be required to develop non-infringing technology, which could require significant effort and expense and may ultimately not be successful. Any claims or proceedings against us, whether meritorious or not, could be time consuming, result in costly litigation, require significant amounts of management time, result in the diversion of significant operational resources, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements.

Although we may be able to seek indemnification from our component suppliers and certain of our third-party manufacturers who have provided us with design and build services, these third-party manufacturers or component suppliers may contest their obligations to indemnify us, or their available assets or indemnity obligation may not be sufficient to cover our losses.

If our third-party manufacturers do not respect our intellectual property and trade secrets and produce competitive products using our design, our business would be harmed.

We outsource manufacture, and in some cases hardware or software design, to third-party manufacturers predominantly in Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines and Taiwan, among other locations. We have previously worked with third-party manufacturers in China, and periodically evaluate manufacturers in other locations. Prosecution of intellectual property infringement and trade secret theft is more difficult in some of these jurisdictions than in the United States. Although our agreements with our third-party manufacturers generally preclude them from misusing our intellectual property and trade secrets, or using our designs to manufacture product for our competitors, we may be unsuccessful in monitoring and enforcing our intellectual property rights and may find counterfeit goods in the market being sold as our products or products similar to ours produced for our competitors using our intellectual property. Although we take steps to stop counterfeits, we may not be successful and network operators who purchase these counterfeit goods may experience product defects or failures, resulting in harm to our reputation and brand and causing us to lose future sales.

Our operating results may be adversely affected and damage to our reputation may occur due to production and sale of counterfeit versions of our products.

Our products could be subject to efforts by third parties to produce counterfeit versions of our products. If we become the target of the manufacture of counterfeit goods, are unable to block their sale, are unable to detect counterfeit products in customer networks, or are unable to succeed in prosecuting counterfeiters and their distributors, such counterfeit sales, to the extent they replace otherwise legitimate sales, could adversely affect our operating results.

We use open source software in our products that may subject our firmware to general release or require us to re-engineer our products and the firmware contained therein, which may cause harm to our business.

We incorporate open source software into our products. Use and distribution of open source software may entail greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or other contractual protections regarding infringement claims or the quality of the software code. Some open source licenses contain requirements that we make available source code for modifications or derivative works we create based upon the open source software and that we license such modifications or derivative works under the terms of a particular open source license or other license granting third parties certain rights of further use. If we combine our proprietary firmware or other software with open source software in a certain manner, we could, under certain of the open source licenses, be required to release our proprietary source code publicly or license such source code on unfavorable terms or at no cost. Open source license terms relating to the disclosure of source code in modifications or derivative works to the open source software are often ambiguous and few if any courts in jurisdictions applicable to us have interpreted such terms. As a result, many of the risks associated with usage of open source software cannot be eliminated, and could, if not properly addressed, negatively affect our business.

If we were found to have inappropriately used open source software, we may be required to release our proprietary source code, re-engineer our firmware or other software, discontinue the sale of our products in the event re-engineering cannot be accomplished on a timely basis or take other remedial action that may divert resources away from our development efforts, any of which could adversely increase our expenses and delay our ability to release our products for sale. We could also be subject to similar conditions or restrictions should there be any changes in the licensing terms of the open source software incorporated into our products.

We rely on the availability of third-party licenses, the loss of which could materially harm our ability to sell our products.

We rely on certain software or other intellectual property licensed from third parties. It may be necessary in the future to seek new licenses or renew existing licenses. There can be no assurance that the necessary licenses would be available on acceptable terms, if at all. If we are unable to maintain these licenses, or obtain licenses to alternative third-party intellectual property, on acceptable terms, we may be precluded from selling our products, may be required to re-design our products to eliminate reliance on such third-party intellectual property or otherwise experience disruption in operating our business. Third parties owning such intellectual property may engage in litigation against us seeking protection of their intellectual property rights, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Our obligation to indemnify our channel partners or end users against intellectual property infringement claims could cause us to incur substantial costs.

We have agreed, and expect to continue to agree, to indemnify our channel partners and network operators for certain intellectual property infringement claims. If intellectual property infringement claims are made against our channel partners or network operators concerning our products, we could be required to indemnify them for losses resulting from such claims or to refund

amounts they have paid to us. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make may be substantial or unlimited and could materially harm our business. We may in the future agree to defend and indemnify our distributors, network operators and other parties, even if we do not believe that we have an obligation to indemnify them or that our services and products infringe the asserted intellectual property rights. Alternatively, we may reject certain of these indemnity demands, which may lead to disputes with a distributor, network operator or other party and may negatively impact our relationships with the party demanding indemnification or result in litigation against us.

Financial and accounting risks

We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our sales contracts are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, and therefore, substantially all of our revenue is not subject to foreign currency risk; however, as a result of the strengthening U.S. dollar, there has been an increase in the cost of our products to our end customers outside of the U.S., which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, a decrease in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies could increase our product and operating costs in foreign locations. Further, a portion of our operating expenses is incurred outside the U.S., is denominated in foreign currencies and is subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. If we are not able to successfully hedge against the risks associated with the currency fluctuations, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be adversely affected.

We may face exposure to unknown tax liabilities, which could adversely affect our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

We are subject to income and non-income-based taxes in the United States and in various non-U.S. jurisdictions. We file U.S. federal income tax returns as well as income tax returns in various U.S. state and local jurisdictions and many non-U.S. jurisdictions. The United States, United Kingdom, India, Mexico, and Brazil are the main taxing jurisdictions in which we operate. Significant judgment is required in dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations when calculating our worldwide income tax liabilities and other tax liabilities. We are not aware of any uncertain tax positions as specified by Accounting Standards Codification 740, *Income Taxes*. We expect to continue to benefit from our implemented tax positions. We believe that our tax positions comply with applicable tax law and intend to vigorously defend our positions. However, as described below, tax authorities could take differing positions on certain issues.

We may be subject to income tax audits in all jurisdictions in which we operate. The years open for audit vary depending on the tax jurisdiction. In the United States, as of December 31, 2024, we are no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2022. In the non-U.S. jurisdictions, the tax returns that are open vary by jurisdiction and are generally for tax years between 2020 through 2025. We routinely assess exposures to any potential issues arising from current or future audits of current and prior years' tax returns. When assessing such potential exposures and where necessary, we provide a reserve to cover any expected loss. To the extent that we establish a reserve, we increase our provision for income taxes. 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 the original estimate. If the governing tax authorities have a differing interpretation of the applicable law, a successful challenge of any of our tax positions could adversely affect our financial condition, cash flows and/or results of operations.

Risks related to ownership of our ordinary shares

Because Vector Capital holds a controlling interest in us, the influence of our public shareholders over significant corporate actions will be limited.

Vector Capital and its affiliates directly or indirectly own approximately 50.1% of our outstanding shares through their ownership of Vector Cambium Holdings (Cayman), L.P., or VCH, L.P. As a result of its controlling interest in us, Vector Capital has the power to:

- control all matters submitted to our shareholders;
- elect two of our directors; and
- exercise control over our business, policies and affairs.

Vector Capital is not prohibited from selling its interest in us to third parties and has sold and will continue to periodically sell its interest in us under future registration statements that are filed by us. While Vector Capital continues to own a majority of our outstanding shares, our ability to engage in significant transactions, such as a merger, acquisition or liquidation, is limited without the consent of Vector Capital. Conflicts of interest could arise between us and Vector Capital, and any conflict of interest may be resolved in a manner that does not favor us. Vector Capital may continue to retain control of us for the foreseeable future and may decide not to enter into a transaction in which our shareholders would receive consideration for their shares that is much higher than the cost to them or the then-current market price of those shares. In addition, Vector Capital could elect to sell a controlling interest in us and shareholders may receive less than the then-current fair market value or the price paid for their shares. Any decision regarding their ownership of us that Vector Capital may make at some future time will be in their absolute discretion.

In addition, pursuant to the terms of our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, Vector Capital and its affiliates have the right to, and have no duty to abstain from, exercising its right to engage or invest in the same or similar business as us, and do business with any of our channel partners, distributors, network operators and any other party with which we do business. In the event that any of our directors or officers who is also a director, officer or employee of Vector Capital or its affiliates acquires knowledge of a corporate opportunity or is offered a corporate opportunity, then Vector Capital or its affiliates may pursue or acquire such corporate opportunity without presenting the corporate opportunity to us without liability, and to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, such relevant director will be deemed to have fully satisfied their fiduciary duty if the knowledge of such corporate opportunity was not acquired solely in such person's capacity as our director or officer and such person acted in good faith.

In addition, pursuant to our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, a director who is in any way interested in a contract or transaction with us will declare the nature of his interest at a meeting of the board of directors. A director may vote in respect of any such contract or transaction notwithstanding that he may be interested therein and if he does so his vote will be counted and he may be counted in the quorum at any meeting of the board of directors at which any such contract or transaction shall come before the meeting of the board of directors for consideration. We have adopted a written audit committee charter, pursuant to which the audit committee must review all related party transactions required to be disclosed in our financial statements and approve any such related party transaction, unless the transaction is approved by another independent committee of our board.

We are a controlled company within the meaning of Nasdaq rules and, although our ordinary shares are no longer listed on Nasdaq, we continue to rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements. In the event that we regain our listing on Nasdaq and become subject to the Nasdaq listing rules again, we may not be able to meet the additional requirements imposed by Nasdaq on non-controlled companies if we lose our controlled company status.

Vector Capital and its affiliates control a majority of the voting power of our outstanding shares and as a result, we are a controlled company within the meaning of the corporate governance standards of the Nasdaq. Although our ordinary shares are no longer listed on Nasdaq, under Nasdaq rules, a controlled company may elect not to comply with certain corporate governance requirements of the Nasdaq, including the requirements that:

- a majority of the board of directors consist of independent directors;
- the nominating and corporate governance committee be composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities;
- the compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities; and
- there be an annual performance evaluation of the nominating and corporate governance and compensation committees.

We are utilizing these exemptions despite not currently being listed on Nasdaq. As our employee equity vests, the percentage ownership of Vector Capital in us decreases. If we regain our listing on Nasdaq and become subject to the Nasdaq listing rules again, and if Vector Capital's interest falls below a majority of our outstanding shares, we would need to have a majority of our board of directors comprised of independent directors, and in addition, although we have adopted charters for our audit and compensation committees, our compensation committee is not currently composed entirely of independent directors and would need to be reconstituted, although all members of our audit committee are independent. We may not be able to make these governance changes within the period required by Nasdaq. While we remain a controlled company, shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are subject to all of the corporate governance requirements of Nasdaq.

The price of our shares has been and may continue to be volatile, and shareholders could lose all or part of their investment.

The trading price of our shares may fluctuate substantially. The trading price of our shares will depend on a number of factors, including those described in this “Risk factors” section, many of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance. These fluctuations could cause shareholders to lose all or part of their investment in our shares since they might be unable to sell their shares at or above the price paid for them. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the trading price of our shares include the following:

- the financial projections we may provide to the public, any changes in those projections or our failure to meet those projections;
- actual or anticipated developments in our business or our competitors’ businesses or the competitive landscape generally;
- sales of our shares by us or our shareholders or hedging activities by market participants;
- failure of financial analysts to maintain coverage of us, changes in financial estimates by any analysts who follow our company, or our failure to meet these estimates or the expectations of investors;
- operating performance or stock market valuations of other technology companies generally, or those in our industry in particular;
- announced or completed acquisitions of businesses or technologies by us or our competitors;
- general economic conditions and slow or negative growth of our markets;
- rumors and market speculation involving us or other companies in our industry;
- litigation involving us, our industry or both or investigations by regulators into our operations or those of our competitors;
- developments or disputes concerning our intellectual property or other proprietary rights;
- new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations or principles;
- any major change in our management; and
- other events or factors, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism or responses to these events.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the market for technology companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. Broad market and industry factors may seriously affect the market price of our shares, regardless of our actual operating performance. In the past, following periods of volatility in the overall market and the market prices of particular companies’ securities, securities class action litigations have often been instituted against these companies. Litigation of this type, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management’s attention and resources.

Our memorandum and articles of association contain anti-takeover provisions that could have a material adverse effect on the rights of holders of our shares.

Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association contain provisions to limit the ability of others to acquire control of our company through non-negotiated transactions. These provisions could have the effect of depriving our shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium over prevailing market prices by discouraging third parties from seeking to obtain control of our company in a tender offer or similar transaction. For example, our board of directors has the authority to issue undesignated, or “blank-check,” preferred shares without shareholder approval. As a result, our board of directors could authorize and issue a series of preferred shares with terms calculated to delay or prevent a change in control of our company or make removal of management more difficult, which may not be in the interests of holders of our ordinary shares. In addition, our board is staggered and divided into three classes, with each class subject to re-election once every three years on a rotating basis, special meeting of shareholders may only be called by a specified group of directors, executives or shareholders and shareholders must comply with advance notice provisions in order to bring business before or nominate directors for election at shareholder meetings. As a result, shareholders would be prevented from electing an entirely new board of directors at any annual meeting and the ability of shareholders to change the membership of a majority of our board of directors may be delayed.

Because we are incorporated under Cayman Islands law, shareholders may face difficulties in protecting their interests, and the ability to protect rights through U.S. courts may be limited.

We are an exempted company incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands. Our corporate affairs are governed by our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Companies Act (as amended) of the Cayman Islands and the common law of the Cayman Islands. The rights of shareholders to take action against the directors, actions by minority shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors to us under Cayman Islands law are governed by the common law of the Cayman Islands and we have adopted an exclusive forum by law that requires certain shareholder litigations regarding such matters to be brought in Cayman Islands Courts. These exclusive forum provisions do not apply to claims under U.S. federal securities laws. The common law of the Cayman Islands is derived in part from comparatively limited judicial precedent in the Cayman Islands as well as from the common law of England, the decisions of whose courts are of persuasive authority, but are not binding, on a court in the Cayman Islands. The rights of our shareholders and the fiduciary responsibilities of our directors under Cayman Islands law are not as clearly established as they would be under statutes or judicial precedent in some jurisdictions in the United States. In particular, the Cayman Islands has a less developed body of securities laws than the United States. Some U.S. states, such as Delaware, have more fully developed and judicially interpreted bodies of corporate law than the Cayman Islands.

Shareholders of Cayman Islands exempted companies like us have no general rights under Cayman Islands law to inspect corporate records or to obtain copies of lists of shareholders of these companies. Our directors have discretion under our existing articles of association to determine whether or not, and under what conditions, our corporate records may be inspected by our shareholders, but are not obliged to make them available to our shareholders. This may make it more difficult for shareholders to obtain the information needed to establish any facts necessary for a shareholder motion or to solicit proxies from other shareholders in connection with a proxy contest.

In addition, the Cayman Islands courts are also unlikely (1) to recognize or enforce against us judgments of courts of the United States based on certain civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws, or (2) to impose liabilities against us, in original actions brought in the Cayman Islands, based on certain civil liability provisions of U.S. securities laws that are penal in nature. There is no statutory recognition in the Cayman Islands of judgments obtained in the United States, although the courts of the Cayman Islands will in certain circumstances recognize and enforce a foreign judgment of a foreign court of competent jurisdiction without any re-examination of the merits at common law.

As a result of all of the above, our public shareholders may have more difficulty in protecting their interests in the face of actions taken by management, members of the board of directors or large shareholders than they would as shareholders of a public company incorporated in the United States.

We have in the past and could in the future be subject to securities litigation, which is expensive and could divert management attention.

On May 22, 2024, a putative shareholder class action complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (Hamby v. Cambium Networks Corporation et al, Case No. 1:24-cv-04240) against us and three of our current or former officers. The complaint purported to assert claims under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, Exchange Act Rule 10b-5, and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, on behalf of persons and entities who acquired our ordinary shares between May 8, 2023, and January 18, 2024, or the Class Period. The complaint alleged that, during the Class Period, the Company and certain of its executive officers made false and misleading statements and failed to disclose material adverse facts about its business, operations, and prospects in violation of Sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act. While this complaint was dismissed in December 2024, future litigation of this type could result in substantial costs and diversion of management's attention and resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Any adverse determination in litigation could also subject us to significant monetary liabilities.

Our directors may have conflicts of interest because of their ownership of equity interests of, and their employment with, our majority shareholders or its affiliates.

Two of our directors hold ownership interests in Vector Capital as well as ownership in and employment positions with its affiliates. Ownership interests in Vector Capital by our directors could create, or appear to create, potential conflicts of interest when our directors are faced with decisions that could have different implications for us and for Vector Capital or its affiliates. Conflicts of interest may not be resolved in our favor.

General risks

If we are unable to manage our growth and expand our operations successfully, our business and operating results will be harmed.

In recent years, we have substantially curtailed our operations to better align our cost structure with our revenues and operating results. These actions may reduce our ability to return to profitable growth, and may result in retention issues and other disruption. To manage our operations effectively, we must increasingly rely on information technology, financial infrastructure, our operating and administrative systems and controls, and our ability to manage headcount, capital and processes in an efficient manner. We may not be able to successfully implement improvements to these systems and processes in a timely or efficient manner, which could result in additional operating inefficiencies and could cause us to experience higher costs than planned. If we are unable to manage operations effectively, our ability to provide high quality products and services could be harmed, which could damage our reputation and brand and may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our business is subject to the risks of earthquakes, fire, floods and other catastrophic events, and to interruption by manmade problems such as network security breaches, computer viruses, terrorism and war.

We have substantial operations in Illinois, California, England and India, and our third-party manufacturers are currently predominantly located in Vietnam, Thailand, Taiwan and the Philippines. Operations in some of these areas are susceptible to disruption due to severe weather, seismic activity, political unrest and other factors. For example, a significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake, a fire or a flood, occurring at the facilities of one of our third-party manufacturers could have a material adverse impact on their ability to manufacture and timely deliver our products. Despite the implementation of network security measures, we also may be vulnerable to computer viruses, break-ins and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering with our solutions. In addition, natural disasters, acts of terrorism or war could cause disruptions in the businesses of our suppliers, manufacturers, network operators or the economy as a whole. To the extent that any such disruptions result in delays or cancellations of orders or impede our ability to timely deliver our products, or the deployment of our products, our business, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

The continued threat of terrorism and heightened security and military action in response thereto, or any other current or future acts of terrorism, war (such as the on-going Russia-Ukraine war and the war in the Middle East), and other events (such as economic sanctions and trade restrictions, including those related to the on-going Russia-Ukraine war) may cause further disruptions to the economies of the United States and other countries and create further uncertainties or could otherwise negatively impact our business, operating results, and financial condition. Likewise, events such as loss of infrastructure and utilities services such as energy, transportation, or telecommunications could have similar negative impacts. To the extent that such disruptions or uncertainties result in delays or cancellations of customer orders or the manufacture or shipment of our products, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

Information about cybersecurity risks and our risk management processes is collected, analyzed and considered as part of our overall enterprise risk management program. Our cybersecurity program has been built around the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) framework with flexibility to support our product development, deployment, operations, and monitoring. The NIST framework organizes cybersecurity risks into five categories: identify, protect, detect, respond and recover, with an emphasis on prevention, detection and mitigation. We have key Company policies that directly or indirectly relate to cybersecurity matters, including policies relating to antivirus protection, remote access, multifactor authentication, restricted access based upon business need and confidentiality of information, as well as procedures designed to reduce phishing, increase employee awareness of phishing attempts and other activities. The key elements of our efforts to identify, prevent, mitigate, and remediate cybersecurity risks and incidents through our cybersecurity risk management program include:

- We collect and analyze information about cybersecurity risks as part of our risk management program and monitor and discuss public alerts, threat levels, trends and remediation.
- All employees receive periodic cybersecurity training and are exposed to phishing simulations designed to educate concerning the recognition of cybersecurity threats.
- We use various security tools, including internal reporting, monitoring, and bug bounty programs, to identify vulnerabilities in our products.

- Regular system updates and patching are done to protect our hardware and software against security vulnerabilities.
- We conduct simulations, drills, and penetration testing to test our defenses and monitor threat levels, including the periodic performance of simulations and tabletop exercises to test our policies, incorporating external resources and advisors as needed.
- We have controls and procedures in place for prompt escalation of cybersecurity incidents and regularly evaluate and update contingency planning, including plans in the event that a portion of our information resources were to be unavailable due to a cybersecurity incident.
- We partner with third-party security consultants to review our incident response process and ensure our programs align with industry standards.
- We assess the cybersecurity preparedness of key vendors, review any reports on system and organizations controls, before onboarding and monitor their vulnerabilities, including any publicly reported vulnerabilities. This process includes risk assessments, security questionnaires, review of vendor security programs, review of available security assessments, reports, and audits. Depending on the nature of the services provided, the sensitivity of the information systems and data at issue, and the type of provider, our vendor management process may involve different levels of assessment designed to help identify cybersecurity risks associated with a provider and impose contractual obligations related to cybersecurity on the provider.
- We have a cybersecurity risk insurance policy.

Risk Assessment

While we have not experienced any prior cybersecurity incidents that have materially affected us, including our operations, business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition, we experience cyber-attacks and other attempts to gain unauthorized access to our systems on a regular basis, and we anticipate continuing to be subject to such attempts. Despite our implementation of security measures, (i) our products and services, and (ii) the servers, data centers, and cloud-based solutions on which our and third-party data is stored, are vulnerable to cyber-attacks, data breaches, malware, and disruptions from unauthorized access, tampering or other theft or misuse, including by employees, malicious actors or inadvertent error. We face certain ongoing risks from cybersecurity threats that, if realized, are reasonably likely to materially affect us, including our operations, business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. See “Risk Factors -Cyber-attacks, data breaches or malware may disrupt our operations, harm our operating results and financial condition, and damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business; and cyber-attacks or data breaches on our customers’ networks, or in cloud-based services provided by or enabled by us, could result in claims of liability against us, damage our reputation or otherwise materially harm our business” and “-Vulnerabilities and critical security defects, prioritization decisions regarding remedying vulnerabilities or security defects, failure of third-party providers to remedy vulnerabilities or security defects, or customers not deploying security releases 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.”

Cybersecurity Governance

Cybersecurity risk is part of management's risk oversight, although periodic reports are made to the board of directors of management's implementation and monitoring of our cybersecurity risks programs. Our board of directors addresses our cybersecurity risk management as part of its general oversight function, and the board of directors receives periodic reports from management on the results of our tabletop exercises designed to test our response to cybersecurity and other business interruption situations. Management will update the board, as necessary, regarding any significant cybersecurity incidents should they occur, following the controls and procedures laid out in our business continuity, disaster recovery, data breach and crisis management plans that are designed to ensure prompt escalation of certain cybersecurity incidents, so that decisions regarding public disclosure and reporting of such incidents can be made by management and the board of directors in a timely manner.

Our cybersecurity team is led by our intellectual technology team, including personnel with substantial experience in protecting the security of our products. Our IT team and risk management reports to our SVP, Product Line Management, and is aided by members of our product development team who advise on any impacted products, legal as required to review notice and other requirements, and other departments as needed.

Item 2. Properties.

We occupy approximately 37,000 square feet of office space in Hoffman Estates, Illinois under an operating lease agreement where we have corporate and executive functions, research and development, customer support, operations and administration and finance services. In addition to our headquarters in Hoffman Estates, we lease additional space in the United States in San Jose, California. We also lease office and laboratory space in Ashburton, England and Bangalore, India, as well as small office space in various locations globally, including Mexico City, Mexico, Barcelona, Spain, South Africa and Singapore. We believe our facilities are adequate and suitable for our current needs and that should it be needed, suitable additional or alternative space will be available to accommodate our operations.

For additional information regarding obligations under operating leases, see Note 15. Leases in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8: “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Third parties may from time to time assert legal claims against us.

Other claims

We have in the past and may again in the future be subject to securities class action lawsuits asserting claims under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, Exchange Act Rule 10b-5, and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, on behalf of persons and entities who acquired our ordinary shares during specified class periods and alleging that the Company and/or certain of its executive officers have made false and misleading statements and failed to disclose material adverse facts about our business, operation, and prospects in violation of Sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act.

Our industry is characterized by vigorous protection and pursuit of intellectual property rights. A number of companies hold a large number of patents that may cover technology necessary to our products. We have in the past received and expect to continue to receive claims from third parties that we infringe their intellectual property rights, particularly in the Wi-Fi space. In addition, 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 and other litigation matters relating to various claims that arise in the normal course of business. We determine whether an estimated loss from a contingency should be accrued by assessing whether a loss is deemed probable and can be reasonably estimated. We assess our potential liability by analyzing specific litigation and regulatory matters using available information. We develop our views on estimated losses in consultation with inside and outside counsel, which involves a subjective analysis of potential results and outcomes, and following such assessment, record an amount where it is probable that we will incur a loss and where that loss can be reasonably estimated. However, our estimates may be incorrect, and we could ultimately incur more or less than the amounts initially recorded. We are not currently aware of any pending or threatened litigation that would have a material adverse effect on our financial statements.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market information

Our ordinary shares were listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "CMBM" from June 26, 2019 to March 26, 2026.

Our ordinary shares were delisted from Nasdaq on March 27, 2026 and are now traded on the OTC Expert Market tier under the symbol "CMBMF." As a result, public access to bid and ask prices and trading volume information became restricted, and most investors are not able to easily trade our ordinary shares during this period. Despite these developments, our ordinary shares remain tradable, with pricing information accessible to brokers and market makers. We are actively working to complete and file all required periodic reports to regain compliance with our Exchange Act reporting obligations. We have appealed the Nasdaq determination to delist our ordinary shares, and the appeal is unsuccessful, we intend to reapply for listing on Nasdaq as soon as we become current in our SEC filings. The last reported sale price of our ordinary shares on the OTC Expert Market on April 29, 2026 was \$0.13.

Deficiency notice disclosure

The Company failed to hold an annual general meeting of shareholders during 2025, as required by Nasdaq Listing Rule 5620(a), which requires all listed companies to hold an annual shareholder meeting within one year of the end of their fiscal year. We expect to hold an annual general meeting of shareholders during June 2026.

Holders of record

As of April 25, 2026, there were 115 shareholders of record of our ordinary shares. Because many of our shares are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of shareholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of shareholders represented by these record holders.

Recent sale of unregistered securities

None.

Use of proceeds from Initial Public Offering of ordinary shares

Not applicable.

Dividend policy

We have not declared or paid dividends on our ordinary shares since our IPO. Neither Cayman Islands law nor our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association requires our board of directors to declare dividends on our ordinary shares. Any future determination to declare cash dividends on our ordinary shares will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. We do not anticipate paying cash dividends on our ordinary shares for the foreseeable future.

Equity compensation plan information

Information regarding the securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans for the year ended December 31, 2025 is included in Part III, Items 10 through 14 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Issuer purchase of equity securities

None.

Item 6. Reserved.

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

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations was prepared to provide the reader with a view and perspective of our business through the eyes of management and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto of Cambium Networks Corporation ("Cambium", "we", "our", or "us") included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. 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 Annual Report on Form 10-K, particularly those discussed under Part I, Item 1A. "Risk Factors." Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any period in the future.

Overview

Cambium Networks is a global technology company that designs, develops, and manufactures fixed wireless and PON/XGSPON based broadband, Wi-Fi, and local area networking ("LAN") switching infrastructure, and security gateway solutions for a wide range of applications, including broadband access, wireless backhaul, Internet of Things (IoT), public safety communications, and Wi-Fi access. Our products enable service providers, enterprises, industrial organizations, and governments to deliver exceptional digital experiences and device connectivity, with compelling economics. Our ONE network platform simplifies the management of Cambium Networks' wired and wireless technologies. Our product lines fall into three broad, interrelated categories: Fixed Wireless and fiber Broadband ("FWB"), Enterprise networking, and Subscription and Services.

The FWB portfolio spans point-to-point ("PTP") and point-to-multi-point ("PMP") architectures over multiple standards, and frequency bands, including licensed, unlicensed, and lightly licensed spectrum, and fiber products. During 2024, both our ePMP 4600 and PMP 450v platforms received Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") approval to operate in the recently released 6 GHz band in conjunction with our approved Automated Frequency Coordination ("AFC") service.

The Enterprise portfolio includes a complete range of indoor and outdoor Wi-Fi access points, indoor and hardened copper and optical-based Ethernet switches, and security gateway and software-defined wide area network ("SD-WAN") devices. During 2024, we introduced our first Wi-Fi 7 access point, the X7-35X, which was supplemented by the X7-53X and X7-55X in September 2025. These three Wi-Fi 7 access points will be complemented with a broad range of indoor and outdoor Wi-Fi 7 solutions as the industry transition to Wi-Fi 7 occurs.

The Subscription and Services portfolio includes network planning and design, and cloud or on-premises network management and control solutions. The latter capability, delivered through subscription to cnMaestro™ X, forms the foundation of our ONE Network, a cloud-based network management architecture that allows users to remotely configure, monitor, and manage their wired and wireless networks. It provides a single, centralized view of all Cambium Network devices, and real-time performance and usage data, allowing users to control and optimize network configuration and settings. Advanced services offered in conjunction with this platform include application visibility and control, which is used to optimize end-user experiences; and "Assurance" which allows network administrators the ability to rapidly troubleshoot network issues using AI-powered root cause analysis with proactive resolution, ensuring service level agreements are met and preventing client impact. The Network Service Edge ("NSE"), an integrated security gateway and SD-WAN service for small and medium businesses, may also be associated with a subscription for network security services.

Trends impacting our business

Macroeconomic factors such as higher interest rates and inflationary pressures, which impact private sector capital investment, and concerns about a global economic slowdown and geopolitical conditions added to the softened demand for our products and services that we experienced over 2023 and 2024 coming out of the pandemic, and increased our cost of revenues and impacted, and may continue to impact, our gross margin. We continue to see a high level of competition in our industry due to slower demand and aggressive pricing. We also see increased competition and pricing pressure from new competitors such as Starlink significantly driving down global connectivity prices, with satellite bandwidth costs dropping roughly 77% over the last five years due to its rapid constellation deployment and lower manufacturer costs. We have also seen increased competition from mobile network operators who are using excess capacity in their mobile network to address fixed wireless broadband needs, and from original design manufacturers who are trying to increase their market share by selling directly to major telecommunications providers. We believe that these market pressures will continue to negatively impact revenues and gross margins for the foreseeable future. We may continue to face risks of technology shifts that could result in inventory becoming obsolete before it is deployed, including as the industry continues its shift to Wi-Fi 7.

We are also impacted by the increases in the prices of memory chips from our semiconductor suppliers. Prices for memory chips have increased rapidly for newer generations of memory, which has had an impact on the supply of current memory, impacting components for both Wi-Fi 7 and Wi-Fi 6. We expect this to continue for the foreseeable future due to the scaling of AI data centers.

We spent 2025 moving production of select products from a third-party manufacturer in Mexico to a third-party manufacturer in Thailand. The move has been challenged by logistic and production issues due to the complexity of the impacted products as well as

challenges present when utilizing a new manufacturer. While the majority of impacted products are in production, issues of scale, yield and supply chain continue to limit our ability to meet customer demand, and this may continue into 2026.

We continue to monitor the impact of macroeconomic factors, including a potential global recession, inflationary pressures, monetary policy shifts, trade wars and growing political tensions globally that continue to impact our industry and our business. We also believe that our customers continue to grapple with the impact of these macroeconomic factors on their businesses and future investment plans, leading to business uncertainty and a more constrained approach to forecasts and orders, and decreasing visibility into customer demand. Any prolonged economic disruptions, continued uncertainty over global trade wars, as well as further deterioration in the global economy or outbreaks of international hostilities, could have a negative impact on demand from our customers in future periods.

The impact of reverse globalization, including a more nationalistic trend globally leading to increasing government requirements for domestically produced products or limiting the sourcing of components and other products from China and elsewhere, has led us to limit our reliance on third-party manufacturers in China and move manufacturing to other locations, particularly Thailand, which has caused some disruptions in our supply operations, together with the impact of moving manufacture of some products to suppliers who have no recent experience building similar products. Nationalistic trends are occurring in various geographies, which may make it impractical for us to do business in some countries.

Credit Agreement Default

We continue to be out of compliance with financial and other covenants under our Amended Credit Agreement, and such defaults continued through 2025 and are expected to continue into 2026. In addition, we ceased payment of required quarterly principal and periodic interest on the term loan facility and of quarterly interest on the revolving credit facility as of June 2025. Such defaults afford the lender the right to declare the amounts outstanding immediately due and payable. We continue to have regular discussions with the lender and we have not been able to obtain a waiver of the defaults from the lender or otherwise refinance the indebtedness. If the lender were to accelerate the maturity and declare the full outstanding principal and interest immediately due and payable, we would not be able to repay the debt, and therefore, there is substantial uncertainty we would be able to continue as a going concern. Absent acceleration, our Amended Credit Agreement matures on November 17, 2026. Absent an infusion of capital from financing or divestiture, we will be unable to repay this indebtedness when it comes due. Refer to Note 6. Debt, to our consolidated financial statements of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information.

We continue to take actions to improve our profitability, focus on operating efficiency and reducing discretionary spending, deferring capital expenditures and implementing cost reductions to align our cost structure with current and expected revenue levels. We are actively seeking additional capital through possible divestitures and/or capital raising transactions and working on accommodation with our lenders to provide us with the financial flexibility needed to meet our obligations as they come due over the next twelve months. Our ability to achieve these objectives depends in part on our expectations regarding macro-conditions in the markets in which we compete, customer acceptance and purchases of our products, buying decisions by our distributors, improvements in our manufacturing challenges with transition to new manufacturers, and other factors that are not all within our control.

Basis of presentation

Revenues

Our revenues are generated primarily from the sale of hardware products with essential embedded software. Our revenues also include amounts for software products, extended warranty on hardware products and subscription services. We generally recognize product revenues at the time of shipment, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met and we measure revenue based on the consideration to which we expect to be entitled to based on customer contracts. We recognize subscription services revenue ratably over the term in which the services are provided and our performance obligation is satisfied. Revenues are adjusted for variable consideration amounts, including but not limited to estimated stock returns, customer incentives, and cooperative marketing allowances that we provide to distributors. We provide a standard warranty on our hardware products, with the term depending on the product, and record a liability for the estimated future costs associated with potential warranty claims. In addition, we also offer extended warranties for purchase that represents a future performance obligation for us. The extended warranty is included in deferred revenues and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the extended warranty.

Cost of revenues and gross profit

Our cost of revenues is comprised primarily of the costs of procuring finished goods from our third-party manufacturers, third-party logistics and warehousing provider costs, freight costs, and warranty costs. We outsource our manufacturing to third-party manufacturers located primarily in Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, and Taiwan. Cost of revenues also includes costs associated with supply operations, including personnel and related allocated overhead costs, provision for excess and obsolete inventory, loss on supplier commitment expense, third-party license costs and third-party costs related to services we provide. Cost of revenues also

includes amortization of capitalized software costs associated with products to be sold, and charges for excess and obsolescence and losses on supplier commitments.

Gross profit has been and will continue to be affected by various factors, including changes in product mix. The margin profile of products within each of our core product categories can vary significantly depending on the operating performance, features and manufacturer of the product. Generally, our gross margins on backhaul and fixed wireless access point products are greater than those on our CPE products. Because the ratio of CPE to PTP and PMP access points typically increases as network operators build out the density of their networks, increases in follow-on sales to network operators as a percentage of our total sales generally have a downward effect on our overall gross margins. Finally, gross margin will also vary as a function of changes in pricing due to competitive pressure, our third-party manufacturing and other production costs, cost of shipping and logistics, provision for excess and obsolete inventory, loss on supplier commitments, and other factors. We expect our gross margins will fluctuate from period to period depending on the interplay of these various factors.

Operating expenses

We classify our operating expense as research and development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expense. Personnel costs are the primary component of each of these operating expense categories, which consist of costs such as salaries, sales commissions, benefits, and bonuses, as well as share-based compensation expense. Depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets is separately disclosed in the statements of operations. In 2024, we recorded impairment of goodwill, intangibles and long-lived assets and this is separately disclosed in the statements of operations.

Research and development

In addition to personnel costs, research and development expense consists of costs associated with the design and development of our products, product certification, travel, recruiting, shared facility and shared IT costs. We generally recognize research and development expense as incurred. For certain of our software projects under development, we capitalize the development cost during the period between determining technological feasibility of the product and commercial release. We amortize the capitalized development cost upon commercial release, generally over three years, and include the amortization costs in cost of revenues on our statements of operations. We typically do not capitalize costs related to the development of first-generation product offerings as technological feasibility generally coincides with general availability of the software.

Sales and marketing

In addition to personnel costs for sales, marketing, service and product line management personnel, sales and marketing expense consists of our training programs, trade shows, marketing programs, promotional materials, demonstration equipment, national and local regulatory approval on our products, travel and entertainment, recruiting and shared facility and shared IT costs.

General and administrative

In addition to personnel costs, general and administrative expense consists of professional fees, such as legal, audit, accounting, information technology and consulting costs, insurance, shared facility and shared IT costs, and other supporting overhead costs.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense consist of depreciation related to fixed assets such as computer equipment, furniture and fixtures, and testing equipment, as well as amortization related to acquired and internal use software and definite lived intangibles.

Impairment

Impairment expense consists of amounts recorded to impair our goodwill, customer relationship intangible, software and long-lived assets.

Provision for income taxes

Our provision for income taxes consists primarily of income taxes in the jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Management assesses our deferred tax assets in each reporting period, and if it is determined that it is not more likely than not to be realized, we will record a valuation allowance in that period.

Results of operations

The following table presents the consolidated statements of operations, as well as the percentage relationship to total revenues for items included in our consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2025:

(in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Statements of Operations Data:		
Product	\$ 157,805	\$ 141,277
Subscriptions and services	19,481	18,368
Total revenues	177,286	159,645
Cost of revenues:		
Product	106,147	86,307
Subscriptions and services	8,208	9,167
Total cost of revenue	114,355	95,474
Gross profit:		
Product	51,658	54,970
Subscriptions and services	11,273	9,201
Total gross profit	62,931	64,171
Operating expenses		
Research and development	39,292	32,863
Sales and marketing	36,719	31,186
General and administrative	26,010	26,427
Depreciation and amortization	5,786	1,466
Impairment	25,535	192
Total operating expenses	133,342	92,134
Operating loss	(70,411)	(27,963)
Interest expense, net	5,843	9,020
Other expense, net	52	7
Loss before income taxes	(76,306)	(36,990)
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(1,854)	1,548
Net loss	\$ (74,452)	\$ (38,538)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Percentage of Revenues:		
Product	89.0%	88.5%
Subscriptions and services	11.0%	11.5%
Total revenues	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenues:		
Product	67.3%	61.1%
Subscriptions and services	42.1%	49.9%
Total cost of revenue	64.5%	67.6%
Gross profit:		
Product	32.7%	38.9%
Subscriptions and services	57.9%	50.1%
Total gross profit	35.5%	40.2%
Operating expenses		
Research and development	22.2%	20.6%
Sales and marketing	20.7%	19.5%
General and administrative	14.7%	16.6%
Depreciation and amortization	3.3%	0.9%
Impairment	14.4%	0.1%
Total operating expenses	75.2%	57.7%
Operating loss	(39.7)%	(17.5)%
Interest expense, net	3.3%	5.7%
Other expense, net	0.0%	0.0%
Loss before income taxes	(43.0)%	(23.2)%
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(1.0)%	1.0%
Net loss	(42.0)%	(24.1)%

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2024 to the year ended December 31, 2025

Revenues

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2024	2025	\$	%
Product	\$ 157,805	\$ 141,277	\$ (16,528)	(10.5)%
Subscriptions and services	19,481	18,368	\$ (1,113)	(5.7)%

Product revenues decreased \$16.5 million, or 10.5%, from \$157.8 million in 2024 to \$141.3 million in 2025. The decrease was primarily due to our point-to-multi-point product category partially as a result of lower demand for ePMP, 28 GHz and 60 GHz products, but also due to limitations on our ability to meet customer demand as a result of issues of scale, yield and supply experienced following our transition from our Mexico manufacturer to a manufacturer in Thailand. Revenues also decreased in our point-to-point product category partially as a result of lower demand for PTP accessories and impacts from moving manufacturing of certain products noted above, partially offset by higher demand for defense products in Europe, Middle East, Africa. Revenues increased in our enterprise product category driven by increased demand for switching products and Wi-Fi 7.

Subscriptions and services revenues decreased \$1.1 million, or 5.7%, from \$19.5 million in 2024 to \$18.4 million in 2025. The decrease was primarily due to lower services revenue partially offset by increased volume of software subscriptions on enterprise products.

Revenues by product category

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2024	2025	\$	%
Point-to-Multi-Point	\$ 73,469	\$ 59,664	\$ (13,805)	(18.8)%
Point-to-Point	48,195	43,106	(5,089)	(10.6)%
Enterprise	50,282	53,168	2,886	5.7%
Other	5,340	3,707	(1,633)	(30.6)%
Total revenues by product category	<u>\$ 177,286</u>	<u>\$ 159,645</u>	<u>\$ (17,641)</u>	<u>(10.0)%</u>

Point-to-Multi-Point

PMP revenues decreased \$13.8 million, or 18.8%, from 2024 to 2025. PMP revenues decreased in all regions except the Caribbean and Latin America regions, driven by decreased demand from our service providers for our 28 GHz and ePMP products and the limitations on our ability to meet customer demand following our transition from our Mexico manufacturer to a manufacturer in Thailand.

Point-to-Point

PTP revenues decreased \$5.1 million, or 10.6%, from 2024 to 2025. PTP revenues decreased across all regions, with the largest decrease in North America. The decrease is mostly driven by lower demand for PTP accessories and the limitations on our ability to meet customer demand following our transition from our Mexico manufacturer to a manufacturer in Thailand.

Enterprise

Enterprise revenues increased \$2.9 million, or 5.7%, from 2024 to 2025, with the largest increase in North America. The increase is mostly driven by higher demand for switching products and Wi-Fi 7 products, partially offset by lower demand for Wi-Fi 5 products.

Other

Other revenues decreased \$1.6 million, or 30.6%, from 2024 to 2025, with the largest decreases in North America and Europe, Middle East, Africa, due to lower services revenue.

Revenues by geography

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2024	2025	\$	%
North America	\$ 86,914	\$ 76,041	\$ (10,873)	(12.5)%
Europe, Middle East, Africa	50,956	50,197	(759)	(1.5)%
Caribbean and Latin America	20,527	15,058	(5,469)	(26.6)%
Asia Pacific	18,889	18,349	(540)	(2.9)%
Total revenues by geography	<u>\$ 177,286</u>	<u>\$ 159,645</u>	<u>\$ (17,641)</u>	<u>(10.0)%</u>

Revenues decreased in 2025 compared to 2024, with the largest decrease in North America. All regions were impacted by the move of the manufacturing of certain products from Mexico to Thailand. In addition to the impact of the move, the decrease in PMP and PTP revenues in North America was related to lower demand across all products within these categories, partially offset by increased enterprise product revenues driven by higher demand for switching and Wi-Fi 7 products. Revenues in Europe, Middle East, Africa decreased year-over-year, mostly from decreased PMP and enterprise product revenues, mostly offset by increased PTP product category revenues driven by increased demand for defense products. Revenues in Caribbean and Latin America decreased year-over-year, mostly from decreased PMP and PTP revenues due to lower demand spread across all products within these categories. The decrease in revenues in Asia Pacific was driven by decreased revenues in PMP and PTP, mostly offset by increased revenues in enterprise products with higher demand for Wi-Fi 6 and switching products.

Cost of revenues and gross margin

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2024	2025	\$	%
Product	\$ 106,147	\$ 86,307	\$ (19,840)	(18.7)%
Gross margin	32.7%	38.9%		620 bps
Subscriptions and services	\$ 8,208	\$ 9,167	\$ 959	11.7%
Gross margin	57.9%	50.1%		(780) bps

Cost of revenues for products decreased \$19.8 million, or 18.7%, from \$106.1 million for 2024 to \$86.3 million for 2025. The decrease in cost of revenues was primarily due to \$13.2 million lower loss on supplier commitment expense, \$4.3 million lower excess and obsolescence, along with decreased revenues resulting in lower direct materials costs and lower freight and duty costs. These costs are partially offset by nonrecurring expenses related to the move of manufacturing from Mexico to Thailand and restructuring activities.

Cost of revenues for subscriptions and services increased \$1.0 million, or 11.7%, from \$8.2 million for 2024 to \$9.2 million for 2025. The increase in cost of revenues was primarily due to increased direct services costs.

Gross margin for products increased from 32.7% in 2024 to 38.9% in 2025. The increase mostly reflects the impact of the above mentioned decreases in excess and obsolescence reserve and loss on supplier commitments offset by lower revenues from higher margin products.

Gross margin for subscriptions and services decreased from 57.9% in 2024 to 50.1% in 2025. The decrease mostly reflects the impact from decreased services revenue.

Operating expenses

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2024	2025	\$	%
Research and development	\$ 39,292	\$ 32,863	\$ (6,429)	(16.4)%
Sales and marketing	36,719	31,186	(5,533)	(15.1)%
General and administrative	26,010	26,427	417	1.6%
Depreciation and amortization	5,786	1,466	(4,320)	(74.7)%
Impairment	25,535	192	(25,343)	100.0%
Total operating expenses	\$ 133,342	\$ 92,134	\$ (41,208)	(30.9)%

Research and development

Research and development expense decreased \$6.4 million, or 16.4%, from \$39.3 million in 2024 to \$32.9 million in 2025. Research and development expense decreased mainly due to \$3.6 million lower employee-related expense, mostly due to decreased headcount from the reductions completed in 2025, \$1.2 million lower share-based compensation expense due to no new awards in 2025 along with suspension of ESPP, \$0.9 million lower outside contractor spend and \$0.3 million lower engineering material spend due to fewer projects, \$0.5 million lower homologation and regulatory spend due to the timing and number of projects, \$0.5 million lower lease expense and \$0.5 million higher capitalized software costs, offset by \$0.8 million lower research and development tax credit due to lower headcount and fewer project qualifying for the credit and \$0.2 million higher travel-related expenses.

Sales and marketing

Sales and marketing expense decreased \$5.5 million, or 15.1%, from \$36.7 million in 2024 to \$31.2 million in 2025. The decrease in sales and marketing expense was primarily due to \$3.1 million lower employee-related expense, mostly due to decreased headcount from the reductions completed in 2025, \$1.7 million lower variable compensation expense, \$0.9 million lower share-based compensation expense due to no new awards in 2025 along with lower headcount and suspension of ESPP, \$0.3 million lower travel-related spend, partially offset by \$0.5 million higher restructuring costs related to the 2025 restructurings.

General and administrative

General and administrative expense increased \$0.4 million, or 1.6%, from \$26.0 million in 2024 to \$26.4 million in 2025. The increase in general and administrative expense was primarily due to \$2.1 increase in outside contractor spend due to employee attrition and additional staff added for restatement, \$2.2 million higher legal fees and \$1.3 million higher audit fees due to audit overrun and restatement, partially offset by \$1.5 million lower staff-related expenses due to employee attrition and \$0.4 million lower nonrecurring costs related to the Chief Executive Officer transition that did not repeat in 2025, \$1.3 million lower share-based compensation expense due to lower headcount, no new awards in 2025 and suspension of ESPP, \$0.9 million lower bad debt expense, \$0.4 million

lower other fees and expenses, \$0.3 million lower insurance costs, \$0.3 million lower nonrecurring expenses related to the headquarters office move in 2024 and restructuring in 2024 and \$0.1 million lower travel-related expenses.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$4.3 million, or 74.7%, from \$5.8 million in 2024 to \$1.5 million in 2025. The decrease in depreciation and amortization was mostly driven by a reduction of depreciation and amortization as a result of the impairment on property and equipment and customer relationships intangible recorded during the third quarter of 2024.

Impairment

We incurred a \$25.5 million impairment charge in 2024, and \$0.2 million charge in 2025, associated with the impairment of our property and equipment, goodwill, customer relationships intangible, internal use software, and software marketed for external sale. Refer to the Note 3. Property and equipment, Note 4. Software and Note 5. Goodwill and intangible assets in our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for details regarding the impairments recorded.

Interest expense, net

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2024	2025	\$	%
Interest expense, net	\$ 5,843	\$ 9,020	\$ 3,177	54.4%

Interest expense increased \$3.2 million, or 54.4%, from \$5.8 million in 2024 to \$9.0 million in 2025. The increase was primarily due to interest expense incurred as a result of drawing \$45.0 million against the revolving credit facility, mostly in the first quarter of 2024 and an increase in the interest rate on the term loan due to the covenant default in the third quarter of 2024 along with lower interest income on lower cash balances. This increase was partially offset by \$0.6 million of fees expensed in 2024 related to an aborted amendment to our secured credit agreement.

Other expense, net

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2024	2025	\$	%
Other expense, net	\$ 52	\$ 7	\$ (45)	(86.5)%

Other expense, net remained mostly flat from 2024 to 2025. The change is primarily associated with foreign currency fluctuations.

Provision for income taxes

(dollars in thousands)	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2024	2025	\$	%
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	\$ (1,854)	\$ 1,548	\$ 3,402	(183.5)%
Effective income tax rate	2.4%	(4.2)%		

The Company recorded income tax benefit of \$1.9 million and a provision for income taxes of \$1.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, with an income tax rate of 2.4% and (4.2)%, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's effective tax rate of 2.4% differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to a pretax loss, the net increase in the valuation allowance of \$12.3 million, a foreign tax rate differential of \$(2.5) million, \$2.7 million return to provision adjustment primarily due to a tax method change in the U.S. 2023 tax return related to the tax capitalization of our research and development expenditures, \$1.5 million for establishment of a deferred tax liability for withholding tax on non-permanent investment in subsidiaries, a \$1.2 million tax expense related to share-based compensation, and a benefit on research and development credits of \$(0.3) million. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's effective tax rate of (4.2)% differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to a pretax loss, the net increase in the valuation allowance of \$9.5 million, a foreign tax rate differential of \$(1.5) million, a \$0.9 million tax expense related to share-based compensation, and a benefit on research and development credits of \$0.5 million. See Note 12. Income taxes in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements for more information related to income taxes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2025, we had a cash balance of \$11.3 million, a decrease of \$23.6 million from December 31, 2024. We drew \$45.0 million on our revolving credit facility in the first half of 2024 for working capital needs mainly to: (i) fund normal operating expenses; (ii) meet interest and principal requirements of our outstanding indebtedness; and (iii) fund capital expenditures.

Following this draw down, we have no remaining available liquidity under our revolving credit facility. 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 and overall economic conditions. We continue to focus on cost management, operating efficiency and efficient discretionary spending. We expect to regularly assess our liquidity needs and market conditions and may seek alternative sources of financing if and when our board of directors determines that doing so is in our best interest. As noted below, our Amended Credit Agreement with Bank of America matures on November 17, 2026. Absent an infusion of capital from financing or divestiture, we will be unable to repay this indebtedness when it becomes due.

Debt

On November 17, 2021, we established a new credit facility (the "Credit Agreement") with Bank of America N.A., as Administrative Agent, a Lender, Swingline Lender and an L/C Issuer and the other Lenders party thereto from time to time ("Bank of America"). The Credit Agreement allows for total borrowings of \$75.0 million, which includes a \$30.0 million term credit facility and a revolving credit facility of \$45.0 million. On November 17, 2021, we borrowed the entire \$30.0 million term loan.

On December 29, 2023, we entered into the Second Amendment to our Credit Agreement (the "Second Amendment"), which amended the Credit Agreement (the Credit Agreement as amended prior to the date of the Second Amendment, the "Existing Credit Agreement", and the Existing Credit Agreement, as amended by the Second Amendment, the "Amended Credit Agreement"). The Second Amendment amended the Existing Credit Agreement by, among other things, establishing a covenant relief period which began on December 31, 2023 and ended on November 30, 2024 ("Covenant Relief Period") during which time we were required to (a) maintain certain Liquidity as provided in the Amended Credit Agreement, (b) maintain certain levels of Consolidated EBITDA as provided in the Amended Credit Agreement, and (c) provide certain additional financial reporting. In addition, we were no longer required to meet (or, during such period, test) our Consolidated Leverage Ratio or Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio. The Second Amendment also provided that, during the Covenant Relief Period, (x) the Applicable Rate of interest being incurred on any outstanding Loans is increased to 3.25% per annum for Term SOFR Loans and 2.25% per annum for Base Rate Loans, (y) the commitment fee for undrawn commitments is increased to 0.35% and (z) the ability of the Loan Parties to make certain Investments, Dispositions and Restricted Payments, in each case, is limited as more fully set forth in the Amended Credit Agreement.

As of December 31, 2025, we had \$21.5 million outstanding principal debt under our term loan facility and \$45.0 million outstanding on our revolving credit facility. There is no availability remaining on the revolving credit facility. The effective interest rate on the term credit facility at December 31, 2025 was 9.45% and the weighted-average interest rate on our revolving credit facility was 9.23%. These rates do not include an additional 2% default rate penalty that was added on both the term credit facility and revolving credit facilities as a result of the events of default that first occurred during the third quarter of 2024. We are required to make quarterly principal payments of \$0.7 million under the term credit facility and quarterly interest payments under both the term loan facility and the revolving credit facility. For the year ended December 31, 2024, all quarterly principal and interest payments were made in accordance with the terms of the Amended Credit Agreement. Beginning with the quarter ended June 30, 2025, we ceased making principal and interest payments on the term loan and interest payments on the revolving credit facility.

We were not in compliance with our quarterly fixed charge coverage ratio or consolidated leverage ratio covenants as of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025. In addition, since we ceased paying principal and interest on the term loan and interest on the revolving credit facility, this results in a payment default, which is also continuing in 2026. Such defaults afford Bank of America the right to declare the amounts outstanding under our Amended Credit Agreement immediately due and payable. To provide us with the financing flexibility needed to meet our obligations as they come due over the next twelve months, we are actively seeking additional capital through possible divestitures and/or capital raising transactions and working with Bank of America to address our covenant non-compliance. If Bank of America were to accelerate the maturity of our indebtedness under the Amended Credit Agreement, there is substantial uncertainty we would be able to secure capital resources to repay the amounts due. Absent acceleration of payment, our term loan facility and revolving credit facility matures on November 17, 2026, at which time the outstanding principal and interest will be due. For a detailed discussion of our current credit facilities, refer to Note 6. Debt in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. For updated disclosure on the Credit Agreement, refer to "Credit Agreement Defaults", above.

Cash Flows

The following table sets forth summarized cash flow data for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (14,975)	\$ (15,706)
Cash used in investing activities	\$ (11,898)	\$ (6,365)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 43,183	\$ (1,399)

Cash flows from operating activities

Net cash used in operating activities for 2024 of \$15.0 million consisted primarily of net loss of \$74.5 million, adjustments for non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization of \$10.0 million, share-based compensation expense of \$9.8 million, a \$9.0 million impairment charge related to goodwill, a \$8.8 million impairment charge related to property and equipment, a \$6.6 million impairment charge related to definite-lived intangibles, \$1.1 million impairment charge related to both internal use and externally sold software and \$0.1 million impairment charge for right-of-use operating lease assets along with a \$6.0 million increase in provision for inventory excess and obsolescence, \$1.5 million increase on the recognition of a deferred tax liability, \$0.9 million increase in the provision for estimated credit losses and \$0.1 million of other non-cash charges, along with changes in operating assets and liabilities that resulted in net cash inflows of \$5.7 million. The changes in operating assets and liabilities consisted primarily of a \$20.1 million reduction in inventories and a \$8.3 million reduction in accounts receivable mostly due to lower revenues, partially offset by \$10.6 million decrease in other accrued assets and liabilities, mostly due to decreased sales returns and increased noncurrent prepayments made to component suppliers to secure inventory in future years, along with \$7.2 million increase in prepaid expenses, \$1.4 million decrease in accounts payable, \$1.3 million decrease in accrued liabilities, \$1.2 million increase in income taxes receivable and \$1.0 million reduction in accrued employee compensation.

Net cash used in operating activities for 2025 of \$15.7 million consisted primarily of net loss of \$38.5 million, adjustments for non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization of \$5.1 million, share-based compensation expense of \$6.4 million and increase in provision for inventory excess and obsolescence of \$1.6 million, \$0.3 million increase in deferred income taxes and \$0.2 million impairment of capitalized software, along with changes in operating assets and liabilities that resulted in net cash inflows of \$9.3 million. The changes in operating assets and liabilities consisted primarily of a \$12.8 million decrease in inventory, \$9.5 million increase in accrued liabilities, \$4.1 million decrease in prepaid expenses and \$1.4 million increase in accounts payable, mostly due to timing of purchases and payment, partially offset by \$6.0 million increase in receivables, \$0.1 million decrease in employee compensation and \$12.1 million decrease in other assets and liabilities, mostly due to the increase in noncurrent supplier prepayments and decrease of noncurrent accrued loss on supplier commitments.

Cash flows from investing activities

Our investing activities for both periods presented consisted of capital expenditures for property, equipment, internal use software and capitalized labor costs for software to be marketed for sale in support of the growth of our business. Capital spending for 2025 was \$6.0 million less than 2024.

Cash flows from financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$43.2 million for 2024 was primarily due to \$45.0 million drawn down on the revolving credit facility and proceeds received of \$0.9 million from the issuance of ordinary shares under our Employee Share Purchase Plan partially offset by \$2.6 million repayment of principal due under the term loan facility with Bank of America.

Net cash used in financing activities of \$1.4 million for 2025 was primarily due to principal payments of \$1.3 million on our term loan and \$0.1 million of taxes paid on net share settlement of equity awards.

Critical accounting estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expense and related disclosures. Our estimates are based on our historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these judgments and estimates under different assumptions or conditions and any such differences may be material. We believe that the accounting policies discussed below are critical to understanding our historical and future performance, as these policies relate to the more significant areas involving management's judgments and estimates. For a summary of all of our accounting policies, including the accounting policies discussed below, see Note 1. Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 of Part II of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Recognition of revenues

Our revenues are generated primarily from the sale of hardware products, with essential embedded software. Our revenues also include amounts for software products, extended warranty on hardware products and subscription services. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products. We generally recognize product revenues at the time of shipment, provided that all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. We recognize revenues on extended warranty on a straight-line basis over the term of the extended warranty. We recognize subscription services revenue ratably over the term in which the services are provided and our performance

obligation is satisfied. We determine the appropriate revenue recognition for our contracts with customers by analyzing the type, terms and conditions of each contract or arrangement.

Our distributors are allowed certain price adjustments in the form of stock rotation rights and customer incentives. In determining the transaction price, we consider stock rotation rights and customer incentives to be forms of variable consideration. The Company estimates variable consideration for rebates using the expected value method. The estimate incorporates all reasonably available information, including historical rebate experience, current channel inventory levels, macroeconomic indicators and observable changes in customer demand. Variable consideration estimates are continuously assessed such that it is probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur. Our distributors are also allowed certain price adjustments in the form of stock rotation rights. Stock rotation rights grant the distributor the ability to return certain specified amounts of inventory. Stock rotations are an additional form of variable consideration. The Company estimates variable consideration for stock rotations using the value of inventory being held by its distributors ("channel inventory"), historical returns experience and a qualitative adjustment to consider fluctuations in ending channel inventory balance and actual returns being processed in both historical and subsequent periods. Management believes that the accounting estimates related to these price adjustments are "critical accounting estimates" because significant judgment is required to estimate the related accruals, such as estimating future customer preferences that could impact the rebates offered to distributors or the stock being returned.

Accruals for these programs are recorded as revenue adjustments that reduce gross billings in the period the related sale is recognized. If significant changes in the assumptions used to develop the estimates occur, such as the expected rebate per unit or expected number of units to be rebated, it could impact the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Inventory valuation

The valuation of inventory requires us to estimate excess or obsolete inventory. The determination of excess or obsolete inventory is estimated based on a comparison of the quantity and cost of inventory on hand to our forecast of remaining lifetime demand, consideration of historical sales or usage and requires significant management judgment. We also consider the rate at which new products will be accepted in the marketplace and how quickly customers will transition from older products to newer products. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required, which would have a negative impact on our gross margin. The actual amount of inventory written off in future periods will likely differ from the inventory excess and obsolete provisions reflected in our consolidated balance sheets due to difference between estimated and actual future demand, which could have a material effect on our net inventory as reported in our consolidated financial statements. Any adjustments to the valuation of inventory are included in cost of revenues.

Income taxes

We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in our consolidated financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined on the basis of the differences between the financial statement carrying amount and the tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted income tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in income tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

We recognize deferred tax assets to the extent that we believe these assets are more likely than not to be realized. In making such a determination, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax-planning strategies, and results of recent operations. If we determine that we would be able to realize our deferred tax asset in the future in excess of their net recorded amount, we would make an adjustment to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance, which would reduce the provision for income taxes.

We may be subject to income tax audits in all the jurisdictions in which we operate and, as a result, we must also assess exposures to any potential issues arising from current or future audits of current and prior years' tax returns. Accordingly, we must assess such potential exposures and, where necessary, provide a reserve to cover any expected loss. We recognize the benefit of a tax position if it is more likely than not to be sustained. Recognized tax positions are measured at the largest amount more likely than not of being realized upon settlement. To the extent that we establish a reserve, our income tax expense would be increased. If we ultimately determine that payment of these amounts is unnecessary, we reverse the liability and recognize an income tax benefit during the period in which new information becomes available indicating the liability is no longer necessary. We record an additional income tax expense in the period in which new information becomes available indicating the tax liability is greater than our original estimate.

Long lived assets recoverability and impairment assessment

We evaluate our long-lived assets for impairment by completing a quarterly qualitative assessment and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. We consider historical trends and current results, assumptions regarding future performance, operating income or cash flows, strategic initiatives and overall economic

factors, including significant negative market or industry trends and macroeconomic developments, considered in both absolute terms and relative to peers.

Considerable management judgment is necessary to estimate expected future cash flows, including evaluating the impact of operational and economic factors on our future cash flows, all of which are subject to uncertainty. The assumptions and estimates used involve significant elements of subjective judgment and analysis by management. Certain future events and circumstances, including deterioration of market conditions, a decline in actual and expected demand, among others, could result in changes to these assumptions and risks. An impairment loss is recognized when the net book value of such assets exceeds the estimated future undiscounted cash flows attributable to the assets or asset group. If impairment is indicated, the asset is written down to its estimated fair value.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Interest rate risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk from fluctuations in the interest rate used to calculate interest expense on the outstanding principal on our term loan facility and all outstanding borrowing under our revolving credit facility, which as of December 31, 2025 was \$21.5 million and \$45.0 million, respectively.

As a result of our non-compliance with our covenants, our term loan facility and revolving credit facility were converted to Base Rate loans, with interest accruing on the outstanding principal amount of the term loan facility and outstanding borrowing on the revolving credit facility on a quarterly basis equal to the Prime rate per annum, plus a 2.25% applicable margin. In addition, we are being charged a 2% interest penalty while an event of default exists. At December 31, 2025, the effective interest rate on the term loan was 9.45% and the weighted-average interest rate on the revolving credit facility was 9.23%. A hypothetical 100-basis point increase in interest rates, and assuming a consistent applicable margin would result in an additional \$0.2 million in interest expense related to our term loan facility and \$0.5 million of interest expense related to our revolving credit facility per year. Until we are successful at removing the event of default, the 2% interest penalty will result in an additional \$0.6 million in interest expense related to our term loan facility and \$0.9 million of interest expense related to our revolving credit facility per year.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

We conduct business in all parts of the world and are thereby exposed to market risks related to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The U.S. dollar is the single largest currency in which our revenue contracts are denominated. Any decline in the value of local foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar results in our products and services being more expensive to a potential foreign customer. In those instances where our goods and services have already been sold, receivables may be more difficult to collect. Additionally, in jurisdictions where the revenue contracts are denominated in U.S. dollars and operating expenses are incurred in the local currency, any decline in the value of the U.S. dollar will have an unfavorable impact to operating margins. We have not entered into any foreign currency hedging transactions. We do not purchase or hold any derivative financial instruments for speculation or arbitrage.

We do not hold any cash in any investment accounts and all cash is deposited with financial institutions that management believes are of high credit quality. Our cash consists primarily of U.S. dollar denominated demand accounts.

Credit risk

We consider the credit risk of all customers and regularly monitor credit risk exposures in our trade receivables. Our standard credit terms with our customers are generally net 30 to 60 days. We had one customer representing more than 10% of trade receivables at December 31, 2024 and 2025. In addition, we had two customers representing more than 10% of revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes set forth on pages F-1 through F-35 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of December 31, 2025, the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under 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 Securities and Exchange Commission'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 Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and our management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer have concluded material weaknesses existed in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, and accordingly, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Under the supervision of, and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer, management assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025.

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

Management based its assessment on criteria established in "Internal Control Integrated Framework (2013)" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2025, due to the material weaknesses described below.

Material Weaknesses Identified

During the year ended December 31, 2024, management identified the following material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, which have not yet been remediated:

1. *Competency.* We did not have sufficient technical accounting expertise and competency within the finance function to appropriately apply U.S. GAAP to complex and non-routine transactions. Specifically, we did not maintain adequate personnel with the appropriate level of knowledge, experience and training to (i) identify accounting issues requiring specialized judgment, (ii) research and interpret relevant accounting guidance, and (iii) design and execute effective controls over the accounting for such transactions. As a result, certain controls designed to prevent or detect misstatements in a timely manner were not operating effectively.
2. *Accounting policies and procedures.* We did not maintain effective controls over financial reporting related to the design and adequacy of our accounting policies and procedures supporting the identification, estimation, and recording of certain significant accounting estimates, specifically, those related to the evaluation of excess and obsolete inventory, the

estimation of expected credit losses, classification of certain supplier prepayments made as current or noncurrent assets and classification of loss on supplier commitment liability as current or noncurrent liabilities; the identification and accounting for variable consideration, and processes and procedures to identify and assess the accounting of non-standard revenue contracts and related terms. Our accounting policies did not provide adequate guidance to ensure that these matters were consistently identified, evaluated and accounted for in accordance with U.S. GAAP, or that changes in relevant facts and circumstances were appropriately reflected in management's accounting conclusions.

3. *Information technology general controls.* We did not maintain effective controls related to the design and operating effectiveness of information technology general controls over systems supporting financial reporting, including controls over logical access, program change management, and information technology operations. These information technology general control deficiencies impacted management's ability to rely on certain automated controls and system-generated reports.
4. *Rebates and returns.* We did not maintain effective controls over our rebate and returns programs to ensure they completely identified relevant contract terms and program features were appropriately evaluated, and that rebate and returns accruals were estimated using reasonable and supportable assumptions that reflect expected customer behavior and historical experience as required under ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. In addition, controls were not sufficiently precise to ensure that changes in rebate programs, pricing arrangements, sales trends, channel inventory amounts, and other relevant inputs were timely incorporated into the estimation of variable consideration.
5. *Excess and obsolete inventory.* We did not maintain effective controls over financial reporting related to the identification, estimation and recording of excess and obsolete inventory reserves for finished goods and component inventory. Specifically, we did not design and maintain effective controls to ensure that inventory items that were excess, slow-moving, or obsolete were identified timely and appropriately evaluated based on remaining lifetime demand, product life cycles, customer requirements, and technological changes. In addition, controls were not sufficiently designed or operating effectively to ensure that inventory reserve estimates were developed using reasonable and supportable assumptions, including consideration of historic sales or usage and remaining lifetime demand.
6. *Impairment accounting.* We did not maintain effective controls over the timely identification of impairment triggering events or the proper evaluation and recording of impairments related to long-lived assets in accordance with ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*. Specifically, we did not ensure that events or changes in circumstances indicating that the carrying amounts of individual long-lived assets may not be recoverable were identified and assessed on a timely basis. Additionally, controls were not adequately designed or operating effectively to ensure that, upon identification of a triggering event, appropriate qualitative and quantitative impairment analyses were performed and that any resulting impairment charges were accurately measured and recorded in the appropriate reporting period.
7. *Income taxes.* We did not maintain effective controls over the identification, evaluation, and timely recording of valuation allowances in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. Specifically, controls were not designed or operating effectively to ensure that all available positive and negative evidence relevant to the realizability of deferred tax assets was appropriately identified, evaluated, and monitored on a timely basis. Additionally, we did not maintain effective controls to ensure that changes in facts and circumstances affecting the realizability of deferred tax assets were consistently incorporated into management's conclusions regarding the need for, and amount of, a valuation allowance, or that resulting deferred tax balances were recorded in the appropriate reporting period.
8. *Classification of prepaid supplier payments and loss on commitment liability.* We did not maintain effective controls over our classification of prepaid supplier payments and loss on supplier commitment liability. Specifically, controls were not designed or operating effectively to ensure that relevant, available and knowable information was adequately used to determine the appropriate noncurrent portion of the supplier prepayments and loss on supplier commitment liability.
9. *Estimate of the allowance for credit losses.* We did not maintain effective controls over the evaluation and timely recording of bad debt expense. Specifically, controls were not designed or operating effectively to ensure that certain adjustments to accounts receivable were recorded on a timely basis in the appropriate reporting period.

If not remediated, or if we identify further material weaknesses in our internal controls, our failure to establish and maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting could result in future material misstatements in our consolidated financial statements.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm as established by the rules of the SEC for small reporting companies and non-accelerated filers.

Management's Plan to Remediate the Material Weaknesses

Management, with oversight from the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors, has been and is continuing to take steps to remediate the material weaknesses described above by implementing changes to our internal control over financial reporting. Our plans for remediation include, but are not limited to, the efforts summarized below:

- Hiring additional personnel and/or continuing to engage contractors and third-party advisors with technical accounting expertise and competency to appropriately apply U.S. GAAP to complex and non-routine transactions.
- Enhancing monitoring of user access and change management by performing comprehensive review of user roles and permissions.
- Implementing enhanced controls over the calculation of the estimate for incentives associated with distributor rebates, particularly as it relates to the completeness and accuracy of the information produced by the entity (IPE) and assumptions used in developing the estimate of future rebates to be issued, as well as control over the information produced, including spreadsheets, reports and data by our IT systems, to develop these estimates.
- Implementing enhanced controls over the calculation of estimate for sales returns, particularly as it relates to the assumptions used in the estimate of returns to be received.
- Enhancing or designing and implementing controls over the completeness and accuracy of information used in financial forecasts used to calculate the estimate of excess and obsolete inventory and impairment analysis, particularly as it relates to our assessment of underlying assumptions about demand for our products, together with procedures and documentation to corroborate our assessment of the underlying assumptions about demand for our products.
- Enhancing or designing and implementing controls over the accounting for income taxes to ensure the appropriate recording of deferred income taxes, deferred tax valuation allowances and related disclosures. Also, engaging a third-party advisor to assist management in making improvements to our evaluation and documentation of accounting for deferred tax valuation allowances.
- Enhancing or designing and implementing controls over the completeness and accuracy of information used in our assessment to determine the appropriate noncurrent portion of the supplier prepayments and loss on supplier commitments liability.
- Enhancing or designing and implementing controls over the completeness of information used in the determination of our allowance for credit losses, particularly as it relates to our assessment of the underlying assumptions about the collectability of aged accounts receivable, together with procedures and documentation to corroborate our assessment of the underlying assumptions about the collectability of aged accounts receivable.

We expect to continue our efforts to remediate the material weakness as described above through fiscal year 2026. We believe that the implementation of the above steps will allow us to address the deficient controls within our internal controls environment, which will facilitate the remediation of the material weakness. As we continue to evaluate and work to improve our internal control over financial reporting, we will take additional measures to address control deficiencies and we may modify certain of the remediation measures described above. Following our design and implementation of our remediation efforts, we will need to demonstrate their operating effectiveness. We will not be able to consider the material weakness remediated until the applicable remedial controls operate for a sufficient period of time and our management has concluded, through testing, that our control is operating effectively.

Changes in Internal Control

We are working towards implementing processes and procedures to address the material weaknesses noted above. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in management's evaluation pursuant to Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act for the quarter ended December 31, 2025 other than the identification of the material weaknesses and the remediation plan disclosed above that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

None.

Item 9B. Other Information.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, none of the Company's directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934) adopted, terminated or modified a Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement (as such terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K).

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

Not Applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Our board of directors currently consists of seven directors, who are divided into three classes with staggered, three-year terms. Our Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association provides that the authorized number of directors may be changed only by resolution of our board of directors. The following table sets forth information with respect to our board of directors as of April 20, 2026.

Name	Age	Director Since	Board Committees
<i>Class I Directors</i>			
Atul Bhatnagar	69	April 2018	—
Alexander Slusky	58	August 2011	Compensation Committee (Chair)
Morgan Kurk	56	August 2023	—
<i>Class II Directors</i>			
Vikram Verma	61	January 2019	Audit Committee, Compensation Committee
Robert Amen (Chairman)	52	August 2011	—
<i>Class III Directors</i>			
Bruce Felt	68	May 2018	Audit Committee (Chair)
Kevin Lynch	57	June 2020	Audit Committee

There was no change in the composition of our board of directors during 2025. Additional biographical descriptions are set forth in the text below.

Class I Directors

Alexander R. Slusky has served as a member of our board of directors since August 2011. Since its inception in 1997, Mr. Slusky has served as Managing Director and Founding Partner of Vector Capital and its affiliated funds. From 1995 until 1997, Mr. Slusky led the technology equity practice at Ziff Brothers Investments, managing a portfolio of public and private technology investments which later became Vector Capital. From 1992 until 1995, Mr. Slusky was an investor at New Enterprise Associates, a venture capital firm where he focused on venture investments in software, communications, and digital media. Mr. Slusky holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from Harvard University and a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School. In addition to Cambium, Mr. Slusky currently serves on the board of directors of Rocket Lab, a space systems company, and previously served on the board of directors of Technicolor SA, a digital media solutions company.

Atul Bhatnagar served as our President and Chief Executive Officer from February 2013 to August 2023. He was chief executive officer of ExperienceFlow AI from November 2024 to February 2025. He was on the board of directors of Cambium Networks, Ltd., the company through which we conduct our business from September 2014 to August 2023. In connection with our IPO, Mr. Bhatnagar was appointed as a member of our board of directors in April 2018. Prior to joining us, Mr. Bhatnagar served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Ixia, a company that provided test and measurement equipment and applications to maintain wireless and wireline computer networks, from March 2008 until May 2012. Mr. Bhatnagar holds a B.S. degree in Electrical Engineering from the Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences and a M.S. in Electrical Engineering from the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Morgan Kurk has been our President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of our Board of Directors since August 2023. From September 2021 to April 2023 he was President, Personal Protection Equipment at Honeywell. Prior to that, Mr. Kurk held roles at CommScope, as Chief Technology Officer, Executive Vice President, and Executive Vice President of the Broadband Segment from April 2019 to July 2021, Chief Operating Officer from April 2018 to July 2021, Chief Technology Officer from October 2015 to January 2018, Senior Vice President, Wireless from April 2012 to October 2015, and Senior Vice President, Enterprise from November 2009 to July 2012. Mr. Kurk holds an M.S.E.E. Electromagnetics and Optics from the University of Michigan, and an M.B.A., Marketing and Finance from Northwestern University, Kellogg School of Management.

Class II Directors

Robert Amen has served as a member of our board of directors since August 2011, as our Chairman of the Board since 2018 and a member of our Audit Committee from June 2019 to June 2020. Mr. Amen joined Vector Capital as an Associate in 1999 and became Managing Director in 2012. Before joining Vector Capital, Mr. Amen was a Business Development Manager at Microsoft Corporation and a Corporate Finance Analyst in the Technology practice at Montgomery Securities. Mr. Amen currently sits on the Board of Directors of Leap Event Technology, MoxiWorks, IPVALUE, and Showpad. Previous board assignments include CollabNet VersionOne (acquired by TPG Capital), Cloudsense (acquired by Skyvera), Corel (acquired by KKR), Idera (acquired by TA

Associates), McGraw Hill Education and Precise Software Solutions (acquired by Idera). Mr. Amen has a B.A. in history and economics from Stanford University and a M.B.A from The Wharton School.

Vikram Verma has served as a member of our board of directors since January 2019 and serves on our audit and compensation committees. Mr. Verma served as Chief Executive Officer of 8x8, a cloud communication services company, from September 2013 to December 2020 and as a director of 8x8 from January 2012 to December 2020. From October 2008 through August 2013, Mr. Verma was President of Strategic Venture Development for Lockheed Martin. From 2006 through 2008, Mr. Verma was President of the IS&GS Savi Group, a division of Lockheed Martin. Prior to 2006, Mr. Verma was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Savi Technology through its acquisition by Lockheed Martin. Mr. Verma has served as a member of the board of directors of RAE Systems (acquired by Honeywell International), Blackfire (acquired by ROKU, Inc.) and Ping Identity Holding Corp. (acquired by Thoma Bravo). He currently serves on the board of directors of Cyara (Lead Independent Director), Zingtree, Genesis Digital, LLC (Executive Chairman, Board of Managers), SecureAuth Corporation (Chairman), TokenEX (now called IXOPAY) (Chairman), and the Advisory Board of Wiliot. Mr. Verma received a Bachelor of Science Electrical Engineering (B.S.E.E.) degree from Florida Institute of Technology, a Master of Science Electrical Engineering (M.S.E.) degree from the University of Michigan, and a graduate degree of Engineer in Electrical Engineering from Stanford University.

Class III Directors

Bruce Felt has served as a member of our board of directors since May 2018 and is the chair of our audit committee. Mr. Felt has served as Chief Financial Officer Kong, a software API management company, since January 2026. He served as the Chief Financial Officer of Domo, a cloud-based enterprise software company from August 2014 to March 2023. From June 2012 to June 2014, Mr. Felt served as the Chief Financial Officer of Ten-X, an online real estate marketplace. From October 2006 to June 2012, Mr. Felt served as the Chief Financial Officer of SuccessFactors, a cloud-based human capital management software company. Mr. Felt is currently a member of the board of directors of Veridigm Inc., a provider of practice management and electronic health records technology, Job & Talend, a labor marketplace, Betterworks, a human capital management software company and Human Interest, a provider of retirement plans for small and medium sized businesses. Mr. Felt was a member of the board of directors of Evolent Health, a healthcare services company from June 2015 to January 2021. Mr. Felt holds a B.S. in accounting from the University of South Carolina and a M.B.A. from Stanford University Graduate School of Business.

Kevin Lynch has served as a member of our board of directors since June 2020 and serves on our audit committee. Mr. Lynch, has, from January 2011 to present, managed all investing and tax planning for the Lynch Family Office. From March 2001 to December 2010, Mr. Lynch was a partner at Jana Partners LLC, a value-oriented, event-driven fund with a sub-strategy of activist investing and was a member of the investment committee. From August 1999 to March 2001, Mr. Lynch was an associate with Sagaponack Partners LP, a private equity investment firm, from January 1995 to August 1997 he was an associate with the private equity investment firm Cornerstone Equity Investors LLC and from 1990 to 1995, Mr. Lynch worked in various accounting and investment areas of Prudential Financial, Inc. From March 2016 to March 2019, Mr. Lynch was a member of the board of directors of the Investment Technology Group, Inc., and served on the capital committee from 2016 to 2019 and the audit committee from 2018 to 2019, when the company was acquired by Virtu Financial, Inc. in March 2019. Mr. Lynch holds a B.S. in finance from Penn State University and an M.B.A. from Columbia Business School. He is a Chartered Financial Analyst and a member of the CFA Institute.

Board of Directors' Role in Risk Oversight

Our board of directors takes an enterprise-wide approach to risk management that seeks to complement our organizational objectives, strategic objectives, long-term organizational performance and the overall enhancement of shareholder value. Our board of directors believes that its oversight of the executive team's management of risks confronting the Company is one of its most important areas of responsibility, and directly oversees corporate and product strategy, executive succession planning, and other matters reserved to the full board. In addition the full board assesses and considers the risks we face on an ongoing basis, including risks that are associated with our financial position and cash management, our competitive position and the impact of our operations on our cost structure, as well as our noncompliance with listing standards of The Nasdaq Stock Market, our delisting from the Nasdaq Stock Market, our ordinary shares trading on the OTC Expert Market, and the filing requirements of the SEC. In addition, our board of directors reviews and assesses risks associated with the current state of trade relations and global tariffs, inflationary pressures, a potential global recession, cybersecurity events, the increasing use of artificial intelligence and generative AI tools, excess and obsolete inventory, declining sales, and the impact of the political tensions, including the conflict in Russia, Belarus and Ukraine, the conflict between Iran and the United States and Israel and other tensions in the Middle East and elsewhere, as well as the relationship between the U.S. and China, and discusses these risks with management. Our board of directors' approach to risk management includes understanding the risks we face, analyzing them with the latest information available and determining with management the steps that should be taken to manage those risks, with a view toward the appropriate level of risk for a company of our size and financial condition.

Certain committees of our board of directors actively manage risk within their given purview and authority.

- Our audit committee has primary responsibility for assisting the board of directors with risk oversight and has the responsibility for overseeing our major financial, legal and regulatory risk exposures, which span a variety of areas including our financial statements, privacy and data security, environmental risks and disclosure, corporate governance,

legal and regulatory compliance, reputational and policy matters, financial reporting and cybersecurity, as well as risks associated with our internal control over financial reporting and any weaknesses in these controls. Our audit committee also oversees the steps our management has taken to monitor and control these exposures, including policies and procedures for assessing and managing risk and related compliance efforts.

- Our compensation committee evaluates risks arising from compensation policies and practices and maintains oversight of the design and administration of compensation programs and policies.
- Each of our committees provides reports to the full board of directors regarding these and other matters.

Management, led by our CEO and executive team, implements and supervises day-to-day risk management processes and reports to the board and its committees on significant matters.

Board Leadership Structure

Currently, the roles of chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer are separated. Our board of directors believes that having separate positions is appropriate for us and demonstrates our commitment to good corporate governance. Our board of directors has elected Mr. Amen chairman of the board and believes that he is the person best positioned to ensure that the time and attention of our Board is focused on the matters most critical to our business, including management oversight and risk assessment as a result of his in-depth knowledge of our business, opportunities and challenges. Our CEO is then better able to focus on our day-to-day business and corporate strategy, and convey management's perspective to the board of directors. Our board of directors believes that this current leadership structure provides effective independent oversight of management and best serves the shareholders.

Meetings of the Board of Directors

Our board of directors held sixteen (16) meetings and acted by written consent four (4) times during the year ended December 31, 2025. During 2025, each person currently serving as a director attended at least 75% of the aggregate of the total number of meetings of the board of directors and each committee of which he was a member. Each director is also encouraged to attend the Company's annual general meeting of shareholders, although we did not hold an annual general meeting of shareholders during 2025.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Our board of directors has established an audit committee and a compensation committee. Although our ordinary shares are no longer listed on Nasdaq, we continue to adhere to Nasdaq's listing rules and are relying on the controlled company exemption under the rules that do not require us to form a nominating and corporate governance committee as long as we are majority owned by Vector Capital and its affiliates, and the independent members of our board of directors are responsible for nominations of directors.

Each committee operates pursuant to a written charter that has been approved by our board of directors. A copy of the current charter for each of the audit committee and compensation committee is available on our website at www.cambiumnetworks.com. We do not intend for the website address listed in Annual Report on Form 10-K to be an active link or to otherwise incorporate the contents of our website into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The audit committee met seven (7) times and acted by written consent two (2) times during 2025, and the compensation committee met three (3) times during 2025. The members of the audit committee and compensation committee are noted in the table below:

Audit Committee	Compensation Committee
Bruce Felt (Chair)	Alexander Slusky (Chair)
Vikram Verma	Vikram Verma
Kevin Lynch	

Audit Committee

Our audit committee consists of Bruce Felt, Vikram Verma and Kevin Lynch, with Mr. Felt serving as the chair. Our board of directors has determined that each of Messrs. Felt, Verma and Lynch are independent within the meaning of Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act. Our board of directors has also determined that Mr. Felt is an “audit committee financial expert” as defined by the applicable SEC rules and has the requisite financial sophistication as defined under the applicable rules and regulations of Nasdaq.

In accordance with our audit committee charter, our audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

- overseeing our corporate accounting and financial reporting processes and our internal controls over financial reporting;
- evaluating the independent registered public accounting firm’s qualifications, independence and performance;
- engaging and approving the compensation of the independent registered public accounting firm;
- approving the retention of the independent registered public accounting firm to perform any proposed permissible non-audit services;
- reviewing our consolidated financial statements;
- reviewing our critical accounting policies and estimates and internal controls over financial reporting;
- discussing with management and the independent registered public accounting firm the results of the annual audit and the reviews of our quarterly consolidated financial statements;
- aiding the board in matters of risk management including privacy and data security;
- reviewing our environmental, social and governance initiatives; and
- such other matters that are specifically designated to the audit committee by our board of directors from time to time.

Our audit committee operates under a written charter that satisfies the applicable standards of the SEC.

Compensation Committee

Our compensation committee consists of Alexander Slusky and Vikram Verma, with Mr. Slusky serving as chair. Although our ordinary shares are no longer listed on Nasdaq, we continue to adhere to Nasdaq’s listing rules and rely on certain exemptions afforded to controlled companies under the Nasdaq corporate governance rules, which exempt us from the requirement that we have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors. We intend to comply with future requirements to the extent they become applicable to us. We believe the inclusion of Mr. Slusky, a non-independent director, as chairman of our compensation committee is in the best interests of our company and shareholders because Mr. Slusky has relevant skills and experience that makes him qualified to research, assess and recommend executive compensation plans, and create competitive retention strategies, balancing our financial goals with investor expectations as a result of his role working with various portfolio companies of Vector Capital, where he is Chief Investment Officer.

In accordance with our compensation committee charter, our compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing and approving policies relating to compensation and benefits of our officers and employees, including reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and other senior officers;
- evaluating the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and other senior officers in light of those goals and objectives;
- setting compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and other senior officers based on such evaluations;
- administering the issuance of options and restricted share units and any other equity awards under our equity-based incentive plans; and
- such other matters that are specifically designated to the compensation committee by our board of directors from time to time.

The compensation committee operates under a written charter that satisfies the applicable standards of the SEC. The compensation committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees consisting of one or more members when it deems appropriate.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During the year ended December 31, 2025, none of the members of our compensation committee is or has been an officer or employee of the Company. None of our executive officers currently serves, or in the past year has served, as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee (or other board committee performing equivalent functions) of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on our board of directors or compensation committee.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a code of business conduct and ethics, which establishes the standards of ethical conduct applicable to all of our directors, officers and employees, and a code of ethics for senior financial officers that applies to our Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Accounting Officer, the Controller and persons performing similar functions. A copy of our code of business conduct and ethics is posted on our website, www.cambiumnetworks.com. In addition, we intend to

post on our website all disclosures that are required by law or the listing rules of any exchange upon which our shares are traded concerning any amendments to, or waivers from, any provision of the code of business conduct. The reference to our web address does not constitute incorporation by reference of the information contained at or available through our website.

Director Nomination Process

Our full board of directors is responsible for identifying individuals qualified to serve as directors, and for selecting nominees for election as directors, except where we are legally required by contract, law or otherwise to provide third parties with the right to nominate. The process followed by our board of directors to identify and evaluate director candidates includes requests to other board members as well as other existing contacts for recommendations, meetings from time to time to evaluate biographical information and background material relating to potential candidates, and interviews of selected candidates. Our board may use a third-party search firm in those situations where particular qualifications are required or where existing contacts are not sufficient to identify an appropriate candidate.

Shareholders may recommend individuals for consideration as potential director candidates. Any such proposals should be submitted to our corporate secretary at our principal executive offices and should include appropriate biographical and background material to allow our board of directors to properly evaluate the potential director candidate and the number of our shares beneficially owned by the shareholder proposing the candidate. Assuming that biographical and background material has been provided on a timely basis, any recommendations received from shareholders will be evaluated in the same manner as other potential nominees considered by our board of directors. If our board of directors determines to nominate a shareholder-recommended candidate and recommends his or her election, then his or her name will be included on our proxy card for our next annual meeting of shareholders.

Shareholder Communications

Any shareholder or other interested party who wishes to communicate with our board of directors or any individual director may send written communications to our board of directors or such director c/o Corporate Secretary, Cambium Networks Corporation, c/o Cambium Networks, Inc., 2000 Center Drive, Suite East A401, Hoffman Estates, Illinois 60192, attention Chief Legal Officer. The communication must include the shareholder's name, address and an indication that the nominating person is our shareholder. The Corporate Secretary will review any communications received from shareholders and will forward such communications to the appropriate director or directors, or committee of our board of directors, based on the subject matter.

Section 16(a) Reports

The members of our board of directors, executive officers and beneficial holders of more than ten percent (10%) of the outstanding ordinary shares are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act, which requires them to file reports with respect to their ownership of our securities. To our knowledge, based solely upon the copies of Section 16(a) reports and written representations which we received from such persons for their 2024 fiscal year transactions in our ordinary shares and their ordinary shares holdings, we believe that all reporting requirements under Section 16(a) for 2024 were met in a timely manner by our directors, executive officers and greater than ten percent (10%) beneficial owners.

Executive Officers

The executive officers of the Company are elected each year at the meeting of our board, which precedes the annual general meeting of shareholders, and at other board meetings, as appropriate. As of April 20, 2026, the executive officers of the Company were as follows:

Name	Age	Position(s)
Morgan Kurk	56	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
Mitchell Cohen*	70	Interim Chief Financial Officer
Scott Imhoff	57	Senior Vice President, Product Management
Sally Rau	67	Senior Vice President, Chief Legal and HR Officer
Vibhu Vivek	58	Senior Vice President, Products

**Mitchell Cohen joined as Interim Chief Financial Officer effective December 18, 2025.*

Morgan Kurk has been our President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of our board of directors since August 2023. From September 2021 to April 2023 he was President, Personal Protection Equipment at Honeywell. Prior to that, Mr. Kurk held roles at CommScope, as Chief Technology Officer, Executive Vice President, and Executive Vice President of the Broadband Segment from April 2019 to July 2021, Chief Operating Officer from April 2018 to April 2019, Chief Technology Officer from October 2015 to January 2018, Senior Vice President, Wireless from April 2012 to October 2015, and Senior Vice President, Enterprise from

November 2009 to July 2012. Mr. Kurk holds an M.S.E.E. Electromagnetics and Optics from the University of Michigan, and an M.B.A., Marketing and Finance from Northwestern University, Kellogg School of Management.

Mitchell Cohen has served as our interim Chief Financial Officer since December 18, 2025. Mr. Cohen has extensive public company, private equity, and high-growth/startup financial organization leadership experience spanning various industries, with experience driving transformational financial performance, delivering increases in shareholder value, and leading complex corporate transactions, including acquisitions and divestitures, debt financing, restructuring, and liquidity management. He is adept at stepping into challenging environments to stabilize operations, restore confidence, and accelerate performance improvements. He has provided chief financial officer and consultant services to companies since 2018 and acted as interim chief financial officer to a variety of companies since 2022, serving in such capacity for Cerence, Redbox Entertainment, Blue Apron and Cytodyn. He holds a Bachelor of Arts, Accounting & Economics from Queens College.

Scott Imhoff has served as our Senior Vice President, Product Management since July 2016. Mr. Imhoff joined us in October 2011 from Motorola Solutions and served in a variety of business development positions, including Director of Business Development, Vice President of Global Partner Development, and Vice President and Senior Vice President of Product Management. Mr. Imhoff holds a B.S. in Economics from Iowa State University and a M.B.A. from Lake Forest Graduate School of Management.

Sally Rau has served as our General Counsel since February 2015 and as our Chief Legal and HR Officer since August 2024. In the period between 2014 and 2015, Ms. Rau was a consultant for law firms in the San Francisco Bay Area. Prior to 2014, Ms. Rau served as General Counsel of Velti, a provider of mobile marketing and advertising technology and solutions, a position she held from August 2010 until December 2013. From June 1998 until September 2010, Ms. Rau was a lawyer, and, from 2000 a partner, at DLA Piper LLP, a global law firm. Ms. Rau holds a B.A. in History from the University of California, Berkeley, and a J.D. from the University of Oregon School of Law. Ms. Rau is a member of the State Bar of California.

Vibhu Vivek has served as our Senior Vice President, Products since June 2013. Prior to joining us, he served as Senior Director of Engineering from January 2007 to November 2008, and Vice President of Engineering from November 2008 until June 2013, for the Enterprise Network and Communications Business Unit within Motorola Solutions. Mr. Vivek holds a B.S. in engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, a M.S. in engineering from Indian Institute of Technology and a M.S. in civil engineering from the University of Maine.

Insider Trading Policy

We have an Insider Trading Policy governing the purchase, sale and other dispositions of our securities that applies to the Company and its personnel, including officers, directors, all other employees, and other covered persons (the “Insider Trading Policy”). The Insider Trading Policy was filed as an exhibit to our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The Insider Trading Policy prohibits our officers, directors and all other employees from trading in our securities or in the securities of another company while in possession of material non-public information. The Insider Trading Policy also prohibits disclosing material nonpublic information about us or another company, to others who may trade on the basis of that information, and provides information about our quarterly restricted trading periods.

Our Insider Trading Policy prohibits our directors, officers, employees, consultants, contractors and advisors engaging in transactions in publicly-traded options, such as puts and calls, and other derivative securities with respect to the Company’s securities. This prohibition extends to any hedging or similar transaction designed to decrease the risks associated with holding Company securities.

These policies were established in part because transactions in derivative securities may reflect a short-term and speculative interest in the Company’s securities and may create the appearance of impropriety, even where a transaction does not involve trading on inside information. Trading in derivatives may also focus attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company’s long-term objectives. In addition, the application of securities laws to derivatives transactions can be complex, and persons engaging in derivatives transactions run an increased risk of violating securities laws.

In addition, our Insider Trading Policy prohibits our employees from pledging the Company’s securities as collateral for loans. Short sales with respect to the Company’s securities are prohibited under our Insider Trading Policy.

Although our insider trading policy also includes certain requirements relating to Rule 10b5-1 trading plans, none of our officers, directors or other employees currently has in place a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Executive Compensation

This section discusses the material components of the executive compensation program in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 for our “named executive officers.” As a smaller reporting company, the SEC defines our named executive officers as (i) any individual serving as our Chief Executive Officer during the fiscal year; (ii) our two most highly compensated executive officers other than the Chief Executive Officer, who were serving as such as of December 31, 2025; and (iii) up to two additional individuals for whom disclosure would have been provided pursuant to (ii) but for the fact they were not serving as an executive officer at the end of the year.

Overview

This section provides a discussion of the compensation paid or awarded to our President and Chief Executive Officer and our two other most highly compensated executive officers as of December 31, 2025. We refer to these individuals as our “named executive officers.” As a “smaller reporting company” and pursuant to the rules of the SEC, the Company is providing compensation information for the following individuals as our named executive officers:

* Morgan Kurk, President and Chief Executive Officer and Director

* Vibhu Vivek, Senior Vice President, Product

* Sally Rau, Chief Legal and HR Officer

* John Waldron, former Acting Chief Financial Officer ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Waldron served as Vice President, Finance and Accounting from May 1, 2025, until appointed as our Acting Chief Financial Officer from August 26, 2025 to December 18, 2025, and following the appointment of Mitchell Cohen as interim Chief Financial Officer on December 18, 2025, Mr. Waldron continues to serve as our Vice President, Finance and Accounting.

Our current executive compensation program is intended to align executive compensation with our business objectives and with the interests of our shareholders, and to enable us to attract, retain and reward executive officers who contribute to our long-term success. The compensation paid or awarded to our named executive officers is generally based on the assessment of each individual’s performance compared against the business objectives established for the fiscal year as well as our historical compensation practices, the overall financial success of the Company, and our ability to meet shareholder objectives. We provide each of our named executive officers, other than John Waldron, with an annual base salary, annual incentive compensation and long-term incentives. John Waldron, hired as a consultant to the Company through a third party consulting firm, is paid an hourly rate and does not participate in any incentive compensation programs or other benefits offered by the Company.

The details of our 2025 executive compensation program are discussed below.

Role of the Compensation Committee and Management

Pursuant to its charter, the compensation committee is responsible for reviewing, evaluating, and approving the compensation arrangements of our executive officers and for establishing and maintaining our executive compensation policies and practices. Our compensation committee seeks input and receives recommendations from members of our executive management team when discussing the performance and compensation of other executive officers, and in assessing the financial and accounting implications of our compensation program and hiring decisions. Although the compensation committee is authorized to engage its own independent advisors to provide advice on matters related to executive compensation and general compensation programs, no compensation consultants were engaged with respect to our 2025 compensation program. For additional information on the compensation committee, see “Committees of the Board of Directors — Compensation Committee” elsewhere in this annual report.

During 2025, our compensation committee reviewed and determined our executive compensation, including base salaries, bonuses, and equity awards, as applicable, to further align our compensation program with shareholder interests and our long-term business and operational goals, with the goal of providing appropriate compensation and incentives for our executive officers in light of the Company’s financial situation. The compensation committee reviewed the performance of our executive officers, taking into consideration financial, operational, customer, strategic, product, and competitive factors.

The role of management is to preliminarily design our executive compensation program, policies, and governance, and to make recommendations to the compensation committee regarding these matters, with the ultimate approval of the compensation program made by the compensation committee. Management reviews the effectiveness of our compensation program, including competitiveness and alignment with our objectives. Management also recommends changes to our compensation program to help promote achievement of program objectives and reviews and makes recommendations with respect to the adoption and approval of, or amendments to, company-wide incentive compensation plans. Except with respect to their individual compensation, our Chief

Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Legal and HR Officer made compensation recommendations to the compensation committee with respect to base salaries, bonuses, and equity awards for our executive officers, including our named executive officers, which were taken into account by the compensation committee in making its decisions regarding executive compensation.

Base salary

Base salaries are intended to provide a level of compensation sufficient to attract and retain an effective management team, when considered in combination with the other components of our executive compensation program. The relative levels of base salary for our named executive officers are designed to reflect each executive officer's scope of responsibility and accountability with us. In 2025, we did not increase base salaries for our executive officers given our financial position, and accordingly annual base salaries for Mr. Kurk, Mr. Vivek, and Ms. Rau remained at prior year levels, of \$500,000, \$413,700, and \$337,080 respectively. We paid a third party consulting firm for Mr. Waldron's services, resulting in total compensation of \$540,400 paid to the consulting firm during 2025 for Mr. Waldron's services. Please see the "Salary" column in the 2025 Summary Compensation Table for the base salary amounts paid with respect to each named executive officer's service in 2025.

Annual incentive compensation

We provide members of our senior leadership team with an opportunity to earn annual cash incentive compensation, either through our annual incentive program or through a commissions-based program for members of our sales team. Mr. Waldron, as a consultant, did not participate in our annual incentive program.

Annual incentive compensation holds executives accountable, rewards the executives based on actual business results and helps create a "pay for performance" culture. Our annual incentive program provides variable compensation based on the achievement of performance goals established by the compensation committee at the beginning of each fiscal year. Under the 2025 annual incentive compensation program applicable to our named executive officers, variable compensation was payable based on the achievement of certain corporate financial performance measures relating to (i) revenues and (ii) earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") as reported by the Company in its year-end financial results. The weighting of targets was set at 60% on achievement of the revenue target and 40% on achievement of the EBITDA target.

For 2025 the variable compensation opportunities for Mr. Kurk, Mr. Vivek and Ms. Rau were 100%, 40% and 40% of their respective base salaries, respectively. Mr. Waldron did not participate in our variable compensation programs. Following the end of 2025, the compensation committee reviewed our achievements against the revenue and EBITDA financial performance measures and determined that we did not meet target levels of achievement. As a result, none of the named executive officers received an annual cash incentive payment for 2025.

Equity Compensation

To further align the interests of our executive officers with the interests of our shareholders and to further focus our executive officers on our long-term performance, we generally include equity compensation as a key component of our executive compensation program, however, during 2025, we did not grant equity awards to any of our named executive officers.

Please see the "Outstanding Equity Awards at 2025 Fiscal Year-End" table for information regarding outstanding equity awards held by our named executive officers as of December 31, 2025.

Compensation and Equity Award Policies

Clawback Policy

In 2023, we adopted a clawback policy in accordance with the SEC and Nasdaq requirements under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. This policy provides for the non-discretionary recovery of excess incentive-based compensation from current and former executive officers in the event of an accounting restatement, whether or not the executive officer was at fault for the restatement, in accordance with the SEC and Nasdaq requirements.

Insider Trading Policy

We have an Insider Trading Policy governing the purchase, sale and other dispositions of our securities that applies to the Company and its personnel, including officers, directors, all other employees, and other covered persons (the "Insider Trading Policy").

The Insider Trading Policy prohibits our officers, directors and all other employees from trading in our securities or in the securities of another company while in possession of material non-public information. The Insider Trading Policy also prohibits disclosing material nonpublic information about us or another company, to others who may trade on the basis of that information, and provides information about our quarterly restricted trading periods.

Hedging or Pledging Policies

Our Insider Trading Policy prohibits our directors, officers, employees, consultants, contractors and advisors engaging in transactions in publicly-traded options, such as puts and calls, and other derivative securities with respect to the Company's securities. This prohibition extends to any hedging or similar transaction designed to decrease the risks associated with holding Company securities.

These policies were established in part because transactions in derivative securities may reflect a short-term and speculative interest in the Company's securities and may create the appearance of impropriety, even where a transaction does not involve trading on inside information. Trading in derivatives may also focus attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives. In addition, the application of securities laws to derivatives transactions can be complex, and persons engaging in derivatives transactions run an increased risk of violating securities laws.

In addition, our Insider Trading Policy prohibits our employees from pledging the Company's securities as collateral for loans. Short sales with respect to the Company's securities are prohibited under our Insider Trading Policy.

2025 Summary Compensation Table

The following table shows information regarding the compensation of our named executive officers for services performed in the years ended December 31, 2025 and, to the extent required by the SEC disclosure rules, 2024.

Name and principal position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Share awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option awards (\$) ⁽²⁾	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	All other compensation (\$) ⁽³⁾	Total (\$)
Morgan Kurk	2025	500,000	—	—	—	—	3,846	503,846
President and Chief Executive Officer	2024	500,000	—	—	1,298,187	—	13,800	1,811,987
Vibhu Vivek	2025	413,700	—	—	—	—	14,300	428,000
Senior Vice President, Products	2024	413,700	—	94,000	84,466	—	13,800	605,966
Sally Rau	2025	337,080	—	—	—	—	11,423	348,503
Chief Legal and HR Officer								
John Waldron ⁽⁴⁾	2025	540,500	—	—	—	—	—	540,500

- (1) Amounts reported in this column reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of restricted share units ("RSUs") awarded to the named executive officers, computed in accordance with ASC 718 and based on the probable outcome of the applicable performance conditions on the date of grant with respect to the PSU awards. See Note 9. Shareholders' Equity to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (the "Consolidated Financial Statements") for a discussion of the relevant assumptions used in calculating these amounts.
- (2) Amounts reported in this column reflect the aggregate grant date fair value of share options awarded to the named executive officers in the applicable year, each computed in accordance with ASC 718. See Note 9. Shareholders' Equity to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the relevant assumptions used in calculating these amounts.
- (3) Amounts reported in this column represent 401(k) matching contributions.
- (4) Mr. Waldron served as our Acting Chief Financial Officer from August 26, 2025 through December 18, 2025, and following the appointment of Mitchell Cohen as interim Chief Financial Officer on December 18, 2025, Mr. Waldron continues as our Vice President, Finance and Accounting. We paid a third party consulting firm for Mr. Waldron's services.

Outstanding Equity Awards at 2025 Fiscal Year-end

The following table sets forth information regarding outstanding share options and restricted share units held by our named executive officers as of December 31, 2025. Mr. Waldron did not hold an outstanding equity awards as of December 31, 2025.

Name	Grant Date	Option Awards				Share Awards			
		Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) Exercisable	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) Unexercisable	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Number of shares or units of shares that have not vested (#)	Market value of shares or units of shares that have not vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Equity incentive plan awards: Number of unearned shares or units of shares that have not vested (#)	Equity incentive plan awards: Market value of unearned shares or units of shares that have not vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾
Morgan Kurk	8/18/2023 ⁽²⁾	281,250	218,750	9.11	8/18/2033	—	—	—	—
	8/18/2023 ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	—	43,750	63,000	—	—
	5/16/2024 ⁽⁴⁾	187,500	312,500	3.60	5/16/2034	—	—	—	—
Vibhu Vivek	6/25/2019	90,000	—	12.00	6/25/2029	—	—	—	—
	12/18/2019	45,000	—	6.34	12/18/2029	—	—	—	—
	6/1/2022 ⁽⁵⁾	42,000	6,000	14.51	6/1/2032	—	—	—	—
	10/17/2023 ⁽⁶⁾	12,500	12,500	5.01	10/17/2033	—	—	—	—
	3/18/2024 ⁽⁷⁾	13,125	16,875	4.26	3/18/2034	—	—	—	—
	7/10/2024 ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	27,500	39,600	—	—
Sally Rau	6/25/2019	7,500	—	12.00	6/25/2029	—	—	—	—
	12/18/2019	5,625	—	6.34	12/18/2029	—	—	—	—
	3/29/2021 ⁽⁹⁾	23,000	—	42.52	3/29/2031	—	—	—	—
	6/1/2022 ⁽⁵⁾	38,500	5,500	14.51	6/1/2032	—	—	—	—
	10/17/2023 ⁽⁶⁾	12,500	12,500	5.01	10/17/2033	—	—	—	—
	3/18/2024 ⁽⁷⁾	13,125	16,875	4.26	3/18/2034	—	—	—	—

- ⁽¹⁾ The market value of shares or units that have not vested reflects the share price of \$1.44, our closing share price on December 31, 2025 (the last trading day in 2025).
- ⁽²⁾ This option vested 25% on August 18, 2024, and the remaining 75% vested or will continue to vest in 12 equal quarterly installments thereafter, subject to the named executive officer's continued service through each applicable vesting date.
- ⁽³⁾ These RSUs vested 50% on the two-year anniversary of the date of grant (August 18, 2025) and the remaining 50% vested or will continue to vest on a quarterly basis over the 24 months following the initial vesting date, subject to the named executive officer's continued service through each applicable vesting date.
- ⁽⁴⁾ This option vested 25% on May 16, 2025 and the remaining 75% vested or will continue to vest in 12 equal quarterly installments thereafter, subject to the named executive officer's continued service through each applicable vesting date.
- ⁽⁵⁾ This option vested 25% on June 1, 2023 and the remaining 75% vested or will continue to vest in 12 equal quarterly installments thereafter, subject to the named executive officer's continued service through each applicable vesting date.
- ⁽⁶⁾ This option vested 25% on October 17, 2024 and the remaining 75% vested or will continue to vest in 12 equal quarterly installments thereafter, subject to the named executive officer's continued service through each applicable vesting date.
- ⁽⁷⁾ This option vested 25% on March 18, 2025 and the remaining 75% vested in 12 equal quarterly installments thereafter, subject to the named executive officer's continued service through each applicable vesting date.

- ⁽⁸⁾ These RSUs vested 25% on July 10, 2025 and the remaining 75% vested or will continue to vest in 12 equal quarterly installments thereafter, subject to the named executive officer's continued service through each applicable vesting date.
- ⁽⁹⁾ This option vested 25% on March 29, 2022, and the remaining 75% vested or will continue to vest in 12 equal quarterly installments thereafter through March 29, 2026.

Employment Agreements and Potential Payments upon Termination or Change-in-Control

Existing executive employment arrangements

We are a party to an employment agreement with Mr. Kurk that provides for certain severance and vesting benefits if he is involuntarily terminated, which benefits may vary if the involuntary termination was under certain circumstances in connection with or during the 12-month period following a change in control.

Mr. Kurk's employment agreement provides for an initial employment term of two years, with such term to be automatically extended for successive one-year periods on each anniversary of his start date, unless either party provides at least 90 days' advance written notice of non-renewal to the other party.

Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Kurk will be entitled to receive the following compensation and benefits in connection with a qualifying termination of his employment: the initial share options and RSUs awarded to him in 2023 will each fully vest in the event a change in control (as such term is defined in the 2019 Share Incentive Plan) occurs and within two years following such change in control, Mr. Kurk is terminated by us without cause (as defined in the employment agreement) or Mr. Kurk resigns for good reason (as defined in the employment agreement); and (ii) in the event that Mr. Kurk's employment is terminated by us without cause or Mr. Kurk resigns for good reason prior to the second anniversary of the date of his commencement of employment with us, then the portions of the initial share options and RSUs that were scheduled to vest on or prior to the 12-month anniversary of such termination of employment will vest as of the date of such termination.

In the event that Mr. Kurk's employment is terminated by us without cause (including due to non-extension of the term of his employment by us) or he resigns for good reason, then, in addition to the equity vesting described above, he will be entitled to any earned but unpaid annual bonus with respect to the fiscal year ending on or before the termination date (the "Prior Year Bonus") and, subject to his execution and non-revocation of a general release of claims in favor of us and his continued compliance with certain restrictive covenants set forth in his employment agreement, Mr. Kurk will also be entitled to receive (i) twelve (12) months of base salary continuation, (ii) reimbursement of the cost of continued coverage under our group medical, hospitalization, and dental plans at active employee rates for up to twelve (12) months, and (iii) a pro-rated annual bonus for the year in which such termination occurs, based on actual results and to be paid at the same time bonuses for such year are paid to other senior executives of the Company. In the event that Mr. Kurk's employment is terminated due to death or disability, he will be entitled to receive the Prior Year Bonus.

The Company has entered into a severance agreement with each of Mr. Vivek and Ms. Rau that provides that in the event a qualified termination event occurs, subject to his or her execution of a general release of claims in favor of the Company, the Company will: (i) pay the executive an amount equal to his or her monthly base salary rate, paid monthly for a period of six months; (ii) during such six-month period, if the executive is eligible to elect and elects to continue coverage under the Company's group medical, hospitalization, and dental plans pursuant to the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended ("COBRA"), reimburse the executive on a monthly basis for the difference between the amount the executive pays to effect and continue such coverage under COBRA and the employee contribution amount that active employees of the Company pay for the same or similar coverage; and (iii) pay the executive a pro-rata portion of his performance cash award under the Company's annual incentive plan for the fiscal year in which the termination occurs based on results through the date of termination.

Any unvested share options or RSUs held by our named executive officers will vest in full upon a change in control in which the awards are not effectively assumed or continued by the surviving or acquiring corporation, provided that, for performance-based awards, if the performance period is completed prior to the change in control, then the award will only vest to the extent the underlying performance goal was achieved.

No Timing of Equity Awards In Relation to Disclosure of Material Non-Public Information

During 2025, we did not make any awards of share options or RSUs to any of our executive officers or other employees. Generally, we make equity awards to certain employees, including our executive officers hired during the year, as part of their new hire compensation. We also generally make a refresh equity award to certain employees, including all of our executive officers, in a single annual refresh award, typically made during the first or second quarter of the year. Share options and other equity awards are approved by our compensation committee typically during scheduled meetings, and our compensation committee has not delegated authority to any executive officer or subcommittee to approve equity awards. We do not take material non-public information into account in determining the timing and terms of share options, although awards are typically made following the release of quarterly

financial results. We do not time the disclosure of material non-public information for the purpose of affecting the value of executive compensation.

Compensation Risk Assessment

We conducted an assessment of the risks associated with our compensation practices and policies and determined that the risks arising from such policies and practices are not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on us. In conducting the assessment, we undertook a review of our compensation philosophies, our compensation governance structure and the design and oversight of our compensation program. Overall, we believe that our programs include an appropriate mix of fixed and variable features, and short- and long-term incentives with compensation-based goals aligning with corporate goals.

401(k) Plan and Other Retirement Plans

We maintain a tax-qualified 401(k) retirement plan all U.S. employees who satisfy certain eligibility requirements, including requirements relating to age and length of service. Under our 401(k) plan, employees may elect to defer up to all eligible compensation, subject to applicable annual Internal Revenue Code limits. We match up to 4% of contributions made by our employees, including executives, with the match becoming fully vested after two years of service.

Director Compensation

Generally, our directors who are not also our officers or employees are eligible to receive cash compensation for their service on our board of directors. In addition, all directors have received equity awards with respect to our ordinary shares.

During 2025, our non-employee members of our board of directors other than Mr. Bhatnagar were entitled to a board compensation program payable to non-employee members of the board approved in 2023, consisting of an annual cash compensation for members of the board as set forth below. This program provides the following cash compensation:

Annual Cash Compensation Elements	Amount
Board Retainer	\$ 50,000
Audit Committee Retainer (Chair)	\$ 25,000
Audit Committee Retainer (Other Members)	\$ 10,000
Compensation Committee Retainer (Chair)	\$ 15,000

All non-employee members of the board, including any member affiliated with Vector Capital, are entitled to board fees other than Mr. Atul Bhatnagar, our former President and Chief Executive Officer. Given the financial position of the Company, all members of the board of directors agreed to forego payment of board fees during 2024, and accordingly no board fees were paid during 2024. During 2025, we paid fees to Mr. Felt, Mr. Verma and Mr. Lynch with respect to 2024 service and such directors received their 2025 board fees on a quarterly basis in accordance with our past practices. We have not paid board fees for 2025 or 2024 for Mr. Slusky or Mr. Amen.

Please see the “2025 Summary Compensation Table” for a summary of the compensation received by Mr. Kurk with respect to his service during 2025. No equity awards were made to any member of the board of directors during 2025.

In addition to the above, we reimburse our directors for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses to attend board and committee meetings.

2025 Director Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the 2025 director compensation earned by our non-employee directors:

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	Option awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Robert Amen	\$ 50,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 50,000
Alexander R. Slusky	65,000	—	—	65,000
Bruce Felt	75,000	—	—	75,000
Vikram Verma	60,000	—	—	60,000
Kevin Lynch	60,000	—	—	60,000
Atul Bhatnagar ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—

⁽¹⁾ No equity awards were granted to members of our board of directors during 2025. As of December 31, 2025, our non-employee directors had equity awards outstanding with respect to the following number of shares: Mr. Amen 110,000 options, of which 80,000 are fully vested; Mr. Slusky 110,000 options, of which 80,000 are fully vested; Mr. Felt 161,588 options, of which

131,588 are fully vested; Mr. Verma 151,608 options, of which 121,608 are fully vested; Mr. Lynch 120,000 options, of which 97,500 are fully vested; Mr. Bhatnagar, 650,000 options, of which 631,250 are fully vested.

- (2) Mr. Bhatnagar is not paid fees for his service on the board of directors but continues to vest in outstanding equity previously awarded to him.

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

The following table sets forth information relating to the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of April 20, 2026, referred to in the table below as the “Beneficial Ownership Date”:

- each person, or group of affiliated persons, known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of our shares;
- each of our directors;
- each of our named executive officers; and
- all directors and executive officers as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC. In computing the number of shares beneficially owned by a person and the percentage ownership of that person, ordinary shares subject to options or warrants held by that person that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the Beneficial Ownership Date are deemed outstanding but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Percentage of beneficial ownership is based on 28,992,435 shares outstanding as of the Beneficial Ownership Date.

To our knowledge, except as set forth in the footnotes to this table and subject to applicable community property laws, each person named in the table has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares set forth opposite such person’s name. Except as otherwise indicated, the address of each of the persons in this table is c/o Cambium Networks, Inc., 2000 Center Drive, Suite East A401, Hoffman Estates, Illinois 60192.

Name of beneficial owner	Ordinary Shares beneficially owned ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of ordinary shares beneficially owned
5% Shareholders:		
Vector Cambium Holdings (Cayman), L.P. and its affiliates ⁽²⁾	14,325,696	49.3%
Directors and Named Executive Officers:		
Alexander R. Slusky ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	14,579,395	50.1%
Robert Amen ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	14,426,055	49.5%
Bruce Felt ⁽⁵⁾	136,588	*
Vikram Verma ⁽⁶⁾	134,774	*
Kevin Lynch ⁽⁷⁾	121,319	*
Atul Bhatnagar ⁽⁸⁾	1,332,986	4.5%
Morgan Kurk ⁽⁹⁾	648,469	2.2%
Vibhu Vivek ⁽¹⁰⁾	310,051	1.1%
Sally Rau ⁽¹¹⁾	120,640	*
John Waldron	—	*
All executive officers and directors as a group (14 persons) ⁽¹²⁾	17,666,303	56.4%

* Represents beneficial ownership of less than 1%

- (1) Shares shown in this table include shares held in the beneficial owner’s name or jointly with others, or in the name of a bank, nominee or trustee for the beneficial owner’s account.
- (2) Consists of 12,720,696 shares held by Vector Cambium Holdings (Cayman), L.P., 1,482,000 shares held by Vector Capital IV, L.P., 105,000 shares held by Vector Capital Partners IV, L.P. and 18,000 shares held by Vector Entrepreneur Fund III, L.P. Vector Capital Partners IV, L.P. is the general partner of Vector Cambium Holdings (Cayman), L.P. and Vector Capital IV, L.P., and Vector Capital, Ltd., and Vector Capital, L.L.C. are the general partners of Vector Capital Partners IV, L.P. Vector Capital Partners III, L.P. is the general partner of Vector Entrepreneur Fund III, L.P. The board of directors of Vector Capital, Ltd. consists of Messrs. David Baylor, David Fishman, Robert Amen, Andy Fishman, Stephen Goodman and James Murray, each of whom disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares in excess of his respective pecuniary interest in such shares. The address of each of the entities identified in this note is c/o Vector Capital, 650 California Street, 32nd Floor, San Francisco, California 94105.
- (3) Includes (i) 14,325,696 shares held of record by Vector Cambium Holdings (Cayman), L.P. or its affiliates, (ii) 50,432 shares held by Mr. Slusky's grantor trust, (iii) 87,772 shares held by a limited partnership owned by a trust controlled by Mr. Slusky, and (iv) 30,495 shares held by a limited partnership over which Mr. Slusky exercises investment discretion. Mr. Slusky is the Chief

Investment Officer of Vector Capital and as a result may be deemed to have beneficial ownership over shares held of record by Vector Cambium Holdings (Cayman), L.P. or its affiliates. Mr. Slusky disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein. Also includes 85,000 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options as of the Beneficial Ownership Date or that will become exercisable within 60 days of such date.

- (4) Includes (i) 14,325,696 shares held of record by Vector Cambium Holdings (Cayman), L.P. or its affiliates and (ii) 15,359 shares directly held by Mr. Amen. Mr. Amen is a Managing Director of Vector Capital and as a result may be deemed to have beneficial ownership over shares held of record by Vector Cambium Holdings (Cayman), L.P. or its affiliates. Mr. Amen disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein. Also includes 85,000 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options as of Beneficial Ownership Date or that will become exercisable within 60 days of such date.
- (5) Consists of ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options as of the Beneficial Ownership Date or that will become exercisable within 60 days of such date.
- (6) Includes 126,608 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options as of the Beneficial Ownership Date or that will become exercisable within 60 days of such date.
- (7) Includes 101,250 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options as of the Beneficial Ownership Date or that will become exercisable within 60 days of such date.
- (8) Includes 640,625 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options as of the Beneficial Ownership Date or that will become exercisable within 60 days of such date.
- (9) Includes 600,000 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options and the vesting of RSUs as of the Beneficial Ownership Date or that will become exercisable or vested within 60 days of such date.
- (10) Includes 217,062 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options as of the Beneficial Ownership Date or that will become exercisable within 60 days of such date.
- (11) Includes 114,187 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options as of the Beneficial Ownership Date or that will become exercisable within 60 days of such date.
- (12) Consists of (i) 3,340,607 ordinary shares held by our directors and executive officers, including 2,277,445 ordinary shares issuable upon exercise of options as of the Beneficial Ownership Date or that will become exercisable within 60 days of such date, and (ii) 14,325,696 shares held of record by Vector Cambium Holdings (Cayman), L.P. or its affiliates for which Messrs. Slusky and Amen may be deemed to have beneficial ownership.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides certain information with respect to our equity incentive plans, which were our only equity compensation plans in effect as of December 31, 2025.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	5,582,788 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 9.95 ⁽²⁾	4,693,028 ⁽³⁾
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	5,582,788	\$ 9.95	4,693,028

- (1) Consists of ordinary shares underlying options, rights and RSUs granted pursuant to our 2019 Share Incentive Plan (the "2019 Plan").
- (2) The weighted-average exercise price is calculated based solely on outstanding options. It does not take into account our ordinary shares underlying RSUs or PSUs, which have no exercise price.
- (3) Includes 3,598,007 ordinary shares reserved for future issuance under our 2019 Plan and 1,101,984 ordinary shares reserved for future purchase under our 2019 Employee Share Purchase Plan (the "2019 ESPP"). The number of ordinary shares reserved for issuance under our 2019 Plan automatically increases on the first day of each fiscal year, continuing through and including December 31, 2029, by the lesser of (i) 1,320,000 ordinary shares, (ii) 5% of the outstanding ordinary shares as of the first day of such fiscal year, and (iii) an amount determined by our board of directors. Pursuant to this provision, we added 1,320,000 ordinary shares that are available for issuance under the 2019 plan on January 1, 2026, which is not reflected in the table above. The number of ordinary shares reserved for issuance under our 2019 ESPP automatically increases on the first day of each fiscal year, by the lesser of (i) 275,000 ordinary shares, (ii) 1% of the outstanding ordinary shares as of the last day of the immediately

preceding fiscal year, and (iii) such other amount as the compensation committee of the board of directors may determine. Pursuant to this provision, we added 275,000 ordinary shares that are available for issuance under the 2019 ESPP on January 1, 2026, which is not reflected in the table above.

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

Other than executive officer and director compensation arrangements discussed in the section titled “Executive compensation,” below we describe transactions since January 1, 2024 to which we were a party or will be a party, in which the amounts involved exceeded or will exceed \$120,000; and any of our directors, executive officers or holders of more than 5% of our ordinary shares, or any member of the immediate family of, or person sharing the household with, the foregoing persons, had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

Transactions with Vector Capital and its Affiliates

Shareholder Agreement

We entered into a Shareholder Agreement (the “Shareholder Agreement”) with VCH, L.P. upon the effectiveness of our initial public offering in June 2019. Pursuant to this Shareholder Agreement, Vector Capital is entitled to nominate members of our board of directors as follows: so long as affiliates of Vector Capital own, in the aggregate, (i) more than 5% but up to 25% of our outstanding ordinary shares, Vector Capital will be entitled to nominate one director, (ii) more than 25% but up to 50% of our ordinary shares, Vector Capital will be entitled to nominate two directors or (iii) more than 50% of our ordinary shares, Vector Capital will be entitled to a number of directors proportionate to their voting interest.

Registration rights

Pursuant to the Shareholder Agreement, we have granted certain registration rights to Vector Capital. Set forth below is a description of the registration rights granted under the Shareholder Agreement.

Demand registration rights

Vector Capital may request in writing that we effect a registration statement of its registrable securities on Form S-1; provided that we shall not be obligated to effect such requested registration if (x) it is for a public offering of ordinary shares reasonably anticipated to have an aggregate offering price to the public of less than \$10,000,000 or (y) we then meet the eligibility requirements applicable to use a Form S-3 in connection with such registration and are able to effect such requested registration on Form S-3. We shall be obligated to effect no more than three Form S-1 registrations pursuant to the demand registration rights that have been declared and ordered effective.

Form S-3 registration rights

Vector Capital may request in writing that we effect a registration statement of its registrable securities on Form S-3; provided that the shares to be sold under such Form S-3 is reasonably anticipated to have an aggregate offering price to the public equal to or greater than \$10,000,000.

Piggyback registration rights

If we propose to file a registration statement for a public offering of our securities, subject to certain exceptions, we shall notify all holders of registrable securities and afford them an opportunity to include in the registration all or any part of their registrable securities that each such holder has requested to be registered.

Expenses of registration

Subject to certain exceptions such as withdrawal of the registration by the securityholders, we will pay all expenses (other than underwriting discounts and commissions) in connection with the demand registration, Form S-3 registration and piggyback registration including, among others, all registration and filing fees, printers’ and accounting fees, fees and disbursements of counsel for us, reasonable fees and disbursements of a single special counsel for the holders.

Termination of registration rights

The registration rights discussed above shall terminate as follows on the earlier of (i) the date on which all registrable securities have been sold or otherwise cease to be registrable securities as defined by the Shareholder Agreement and (ii) as to Vector Capital, the date on which it beneficially owns less than 1% of the total voting power of the Company. The rights of Vector Capital to request registration pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-1 shall terminate on the date on which Vector Capital no longer beneficially owns at least 10% of the total voting power.

Limitations on subsequent registration rights

From and after the date of the Shareholder Agreement, we shall not without the prior written consent of Vector Capital (i) enter into any agreement with respect to the Company’s ordinary shares that is inconsistent with or violates the rights granted to the holders of

registrable securities under the Shareholder Agreement nor (ii) grant to any other person any shelf, demand, piggyback or incidental registration rights that are or senior to the rights granted to Vector Capital.

The summary of the Shareholder Agreement contained herein is qualified by reference to the Shareholder Agreement, a copy of which was filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed with the SEC on June 13, 2018.

Transactions with Executive Officers and Directors

Indemnification Agreements with Officers and Directors

We have entered into indemnification agreements with all of our executive officers and directors. Each indemnification agreement provides that we will indemnify the director or executive officer, as the case may be, to the fullest extent permitted by law for claims arising in his or her capacity as our director or executive officer, as the case may be, provided that he or she acted in good faith and in a manner that he or she reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, our best interests and, with respect to any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful. In the event that we do not assume the defense of a claim against a director or such officer, we will be required to advance his or her expenses in connection with his or her defense, provided that he or she undertakes to repay all amounts advanced if it is ultimately determined that he or she is not entitled to be indemnified by us.

Employment Agreements

We have entered into agreements containing compensation, termination and change of control provision, among others, with certain of our executive offices as described in the section entitled "Executive compensation—Employment agreements and Potential payments upon termination or change-in-control" elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Policies and Procedures for Related Person Transactions

Related person transactions, which we define as all transactions involving an executive officer, director or a holder of more than 5% of our shares, including any of their immediate family members and any entity owned or controlled by such persons, are reviewed and approved by the audit committee of our board of directors and a majority of disinterested directors on our board.

In any transaction involving a related person, our audit committee and board of directors considers all of the available material facts and circumstances of the transaction, including: the direct and indirect interests of the related persons; in the event the related person is a director (or immediate family member of a director or an entity with which a director is affiliated), the impact that the transaction will have on a director's independence; the risks, costs and benefits of the transaction to us; and whether any alternative transactions or sources for comparable services or products are available.

After considering all such facts and circumstances, our audit committee and board of directors determine whether approval or ratification of the related person transaction is in our best interests. For example, if our audit committee determines that the proposed terms of a related person transaction are reasonable and at least as favorable as could have been obtained from unrelated third parties, it will recommend to our board of directors that such transaction be approved or ratified. In addition, if a related person transaction will compromise the independence of one of our directors, our audit committee may recommend that our board of directors reject the transaction if it could affect our ability to comply with securities laws and regulations or the Nasdaq listing requirements.

The policies and procedures described above for reviewing and approving related person transactions are set forth in our Policy for Approval of Related Party Transactions. In addition, the charter for our audit committee provides that one of the committee's responsibilities is to review and approve in advance any proposed related person transactions.

Pursuant to the written charter of our audit committee, our audit committee is responsible for reviewing and approving, prior to our entry into any such transaction, all related person transactions involving a principal shareholder, a member of the board of directors, senior management or an immediate family member of any of the aforementioned individuals. In addition, our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics requires that our officers and employees avoid taking for themselves personally opportunities that are discovered through the use of our property, information or position or use of our property, information or position for personal gain.

Director Independence

Although our ordinary shares are no longer listed on Nasdaq, we continue to adhere to Nasdaq's listing rules and we rely on the controlled company exemption under the Nasdaq corporate governance rules, including exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements such as requirements that:

- a majority of our board of directors consists of "independent directors," as defined under the rules of Nasdaq;
- the compensation of our executive officers be determined, or recommended to the board of directors for determination, by majority vote of the independent directors or by a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors;

- director nominees be selected, or recommended to the board of directors for selection, by majority vote of the independent directors or by a nomination committee comprised solely of independent director;
- the nominating and corporate governance committee be composed entirely of independent directors with a written charter addressing the committee's purpose and responsibilities;
- the compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors; and
- there be an annual performance evaluation of the nominating and corporate governance and compensation committees.

These exemptions do not modify the independence requirements for our audit committee, which require that our audit committee be comprised exclusively of independent directors. Our audit committee is comprised exclusively of independent directors.

Our Board undertook a review of its composition and the independence of each director. Based upon information requested from and provided by each director concerning his or her background, employment and affiliations, our Board has determined that each of Mr. Felt, Mr. Verma and Mr. Lynch is an "independent director" as defined under Nasdaq listing rules. Mr. Slusky and Mr. Amen are not independent directors because of their affiliation with Vector Capital, our majority shareholder, Mr. Bhatnagar is not independent because he was our former Chief Executive Officer until August 1, 2023 and Mr. Kurk is not independent because he is our current Chief Executive Officer.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

In November 2025, the Company engaged BDO USA, P.C. ("BDO") as its independent registered public accounting firm to audit its annual consolidated financial statements for 2023, 2024 and 2025 and to review interim quarterly consolidated financial statements for all quarterly periods in 2025, and to review restated quarterly financial statements for all quarterly periods in 2023 and 2024. BDO's audit fees totaled \$2.0 million for its services to audit the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for 2023 and 2024 and to review interim quarterly consolidated financial statements in 2023 and 2024 and \$0.8 million to review the interim quarterly consolidated financial statements for all quarterly periods in 2025 and audit the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for 2025. It is not possible to break out the Audit Fees related to each of 2023 and 2024 and, therefore, the amounts represent fees for auditing both years. The Company did not engage BDO for any other audit-related, tax or other consulting services during these periods.

In March 2026, the Company engaged BDO LLP in the United Kingdom ("BDO UK") as its independent registered public accounting firm to audit its annual financial statements for 2024 for Cambium Networks, Ltd. The audit is currently ongoing and fees are estimated to be \$0.2 million. The Company did not engage BDO UK for any other audit-related, tax or other consulting services during these periods.

In accordance with its charter, the Audit Committee approves in advance all audit and non-audit services to be provided by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

Documents filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

- (1) **Financial Statements.** The following index lists consolidated financial statements and notes thereto filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2025	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity (Deficit) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025	F-7
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-8

- (2) **Financial Statement Schedules.** All schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable as the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.
- (3) **Exhibits.** A list of exhibits filed or furnished with this Annual Report on Form 10-K (or incorporated by reference to exhibits previously filed by Cambium) is provided in the accompanying Exhibit Index.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
3.1	Form of Amended and Restated Memorandum and Articles of Association to be effective upon completion of this offering	S-1/A	333-231789	3.1	June 13, 2019
4.1	Form of Ordinary Share Certificate of Registrant	S-1/A	333-231789	4.1	June 24, 2019
4.2	Form of Shareholders Agreement by and among Registrant and certain security holders of Registrant to be effective upon completion of this offering	S-1/A	333-231789	4.2	June 13, 2019
4.3	Description of Registrant's Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934	10-K	001-38952	4.3	March 1, 2021
10.1+	Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into between Registrant and its directors and executive officers	S-1	333-231789	10.1	May 29, 2019
10.2	Renewal Lease by Reference to an Existing Lease, Part Unit A, Linhay Business Park, Eastern Road, Ashburton, Devon TQ13 7UP, United Kingdom, dated as of November 22, 2016, by and between Registrant and Stephanie Myers Palk, Richard John Palk and Alison June Palk	S-1	333-231789	10.2	May 29, 2019
10.3	Renewal Lease by Reference to an Existing Lease, Unit B2/3, Linhay Business Park, Eastern Road, Ashburton, Devon TQ13 7UP, United Kingdom, dated as of November 22, 2016, by and between Registrant and Stephanie Myers Palk, Richard John Palk and Alison June Palk	S-1	333-231789	10.3	May 29, 2019
10.4	Renewal Lease by Reference to an Existing Lease, Unit B2/3, Linhay Business Park, Eastern Road, Ashburton, Devon TQ13 7UP, United Kingdom, dated as of April 9, 2018, by and between Registrant and Stephanie Myers Palk, Richard John Palk and Alison June Palk	S-1	333-231789	10.4	May 29, 2019
10.5	Renewal Lease by Reference to an Existing Lease, Unit D1, Linhay Business Park, Eastern Road, Ashburton, Devon TQ13 7UP, United Kingdom, dated as of November 22, 2016, by and between Registrant and Stephanie Myers Palk, Richard John Palk and Alison June Palk	S-1	333-231789	10.5	May 29, 2019
10.6	Renewal Lease by Reference to an Existing Lease, Unit D1, Linhay Business Park, Eastern Road, Ashburton, Devon TQ13 7UP, United Kingdom, dated as of April 9, 2018, by and between Registrant and Stephanie Myers Palk, Richard John Palk and Alison June Palk	S-1	333-231789	10.6	May 29, 2019
10.7	Office Lease, dated as of January 31, 2012, by and between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Atrium at 3800 Golf LLC	S-1	333-231789	10.7	May 29, 2019
10.8	The First Amendment, dated March 6, 2012, by and between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Atrium at 3800 Golf LLC	S-1	333-231789	10.8	May 29, 2019
10.9	The Second Amendment, dated February 21, 2013, by and between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Atrium at 3800 Golf LLC	S-1	333-231789	10.9	May 29, 2019

10.10	The Third Amendment, dated June 3, 2015, by and between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Atrium at 3800 Golf LLC	S-1	333-231789	10.10	May 29, 2019
10.11	The Fourth Amendment, dated January 18, 2018, by and between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Atrium at 3800 Golf LLC	S-1	333-231789	10.11	May 29, 2019
10.12	Lease Deed, dated as of June 20, 2016, by and between Cambium Networks Consulting Private Limited and Umiya Holdings Private Limited	S-1	333-231789	10.12	May 29, 2019
10.13	Lease, dated as of December 4, 2017, by and between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Silicon Valley Center Office LLC	S-1	333-231789	10.13	May 29, 2019
10.14++	Corporate Supply Agreement between Cambium Networks Limited and Flextronics Telecom Systems, Ltd. dated as of April 23, 2012	S-1	333-231789	10.14	May 29, 2019
10.15+	2019 Employee Share Purchase Plan	S-1/A	333-231789	10.15	June 13, 2019
10.16	Intentionally Omitted				
10.17+	2019 Share Incentive Plan	S-1/A	333-231789	10.17	June 13, 2019
10.18+	Form of Share Option Grant Notice and Restricted Share Award Agreement under 2019 Share Incentive Plan (to be executed by Atul Bhatnagar)	S-1/A	333-231789	10.18	June 13, 2019
10.24+	Employment agreement, dated as of February 15, 2013, between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Atul Bhatnagar	S-1/A	333-231789	10.24	June 13, 2019
10.27+	Form of Executive Restricted Share Unit Grant	S-1/A	333-231789	10.27	June 24, 2019
10.28+	Form of Executive Stock Option Grant	S-1/A	333-231789	10.28	June 24, 2019
10.29+	Form of Director Stock Option Grant	S-1/A	333-231789	10.29	June 24, 2019
10.34	Credit Agreement dated as of November 17, 2021, between Cambium Networks and Bank of America	8-K	001-38952	10.34	November 18, 2021
10.35	Security Agreement dated as of November 17, 2021 between Cambium Networks and Bank of America	8-K	001-38952	10.35	November 18, 2021
10.36	Lease Deed, dated as of April 12, 2021, by and between Cambium Networks Private Limited and Mr. Jimmy Paymaster and Qualitas Property Consulting LLP	10-K	001-38952	10.36	February 24, 2022
10.37	Lease Deed, dated as of August 5, 2021, by and between Cambium Networks Private Limited and Umiya Holdings Private Limited and Others	10-K	001-38952	10.37	February 24, 2022
10.38	First Amendment to Lease, dated as of December 9 2021, by and between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Silicon Valley Center Office LLC	10-K	001-38952	10.38	February 24, 2022
10.40	First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of June 9, 2023 between Cambium Networks and Bank of America	10-Q	001-38952	10.40	August 2, 2023

10.43	Office Lease, dated as of June 1, 2023, buy and between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Hoffman Estates Acquisition LLC and Hoffman Estates Acquisitions II LLC	10-Q	001-38952	10.43	August 2, 2023
10.44	First Amendment to Office Lease, dated October 16, 2023, by and between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Hoffman Estates Acquisition LLC and Hoffman Estates Acquisition II LLC	10-Q	001-38952	10.44	November 3, 2023
10.45+	Employment agreement, dated as of August 1, 2023, between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Morgan Kurk	10-Q	001-38952	10.45	November 3, 2023
10.46+	Separation Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2023, between Cambium Networks, Inc. and Atul Bhatnagar	10-Q	001-38952	10.46	November 3, 2023
10.47	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement dated December 29, 2023	8-K	001-38952	10.47	January 5, 2024
10.48+*	Form of Agreement for the Payment of Benefits Following the Termination of Employment				
19	Cambium Insider Trading Policy	10-K	001-38952	19	April 7, 2026
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant	S-1	333-231789	21.1	May 29, 2019
31.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
31.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
32.1**	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
32.2**	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				
97	Cambium Networks Corporation Improper Conduct Clawback Policy	10-K	001-38952	97	April 7, 2026
97.1*	Cambium Networks Corporation Policy on Recoupment of Incentive Compensation				
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the inline XBRL document				
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema with Embedded Linkbases Document				
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)				

+ Indicates management contract or compensatory plan

++ Confidential treatment has been granted for portions of this exhibit. These portions have been omitted and have been filed separately with the SEC.

Portions of the exhibit have been excluded because it both (i) is not material and (ii) would be competitively harmful if publicly disclosed.

* Filed herewith.

** The certifications furnished in Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 hereto are deemed to accompany this Annual Report on Form 10-K and will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the Registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

Cambium Networks Corporation

Date: May 1, 2026

By: /s/ MITCHELL COHEN

Mitchell Cohen
Interim Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
/s/ MORGAN C. KURK Morgan C. Kurk	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	May 1, 2026
/s/ MITCHELL COHEN Mitchell Cohen	Interim Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	May 1, 2026
/s/ MELISSA CADA-BARTOLI Melissa Cada-Bartoli	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	May 1, 2026
/s/ ROBERT AMEN Robert Amen	Chairman of the Board	May 1, 2026
/s/ ALEXANDER R. SLUSKY Alexander R. Slusky	Director	May 1, 2026
/s/ BRUCE FELT Bruce Felt	Director	May 1, 2026
/s/ VIKRAM VERMA Vikram Verma	Director	May 1, 2026
/s/ KEVIN LYNCH Kevin Lynch	Director	May 1, 2026
/s/ ATUL BHATNAGAR Atul Bhatnagar	Director	May 1, 2026

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
Cambium Networks Corporation
Hoffman Estates, Illinois

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cambium Networks Corporation (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, shareholders’ equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the years then ended, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern Uncertainty

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company will not have sufficient cash and cash equivalents to repay amounts owed under its existing debt arrangements as they become due in 2026 without additional financing and uncertainties exist about the Company’s ability to refinance these debt arrangements. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regards to these matters are also described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

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

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

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

Finished Goods - Excess or Obsolete Inventory Reserve

As described in Notes 1 and 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company records an inventory valuation allowance for finished goods excess or obsolete inventory. The determination of excess or obsolete inventory is based on a comparison of the quantity and cost of inventory on hand versus the Company’s remaining lifetime demand, consideration of historical sales, and

management's judgment. The reserve for excess or obsolete inventory totaled approximately \$28.9 million as of December 31, 2025.

We identified the auditing of the remaining lifetime demand used in the calculation of the finished goods excess or obsolete inventory reserve as a critical audit matter. Auditing the assumptions used by management in determining the finished goods excess and obsolete inventory reserve involved especially challenging auditor judgment due to the nature and extent of audit effort required to address this matter.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included:

- Testing the completeness and accuracy of the recent historical product sales used in the calculation through examination of source documentation.
- Evaluating the remaining lifetime demand by testing selected finished goods and obtaining supporting documentation, performing inquiries, and comparing to historical results, where applicable.

/s/ BDO USA, P.C.

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2025.

Chicago, Illinois

May 1, 2026

CAMBIUM NETWORKS CORPORATION
Consolidated Balance Sheets
as of December 31, 2024 and 2025
(in thousands, except for share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 34,925	\$ 11,056
Receivables, net of allowance for credit losses of \$3,402 and \$3,402	40,405	40,275
Inventories, net	41,990	27,523
Income taxes receivable	1,369	774
Prepaid expenses	11,667	7,572
Other current assets	6,182	3,507
Total current assets	<u>136,538</u>	<u>90,707</u>
Noncurrent assets		
Property and equipment, net	4,426	3,446
Software, net	11,992	14,375
Operating lease right-of-use assets	6,254	5,650
Goodwill	874	874
Restricted cash	—	275
Other noncurrent assets	13,644	21,814
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 173,728</u>	<u>\$ 137,141</u>
LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 16,487	\$ 17,849
Accrued liabilities	30,980	34,281
Employee compensation	3,755	2,814
Current portion of long-term debt, net	67,639	66,383
Deferred revenues	8,616	9,173
Other current liabilities	8,434	6,853
Total current liabilities	<u>135,911</u>	<u>137,353</u>
Noncurrent liabilities		
Deferred revenues	12,182	12,812
Noncurrent operating lease liabilities	8,942	8,785
Deferred tax liabilities, net	1,508	1,760
Other noncurrent liabilities	18,422	12,379
Total liabilities	<u>176,965</u>	<u>173,089</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Shareholders' deficit		
Share capital; \$0.0001 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025; 28,885,152 shares issued and 28,612,181 outstanding at December 31, 2024 and 29,353,526 shares issued and 28,943,114 outstanding at December 31, 2025	3	3
Additional paid in capital	163,441	169,796
Treasury shares, at cost, 272,971 shares at December 31, 2024 and 410,412 shares at December 31, 2025	(5,665)	(5,753)
Accumulated deficit	(158,855)	(197,393)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,161)	(2,601)
Total shareholders' deficit	<u>(3,237)</u>	<u>(35,948)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT	<u>\$ 173,728</u>	<u>\$ 137,141</u>

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CAMBIUM NETWORKS CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
for the Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025
(in thousands, except for share and per share amounts)

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2024</u>	<u>2025</u>
Revenues:		
Product	\$ 157,805	\$ 141,277
Subscriptions and services	19,481	18,368
Total revenues	<u>177,286</u>	<u>159,645</u>
Cost of revenues:		
Product	106,147	86,307
Subscriptions and services	8,208	9,167
Total cost of revenue	<u>114,355</u>	<u>95,474</u>
Gross profit:		
Product	51,658	54,970
Subscriptions and services	11,273	9,201
Total gross profit	<u>62,931</u>	<u>64,171</u>
Operating expenses		
Research and development	39,292	32,863
Sales and marketing	36,719	31,186
General and administrative	26,010	26,427
Depreciation and amortization	5,786	1,466
Impairment	25,535	192
Total operating expenses	<u>133,342</u>	<u>92,134</u>
Operating loss	<u>(70,411)</u>	<u>(27,963)</u>
Interest expense, net	5,843	9,020
Other expense, net	52	7
Loss before income taxes	<u>(76,306)</u>	<u>(36,990)</u>
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(1,854)	1,548
Net loss	<u><u>\$ (74,452)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (38,538)</u></u>
Loss per share		
Basic	\$ (2.65)	\$ (1.34)
Diluted	\$ (2.65)	\$ (1.34)
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding to compute net loss per share		
Basic	28,055,746	28,768,492
Diluted	28,055,746	28,768,492
Comprehensive loss		
Net loss	\$ (74,452)	\$ (38,538)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(546)	(440)
Comprehensive loss	<u><u>\$ (74,998)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (38,978)</u></u>

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CAMBIUM NETWORKS CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)
for the Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025
(in thousands)

	Share Capital		Additional paid in capital	Treasury shares	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total shareholders' equity (deficit)
	Shares	Amount					
Balance at December 31, 2023 (Restated)	27,835	\$ 3	\$ 152,768	\$ (5,624)	\$ (84,403)	\$ (1,615)	\$ 61,129
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(74,452)	—	(74,452)
Share-based compensation	—	—	9,824	—	—	—	9,824
Issuance of ordinary shares under ESPP	621	—	849	—	—	—	849
Issuance of vested shares	169	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury shares withheld for net settlement	(13)	—	—	(41)	—	—	(41)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	(546)	(546)
Balance at December 31, 2024	28,612	\$ 3	\$ 163,441	\$ (5,665)	\$ (158,855)	\$ (2,161)	\$ (3,237)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(38,538)	—	(38,538)
Share-based compensation	—	—	6,355	—	—	—	6,355
Issuance of vested shares	468	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treasury shares withheld for net settlement	(137)	—	—	(88)	—	—	(88)
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—	(440)	(440)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>28,943</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 169,796</u>	<u>\$ (5,753)</u>	<u>\$ (197,393)</u>	<u>\$ (2,601)</u>	<u>\$ (35,948)</u>

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

-3CAMBIUM NETWORKS CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
for the Years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (74,452)	\$ (38,538)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	4,248	1,326
Amortization of software and intangible assets	5,412	3,315
Amortization of deferred debt issuance costs	346	250
Share-based compensation	9,824	6,355
Deferred income taxes	1,508	252
Provision for inventory excess and obsolescence	5,981	1,648
Provision for estimated credit losses	851	—
Impairment of goodwill	8,968	—
Impairment of customer relationship intangible	6,551	—
Impairment of software	1,067	192
Impairment of property and equipment	8,849	—
Impairment of right-of-use operating lease assets	100	—
Other	96	191
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	8,267	(6,033)
Inventories	20,107	12,819
Prepaid expenses	(7,227)	4,098
Income taxes receivable	(1,155)	598
Accounts payable	(1,427)	1,436
Accrued employee compensation	(967)	(992)
Accrued liabilities	(1,320)	9,486
Other assets and liabilities	(10,602)	(12,109)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(14,975)</u>	<u>(15,706)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(6,401)	(440)
Purchases of software	(5,497)	(5,925)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(11,898)</u>	<u>(6,365)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowing on revolver	45,000	—
Repayment of term loan	(2,625)	(1,312)
Issuance of ordinary shares under ESPP	849	—
Taxes paid from shares withheld	(41)	(87)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>43,183</u>	<u>(1,399)</u>
Effect of exchange rate on cash	(95)	(124)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	16,215	(23,594)
Cash, beginning of period	18,710	34,925
Cash and restricted cash, end of period	<u>\$ 34,925</u>	<u>\$ 11,331</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Income taxes paid, net of refunds received	\$ (713)	\$ 503
Interest paid	\$ 5,101	\$ 3,583
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Decrease in property, equipment and software unpaid or accrued in liabilities	\$ (1,744)	\$ (84)
Operating lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities	\$ 115	\$ 667
Reconciliation of Cash and restricted cash at end of period:		
Cash	\$ 34,925	\$ 11,056
Restricted cash	—	275
Total cash and restricted cash	<u>\$ 34,925</u>	<u>\$ 11,331</u>

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

CAMBIUM NETWORKS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business

Cambium Networks Corporation (“Cambium” or “Cambium Networks” or the “Company”), incorporated under the laws of the Cayman Islands, is a holding company whose principal operating entities are Cambium Networks, Ltd. (UK), Cambium Networks, Inc. (USA), and Cambium Networks Private Limited (India). On June 26, 2019, the Company completed an Initial Public Offering and the Company's ordinary shares began trading on the Nasdaq Global Market. Trading in the Company's ordinary shares was suspended at the open of trading on March 27, 2026. Trading in the Company's ordinary shares under the symbol "CMBMF" on the OTC Experts Market began on March 30, 2026.

Cambium Networks Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries design, develop, and manufacture fixed wireless and PON/XGSPON based broadband, Wi-Fi, and local area networking ("LAN") switching infrastructure, and security gateway solutions for a wide range of applications, including broadband access, wireless backhaul, Internet of Things (IoT), public safety communication and Wi-Fi access. Cambium's products enable service providers, enterprises, industrial organizations and governments to deliver exceptional digital experiences and device connectivity, with compelling economics. The Company's ONE network platform simplifies the management of Cambium Networks' wired and wireless technologies. The Company's product lines fall into three broad, interrelated categories: Fixed Wireless and fiber Broadband ("FWB"), Enterprise Networking, and Subscriptions and Services.

The Company operates on a calendar year ending December 31. As such, all references to 2024 and 2025 contained within these notes relate to the calendar year, unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of Presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and include the accounts of Cambium Networks Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Going Concern

In accordance with the accounting guidance related to the presentation of financial statements, when preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, management evaluates whether there are conditions or events that, when considered in the aggregate, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued. In making its assessment, management considered the Company's current financial condition and liquidity sources, including current funds available, forecasted future cash flows and conditional and unconditional obligations due over the next twelve months, as well as other factors including the markets in which the Company competes and the current customer demand for the Company's products.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company was not in compliance with its quarterly fixed charge coverage ratio and quarterly consolidated leverage ratio covenants. These defaults continue into 2026. Such defaults afford the lender the right to declare the amounts outstanding immediately due and payable, and although the Company continues regular discussions with the lender, it has not been able to obtain a waiver of the defaults, or otherwise refinance such indebtedness. If the lender were to accelerate the maturity of the Company's indebtedness under the Amended Credit Agreement, the Company would not be able to repay the debt, and therefore, there is substantial uncertainty the Company would be able to continue as a going concern. The Company's obligations under the Amended Credit Agreement mature and become due and payable on November 17, 2026, absent acceleration by the lender. The Company ceased payment of principal and interest on the term loan and payment of interest under the revolving credit facility as of June, 2025.

As the covenant violations afford the lender the right to declare the amounts outstanding immediately due and payable, the term loan facility and the associated deferred debt issuance costs and the revolving credit facility are classified as a current liability and the deferred debt issuance costs associated with the revolving credit facility are classified as a current asset in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2025. Please refer to Note 6. Debt, regarding the Company's debt outstanding under its credit facilities with Bank of America.

The Company continues to take actions to improve its profitability and focus on operating efficiency and reducing discretionary spending, deferring capital expenditures and implementing cost reductions to align its cost structure with current and expected revenue levels.

Based on the Company's current forecast, it is projecting future noncompliance with its financial covenants for the remainder of the term of the loan in addition to the covenant noncompliance described above. If the lender were to accelerate the maturity of the

Company's indebtedness under the Amended Credit Agreement, there is substantial uncertainty the Company would be able to secure capital resources to repay the amounts due. Due to these uncertainties and given the debt matures on November 17, 2026, management concluded that substantial doubt exists with respect to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that these consolidated financial statements are issued.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Use of Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates these estimates, including those related to the provision for excess and obsolete inventory, the carrying amount of estimated inventory returns, the estimated amount expected to be refunded to customers in respect of inventory returns and customer rebates, estimate of the allowance for credit losses, estimate associated with the measurement of asset values for impairment, fair value of equity awards granted to employees and the associated forfeiture rates, leases, provision for income taxes, and recoverability of deferred tax assets. The Company bases estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Segments

Management has determined that it operates as one operating segment as it only reports financial information on an aggregated and consolidated basis to its Chief Executive Officer, who is the Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM"). Decisions about resource allocation or operating performance assessments are not made below a total company level.

Recognition of revenues

Revenues consist primarily of revenues from the sale of hardware products. Revenues also include amounts for software products, extended warranty on hardware products and software subscription services. Substantially all products are sold through distributors and other channel partners, such as resellers and systems integrators.

The Company recognizes revenue to reflect the transfer of control of promised products or services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for products or services.

The Company accounts for a contract when it has approval and commitment from both parties, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and collectability of consideration is probable. The Company considers orders placed by its customers, which in most cases are governed by master distributor agreements, or customer purchase orders to be the contracts with the customer.

For each contract, the Company identifies its distinct performance obligations under each contract. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct product or service to the customer. Hardware products with essential embedded software, software products, extended warranty on hardware products and software subscriptions have been identified as separate performance obligations.

The Company accounts for shipping and handling costs as fulfillment costs which are recorded in Cost of product revenues in the consolidated statement of operations. This includes shipping and handling costs incurred after control has transferred to the customer as the Company has elected the practical expedient in ASC Topic 606.

The Company recognizes revenue when, or as, it satisfies a performance obligation when control of a promised product or service transfers to a customer. Revenue from hardware products with embedded software is typically recognized at the time of shipment, which is when the customer has the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefit from the asset. Software revenue consists of perpetual license software and is recognized at the point in time the customer obtains control of the software and is able to use or benefit from the software. Extended warranty is available for purchase on hardware products and is a performance obligation that is satisfied over time, beginning on the effective date of the warranty term and ending on the expiration of the warranty term. The Company recognizes revenue on extended warranties on a straight-line basis over the warranty period. Revenue from subscription services is recognized ratably over the term in which the services are provided and our performance obligation is satisfied.

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring products or services to a customer. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis for each distinct product or service in the contract. The best evidence of standalone selling price is the

observable price of a product or service when the Company sells that product or service separately in similar circumstances and to similar customers. If a standalone selling price is not directly observable, the Company estimates the transaction price allocated to each performance obligation using the expected costs plus a margin approach.

In determining the transaction price, stock rotation rights and customer incentives are considered to be forms of variable consideration. Stock rotation rights grant the distributor the ability to return certain specified amounts of inventory and meets the definition of a right of return. Certain criteria must be met to rotate stock and the customer is also required to place an additional order. The Company estimates variable consideration for stock rotations using the value of inventory being held by its distributors ("channel inventory"), historical returns experience and a qualitative adjustment to consider fluctuations in ending channel inventory balance and actual returns being process in both historical and subsequent periods. The Company records a reduction to revenue at the selling price of the products expected to be returned and a liability for the estimated amount expected to be refunded to the customer as well as a reduction to costs of revenues and an asset at the cost of the estimated inventory to be returned. The Company also provides customer incentives in the form of rebates. The Company estimates variable consideration for rebates using the expected value method. The estimate incorporates all reasonably available information, including historical rebate experience, current channel inventory levels, macroeconomic indicators and observable changes in customer demand.

Cash

The Company maintains cash balances at financial institutions that at times exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses on such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash. Our cash consists primarily of U.S. dollar denominated demand accounts. Beginning in 2025, the Company has restricted cash for amounts used as collateral against the Company's purchasing card.

Receivables and concentration of credit risk

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at invoiced amounts, net of the allowance for credit losses. The Company considers the credit risk of all customers and regularly monitors credit risk exposure in its trade receivables. The Company's standard credit terms with their customers are generally net 30 to 60 days. The Company had one customer representing more than 10% of trade receivables at December 31, 2024 and at December 31, 2025. The Company had two customers representing more than 10% of revenues for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025.

The Company establishes an allowance for credit losses to present the net amount of accounts receivable expected to be collected. The allowance is determined by using the loss-rate method, which requires an estimation of loss rates based on historical loss experience adjusted for factors that are relevant to determining the expected collectability of accounts receivable. Some of these factors include macroeconomic conditions that correlate with historical loss experience, delinquency trends, aging behavior of receivables, and credit and liquidity indicators for individual customers.

Inventory

The Company's inventories are primarily finished goods for resale and, to a lesser extent, raw materials. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. In determining the cost of raw materials, consumables and goods purchased for resale, the average purchase price is used. For finished goods, cost is computed as production cost including capitalized inbound freight costs.

The valuation of inventory also requires the Company to estimate excess or obsolete inventory. The determination of excess or obsolete inventory is based on a comparison of the quantity and cost of inventory on hand versus the Company's forecast of remaining lifetime demand, consideration of historical sales or usage and management's judgment. The Company also considers the rate at which new products will be accepted in the marketplace and how quickly customers will transition from older products to newer products. Any adjustments to the valuation of inventory are included in cost of revenues.

The Company also records a liability for firm, noncancelable, and unconditional purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers for quantities in excess of its future demand forecasts consistent with the valuation of its excess and obsolete inventory. Any adjustments to recognize a loss on supplier commitments are included in cost of revenues.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges. The Company calculates depreciation expense using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of each asset based on its asset class. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their useful lives or the lease term. See Note 3. Property and equipment for the useful lives for each asset class.

Upon retirement or disposition, the asset cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed with any gain or loss recognized in operating expense in the consolidated statements of operations. For the years ended 2024 and 2025, the loss recognized was immaterial for any retirements or dispositions.

Software

Software may be purchased or developed internally for internal use. Costs are expensed as incurred during the preliminary project stage of an internal use software project and are capitalized once the project has been approved by management and is in the application development stage. Post implementation/operation costs, such as maintenance and training costs, are expensed as incurred. Any costs incurred to provide upgrades or enhancements are capitalized only if they provide additional functionality that did not previously exist.

Amortization of internal use software begins when the software is ready for internal use and is amortized over its estimated useful life. The amortization expense for internal use software is computed using the straight-line method over three to seven years.

Software may also be developed internally for external sale. Costs related to certain software available for sale are capitalized when the resulting product reaches technological feasibility. The Company generally determines technological feasibility when it has a detailed program design that takes product function, feature and technical requirements to their most detailed, logical form and the product is ready for coding. The Company does not typically capitalize costs related to the development of first-generation product offerings as technological feasibility generally coincides with general availability of the software.

Amortization of software costs to be sold or marketed externally begins when the product is available for sale to customers and is amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life of three years.

For capitalized software costs related to software available for sale, the Company completes an impairment analysis at each reporting date comparing the net realizable value of any product to its net book value. See Note 4. Software for further details.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company evaluates its long-lived assets, including property and equipment, internal-use software, right-of-use assets, and definite-lived intangible assets for impairment by completing a quarterly qualitative assessment and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the net book value of such assets exceeds the estimated future undiscounted cash flows attributable to the assets or asset group. If impairment is indicated, the asset is written down to its estimated fair value. See Notes 3. Property and equipment, Note 4. Software and Note 5. Goodwill and intangible assets and Note 15. Leases for further details.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the estimated fair value of net assets acquired in a business combination. Goodwill is measured at cost and is not amortized. Intangible assets acquired, either individually or with a group of assets, are initially recognized and measured at fair value. The Company uses third-party specialists to assist management to determine fair values and estimated useful lives for intangible assets acquired in business combinations. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of between 3 and 18 years. The Company has no intangible assets with indefinite lives.

The Company assesses goodwill for impairment at least annually on December 31 and whenever events or circumstances that would more likely than not, reduce the fair value below its carrying value.

Annual impairment testing is completed at the reporting unit level. Management has concluded the Company operates as one reporting unit and one operating segment for annual impairment testing.

In completing its impairment evaluations, the Company first assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. In performing this qualitative assessment, the Company assesses relevant events and changes in circumstances, including industry and market conditions, operating results, business plans, and entity-specific events that would affect the fair value or the carrying amount of a reporting unit. If it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, the Company determines the fair value of the reporting unit and compares the fair value to its carrying value. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered impaired and no further steps are required.

Leases

The Company has both cancelable and noncancelable operating leases for office space, vehicles, and office equipment. The Company records a right-of-use asset and lease liability on its consolidated balance sheet for all leases that qualify. The operating lease liability represents the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term using either the rate implicit in the lease or the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset reflects adjustments for the derecognition of deferred rent and prepaid rent. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet, and are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company does not include any renewal periods in the lease term for its leases as sufficient economic factors do not exist that would compel it to continue to use the underlying asset beyond the initial non-cancelable term. The Company has elected to combine the lease and non-lease components into a single lease component for all of its leases. See Note 15. Leases for further details.

Product warranties

The Company provides a standard warranty on its products, with the term depending on the product, and records a liability for the estimated future costs associated with potential warranty claims. Provisions for warranty claims are recorded at the time products are sold based on historical experience factors including product failure rates, material usage, and service delivery cost incurred in correcting product failures. These provisions are reviewed and adjusted by management periodically to reflect actual and anticipated experience. The warranty costs are reflected in the Company's consolidated statements of operations within cost of revenues. 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.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in its financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined on the basis of the differences between the financial statement carrying amount and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted income tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in income tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the income tax provision in the period that includes the enactment date.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized and adjusts the valuation allowances accordingly. In making such a determination, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income, tax-planning strategies, and results of recent operations.

As of December 31, 2024, conditions existed that raised substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued. As a result, the Company no longer asserts indefinite reinvestment with respect to earnings of foreign subsidiaries. Accordingly, the Company recorded a deferred tax liability for the outside basis difference of its foreign affiliates and estimated future tax consequences associated with the potential sale of its foreign investments, including applicable foreign withholding taxes and other incremental taxes. As of December 31, 2025, the Company maintains its position that it does not assert indefinite reinvestment on its undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries. As a result, the Company increased the deferred tax liability for its outside basis difference of its foreign subsidiaries. The actual tax costs may differ from the amounts recorded due to changes in tax laws, foreign exchange rates, and other factors, including the timing and manner of repatriation.

The Company may be subject to income tax audits in all of the jurisdictions in which it operates and, as a result, must also assess exposures to any potential issues arising from current or future audits of current and prior years' tax returns. Accordingly, the Company must assess such potential exposures and, where necessary, provide for any expected loss. The Company would recognize the benefit of a tax position if it is more likely than not to be sustained. Recognized tax positions are measured at the largest amount more likely than not to be realized upon settlement. To the extent that the Company establishes a liability, its income tax expense would be increased. If the Company ultimately determines that payment of these amounts is unnecessary, it would reverse the liability and recognize an income tax benefit during the period in which new information becomes available indicating that the liability is no longer necessary. The Company would record an additional income tax expense in the period in which new information becomes available indicating that the income tax liability is greater than its original estimate. The Company did not record such an adjustment for the years ended December 31, 2024 or 2025.

Share-based compensation

The Company accounts for share-based compensation by measuring and recognizing compensation expense for all share-based payments based on estimated grant date fair values for equity settled awards. The Company's policy is to recognize compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award, adjusted for an estimate of expected forfeitures.

Awards are granted under the 2019 Share Incentive Plan. The 2019 Share Incentive Plan provides for the grant of incentive share options, nonqualified share options, share appreciation rights, restricted share awards, restricted share units, or other share-based awards and performance awards.

The Company also issues shares under its Employee Share Purchase Plan ("ESPP"). The first offering period or purchase period under the ESPP began on January 1, 2021. The Company offers two offering periods of six months each per year. Under the ESPP, the purchase price of the Company's shares is 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the shares on the first trading date of each offering period or on the purchase date. Effective January 1, 2025, management has temporarily suspended the ESPP plan.

Contingencies

The Company periodically evaluates all pending or threatened contingencies and any commitments, if any, that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial position or cash flows. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

Foreign currency translation

The reporting currency of the Company is the U.S. dollar and the functional currency for each operating subsidiary is the local currency of the operating subsidiary other than for Cambium Networks, Ltd. (UK) for which the functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Local currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, and revenues, cost of revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate in effect during the applicable period. The Company recognizes foreign exchange gains and losses in other expense on its consolidated statements of operations and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on its consolidated balance sheets.

Research and development costs

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salary and benefit expenses for employees and contractors engaged in research, design and development activities, and costs for prototypes, travel costs and shared facility and IT costs. The Company also incurs research and development costs associated with the development of software for both internal use and to be marketed externally. Research and development costs, other than those associated with the development of software that meet the criteria for capitalization, are expensed as incurred.

Recently adopted accounting standards

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09 Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures, which requires public entities, on an annual basis, to disclose standard categories in the tax rate reconciliation, additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold and income taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. ASU 2023-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Adoption of this ASU should be applied prospectively, but may be applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented in the financial statements. The Company adopted this ASU on a prospective basis for the year ended December 31, 2025. Refer to Note 12. Income Taxes, which reflects the incremental income tax disclosures.

Recently issued accounting standards not yet adopted

In October 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-06 Disclosure Improvements: Codification Amendments in Response to the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") Disclosure Update and Simplification Initiative. The amendments in this update require modification of certain disclosure and presentation requirements for a variety of ASU topics in response to the SEC's Release No. 33-10532. The effective date for each amended topic in the ASU is the date on which the SEC's removal of the related disclosure requirement from Regulation S-X or Regulation S-K becomes effective. However, if by June 30, 2027, the SEC has not removed the related disclosure from its regulations, the amendment will be removed from the Codification and not become effective. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating this ASU to determine its impact on the Company's disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued 2024-03, Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income-Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40) Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses. The amendment requires disclosures of a) purchases of inventory, b) employee compensation, c) depreciation, d) intangible asset amortization and e) depreciation, depletion, and amortization recognized as part of oil-and gas-producing activities ("DD&A") included in each relevant expense caption. The amendment also requires that certain amounts that are already required to be disclosed under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") be included in the same disclosure as the other disaggregation requirements. The new guidance also requires a qualitative description of the amounts remaining in relevant expense captions that are not separately disaggregated quantitatively and disclosure of the total amount of selling expenses and, in annual reporting periods, an entity's definition of selling expenses. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and for interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. Upon adoption, this guidance may be applied prospectively or retrospectively to all prior periods presented. The Company is currently evaluating this ASU to determine its impact on the Company's disclosures and expects the ASU will increase disclosures in the Company's annual and interim reporting when adopted.

Note 2. Balance sheet components

Receivables, net

The Company's accounts receivable arise from sales on credit to customers. The Company establishes an allowance for credit losses to present the net amount of accounts receivable expected to be collected. The estimate is determined by using the loss-rate method, which requires an estimation of loss rates based upon historical loss experience adjusted for factors that are relevant to determining the expected collectability of accounts receivables. Some of these factors include macroeconomic conditions that correlate with historical loss experience, delinquency trends, aging behavior of receivables and credit and liquidity indicators for individual customers.

The components of Receivable, net are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Trade accounts receivable	\$ 43,806	\$ 43,676
Other receivables	1	1
Total receivables	43,807	43,677
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(3,402)	(3,402)
Receivables, net	<u>\$ 40,405</u>	<u>\$ 40,275</u>

The Allowance for credit losses activity was as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year Ended December 31, 2025
Beginning balance	\$ 2,551	\$ 3,402
Provision increase	1,408	—
Recoveries	(63)	—
Amounts written-off	(494)	—
Ending balance	<u>\$ 3,402</u>	<u>\$ 3,402</u>

The amounts written-off include receivables that were deemed uncollectible and were previously reserved for.

Inventories, net

Inventories, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Finished goods	\$ 60,657	\$ 43,040
Raw materials	10,763	13,398
Gross inventory	71,420	56,438
Less: Excess and obsolescence reserve	(29,430)	(28,915)
Inventories, net	<u>\$ 41,990</u>	<u>\$ 27,523</u>

The following table reflects the activity in the Company's Inventory excess and obsolete provision (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year Ended December 31, 2025
Beginning balance	\$ 24,018	\$ 29,430
Inventory written off	(569)	(2,163)
Increase in excess and obsolete provision	5,981	1,648
Ending balance	<u>\$ 29,430</u>	<u>\$ 28,915</u>

Inventory reserves are established for estimated excess and obsolete inventory equal to the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated net realizable value of the inventory based on historical usage, known trends, inventory age and market conditions and judgment about the consumption and our ability to sell the inventory.

Other noncurrent assets

Other noncurrent assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Supplier prepayments	\$ 11,797	\$ 19,422
Prepaid security deposit	539	511
Other	1,308	1,881
Other noncurrent assets	<u>\$ 13,644</u>	<u>\$ 21,814</u>

The supplier prepayments represent payments made to our component suppliers for goods to be received beyond one year.

Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Accrued goods and services	\$ 6,832	\$ 8,476
Accrued loss on supplier commitments	1,634	3,166
Accrued inventory purchases	1,756	4,026
Accrued customer reserves	19,934	13,522
Accrued interest on debt	824	5,091
Accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 30,980</u>	<u>\$ 34,281</u>

Accrued loss on supplier commitments reflects accrued loss on purchase obligations with its suppliers for component inventory expected to be scrapped.

Accrued warranty

Provision for warranty claims is primarily related to our hardware products and recorded at the time products are sold. The change to accrued warranty was as follows (in thousands):

	Year ended December 31, 2024	Year Ended December 31, 2025
Beginning balance	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,443
Costs to service warranty	(14)	(60)
Provision (decrease) increase, net	(27)	217
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,443</u>	<u>\$ 1,600</u>

At December 31, 2024, \$1.3 million is included in Other current liabilities and \$0.1 million is included in Other noncurrent liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. At December 31, 2025, \$1.5 million is included in Other current liabilities and \$0.1 million is included in Other noncurrent liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

Other current liabilities

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Accrued sales returns	\$ 5,687	\$ 4,005
Accrued warranty	1,274	1,491
Current lease liabilities	1,232	863
Accrued taxes	241	494
Other current liabilities	<u>\$ 8,434</u>	<u>\$ 6,853</u>

Other noncurrent liabilities

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Accrued loss on supplier commitments	\$ 16,784	\$ 10,817
Accrued warranty	169	109
Other liabilities	1,469	1,453
Other noncurrent liabilities	<u>\$ 18,422</u>	<u>\$ 12,379</u>

Note 3. Property and equipment

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

	Useful Life	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Equipment and tooling	5 years	\$ 37,036	\$ 31,290
Computer equipment	3 years	5,715	5,007
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 10 years	850	642
Leasehold improvements	2 to 13 years	5,426	2,235
Total cost		<u>49,027</u>	<u>39,174</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(35,752)	(35,728)
Less: Impairment		(8,849)	—
Property and equipment, net		<u>\$ 4,426</u>	<u>\$ 3,446</u>

Total depreciation expense was \$4.2 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

As a result of the impairment triggers identified during the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company completed a quantitative assessment on the Company's long-lived assets for recoverability. Based on the quantitative assessment performed, management concluded that the assets were not recoverable.

For the long-lived assets classified as property and equipment, including leasehold improvements on certain operating leases, the assets were valued using a cost approach. A replacement cost was estimated by applying age and asset-type specific indices to the assets' original cost. That replacement cost was then depreciated for physical wear and tear by applying a straight-line method with lives based on the book depreciation lives for property and equipment and internal use software, and lives based on the lesser of the physical life and the life of the property lease for leasehold improvements. The resulting depreciated replacement cost was then reduced further for economic obsolescence. After completing a business enterprise valuation, the Company determined that earnings were insufficient to support the values of the assets and an adjustment was made. As a result, the Company determined that the carrying values were higher than the computed fair values for most of the assets, resulting in an impairment loss of \$8.8 million, consisting of \$4.9 million for equipment and tooling, \$3.2 million for leasehold improvements, \$0.6 million for computer equipment and \$0.1 million for furniture and fixtures. The Company recorded this impairment as of September 30, 2024 and the loss is included in Impairment expense on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. There was no further impairment recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the costs of the assets reflect the impact of the impairment.

Note 4. Software

Software consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Useful Life	December 31, 2024				December 31, 2025			
		Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net balance	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net balance
Acquired software and Software for internal use	3 to 7 years	\$ 16,943	\$ (16,104)	\$ (505)	\$ 334	\$ 16,640	\$ (16,251)	\$ —	389
Software marketed for external sale	3 years	22,789	(10,569)	(562)	11,658	27,922	(13,744)	(192)	13,986
Total		<u>\$ 39,732</u>	<u>\$ (26,673)</u>	<u>\$ (1,067)</u>	<u>\$ 11,992</u>	<u>\$ 44,562</u>	<u>\$ (29,995)</u>	<u>\$ (192)</u>	<u>\$ 14,375</u>

Amortization of acquired and internal use software is computed using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of generally three to seven years. Amortization expense recognized on acquired and internal use software is reflected in depreciation and amortization in the consolidated statements of operations. Amortization expense was \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Amortization expense recognized on software to be marketed for external sale was \$3.9 million and \$3.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively, and is included in cost of revenues on the consolidated statements of operations.

As a result of the impairment triggers identified for the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company completed a quantitative assessment on the Company's long-lived assets for recoverability and recognized a \$0.5 million impairment on its internal use software and is included in Impairment expense on the consolidated statement of operations. There was no further impairment recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2025, the gross carrying amount of the acquired software and software for internal use reflect the impact of the impairment.

The Company completes the net realizable value test on its software to be marketed for external sale and compares the unamortized capitalized costs of each computer software product to its net realizable value of that product at each reporting period. The amount by which the unamortized capitalized costs of the computer software product exceeds the net realizable value of that assets shall be written off. The net realizable value was estimated using future gross revenues from that product and was reduced by the estimated future costs of completing and disposing of the product, including the costs of performing maintenance and customer support required to satisfy the Company's responsibility set forth at the time of sale. As a result of the net realizable value test, the Company identified one product for impairment and recognized a \$0.6 million impairment as of December 31, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company identified an additional products for impairment and recognized a \$0.2 million impairment as of December 31, 2025. These amounts are included in Impairment expense on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Based on capitalized software assets at December 31, 2025, after recognition of the above noted impairment, estimated amortization expense in future fiscal years is as follows (in thousands):

Year ending December 31,	Acquired software and Software for internal use	Software marketed for external sale	Total
2026	52	3,306	3,358
2027	216	4,242	4,458
2028	83	3,831	3,914
2029	33	2,347	2,380
2030	5	256	261
Thereafter	—	4	4
Total amortization	<u>\$ 389</u>	<u>\$ 13,986</u>	<u>\$ 14,375</u>

Note 5. Goodwill and intangible assets

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025 were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Beginning balance	\$ 9,842	\$ 874
Accumulated goodwill impairment	(8,968)	—
Ending balance	<u>\$ 874</u>	<u>\$ 874</u>

The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually on December 31 and more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount and tests intangible assets if an indicator suggests that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

During the third quarter of 2024, the Company experienced a debt covenant breach and a decline in its market capitalization as a result of a sustained decrease in the trading price of the Company's ordinary shares, each of which represented a triggering event causing management to perform a qualitative goodwill impairment test as of September 30, 2024. As a result of the impairment analysis, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$9.0 million against goodwill. The Company recorded this impairment as of September 30, 2024 and the loss is included in Impairment expense on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2024.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, the Company's single reporting unit had a negative carrying value and no further goodwill impairment was recorded.

As part of the Company's review of its long-lived assets, the Company completed an assessment of its customer relationship intangible during the year ended December 31, 2024 to determine its fair value. The excess earnings method was utilized to value the customer relationships intangible. Based on the results of its assessment, the Company determined that fair value of its customer relationship intangible was negative and the entire value was impaired, resulting in an impairment loss of \$6.6 million and the loss is included in Impairment expense on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

Intangible assets are amortized over their expected useful life and none are expected to have a significant residual value. The useful life, gross carrying value, accumulated amortization, and net balance for the Company's customer relationship intangible at December 31, 2024 was as follows (in thousands):

		December 31, 2024			
	Useful Life	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Impairment	Net balance
Customer relationships	5 to 18 years	\$ 19,300	\$ (12,749)	\$ (6,551)	\$ —
Total		<u>\$ 19,300</u>	<u>\$ (12,749)</u>	<u>\$ (6,551)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Intangible assets amortization expense was \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. As the intangible asset was fully impaired in 2024, there was no amortization expense recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Note 6. Debt

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had \$21.5 million outstanding under its term loan facility and \$45.0 million in borrowings under its revolving credit facility. The Company has no available borrowing capacity under its revolving credit facility.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had \$22.8 million outstanding under its term loan facility and \$45.0 million in borrowings under its revolving credit facility. The Company has no available borrowing capacity under its revolving credit facility.

The following table reflects the current and noncurrent portions of the debt facilities at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Term loan facility	\$ 22,781	\$ 21,469
Revolving credit facility	45,000	45,000
Less: debt issuance costs on term loan facility	(142)	(86)
Total debt, net	67,639	66,383
Less: Current portion of long-term debt, net	(67,639)	(66,383)
Total long-term debt, net	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Secured credit agreements

On December 29, 2023, the Company entered into the Second Amendment to Credit Agreement (the "Second Amendment"), which amended the credit agreement, dated as of November 17, 2021 (the "Credit Agreement", the Credit Agreement as amended, the "Existing Credit Agreement," and the Existing Credit Agreement, as amended by the Second Amendment, the "Amended Credit Agreement") by and among, *inter alios*, Cambium Networks, Ltd. as the borrower (the "Borrower"), the Company as a guarantor, Cambium (US), L.L.C., as a guarantor, certain other subsidiaries of the Company party thereto as guarantors (with the Borrower and each guarantor being, individually, a "Loan Party" and collectively, the "Loan Parties"), Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent (in such capacity, the "Administrative Agent"), a Lender, Swingline Lender and an L/C Issuer and the other Lenders party thereto from time to time. Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings as assigned to such terms in the Second Amendment and Amended Credit Agreement as previously filed as Exhibit 10.47 and incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Second Amendment amended the Existing Credit Agreement by, among other things, establishing a covenant relief period, which began on December 31, 2023 and ended on November 30, 2024 ("Covenant Relief Period") during which time the Company was (a) required to maintain certain Liquidity, (b) required to maintain certain levels of Consolidated EBITDA, (c) required to provide certain additional financial reporting to the Administrative Agent and (d) not required to meet (or, during such period, test) its Consolidated Leverage Ratio or Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio. Additionally, the Second Amendment provided that, during the Covenant Relief Period, (x) the Applicable Rate of interest being incurred on any outstanding Loans is increased to 3.25%

per annum for Term SOFR Loans and 2.25% per annum for Base Rate Loans, (y) the commitment fee for undrawn commitments is increased to 0.35% and (z) the ability of the Loan Parties to make certain Investments, Dispositions and Restricted Payments, in each case, as more fully set forth in the Amended Credit Agreement.

At December 31, 2025, the applicable margin was 2.25% and the effective interest rate on the term loan facility was 9.45%. The weighted-average interest rate on the revolving credit facility was 9.23% for the year ended December 31, 2024. In addition to the interest charged on the term loan facility and the revolving credit facility, as a result of the covenant violations, the bank converted the term loan and revolving credit facilities to Base Rate loans on the default date and has imposed an additional 2% interest penalty on all outstanding amounts until the events of default are cured.

The maturity date of the term loan facility and the revolving credit facility, with all amounts outstanding becoming due and payable in full, is November 17, 2026.

Obligations under the Second Amendment are guaranteed by the Loan Parties and secured by Collateral, in each case, as set forth in the Existing Credit Agreement, including a lien on all assets owned by the Borrower (subject to agreed security principles, but providing for a customary qualifying floating charge over all of the Company's assets, with certain customary exceptions). The Second Amendment also required the Borrower and its Subsidiaries to transition certain of their primary principal disbursement services, payroll services and primary operating customer deposit services to Bank of America, N.A.

Loan covenants and violations

The Amended Credit Agreement is subject to financial covenants, including covenants which require the Company to meet key financial ratios and customary affirmative and negative covenants. Beginning in September 2024 and continuing through December 31, 2025, the Company was not in compliance with its financial covenants. In addition, the Company ceased payment of required quarterly principal and interest on the term loan facility and periodic interest on the revolving credit facility as of June 2025, providing an additional payment default under the Amended Credit Agreement. As the covenant violations give the lender the right to require immediate repayment of the amounts outstanding, the entire \$21.5 million outstanding on the term loan facility and the \$45.0 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility are classified as current and included in Current portion of long-term debt, net on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025. Further, the \$0.1 million of unamortized debt issuance cost associated with the term loan facility is classified as current and included in Current portion of long-term debt, net and \$0.2 million of unamortized debt issuance costs associated with the revolving credit facility is classified as current and included in Other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2025. If the lender requires immediate repayment of the outstanding term loan facility and revolving credit facility, the Company would be required to write-off the unamortized debt issuance costs upon extinguishment of the debt.

Although such defaults afford the lender the right to declare the amounts outstanding immediately due and payable, the Company continues to have regular discussions with the lender to obtain a waiver of the defaults, or otherwise refinance the indebtedness. There can be no assurances that the lender will provide a waiver and could declare the Company in default and accelerate all amounts due under the term loan facility and the revolving credit facility.

Interest expense, net

Net Interest expense, including bank charges and amortization of debt issuance costs, was \$5.8 million and \$9.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. The increase in interest expense is primarily due to the addition of interest on the revolving credit facility against amounts borrowed in the first half of 2024, an increase in the interest rate due to the events of default noted above, the 2% penalty assessed against both the term facility and the revolving credit facility due to the events of default and a reduction of interest income due to the lower cash balances. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company expensed \$0.6 million of fees related to an aborted amendment to our secured credit agreement.

Note 7. Employee benefit plans

The Company's significant employee benefit plans currently consist of a defined contribution plan in the United States and a separate defined contribution plan in the UK. The Company does not offer any other elective postretirement benefit plans, such as retiree medical and dental benefits or deferred compensation agreements to its employees or officers.

U.S. plan

U.S. regular, full-time employees are eligible to participate in the Cambium Networks, Inc. 401(k) Plan, which is a qualified defined contribution plan under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Service Code. Under the Cambium Networks, Inc. 401(k) Plan, the Company contributes a dollar-for-dollar match of the first 4% an employee contributes to the plan. Employees are eligible to participate on the first day of the month following their date of hire and begin receiving company contributions three-months after they become eligible to participate in the plan. Company matching contributions are made each pay period, but the funds do not vest until the employee's second anniversary of employment with the Company. Employees are always fully vested in their own contributions. All contributions, including the Company match, are made in cash and invested in accordance with the participants' investment elections. Contributions made by the Company under the Cambium Networks, Inc. 401(k) Plan were \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

UK plan

Regular, full-time UK employees are eligible to participate in the Cambium Networks Ltd. Stakeholder Pension Scheme, which is a qualified defined contribution plan. Employees are eligible to participate on the first of the month following receipt of their enrollment form, and eligible employees are automatically enrolled in the plan at a default employee contribution rate of 3% and a company contribution rate of 5% of the employee's basic salary. The Company contribution rate increases by 1% for each additional 1% that the employee contributes up to a maximum of 7%. Company matching contributions vest immediately and employees are always vested in their own contributions. All contributions, including the Company match, are made in cash and deposited in the participant's account each pay period. The total contributed by the Company under this plan was \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively.

Note 8. Other expense, net

Other expense, net was expense of \$0.1 million and expense of \$3 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively, and represents foreign exchange losses.

Note 9. Shareholders' equity

Ordinary Shares

As of December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025, the Company's articles of association authorized the Company to issue up to 500,000,000 ordinary shares. Each holder of the Company's ordinary shares is entitled to one vote for each share on all matters submitted to a vote of the shareholders, including the election of directors.

As of December 31, 2025, no dividends have been declared or paid.

2019 Share incentive plan

In June 2019, the Company's Board of Directors adopted, and its shareholders approved, the 2019 Share Incentive Plan ("2019 Plan"). The 2019 Plan provides for the grant of incentive share options, nonqualified share options, share appreciation rights, restricted share awards ("RSAs"), restricted share units ("RSUs"), other share-based awards and performance awards. The share reserve under the 2019 Plan will be automatically increased on the first day of each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and will continue until, and including, the fiscal year ending December 31, 2029. The number of shares added annually will be equal to the lowest of 1,320,000 shares, 5% of the number of the Company's shares outstanding on the first day of such fiscal year, or an amount determined by the Board of Directors. On March 1, 2023, the Company registered 1,320,000 additional shares that may be issued under the 2019 plan. On March 18, 2024 the Company registered 1,320,000 additional shares that may be issued under the 2019 Plan. The Company added 1,320,000 shares to the 2019 Plan as of January 1, 2025, under this provision. Due to the Company's noncompliance with Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) (the "Filing Rule") for failure to timely file its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company was not able to register these additional shares during 2025 to be issued under the 2019 Plan.

The Company's employees, officers, directors, consultants, and advisors are eligible to receive awards under the 2019 Plan. Incentive share options, however, may only be granted to its employees.

The following table summarizes changes in the number of shares available for grant under the Company's equity incentive plan during the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025:

	<u>Number of shares</u>
Available for grant at December 31, 2023	1,748,352
Added to 2019 Share Incentive Plan	1,320,000
RSUs granted	(1,044,920)
Options granted	(1,475,625)
Shares withheld in settlement of taxes and/or exercise price	12,735
Expirations	330,598
Forfeitures	585,127
Available for grant at December 31, 2024	1,476,267
Added to 2019 Share Incentive Plan	1,320,000
Shares withheld in settlement of taxes and/or exercise price	137,441
Expirations	248,992
Forfeitures	381,368
Available for grant at December 31, 2025	<u>3,564,068</u>

The Company expects to satisfy the exercise of share options and future distributions of shares for restricted share units and restricted share awards by issuing new ordinary shares which have been reserved under the 2019 Plan.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of share options. The Company utilized a forfeiture rate of 11.4% for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025 for estimating the forfeitures of share options and restricted share units granted.

Share options

Share options typically have a contractual term of ten years from grant date. The following is a summary of option activity for the Company's share incentive plans for year ended December 31, 2025:

	Options	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted Average remaining contractual term (years)	Aggregate intrinsic value
Outstanding at December 31, 2024	5,418,312	\$ 9.70	7.2	\$ —
Options granted	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
Options exercised	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
Options expired	(248,992)	\$ 9.67	—	\$ —
Options forfeited	(230,323)	\$ 4.31	—	\$ —
Outstanding at December 31, 2025	4,938,997	\$ 9.95	6.1	\$ —
Options exercisable at December 31, 2025	3,662,554	\$ 11.27	5.4	\$ —
Options vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2025	4,886,418	\$ 10.01	6.0	

The intrinsic value for share options outstanding and exercisable is defined as the difference between the market value of the Company's ordinary shares as of the end of the period and the grant price. At December 31, 2024 and 2025, the aggregate intrinsic value of options exercisable under the Company's share incentive plans was \$0.0 million and \$0.0 million, respectively, as determined as of the date of grant. The Company had no options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025.

At December 31, 2025, there was \$4.7 million in unrecognized pre-tax share-based compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested time-based share option awards. The unrecognized share-based compensation expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.7 years.

The Company estimates the fair value of share options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of share options is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards. The fair value of share options is estimated using the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Expected dividend yield	—	N/A
Risk-free interest rate	4.38%	N/A
Weighted-average expected volatility	76.7%	N/A
Expected term (in years)	5.8	N/A
Weighted average grant-date fair value per share of options granted	\$ 2.71	N/A

Restricted shares

The following is a summary of restricted share activity for the Company's share incentive plans for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Units	Weighted average grant date fair value
RSU balance at December 31, 2024 ¹	1,263,210	\$ 5.29
RSUs granted	—	\$ —
RSUs vested	(468,374)	\$ 6.56
RSUs forfeited ¹	(151,045)	\$ 7.03
RSU balance at December 31, 2025	643,791	\$ 3.95

¹ Includes the time-based RSUs and the performance-based RSUs for which a grant date has been established, as described below.

During 2024 and 2025, 1,044,920 and 0 RSUs were granted under the 2019 Plan, respectively. The Company withheld 12,735 and 137,441 shares to pay the employees' portion of the minimum payroll withholding taxes on the RSUs that vested in 2024 and 2025, respectively.

At December 31, 2025, there was \$2.1 million in unrecognized pre-tax compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested time-based share awards. The unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.9 years.

Performance-based share awards

In May 2023, performance-based share awards were awarded to select executive officers of the Company. The awards contained a performance-based vesting criteria and included 60,000 share options and 135,000 restricted share units. The performance-based awards had two separate annual performance periods, with 50% of the performance-based awards vesting over each of the annual performance periods ended December 31, 2023 ("First Performance Period") and December 31, 2024 ("Second Performance Period") if the performance goal was met. If the performance goal for that performance period was not met, the performance-based awards did not vest and were forfeited. The performance goal was based on the Company's adjusted earnings per share, as publicly reported by the Company, for each performance period. The method used to measure the fair value of the performance-based awards is consistent with the methods and assumptions used to measure the fair value of time-based share options and RSUs, as described above.

For performance-based awards that vest during the First Performance Period, the Company's Compensation Committee retained the ability to modify the applicable adjusted earnings per share metric. Due to this discretion, the Company determined that the grantee does not have a mutual understanding of the key terms and conditions of the performance-based awards in the First Performance Period, and a grant date will not exist until the Compensation Committee approves the adjusted earnings per share metric for the First Performance Period. As of December 31, 2023, based on the total potential shares that could be earned, there were 62,500 RSUs outstanding for which there is no accounting grant date. Accordingly, no grant date fair value was established and the weighted average grant date fair values calculated above excludes these performance-based share options and performance-based RSUs. The Company remeasured the fair value of the awards at each reporting date until a grant date is achieved, as the service inception date precedes the grant date. As of December 31, 2023, there was \$0.4 million in unrecognized pre-tax compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested performance-based share awards for the First Performance Period, which would have been potentially recognized through the first quarter of 2024 upon achievement of the performance goal. As the performance goal was not met for 2023, 62,500 shares were forfeited as of January 29, 2024.

Unlike the performance-based awards in the First Performance Period, the Compensation Committee did not have the discretion to modify the applicable adjusted earnings per share metric for performance-based awards that vest during the Second Performance Period. As such, a mutual understanding of the key terms and conditions, and thus a grant date, existed on the date that the performance-based awards were issued by the Company. As of December 31, 2023, based on the total potential shares that could be earned, there were 62,500 RSUs granted. A grant date fair value was established, and the weighted average grant date fair values calculated in the above tables include these performance-based share options and performance-based RSUs. The Company has not recognized any compensation expense on these performance-based awards since the achievement of the performance goal was not probable. As of December 31, 2024, there was \$0.5 million in unrecognized pre-tax compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to these unvested performance-based share awards for the Second Performance Period. As the performance goal was not met for 2024, 37,500 shares were forfeited as of February 4, 2025.

Employee share purchase plan

In June 2019, the Company's Board of Directors adopted, and its shareholders approved, the Employee Share Purchase Plan ("ESPP"). The ESPP was effective on June 25, 2019 and the offering period or purchase period under the ESPP began on January 1, 2021. A total of 1,334,427 shares are available under the ESPP, which includes 550,000 shares originally available, 256,730 additional shares registered on March 24, 2020, 260,345 additional shares registered on March 1, 2021, 267,352 additional shares registered on February 25, 2022, 273,133 additional shares registered on March 1, 2023 and 275,000 additional shares registered on March 18, 2024. The number of shares that will be available for sale under the ESPP will be increased annually on the first day of each fiscal year beginning in 2020, and will be equal to the lowest of: 275,000 shares; 1% of the outstanding shares as of the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, or such other amount as the administrator may determine. The purchase price of the shares will be 85% of the lower of the fair market value of our shares on the first trading day of each offering period or on the purchase date.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recognized \$0.6 million of share-based compensation expense related to the ESPP. There were 279,403 and 341,107 shares issued under the ESPP during the six-month offering periods that ended on June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2024, respectively. As management has temporarily suspended the ESPP program as of January 1, 2025, the Company did not recognize any share-based compensation expense or issue any shares under the ESPP for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Note 10. Loss per share

Basic net earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net earnings (loss) per share is computed by giving effect to all potentially dilutive ordinary share equivalents outstanding for the period. For purposes of this calculation, share options, RSUs, and ESPP awards are considered to be ordinary share equivalents but are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share when including them would have an anti-dilutive effect. Performance-based share awards are only included in the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share if the performance metric would have been achieved as of December 31, 2025 if that had been the end of the contingency period. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net loss per share (in thousands, except for share and per share data):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Numerator:		
Net loss	\$ (74,452)	\$ (38,538)
Denominator:		
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	28,055,746	28,768,492
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	28,055,746	28,768,492
Net loss per share, basic	\$ (2.65)	\$ (1.34)
Net loss per share, diluted	\$ (2.65)	\$ (1.34)

In the computation of diluted loss per share for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024, no ordinary share equivalents were excluded because their inclusion would have been antidilutive.

Note 11. Segment Information

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment providing fixed wireless broadband and Wi-Fi networking infrastructure solutions. This segment generates revenue primarily from the sale of hardware products, but also includes revenues from software products, extended warranty and subscription services. The accounting policies for this segment are the same as those described in Note 1. Summary of significant accounting policies.

In its operation of the business, management, including our chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), who is also our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), reviews financial information regularly at the consolidated level. Net income (loss) is used as the metric for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating performance. The CODM monitors forecast versus actual net income (loss) for purposes of determining the general health of the Company and assessing the performance of the Company as compared to management's expectations. The Company does not have any intra-entity sales or transfers. Significant expenses reviewed by the CODM include those that are presented in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

See Note 14. Revenues from contracts with customers for additional information about the Company's revenues by product category and geography.

As the Company operates solely within one segment, total assets, property and equipment, net and software, net are reported at the consolidated level on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company's assets include both current and long-lived assets. As of December 31, 2024 and 2025, segment assets were equal to total consolidated assets included on the consolidated balance sheets of \$173.7 million and \$137.1 million, respectively.

The Company's long-lived assets, including the Company's property and equipment, software, goodwill, operating lease right-of-use assets and noncurrent assets, but excluding deferred tax assets and investment in subsidiary, recognized on the consolidated balance sheets were located as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	As of December 31,
	2024	2025
North America	\$ 20,303	\$ 25,163
Europe, Middle East, Africa	15,101	18,306
Asia Pacific	1,773	2,690
Caribbean and Latin America	13	—

Depreciation and amortization, impairment, property and equipment additions and capital software additions are reported at the consolidated level on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Additional significant non-cash items include the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Share-based compensation	\$ 9,824	\$ 6,355
Provision for inventory excess and obsolescence	5,981	1,648

Note 12. Income taxes

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, income (loss) before income taxes includes the following components (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
United States	\$ (8,245)	\$ 4,087
Foreign	(68,061)	(41,077)
Loss before income taxes	<u>\$ (76,306)</u>	<u>\$ (36,990)</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, the provision for income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Current:		
U.S. federal	\$ (3,801)	\$ 59
State	(478)	53
Foreign	917	1,184
Current tax provision (benefit)	<u>(3,362)</u>	<u>1,296</u>
Deferred:		
U.S. federal	\$ —	\$ —
State	—	—
Foreign	1,508	252
Deferred tax provision	<u>1,508</u>	<u>252</u>
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	<u>\$ (1,854)</u>	<u>\$ 1,548</u>

As further described in Note 1. Description of business and summary of Significant accounting policies, the Company has elected to prospectively adopt the guidance in ASU 2023-09, *Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. In applying the statutory tax rate in the effective income tax rate reconciliation, the Company used the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% rather than the Cayman Islands zero percent rate.

The following table shows the principal reasons for the difference between the effective income tax rate and the statutory federal income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with ASU 2023-09 (amounts, in thousands):

	Years ended December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Percent
U.S. Federal statutory tax rate	\$ (7,768)	21.00%
State and local income taxes, net of federal	157	(0.42)%
Income tax effects ^(a)		
Foreign tax effects		
United Kingdom		
Statutory rate difference between United Kingdom and United States	(1,770)	4.79%
Changes in valuation allowances	11,125	(30.08)%
Other	425	(1.15)%
Other foreign jurisdictions	282	(0.76)%
Effect of cross-border tax laws		
Foreign-derived intangible income	(71)	0.19%
Tax credits		
Research and development tax credits	(233)	0.63%
Changes in valuation allowances	(1,403)	3.79%
Nontaxable or nondeductible items		
Share-based payment awards	797	(2.15)%
Other	21	(0.06)%
Other adjustments	(14)	0.04%
Effective tax rate	<u>\$ 1,548</u>	<u>(4.18)%</u>

^(a) State taxes in Illinois, Texas and Virginia made up the majority (greater than 50 percent) of the tax effect in this category

As previously disclosed for the year ended December 31, 2024, prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-09, the following reconciliation of differences between the income tax expense computed at the statutory federal income tax rate and per the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	
Income tax benefit at federal statutory rate	\$	(16,024)
State and local income taxes, net of federal benefit on current year earnings		68
Tax rate changes		—
Valuation allowance changes		12,345
Foreign rate differential		(2,454)
Withholding tax on non-permanent investment in subsidiaries		1,508
Research and development		(278)
Share-based compensation		1,203
Foreign derived intangible income		(199)
Return to provision and impact of method change (Federal, State and Foreign)		2,730
Tax expense related to impairment		25
Other		(778)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	<u>\$</u>	<u>(1,854)</u>

Foreign rate differential represents the non-U.S. jurisdictions. The country having the greatest impact on the tax rate adjustment line shown in the above table as “foreign rate differential” for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025 is the UK where the statutory income tax rate was 25% for 2024, and was 25% for 2025.

The Company recorded income tax benefit of \$1.9 million and a provision for income taxes of \$1.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, with an effective tax rate of 2.4% and (4.2)%, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company's effective tax rate of 2.4% differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to a pretax loss, the net increase in the valuation allowance of \$12.3 million, a foreign tax rate differential of \$(2.5) million, \$2.7 million return to provision adjustment primarily due to a tax method change in the U.S. 2023 tax return related to the tax capitalization of our research and development expenditures, \$1.5 million for establishment of a deferred tax liability for withholding tax on non-permanent investment in

subsidiaries, a \$1.2 million tax expense related to share-based compensation, and a benefit on research and development credits of \$(0.3) million. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's effective tax rate of (4.2)% differed from the U.S. statutory rate of 21.0% primarily due to a pretax loss, the net increase in the valuation allowance of \$9.5 million, a foreign tax rate differential of \$(1.5) million, a \$0.9 million tax expense related to share-based compensation, and a benefit on research and development credits of \$0.5 million.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2024 and 2025 were as follows (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Net operating losses	\$ 37,162	\$ 45,700
Tax credit carryforwards	4,192	4,659
Disallowed interest carryforwards	1,580	3,170
Lease liability	1,991	1,891
Property and equipment	1,569	1,409
Share-based compensation	4,509	4,572
Intangible assets	3,371	3,085
Other	670	404
Subtotal	55,044	64,890
Less: Valuation allowance	(50,956)	(60,467)
Net deferred tax assets	4,088	4,423
Operating lease assets	(1,061)	(961)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(377)	(287)
Capitalized software development costs	(2,650)	(3,175)
Deferred tax liability on foreign investments	(1,508)	(1,760)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(5,596)	(6,183)
Total deferred tax liabilities, net	\$ (1,508)	\$ (1,760)

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, the following table reflects the activity in the Company's valuation allowance on deferred tax assets (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Beginning balance	\$ 38,611	\$ 50,956
Increase in valuation allowance	12,345	9,511
Total valuation allowance on deferred tax assets	\$ 50,956	\$ 60,467

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the period in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company considers projected future taxable income, reversing taxable temporary differences, carryback opportunities, and tax-planning strategies in making this assessment.

As of each reporting date, management considers new evidence, both positive and negative, to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to utilize the existing deferred tax assets before they otherwise expire. Cumulative losses are objective evidence that limit the ability to consider other subjective evidence such as the Company's projections for future growth. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be adjusted if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced or increased or if objective negative evidence in the form of cumulative losses is no longer present and additional weight may be given to subjective evidence such as the Company's projections for growth.

At December 31, 2024, the Company maintained a full valuation allowance of \$51.0 million on its worldwide deferred tax assets. Due to continued losses in 2025, the Company continued to maintain its full valuation allowance position, which increased by \$9.5 million, to \$60.5 million, on its deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2025.

As of December 31, 2024, conditions existed that raised substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date the financial statements are issued. As a result, the Company no longer asserts indefinite

reinvestment with respect to earnings of foreign subsidiaries. Accordingly, the Company maintains a deferred tax liability for the outside basis difference of its foreign affiliates and estimated future tax consequences associated with the potential sale of its foreign investments, including applicable foreign withholding taxes and other incremental taxes. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had approximately \$33.8 million of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries for which the Company does not assert indefinite reinvestment. As a result, the Company increased the recognized deferred tax liability by \$0.3 million, to \$1.8 million, which included a charge to income tax expense for 2025. The actual tax costs may differ from the amounts recorded due to changes in tax laws, foreign exchange rates, and other factors, including the timing and manner of repatriation.

The Company has gross income tax NOL carryforwards related to its U.S. and international operations.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Unlimited carryforward	\$151.9 million	\$184.5 million
10 to 15 year carryforward	\$1.8 million	\$1.6 million
20 year carryforward	\$5.1 million	\$4.6 million

The Company has tax credit carryforwards related to research and development.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Unlimited carryforward	\$3.3 million	\$3.7 million
20 year carryforward	\$0.9 million	\$1.0 million

The Company has gross corporate interest restriction (“CIR”) disallowance carryforwards related to its UK operations.

	Years ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Unlimited carryforward	\$6.3 million	\$12.7 million

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, various state and local jurisdictions and many foreign jurisdictions. The U.S., UK, and India are the main taxing jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The following table presents supplemental cash flow information related to income taxes paid (net of refunds) by jurisdiction for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025 (in thousands):

	Years ended December 31, 2025	
	2024	2025
U.S. Federal		\$ —
State:		
Alabama		(122)
Arizona		(52)
Florida		(102)
Illinois		(125)
Other		19
State subtotal		(382)
Foreign:		
Columbia		62
India		713
Mexico		30
South Africa		32
Other		48
Foreign subtotal		885
Total cash paid for income taxes (net of refunds)		\$ 503
Total cash paid for incomes taxes (net of refunds) (prior to ASU 2023-09)	\$ (713)	

Open tax years subject to audit vary depending on the tax jurisdiction. In the U.S., as of December 31, 2025, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2022. In the UK, as of December 31, 2025, the tax returns that are open are for the tax years 2022, 2023 and 2024. In India, the tax returns that are open are for India assessment years 2019 through 2025.

The Company believes its tax positions comply with applicable tax law and intends to vigorously defend its position. However, differing positions on certain issues could be upheld by tax authorities, which could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations. The Company does not have any unrecognized tax positions as of December 31, 2024 and 2025.

Note 13. Commitments and contingencies

The Company recognizes the fair value for guarantee and indemnification arrangements it issues or modifies, if these arrangements are within the scope of authoritative accounting guidance. In addition, the Company must continue to monitor the conditions that are subject to the guarantees and indemnifications in order to identify if a loss has been incurred. If the Company determines it is probable that a loss has occurred, then any such estimated loss would be recognized under those guarantees and indemnifications and would be recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and corresponding consolidated balance sheets during that period.

Amended credit agreement

Our Amended Credit Agreement contains customary provisions with respect to the consequences of a "Default" or "Event of Default" as defined therein, including a restriction on the ability to access further borrowings as well as other customary rights and remedies available to the lender upon a Default or Event of Default. These include the ability to impose a default rate interest rate, prohibiting us from reinvesting asset sale proceeds, limiting repayment of intercompany debt and investment in non-loan party subsidiaries, limiting acquisitions, certain asset sales and assumption of indebtedness, and acceleration of the outstanding obligations and exercise of other remedies under the Amended Credit Agreement, among other customary restrictions.

Purchase commitments with contract manufacturers and suppliers

The Company purchase components from a variety of suppliers and use contract manufacturers to provide manufacturing services for our products and issue purchase orders for these products and services. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had \$28.3 million of open purchase orders with its suppliers and contract manufacturers, expected to be procured within the next year. In addition, during the normal course of business, in order to manage manufacturing lead times and help ensure adequate component supply, we enter into agreements with contract manufacturers and suppliers that allow them to procure inventory based upon criteria as defined by us, such as forecasted demand. The Company may be liable to purchase excess product or aged material from our suppliers following reasonable mitigation efforts. The Company establishes a loss on purchase commitment liability for all product the supplier has procured for which the Company does not expect it will sell. Such loss on purchase commitment liability is included in Accrued liabilities and Other noncurrent liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets, based on the timing of when the liability is expected to be resolved. The Company recorded losses on purchase commitments of \$7.4 million and recoveries on purchase commitments of \$5.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025, respectively. Including the \$28.3 million of open purchase orders noted above, as of December 31, 2025 the Company has \$110.2 million of purchase commitments with its contract manufacturers and suppliers, of which \$99.3 million is expected to be procured within the next year and \$10.8 million within the next five years thereafter.

Warranties

The Company offers a standard warranty on its products, with the term depending on the product, and records a liability for the estimated future costs associated with potential warranty claims. The Company's responsibility under its standard warranty is the repair or replacement of in-warranty defective product, or to credit the purchase price of the defective product, at its discretion, without charge to the customer. The Company's estimate of future warranty costs is largely based on historical experience factors including product failure rates, material usage, and service delivery cost incurred in correcting product failures. The standard warranty is included in either Other current liabilities or Other noncurrent liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets, depending on the time period covered by the warranty. The Company also offers an extended warranty for purchase that represents a future performance obligation for the Company. The extended warranty is included in deferred revenues (both current and noncurrent) on the consolidated balance sheets and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the extended warranty. The warranty costs are reflected in the Company's consolidated statements of operations within cost of revenues.

Indemnification

The Company generally indemnifies its distributors against claims brought by a third party to the extent any such claim alleges that the Company's product infringes a patent, copyright or trademark or violates any other proprietary rights of that third party. Although the Company generally tries to limit the maximum amount of potential future liability under its indemnification obligations, in certain agreements this liability may be unlimited. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company may be required to make under these indemnification agreements is not estimable. The Company did not make any payments under indemnification agreements in 2024 or 2025.

The Company indemnifies its directors and officers and select key employees, including key employees serving as directors or officers of the Company's subsidiaries, for certain events or occurrences, subject to certain limits, while the director or officer is or was serving at the Company's request in such capacity. The term of the indemnification period is for the director's or officer's term of service. The Company may terminate the indemnification agreements with its directors, officers or key employees upon the termination of their services as directors or officers of the Company or its subsidiaries, or the termination of activities for which indemnification has been provided, 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; however, the Company has a director and officer insurance policy that limits its exposure. The Company believes the fair value of these indemnification agreements is minimal.

Legal proceedings

Third parties may from time to time assert legal claims against the Company. The Company records accruals for loss contingencies to the extent that it concludes it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the related loss can be reasonably estimated. The Company evaluates, on a regular basis, developments in legal proceedings and other matters that could cause a change in amounts recorded. Due to the inherent uncertainty involving legal matters, the ultimate resolution could differ from amounts recorded. There is no pending or threatened legal proceedings to which the Company is a party to, and in the Company's opinion, is likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

Shareholder lawsuit

On May 22, 2024, a putative shareholder class action complaint was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (Hamby v. Cambium Networks Corporation et al, Case No. 1:24-cv-04240) against us and three of our current or former officers. The complaint purported to assert claims under Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, Exchange Act Rule 10b-5, and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act, on behalf of persons and entities who acquired our ordinary shares between May 8, 2023 and January 18, 2024 ("Class Period"). The complaint alleged that, during the Class Period, the Company and certain of its executive officers made false and misleading statements and failed to disclose material adverse facts about its business, operations, and prospects in violation of Sections 10(b) (and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act. The plaintiffs sought damages in an unspecified amount. On July 22, 2024, motions were filed on behalf of purported class member shareholders seeking to serve as lead plaintiff. On October 21, 2024, the court approved the appointment of lead plaintiff. On December 4, 2024, plaintiffs filed a voluntary dismissal of the action without prejudice.

Note 14. Revenue from contracts with customers

Disaggregation of revenues

Revenues by product category were as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2024		2025	
Point-to-Multi-Point	\$	73,469	42%	\$ 59,664 38%
Point-to-Point		48,195	27%	43,106 27%
Enterprise		50,282	28%	53,168 33%
Other		5,340	3%	3,707 2%
Total Revenues	\$	177,286	100%	\$ 159,645 100%

The Company's products are predominately distributed through a third-party logistics provider in the United States, Netherlands and Vietnam. The Company has determined the geographical distribution of product revenues based upon the ship-to destinations.

Revenue by geography were as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2024		2025	
North America	\$	86,914	49%	\$ 76,041 48%
Europe, Middle East and Africa		50,956	29%	50,197 31%
Caribbean and Latin America		20,527	11%	15,058 9%
Asia Pacific		18,889	11%	18,349 12%
Total Revenues	\$	177,286	100%	\$ 159,645 100%

The following country had revenues greater than 10% of total revenues:

- United States - \$88.6 million for 2024 and \$75.6 million for 2025

Customers with an accounts receivable balance of 10% or greater of total accounts receivable and customers with net revenues of 10% or greater of total revenues are presented below for the periods indicated:

	Percentage of Revenues Years Ended December 31,		Percentage of Accounts Receivable As of December 31,	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Customer A	17%	15%	26%	36%
Customer B	12%	14%	*	*

* denotes percentage is less than 10%

Contract Balances

The following table summarizes contract balances as of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
	(As Restated)		
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for estimated credit losses	\$ 55,806	\$ 40,404	\$ 40,274
Deferred revenue - current	8,765	8,616	9,173
Deferred revenue - noncurrent	10,473	12,182	12,812
Accrued sales returns	15,443	5,687	4,005

Trade accounts receivable include amounts currently due from customers. Amounts are in accordance with contractual terms and are recorded at face amount less an allowance for estimated credit losses.

Deferred revenue consists of amounts due or received from customers in advance of the Company satisfying performance obligations under contractual arrangements, such as software subscriptions and extended warranty. Deferred revenue is classified as current or noncurrent based on the timing of when revenue will be recognized.

Accrued sales returns is the estimated amount expected to be returned by customer in relation to product exchanges made as part of the Company's stock rotation program. This amount is included within Other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

Remaining performance obligations

Remaining performance obligations represent the revenue that is expected to be recognized in future periods related to performance obligations included in a contract that are unsatisfied, or partially satisfied, as of the end of a period. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's remaining performance obligations of \$23.0 million, of which \$9.8 million is expected to be recognized in 2026, \$6.9 million to be recognized in 2027, \$4.2 million to be recognized in 2028, with the remaining \$2.1 million to be recognized by 2035.

Revenue recognized during the year ended December 31, 2025 which was previously included in deferred revenues as of December 31, 2024 was \$8.6 million. Revenue recognized during the year ended December 31, 2024 which was previously included in deferred revenues as of December 31, 2023 was \$8.6 million.

Cost to obtain a contract

Sales commissions are incremental costs of obtaining a contract. The Company has elected to recognize these expenses as incurred due to the amortization period of these costs being one year or less.

Note 15. Leases

The Company has operating leases for offices, vehicles, and office equipment. Leases with a term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the consolidated balance sheets, and are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use (“ROU”) assets and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at the commencement date. The Company’s lease payments are typically fixed or contain fixed escalators. The Company’s leases typically include certain lock-in periods and renewal options to extend the lease, but when determining the lease term, the Company does not consider options to extend a lease it is not reasonably certain to exercise. The Company elected the practical expedient to not separate the lease and non-lease components of its leases and currently has no leases with options to purchase the leased property.

The components of lease expense were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Operating lease cost	\$ 2,315	\$ 1,976
Short-term lease cost	301	306
Variable lease costs	733	570
Total lease expense	<u>\$ 3,349</u>	<u>\$ 2,852</u>

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases were as follows (in thousands, except lease term and discount rate):

Balance Sheet Caption		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025
Operating leases:			
Operating lease assets	Operating lease assets	\$ 6,254	\$ 5,650
Current lease liabilities	Other current liabilities	\$ 1,232	\$ 863
	Noncurrent operating lease liabilities	\$ 8,942	\$ 8,785
Weighted average remaining lease term (years):			
	Operating leases	9.69	9.40
Weighted average discount rate:			
	Operating leases	7.03%	7.29%

For the year ended December 31, 2024, as part of the Company's impairment review of its long-lived assets, the Company completed a review of its right-of-use operating assets. The income approach was used to determine the fair value of the operating lease right-of-use assets. Current market rents were calculated by investigating the market for lease rates for facilities comparable to the subject properties. The market rents, less any incentives received, are the net effective market rents. The net effective market rents were projected through the end of the current terms for each location and discounted back to present value using a real estate rate of return based on the property to determine the fair values of each location. These fair values were then compared to the carrying value of the operating lease right-of-use asset values as of September 30, 2024. The carrying value was higher than the computed fair value for five of the eleven locations, resulting in a total impairment of \$0.1 million. The Company recorded this impairment as of September 30, 2024 and the loss is included in Impairment expense on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2024. There was no further impairment recognized for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2024	2025
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities	\$ 1,923	\$ 1,929
Right-of-use assets obtained on operating lease commencements	\$ 115	\$ 667

The Company’s current lease terms range from one to thirteen years and may include options to extend the lease by one to five years.

Remaining maturities on lease liabilities at December 31, 2025 is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Operating leases</u>
2026	1,526
2027	1,548
2028	1,441
2029	1,260
2030	1,152
Thereafter	6,729
Total lease payments	13,656
Less: interest	(4,008)
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>\$ 9,648</u>

Note 16. Related party transactions

A party is considered to be related to the Company if the party directly or indirectly or through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Company. Related parties also include principal owners of the Company, its management, members of the immediate families of principal owners of the Company and its management and other parties with which the Company may deal.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, Vector Capital Management, LP charged \$0.1 million for professional services fees and reimbursement of expenses, of which there was nothing outstanding at December 31, 2024. For the year ended December 31, 2025, Vector Capital Management, LP charged \$7 thousand for reimbursement of expenses, of which \$3 thousand was due to Vector Capital Management, LP at December 31, 2025.

Note 17. Restructuring

In 2023, the Company announced and initiated two corporate cost reductions plans, which included a reduction in the Company's workforce, with the first in August 2023 and the second in November 2023, to better align Cambium's cost structure with current economic conditions and position the Company to achieve near-term and long-term targets to maintain profitability, improve cash flow and maintain a strong balance sheet.

Under the November 2023 restructuring plan, as of December 31, 2023, the Company had a restructuring liability of \$0.4 million which was included as Accrued liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company incurred an additional \$1.1 million of costs, mostly for one-time termination costs, and paid \$1.4 million, leaving a restructuring liability of \$0.1 million as of December 31, 2024, which is included in Accrued liabilities in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. This amount was paid in the first quarter of 2025.

In February 2025, the Company announced another corporate cost reduction plan designed to reduce operating costs, including a reduction in the Company's workforce. The decision to execute the plan was made to better align Cambium's cost structure and business activities with the weaker market demand it has been experiencing and to take active measures to accelerate its margin recovery. Under the February 2025 restructuring plan, the Company incurred \$1.8 million of costs, mostly related to one-time termination costs, all of which was paid by December 31, 2025.

The following table reflects the restructuring liability activity for the years ended December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2025 (in thousands):

Restructuring liability at December 31, 2023	\$ 363
Restructuring charges- November 2023 restructuring	1,138
Costs paid - November 2023 restructuring	(1,446)
Restructuring liability at December 31, 2024	\$ 55
Restructuring charges- February 2025 restructuring	1,829
Costs paid - November 2023 restructuring	(55)
Costs paid - February 2025 restructuring	(1,829)
Restructuring liability at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ —</u>

Note 18. Subsequent events

Nasdaq Noncompliance

On March 25, 2026, the Company received a written notice that the Nasdaq Hearings Panel (the “Hearings Panel”) had determined to delist the Company's ordinary shares from The Nasdaq Global Market due to the Company's failure to comply with the terms of the Hearings Panel's prior decision. Trading in the Company's ordinary shares was suspended at the open of trading on March 27, 2026. Trading in the Company's ordinary shares under the symbol "CMBMF" on the OTC Expert Market began on March 30, 2026. The Company has appealed this delisting determination.

The Company had previously received a deficiency letter from the Listing Qualifications Department (the “Staff”) of the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq”) on April 10, 2025, notifying the Company that, it had failed to comply with the \$1.00 per share minimum bid price requirement for continued inclusion on The Nasdaq Global Market pursuant to Nasdaq Listing Rule 5450(a)(1) (the “Bid Price Rule”). The Company received additional deficiency letters from the Staff on April 16, 2025, May 22, 2025, August 25, 2025 and November 25, 2025, notifying the Company that it was not in compliance with the requirements of Nasdaq Listing Rule 5250(c)(1) (the “Filing Rule”) for failure to timely file its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 and its Quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the periods ended March 31, 2025, June 30, 2025 and September 30, 2025, respectively (the “Delinquent Filing”).

On November 11, 2025, the Company presented its plan of compliance before the Nasdaq Hearings Panel and requested a continued stay of its delisting pending achieving full compliance by filing the Delinquent Filings within the time requested under the plan of compliance. On December 3, 2025, the Company received a decision (the “Decision Letter”) from the Hearings Panel granting the Company’s request for continued listing of the Company’s ordinary shares, subject to the Company demonstrating compliance with the Bid Price Rule and the Filing Rule, on or before April 16, 2026, but subject to interim filing dates as set forth in the decision.

On December 12, 2025, the Company received a partial compliance letter from the Hearings Panel confirming the Company is in compliance with the Bid Price Rule, although it remained non-compliant with the Filing Rule.

On January 9, 2026, the Company received a further determination letter stating that because the Company did not hold an annual meeting of shareholders within twelve months from the Company's prior fiscal year end as required by Nasdaq Listing Rule 5620(a), the resulting non-compliance serves as an additional basis for delisting the Company's securities.

The Company was unable to meet the interim filing deadlines set forth in the Decision Letter, and requested extensions to the February 6, 2026 interim deadline, with additional extensions requested to March 16, 2026 and to March 23, 2026 were granted by the Hearing Panel.

