VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
Form 10-Q
September 04, 2015
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
Form 10-Q
(Mark One)

þ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended July 31, 2015

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: 001-32465
VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	04-3692546
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

88 West Plumeria Drive
San Jose, CA 95134
(Address of principal executive offices with zip code)
(408) 232-7800
(Registrant’s telephone number, including area code)
N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 þ No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted 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 and post such files). Yes þ No ¨

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

Large accelerated filer þ	Accelerated filer ¨
Non-accelerated filer ¨ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company ¨

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

The number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the close of business on August 31, 2015:

Class	Number of shares
Common Stock, $0.01 par value per share	114,946,525

Table of Contents

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(Unaudited, in thousands, except per share data)			
Net revenues:				
System solutions	$332,980	$299,435	$970,680	$851,335
Services	176,960	176,465	515,630	527,048
Total net revenues	509,940	475,900	1,486,310	1,378,383
Cost of net revenues:				
System solutions	201,207	186,833	575,847	541,912
Services	102,192	106,297	300,849	308,210
Total cost of net revenues	303,399	293,130	876,696	850,122
Total gross margin	206,541	182,770	609,614	528,261
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	54,195	53,217	150,677	153,748
Sales and marketing	56,635	54,136	169,416	161,164
General and administrative	55,442	58,447	152,249	158,110
Litigation settlement and loss contingency expense	—	—	1,213	9,000
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	19,985	24,517	62,884	73,849
Total operating expenses	186,257	190,317	536,439	555,871
Operating income (loss)	20,284	(7,547)	73,175	(27,610)
Interest expense, net	(8,223)	(14,421)	(23,550)	(35,300)
Other income (expense), net	(529)	(421)	(3,455)	(6,731)
Income (loss) before income taxes	11,532	(22,389)	46,170	(69,641)
Income tax provision (benefit)	1,452	5,718	4,296	(1,874)
Consolidated net income (loss)	10,080	(28,107)	41,874	(67,767)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(626)	(926)	(1,008)	(1,414)
Net income (loss) attributable to VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders	$9,454	$(29,033)	$40,866	$(69,181)
Net income (loss) per share attributable to VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders:				
Basic	$0.08	$(0.26)	$0.36	$(0.62)
Diluted	$0.08	$(0.26)	$0.35	$(0.62)
Weighted average number of shares used in computing net income (loss) per share:				
Basic	114,401	112,024	113,928	111,176
Diluted	116,352	112,024	115,974	111,176

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

3

Table of Contents

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(Unaudited, in thousands)			
Net income (loss) attributable to VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders	$9,454	$(29,033)	$40,866	$(69,181)
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(10,943)	(39,503)	(175,107)	(42,519)
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges				
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax	(884)	1,120	(5,284)	2,982
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	1,289	(714)	2,861	(2,087)
Net change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	405	406	(2,423)	895
Net change in other	28	26	82	(118)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(10,510)	(39,071)	(177,448)	(41,742)
Comprehensive loss attributable to VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders	$(1,056)	$(68,104)	$(136,582)	$(110,923)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
	(Unaudited, in thousands, except par value)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$242,147	$250,187
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of $9,440 and $9,880	322,371	305,500
Inventories	121,774	124,275
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	111,668	105,610
Total current assets	797,960	785,572
Fixed assets, net	183,094	177,753
Purchased intangible assets, net	335,900	457,595
Goodwill	1,083,862	1,185,892
Deferred tax assets, net	11,998	30,394
Other long-term assets	74,201	65,037
Total assets	$2,487,015	$2,702,243
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$150,116	$161,226
Accruals and other current liabilities	213,905	206,982
Deferred revenue, net	85,767	92,075
Short-term debt	31,964	32,131
Total current liabilities	481,752	492,414
Long-term deferred revenue, net	53,597	50,968
Long-term deferred tax liabilities, net	121,426	136,057
Long-term debt	781,608	851,040
Other long-term liabilities	73,788	101,092
Total liabilities	1,512,171	1,631,571
Commitments and contingencies		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	—	774
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock: $0.01 par value, 10,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock: $0.01 par value, 200,000 shares authorized, 114,708 and 113,314 shares issued and outstanding as of July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, respectively	1,147	1,133
Additional paid-in capital	1,718,378	1,675,695
Accumulated deficit	(497,342)	(538,208)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(282,278)	(104,830)
Total VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders' equity	939,905	1,033,790
Noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries	34,939	36,108
Total equity	974,844	1,069,898
Total liabilities and equity	$2,487,015	$2,702,243

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

5

Table of Contents

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014
	(Unaudited, in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Consolidated net income (loss)	$41,874	$(67,767)
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization, net	127,688	160,974
Stock-based compensation expense	32,208	40,855
Deferred income taxes, net	(8,673)	(20,581)
Write-off of debt issuance cost upon extinguishment	—	7,153
Other	14,506	11,049
Net cash provided by operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	207,603	131,683
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(33,403)	(17,225)
Inventories	(6,681)	24,558
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(20,812)	12,548
Accounts payable	(189)	24,293
Deferred revenue, net	10,068	20,704
Other current and long-term liabilities	12,235	(49,141)
Net change in operating assets and liabilities	(38,782)	15,737
Net cash provided by operating activities	168,821	147,420
Cash flows from investing activities		
Capital expenditures	(78,514)	(62,821)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(13,639)	—
Other investing activities, net	121	2,428
Net cash used in investing activities	(92,032)	(60,393)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from debt, net of issuance costs	60,000	1,081,097
Repayments of debt	(130,256)	(1,199,720)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock through employee equity incentive plans	12,670	31,608
Other financing activities, net	(2,507)	(2,118)
Net cash used in financing activities	(60,093)	(89,133)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(24,736)	(2,308)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(8,040)	(4,414)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	250,187	268,220
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$242,147	$263,806

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - Unaudited

Note 1. Principles of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of VeriFone Systems, Inc. and our wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries, and have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP for interim financial information and with the instructions on Form 10-Q pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at October 31, 2014 has been derived from the audited Consolidated Balance Sheet at that date. All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated. In accordance with those rules and regulations, we have omitted certain information and notes normally provided in our annual consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, the unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contain all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring items, necessary for the fair presentation of our financial position and results of operations for the interim periods. These unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014. The results of operations for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the entire fiscal year.

We have four operating segments: North America, Latin America, EMEA, and Asia-Pacific. Our North America segment is defined as our operations in the U.S. and Canada. Our Latin America segment is defined as our operations in South America, Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean. Our EMEA segment is defined as our operations in Europe, Russia, the Middle East, and Africa. Our Asia-Pacific segment consists of our operations in Australia, New Zealand, China, India and throughout the rest of Greater Asia, including other Asia-Pacific Rim countries. Our reportable segments are the same as our operating segments. We determine our operating segments based on the discrete financial information used by our Chief Executive Officer, who is our chief operating decision maker, to assess performance, allocate resources, and make decisions regarding VeriFone's operations. As a result of new Company leadership and related changes in the structure of our internal organization during July 2015, we realigned our operating segments in the current quarter. All prior period amounts reported by segment have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. Our Chief Executive Officer is evaluating using global product line financial information to manage the business in the future. If our Chief Executive Officer is provided different financial information to assess performance, allocate resources and make decisions regarding VeriFone's operations, we will reassess our operating segment presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. We evaluate our estimates on an ongoing basis when updated information related to such estimates becomes available. We base our estimates on historical experience and information available to us at the time these estimates are made. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Significant Accounting Policies

During the three and nine months ended July 31, 2015, there have been no changes in our significant accounting policies as described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

For the three and nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 no single customer accounted for more than 10% of our total Net revenues. As of July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014 no single customer accounted for more than 10% of our total Accounts receivable, net.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

During April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs and during August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements, which clarifies the treatment of debt issuance costs from line-of-credit arrangements after adoption of ASU 2015-03. ASU 2015-03 requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability. ASU 2015-15 clarifies that the SEC staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. ASU 2015-03 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. We plan to early adopt ASU 2015-03 retrospectively effective October 31, 2015. Retrospective adoption as of October 31, 2015, presuming that debt issuance costs related to our revolving line-of-credit arrangement will be reported as a direct deduction of the debt liability, will result in a $0.3 million decrease in Prepaid expenses and other current assets, and a $14.4 million decrease in Other long-term assets, with a corresponding $0.3 million decrease in Short-term debt, and a $14.4 million decrease in Long-term debt in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at October 31, 2014. Adoption will not have any impact on results of operations.

During July 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-11, Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. ASU 2013-11 provides presentation requirements for unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss or a tax credit carryforward exists and would likely be settled as a reduction of such tax attributes. We prospectively adopted ASU 2013-11 effective November 1, 2014. Adoption resulted in a $24.2 million reduction of Deferred tax assets and Other long-term liabilities in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at November 1, 2014, because the payable amount of unrecognized tax benefits is presented net against Deferred tax assets. Adoption had no impact on our results of operations.

During May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which provides new guidance on the recognition of revenue and states that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard was originally effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. On July 9, 2015, the FASB deferred the effective date to annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted as of the original effective date. We are currently evaluating our adoption timing, the transition method we will use and the impact of this new pronouncement on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Note 2. Net Income (Loss) per Share of Common Stock

Basic net income (loss) per share of common stock is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share of common stock is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding plus the effect of common stock equivalents, unless the common stock equivalents are anti-dilutive. The potential dilutive shares of our common stock resulting from assumed exercises of equity related instruments are determined using the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, an increase in the fair market value of our common stock will result in a greater number of dilutive securities.

Table of Contents
VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following table presents the computation of net income (loss) per share of common stock (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders:				
Numerator:				
Net income (loss) attributable to VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders	$9,454	$(29,033)	$40,866	$(69,181)
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares attributable to VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders - basic	114,401	112,024	113,928	111,176
Weighted average effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options, RSUs and RSAs	1,951	—	2,046	—
Weighted average shares attributable to VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders - diluted	116,352	112,024	115,974	111,176
Net income (loss) per share attributable to VeriFone Systems, Inc. stockholders:				
Basic	$0.08	$(0.26)	$0.36	$(0.62)
Diluted	$0.08	$(0.26)	$0.35	$(0.62)

For the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, equity incentive awards representing 1.3 million, and 8.4 million shares of common stock, respectively, were excluded from the calculation of weighted average shares for diluted net income (loss) per share as they were anti-dilutive. For the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, equity incentive awards representing 1.3 million, and 8.4 million shares of common stock, respectively, were excluded from the calculation of weighted average shares for diluted net income (loss) per share as they were anti-dilutive. Anti-dilutive awards, which include stock options, RSUs and RSAs, could impact future calculations of diluted net income per share if the fair market value of our common stock increases.

Warrants to purchase 7.2 million shares of our common stock were outstanding at October 31, 2013 and expired unexercised in equal amounts on each trading day from December 19, 2013 to February 3, 2014. The warrants were anti-dilutive in the nine months ended July 31, 2014 because the warrants' $62.356 exercise price was greater than the average share price of our common stock during that period.

Note 3. Income Taxes

We recorded tax provisions totaling $1.5 million and $5.7 million for the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. We recorded a $4.3 million income tax provision and a $1.9 million income tax benefit for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The income tax provisions for the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 are primarily related to foreign taxes. The income tax provision for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 is primarily related to foreign taxes offset by the reversal of unrecognized tax benefits where statutes of limitations expired and audits were settled. The income tax benefit for the nine months ended July 31, 2014 includes tax benefits from statutory tax rate changes in certain foreign countries, decreases in prior year unrecognized tax benefits, and other discrete activity. Losses generated during the three and nine months ended July 31, 2014 in the U.S. federal, state, and certain foreign jurisdictions did not result in a tax benefit due to valuation allowances.

Our total unrecognized tax benefits were approximately $108.0 million as of July 31, 2015. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits could be reduced upon closure of tax examinations or if the statute of limitations on certain tax filings expires without assessment from the relevant tax authorities. We believe that it is reasonably possible that there could be an immaterial reduction in unrecognized tax benefits due to statute of limitation expirations in multiple tax jurisdictions during the next 12 months. Interest and penalties accrued on these uncertain tax positions will also be released upon the expiration of the applicable statute of limitations.

Table of Contents
VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

U.S. Internal Revenue Service Tax Audit Assessment

We are currently under audit by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service for fiscal years 2005 through 2010 related to our 5 year net operating loss carry back for fiscal year 2010. We have received a Notice of Proposed Adjustment indicating the denial of our worthless stock deduction of $154.3 million, related to the insolvency of one of our UK subsidiaries, recorded on our 2010 tax return. The impact of the Notice of Proposed Adjustment is the denial of the loss carryback to 2005 and 2006 which resulted in an approximately $25.0 million cash refund and the disallowance of approximately $29.0 million of future tax benefits residing in the NOL carryover which are offset with a valuation allowance. We filed our protest to the Notice of Proposed Assessment in April 2015 and believe the Internal Revenue Service position for the denial is without merit.

Israel Tax Audit Assessment

We are also currently under audit by the Israel Tax Authority for fiscal years 2008 through 2013. The Israel Tax Authority has issued a tax assessment claiming there was a business restructuring that resulted in a transfer of some functions, assets and risks from Israel to the U.S. parent company that the Israel Tax Authority claims was an equity sale of 1.36 billion Israeli new shekels (approximately $361.5 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015). The Israel Tax Authority is alleging that the claim applies alternatively to fiscal years 2008 or 2009. These claims result in a tax liability and deficiency penalty assessment in the range of 556.0 million Israeli new shekels (approximately $147.4 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015), if the claim was assessed for fiscal year 2009, to 645.5 million Israeli new shekels (approximately $171.1 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015), if the claim was assessed for fiscal year 2008, including interest and the required Israeli price index adjustments (referred to as the linkage differentials) through July 31, 2015.

We filed our objection to the tax assessment in January 2015 and believe the Israel Tax Authority assessment position is without merit. We have agreed with the Israel Tax Authority to repay our $69.0 million intercompany loan from Israel to the extent of the amount of a final agreed tax assessment, if any.

Note 4. Balance Sheet and Statement of Operations Details

Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, $187.0 million and $216.4 million, respectively, of our cash and cash equivalents were held by our foreign subsidiaries. If we decide to distribute or use such cash and cash equivalents outside those foreign jurisdictions, including a distribution to the U.S., we may be subject to additional taxes or costs.

As of July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, Prepaid expenses and other current assets included $5.1 million and $6.2 million, respectively, of restricted cash. As of July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, Other long-term assets included $2.2 million and $2.6 million, respectively, of restricted cash. Restricted cash was mainly comprised of pledged deposits.

Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Raw materials	$34,702	$36,264

Work-in-process	1,993	1,662
Finished goods	85,079	86,349
Total inventories	$121,774	$124,275

Table of Contents
VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Accruals and Other Current Liabilities

Accruals and other current liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Accrued expenses	$74,785	$72,250
Accrued compensation	61,156	66,281
Accrued legal loss contingencies, including interest (Note 9)	5,632	5,728
Other current liabilities	72,332	62,723
Total accruals and other current liabilities	$213,905	$206,982

Other current liabilities were primarily comprised of accrued warranty, sales and value-added taxes payable, accrued restructurings and accrued liabilities for contingencies related to tax assessments and legal proceedings.

Accrued Warranty

Activity related to accrued warranty for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 consisted of the following (in thousands):

Balance at beginning of period	$15,411
Warranty charged to Cost of net revenues	12,644
Utilization of warranty accrual	(9,571)
Other	(1,303)
Balance at end of period	17,181
Less: current portion	(14,609)
Long-term portion	$2,572

Deferred Revenue, Net

Deferred revenue, net of related costs consisted of the following (in thousands):

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Deferred revenue	$154,332	$168,712
Deferred cost of revenue	(14,968)	(25,669)
Deferred revenue, net	139,364	143,043
Less: current portion	(85,767)	(92,075)
Long-term portion	$53,597	$50,968

Table of Contents
VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

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

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Unrecognized tax benefits liability, net	$33,182	$62,228
Contingent consideration payable	11,765	11,185
Other long-term liabilities	28,841	27,679
Total other long-term liabilities	$73,788	$101,092

Adoption of ASU 2013-11 effective November 1, 2014 resulted in a $24.2 million reduction in Unrecognized tax benefits liability, net, at November 1, 2014, because some of the unrecognized tax benefits are now presented net against Deferred tax assets. As of July 31, 2015, the $33.2 million Unrecognized tax benefits liability, net, includes accrued interest and penalties, none of which is expected to be paid within one year. We are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate as to when cash settlement with a taxing authority may occur.

Redeemable noncontrolling interest in subsidiary

On September 30, 2010, we acquired 80% of the outstanding equity of All Business Solutions - ABS S.r.l., pursuant to a share purchase agreement under which the holders of the remaining 20% of outstanding equity had the option to require us to purchase their shares at the then fair market value. The redeemable noncontrolling interest was reported in a separate line above Stockholders' equity in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and was recognized at the greater of the initial carrying amount increased or decreased for the noncontrolling interest's share of net income or loss or its redemption value.

On April 2, 2015 the minority shareholders of ABS S.r.l. exercised their option to require us to purchase their shares. As a result, the fair market value of the noncontrolling interest is reported in Other current liabilities in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at July 31, 2015.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Activity related to Accumulated other comprehensive loss for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Unrealized loss on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges (1)	Other (2)	Total
Balance at October 31, 2014	$(102,767)	$(720)	$(1,343)	$(104,830)
Gains (losses) before reclassifications, net of tax	(175,107)	(5,284)	—	(180,391)
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	2,861	82	2,943
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(175,107)	(2,423)	82	(177,448)
Balance at July 31, 2015	$(277,874)	$(3,143)	$(1,261)	$(282,278)

(1) Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, were recorded in Interest expense, net in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The related tax impacts were insignificant.

(2) Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, were recorded in General and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The related tax impacts were insignificant.

Table of Contents
VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The following table presents the stock-based compensation expense recognized in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost of net revenues	$432	$506	$1,560	$1,267
Research and development	1,676	2,061	5,628	7,920
Sales and marketing	4,660	5,644	12,239	14,272
General and administrative	4,413	5,034	12,781	17,396
Total stock-based compensation	$11,181	$13,245	$32,208	$40,855

Note 5. Financial Instruments

Fair Value Measurements

Assets and Liabilities Measured and Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Our financial assets and liabilities consist principally of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, debt, foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps, and contingent consideration payable. We measure and record certain of our financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis. The estimated fair value of cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximates their carrying value. The estimated fair value of our debt approximates the carrying value because the interest rate on such debt adjusts to market rates on a periodic basis. Contingent consideration payable, interest rate swaps, and foreign exchange forward contracts are recorded at estimated fair value.

The following tables present our significant assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and their classification within the fair value hierarchy (in thousands). There were no transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014.

	July 31, 2015				October 31, 2014			
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets								
Other current and long-term assets:								
Derivative financial instruments	$771	$—	$771	$—	$195	$—	$195	$—
Total assets measured and recorded at fair value	$771	$—	$771	$—	$195	$—	$195	$—
Liabilities								
Other current and long-term liabilities:								
Contingent consideration payable	$14,306	$—	$—	$14,306	$11,824	$—	$—	$11,824
Derivative financial instruments	4,215	—	4,215	—	1,315	—	1,315	—
	$18,521	$—	$4,215	$14,306	$13,139	$—	$1,315	$11,824

Total liabilities measured and recorded at fair value

Table of Contents
VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Fair Value of Contingent Consideration Payable

The following table presents changes in our contingent consideration payable for the nine months ended July 31, 2015, which is categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

Balance at beginning of period	$11,824
Additions	1,315
Payments	(349)
Changes in estimates, included in Other income (expense), net	(64)
Interest expense, net	1,580
Balance at end of period	$14,306

Contingent consideration payable is substantially comprised of amounts payable for media contracts we acquired from Outcast Media LLC in August 2014. The contingent consideration payable is classified as Level 3 because we use significant unobservable inputs to determine the expected payments and an appropriate discount rate to calculate the fair value. The significant unobservable inputs we use include our estimate of the future net revenues we expect to generate from the acquired media contracts, the probability of achieving those revenues, and the revenue share rate for a media contract. The discount rate used to determine the fair value of the contingent consideration payable is 18.5%. The maximum liability on contingent consideration payable is indeterminate because it is based on future revenues generated from the acquired business. We evaluate changes in the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of contingent consideration payable at the end of each period.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Interest Rate Swap Agreements Designated as Cash Flow Hedges

We use interest rate swap agreements to hedge the variability in cash flows related to interest payments. On March 23, 2012, we entered into a number of interest rate swap agreements to effectively convert $500.0 million of the term A loan from a floating rate to a 0.71% fixed rate plus applicable margin through March 31, 2015. On January 8, 2015, we entered into a number of new interest rate swap agreements to effectively convert $500.0 million of the term A loan from a floating rate to a 1.20% fixed rate plus applicable margin effective April 1, 2015, after the expiration of the original swap agreements. The principal amount under the term A loan covered by the new interest rate swap agreements will decrease to $450.0 million from April 1, 2017 through August 31, 2017, and $400.0 million from September 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018. The swap agreements expire March 31, 2018.

The interest rate swaps qualify for hedge accounting treatment as cash flow hedges. The notional amounts of interest rate swap agreements outstanding as of July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014 were each $500.0 million.

Gains and losses arising from the effective portion of interest rate swap agreements are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss, and are subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period or periods during which the underlying transactions affect earnings. As of July 31, 2015, the estimated net derivative loss related to our cash flow hedges included in Accumulated other comprehensive loss that will be reclassified into earnings in the next 12 months is $3.8 million.

Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

We arrange and maintain foreign exchange forward contracts so as to yield gains or losses to offset changes in foreign currency denominated assets or liabilities due to changes in foreign exchange rates, with the objective to mitigate the volatility associated with foreign currency transaction gains or losses. Our foreign currency exposures are predominantly inter-company receivables and payables arising from product sales and loans from one of our entities to another. Our foreign exchange forward contracts generally mature within 90 days. The notional amounts of such contracts outstanding as of July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014 were $236.8 million and $241.1 million, respectively.

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

We recognized the following gains (losses) on foreign exchange forward contracts not designated as cash flow hedges (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Gains (losses) recognized in Other income (expense), net in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations	$5,201	$(2,614)	$16,103	$(8,187)

Note 6. Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Activity related to goodwill for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 consisted of the following (in thousands):

Balance at beginning of period	$1,185,892
Additions	11,562
Currency translation adjustments	(113,592)
Balance at end of period	$1,083,862

Goodwill is not amortized. We review goodwill for impairment annually, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Based on our review for potential indicators of impairment performed during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014, there were no indicators of impairment.

On February 2015, we acquired all the outstanding shares of Double Beam, Inc. for $11.8 million in total consideration pursuant to a transaction that we accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. We paid $10.5 million at the close date and the remaining consideration is payable on the one year anniversary of the transaction. Double Beam delivers Android based cloud point-of-sale solutions in the U.S.. Purchased intangible assets, which principally related to developed and core technology, totaled $3.4 million and goodwill totaled $8.4 million at the acquisition date. The goodwill was assigned to our North America reportable segment and will not be deductible for income tax purposes.

Purchased Intangible Assets, Net

Purchased Intangible assets, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	July 31, 2015			October 31, 2014		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer relationships	$591,473	$(280,910)	$310,563	$673,081	$(255,161)	$417,920
Developed and core technology	98,837	(79,680)	19,157	108,379	(76,738)	31,641
Other	19,849	(13,669)	6,180	20,556	(12,522)	8,034
Total	$710,159	$(374,259)	$335,900	$802,016	$(344,421)	$457,595

Activity related to purchased intangible assets during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 includes a $92.5 million currency translation adjustment to Gross carrying amount and a $41.2 million currency translation adjustment to Accumulated amortization.

Amortization of purchased intangible assets was allocated as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Included in Cost of net revenues	$4,502	$10,115	$13,771	$32,652
Included in Operating expenses	19,985	24,517	62,884	73,849
Total amortization of purchased intangible assets	$24,487	$34,632	$76,655	$106,501

Table of Contents
VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Note 7. Financings

Amounts outstanding under our financing arrangements consisted of the following (in thousands):

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
2011 Credit Agreement		
Term A loan	$570,000	$592,500
Term B loan	198,000	199,500
Revolving loan	49,000	95,000
Other	372	706
Total principal payments due	817,372	887,706
Less: original issue discount	(3,800)	(4,535)
Total amounts outstanding	813,572	883,171
Less: current portion	(31,964)	(32,131)
Long-term portion	$781,608	$851,040

2011 Credit Agreement

Key terms of our amended and restated 2011 credit agreement (the "2011 Credit Agreement") include financial maintenance covenants and certain representations, warranties, covenants, and conditions that are customarily required for similar financings. We were in compliance with all financial covenants under this credit agreement as of July 31, 2015.

Borrowings under this credit agreement bear interest at a “Base Rate” or “Eurodollar Rate”, at our option, plus an applicable margin based on certain financial ratios, determined and payable quarterly. As of July 31, 2015, we elected the "Eurodollar Rate" margin option for our borrowings and the interest margins were 2.00% for the term A loan and the revolving loan, and 2.75% for the term B loan. Accordingly as of July 31, 2015, the interest rate was 2.19% for the term A loan and the revolving loan and 3.5% for the term B loan. We have a number of interest rate swap agreements to effectively convert a portion of the term A loan from a floating interest rate to a fixed interest rate. As of July 31, 2015, $500.0 million of the term A loan is effectively at a 1.20% fixed rate plus applicable margin based on interest rate swaps. As of July 31, 2015, the commitment fee for the unused portion of the revolving loan was 0.375% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears, and the amount available to draw under the revolving loan was $451.0 million.

On July 8, 2014, we amended and restated the original 2011 credit agreement to extend the maturity dates, provide more favorable interest rates, and make certain changes to the covenants and other terms. As part of the amendment and restatement, the outstanding loan balances were repaid in full, and new debt was issued. The repayment of outstanding debt as part of the amendment and restatement was deemed an extinguishment of $153.5 million of outstanding debt. As a result, during July 2014, we expensed $5.2 million of previously capitalized debt issuance costs to Interest expense in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. We incurred $13.2 million of costs in connection with the amendment and restatement.

Note 8. Restructurings

As part of cost optimization and corporate transformation initiatives, during fiscal year 2014 our management approved, committed to and initiated restructuring plans to reduce headcount, and consolidate facilities and data centers. These plans are expected to be substantially complete by the end of fiscal year 2015. In addition, during July 2015, our management approved, committed to and initiated another restructuring plan to further reduce headcount and consolidate operations as part of these transformation initiatives. The July 2015 Plan is expected to be substantially complete by the end of fiscal year 2016.

Activity related to our restructuring plans for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Restructuring Plans					
	April 2014 Plan		June 2014 Plan		July 2015 Plan	
	Employee Involuntary Termination Benefits	Facilities Related Costs	Employee Involuntary Termination Benefits	Facilities Related Costs	Employee Involuntary Termination Benefits	Total
Balance at beginning of period	$319	$1,194	$5,500	$399	$—	$7,412
Charges, net of adjustments	(67)	537	601	82	6,374	7,527
Cash payments	(224)	(1,866)	(5,113)	(476)	(737)	(8,416)
Other	—	135	—	—	—	135
Balance at end of period	$28	$—	$988	$5	$5,637	$6,658
Cumulative costs to date	$5,139	$1,967	$11,936	$853	$6,374	$26,269

The following table presents the restructuring expense recognized in our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Cost of net revenues	$223	$1,797	$258	$2,663
Research and development	3,364	4,853	3,518	5,587
Sales and marketing	1,082	1,963	1,875	4,577
General and administrative	1,324	2,197	1,876	3,754
	$5,993	$10,810	$7,527	$16,581

Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

Leases

We lease certain facilities under non-cancelable operating leases that contain free rent periods, leasehold improvement rebates or rent escalation clauses. Rent expense under these leases is recorded on a straight-line basis over the lease term. We are committed to pay a portion of the related actual operating expenses under some of these lease agreements, and those operating expenses are not included in the table below. The difference between amounts paid and rent expense is recorded as deferred rent. The short-term and long-term portions are included in Accruals and other current liabilities and Other long-term liabilities, respectively, in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In connection with our taxi solutions business, we enter into operating lease arrangements for the right to place advertising in or on taxicabs. In general, these lease arrangements are non-cancelable for terms ranging from three to eight years, require us to pay minimum lease amounts based on the types and locations of the advertising displays in or on the taxicabs, and are subject to fee escalation clauses. Based upon the number of operational taxicabs with our advertising displays at July 31, 2015, we had total lease commitments of $91.7 million relating to such lease arrangements, which are included in the future minimum lease payments in the table below.

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Future minimum lease payments under these leases as of July 31, 2015 were as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending October 31:	Minimum Lease Payments
Remainder of fiscal year 2015	$ 11,109
2016	39,888
2017	34,892
2018	19,966
2019	18,257
2020	14,690
Thereafter	17,810
Total	$ 156,612

Rent expense consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Rent expense for non-cancelable taxi operating leases	$9,073	$9,578	$26,374	$27,556
Facility and other rent expense	6,442	7,121	20,328	21,945
Total rent expense	$15,515	$16,699	$46,702	$49,501

Manufacturing Agreements

We work on a purchase order basis with our contract manufacturers, which are located in China, Singapore, Malaysia, Brazil, Germany, and Romania, and component suppliers located throughout the world, to supply nearly all of our finished goods inventories, spare parts, and accessories. We provide each such supplier with a purchase order to cover the manufacturing requirements, which generally constitutes a binding commitment by us to purchase materials and finished goods produced by the manufacturer as specified in the purchase order. Most of these purchase orders are considered to be non-cancelable and are expected to be paid within one year of the issuance date. As of July 31, 2015, the amount of purchase commitments issued to contract manufacturers and component suppliers totaled approximately $130.9 million. Of this amount, $10.5 million has been recorded in Accruals and other current liabilities in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets because these commitments are not expected to have future value to us.

Bank Guarantees

We have issued bank guarantees with maturities ranging from two months to six years to certain of our customers and vendors as required in some countries to support certain performance obligations under our service or other agreements with those parties. As of July 31, 2015, the maximum amount that may become payable under these guarantees was $12.3 million, of which $1.9 million was collateralized by restricted cash deposits.

Letters of Credit

We provide standby letters of credit in the ordinary course of business to third parties as required. As of July 31, 2015, the maximum amounts that may become payable under these letters of credit was $8.0 million, of which $1.0 million was collateralized by restricted cash deposits.

Contingencies

We evaluate the circumstances regarding outstanding and potential litigation and other contingencies on a quarterly basis to determine whether there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss exists requiring accrual or disclosure, and if so, whether an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss can be made, or whether such an estimate cannot be made. When a loss is probable and reasonably estimable, we accrue for such amount based on our estimate of the probable loss considering information available at the time. When a loss is reasonably possible, we disclose the estimated possible loss or range of loss in excess of amounts accrued. Except as otherwise disclosed below, we do not believe that losses were probable or that there was a reasonable possibility that a material loss may have been incurred with respect to the matters disclosed.

Table of Contents
VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Brazilian Tax Assessments

State Value-Added Tax

The Brazilian subsidiary we acquired as part of our acquisition of Hypercom in August 2011 received an unfavorable administrative decision on a tax enforcement action against it filed by the São Paulo State Revenue Department for collection of state sales taxes related to purported sales of software for the 1998 and 1999 tax years. In 2004, an appeal against this unfavorable administrative decision was filed in a judicial proceeding. The first level decision in the judicial proceeding was issued in our favor. The São Paulo State Revenue Department filed an appeal of this decision. The second level administrative decision ordered that the case be returned to the lower court in order to allow the production of further evidence. Based on our current understanding of the underlying facts of this matter, we believe it is reasonably possible that we may receive an unfavorable decision in this proceeding. The tax assessment including estimated interest through July 31, 2015 for this matter totals approximately 8.5 million Brazilian reais (approximately $2.6 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015). As of July 31, 2015, we have not accrued for this matter.

Federal Tax Assessments

Brazilian Federal Tax Amnesty

In December 2013, without admitting any fault or liability, we elected to enroll certain of our pending Brazilian tax assessments in the Brazilian Federal Tax Amnesty Program created by Law n. 11.941/2009 in 2009 and reopened for enrollment from October 2013 to December 2013, known as the "REFIS Amnesty.” The REFIS Amnesty is a program administered by the Brazilian tax authorities and allows entities charged with tax assessments that fall within the program’s scope to voluntarily settle such assessments with certain discounts applied to the amounts due. After conducting an evaluation of our existing Brazilian federal tax assessments and the terms offered by the REFIS Amnesty, we determined to voluntarily settle a number of our pending assessments.

Tax assessment matters that fall within the REFIS Amnesty's scope are generally listed in the program's web-based portal for enrollment. Although no formal acceptance by the tax authorities is issued at the time of our enrollment of a matter, we expect the tax authorities to confirm our enrollment as they complete their process to formally consolidate the matters we enrolled in the REFIS Amnesty. In connection with our enrollment of the tax assessments into the REFIS Amnesty, we were required to forego any further legal defense or proceedings with respect to the merits of such assessments. In exchange, the enrolled assessments were closed and we were granted discounts on our payment of the related accrued interest and penalties and are able to pay under an installment plan, subject to our compliance with the terms of the program. For certain assessments, existing net operating loss carryforwards, or net operating losses, may be used to satisfy a portion of the settlement obligation. Under the terms of the REFIS Amnesty, our right to fund the settlement through the installment payment plan would be canceled after three instances of our not timely paying the installment amounts as scheduled, in which case the full amounts of the original tax debts, including interest and penalties without the benefit of discount, would become immediately due and payable. We have included the terms and amounts below for those assessments that we have placed into the REFIS Amnesty.

Federal Tax Assessments related to Brazilian Subsidiaries from Lipman Acquisition

Two of our Brazilian subsidiaries that were acquired as a part of the November 2006 acquisition of Lipman Electronic Engineering Ltd. (“Lipman”) were notified of assessments regarding Brazilian customs penalties that relate to alleged infractions in the importation of goods. The assessments were issued by the Federal Revenue Department in the City of Vitória, the City of São Paulo, and the City of Itajai. In each of these cases, the tax authorities allege that the structure used for the importation of goods was simulated with the objective of evading taxes levied on the importation by under-invoicing the imported goods. The tax authorities allege that the simulation was created through an interposition of parties and that the real sellers and buyers of the imported goods were hidden. In February 2013, the São Paulo assessment was canceled following a favorable second level decision that was not appealed.

In the Vitória tax assessment, the fines were reduced from 4.7 million Brazilian reais (approximately $1.4 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015) to 1.5 million Brazilian reais (approximately $440,000 at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015) on a first level administrative decision on January 26, 2007. Both we and the tax authorities filed appeals of the first level administrative decision. In this appeal, we argued that the tax authorities did not have enough evidence to determine that the import transactions were indeed fraudulent and that, even if there were some irregularities in such importations, they could not be deemed to be our responsibility since all the transactions were performed by the third-party importer of the goods. On June 30, 2010, the Taxpayers Administrative Council of Tax Appeals decided to reinstate the original claim amount of 4.7 million Brazilian reais (approximately $1.4 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015) against us. On February 27, 2013, the Taxpayers Administrative Council of Tax Appeals issued its formal ruling reinstating the original claim amount. On May 31, 2013, we filed a motion to clarify such ruling, which is pending a decision.

In the Itajai tax assessment, we were notified on January 18, 2008, of a first level administrative decision rendered that maintained the total fine of 2.0 million Brazilian reais (approximately $595,000 at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015) as imposed, excluding interest. On May 27, 2008, we appealed the first level administrative decision to the Taxpayers Council. This matter is pending second level decision.

In December 2013, we sought to enroll the entire amount of tax liabilities in dispute for both the Vitória and Itajai assessments in the REFIS Amnesty. However, because we are named as a jointly-liable party rather than as the primary defendant in these matters, these assessments were not listed in the REFIS Amnesty web-based portal as available for election under the REFIS Amnesty. We believe these matters qualify for inclusion in the REFIS Amnesty and have filed the required notifications to our local tax office and commenced payments to indicate our decision to enroll these matters in the REFIS Amnesty. We expect the tax authorities' confirmation that these matters have been included in the REFIS Amnesty once they complete their procedures to consolidate the enrolled assessments. We elected to make the amnesty payments for these matters in monthly installments over a 30-month period for total payments, inclusive of interest and penalties, of 7.6 million Brazilian reais (approximately $2.3 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015). We accrued the full amount of the payments, plus estimated interest, under the REFIS Amnesty for these matters in December 2013 when we enrolled in the program, and made our first payment on December 26, 2013. As of July 31, 2015, we have remaining installment payments totaling 2.1 million Brazilian reais (approximately $630,000 at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015).

We had previously accrued the estimated liability for both the Vitória and Itajai assessments. Based on our understanding of the underlying facts of these matters, we believe it is probable we may receive an unfavorable decision for each of these assessments unless we are able to resolve these matters through the REFIS Amnesty. Upon confirmation of acceptance of these matters into the REFIS Amnesty, we will reduce our accrued liabilities related to these matters to reflect the discounted amounts due under the REFIS Amnesty. As of July 31, 2015, we have accruals totaling 12.3 million Brazilian reais (approximately $3.7 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015).

Federal Tax Assessments related to Brazilian Subsidiary from Hypercom Acquisition

The Brazilian subsidiary we acquired as part of our acquisition of Hypercom in August 2011 is the subject of outstanding tax assessments by the federal tax authorities alleging unpaid IRPJ, CSL, COFINS and PIS taxes from 2002 and 2003. The 2002 assessments are the subject of an administrative proceeding and the 2003 assessments are the subject of a civil enforcement action. Three of the four claims for the 2002 assessments were previously settled prior to our acquisition of Hypercom. The first level administrative court issued an unfavorable decision for the remaining claim related to the 2002 tax assessments. Our appeal to the Administrative Tax Appeals Council was denied in December 2013. With respect to the 2003 tax assessments, we received a partially favorable ruling, and our appeal for the remaining assessments is pending decision in the civil courts. In December 2013, we elected to enroll the tax liability for the remaining 2002 assessment in dispute and the portion of the 2003 assessments for which we received an unfavorable ruling in the REFIS Amnesty.

For the 2002 assessment, we applied available net operating losses, to the extent permitted, toward the interest and penalties portion of the settlement obligation under the REFIS Amnesty. For the remaining balance, we elected to make the amnesty payments in monthly installments over a 90-month period for total payments of 2.2 million Brazilian reais (approximately $666,000 at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015). We accrued the full amount of the payments, plus estimated interest, under the REFIS Amnesty for this matter in December 2013 when we enrolled in the program, and made our first payment on December 26, 2013. In the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, based on new provisions made available under the REFIS Amnesty, we elected to pay all remaining outstanding amounts due under the REFIS Amnesty in relation to the 2002 assessment, and settled such payments using cash and additional available net operating losses.

For the 2003 assessments, we applied available net operating losses, to the extent permitted, toward the interest and penalties portion of the settlement obligation under the REFIS Amnesty. At the time we initially appealed the 2003 assessments to the civil courts, we were required to make a deposit of 2.8 million Brazilian reais (approximately $855,000 at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015) to the court in order to perfect our appeal. In light of our enrollment of certain of the 2003 assessments in the REFIS Amnesty, we have notified the civil court of our enrollment and requested the release of the portion of the deposit for the assessments enrolled in the REFIS Amnesty, which totals 675,000 Brazilian reais (approximately $203,000 at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015). Once approved by the court, the released funds will be applied against the settlement obligation under the REFIS Amnesty. Approximately 2.2 million Brazilian reais (approximately $652,000 at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015) will remain deposited in connection with the 2003 assessments that will continue in the civil courts and which deposits will be released to the prevailing party after resolution of the underlying assessments.

Excluding the assessments that have been enrolled in the REFIS Amnesty for this matter, which have been accrued as described above, the remaining assessments total 3.6 million Brazilian reais (approximately $1.1 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015), including estimated penalties and interest, as of July 31, 2015. Based on our current understanding of the underlying facts of this matter, we believe it is reasonably possible we may receive an unfavorable decision related to these remaining assessments.

We also elected to enroll a number of outstanding tax offset requests that were previously applied for by the Brazilian subsidiary we acquired as part of our acquisition of Hypercom in August 2011 in the REFIS Amnesty. These outstanding tax offset requests relate to non-income tax debts, primarily for IRPJ, PIS and COFINS for past tax years, and total approximately 2.5 million Brazilian reais (approximately $752,000 at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015), including estimated penalties and interest. We applied available net operating losses toward the interest and penalties portion of the settlement obligation under the REFIS Amnesty. For the remaining balance, we elected to make the amnesty payments in monthly installments over a 90-month period for total payments of 1.3 million Brazilian reais (approximately $402,000 at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015). We accrued the full amount of the payments, plus estimated interest, under the REFIS Amnesty for these matters in December 2013 when we enrolled in the program, and made our first payment on December 26, 2013. After further review, the tax authorities agreed to our positions in certain of these cases and reduced our liabilities under the REFIS Amnesty. In the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, based on new provisions made available under the REFIS Amnesty, we elected to pay all remaining outstanding amounts due under the REFIS Amnesty in relation to the remaining tax offset requests, and settled such payments using cash and additional available net operating losses.

Municipality Services Tax Assessments

In December 2009, one of the Brazilian subsidiaries that was acquired as part of the Lipman acquisition was notified of a tax assessment regarding alleged nonpayment of tax on services rendered for the period from September 2004 to December 2004. This assessment was issued by the municipality of São Paulo (the "municipality"), and asserts a services tax deficiency and related penalties totaling 875,000 Brazilian reais (approximately $263,000 at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015), excluding interest. The municipality claims that the Brazilian subsidiary rendered certain services within the municipality of São Paulo but simulated that those services were rendered in another city. At the end of December 2010 the municipality issued further tax assessments alleging the same claims for 2005 through June 2007. These additional subsequent claims assert services tax deficiencies and related penalties totaling 5.9 million Brazilian reais (approximately $1.8 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015), excluding interest. We received unfavorable decisions from the administrative courts, which ruled to maintain the tax assessments for each of these matters. No further grounds of appeal are available to us for these assessments within the administrative courts. In October 2012, as a result of the decision at the administrative level, the tax authorities filed an enforcement action in the civil courts to collect on the services tax assessments amounts awarded by the administrative court, and seeking other related costs and fees. On March 6, 2013, we filed our defensive claims in the civil courts in response to the tax authorities' enforcement action. In February 2013 the tax authorities filed an additional enforcement action in the civil courts to collect on the penalties related to the services tax assessments amounts awarded by the administrative courts. Based on our understanding of the underlying facts of this matter and our evaluation of the potential outcome at the judicial level, we believe it is reasonably possible that our Brazilian subsidiary will be required to pay some amount of the alleged tax assessments and penalties related to these matters, as well as amounts of interest and certain costs and fees imposed by the court related thereto. As of July 31, 2015, the amount of the alleged tax assessments and penalties related to these matters was approximately 5.8 million Brazilian reais (approximately $1.7 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015), and the estimated interest, costs and fees related thereto were approximately 15.0 million Brazilian reais (approximately $4.5 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015).

The Brazilian subsidiary we acquired as part of our acquisition of Hypercom in August 2011 received an unfavorable administrative decision on a tax enforcement action against it filed by the municipality of Curitiba for collection of alleged services tax deficiency. An appeal against this unfavorable administrative decision was filed in a judicial proceeding and currently the case is pending the municipality of Curitiba's compliance with the writ of summons. As of July 31, 2015, the underlying assessment, including estimated interest, was approximately 5.0 million Brazilian reais (approximately $1.5 million at the foreign exchange rate as of July 31, 2015). Based on our current understanding of the underlying facts of this matter, we believe it is reasonably possible that we may receive an unfavorable decision in this proceeding.

Patent Infringement

Cardsoft, Inc. et al v. VeriFone Holdings, Inc., VeriFone, Inc., Hypercom Corporation, et al.

On March 6, 2008, Cardsoft, Inc. and Cardsoft (Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors), LLC (collectively, "Cardsoft") commenced an action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division, against us and Hypercom Corporation, among others, alleging infringement of U.S. Patents No. 6,934,945 and No. 7,302,683 purportedly owned by Cardsoft. Cardsoft sought, in its complaint, a judgment of infringement, an injunction against further infringement, damages, interest and attorneys' fees. On June 8, 2012, the jury returned an unfavorable verdict finding that Cardsoft's patents were valid and were infringed by the accused VeriFone and Hypercom devices, and further determined that a royalty rate of $3 per unit should be applied. Accordingly, the jury awarded Cardsoft infringement damages and royalties of approximately $15.4 million covering past sales of the accused devices by VeriFone and Hypercom. The jury concluded there was no willful infringement by either VeriFone or Hypercom.

Following the jury's verdict, we determined that it was probable we would incur a loss on this litigation based on the jury's verdict and the status of the litigation proceedings at that time. Accordingly, we accrued for the full amount of the jury's verdict plus estimated pre-judgment interest and, effective from July 31, 2012, we began accruing estimated ongoing royalties of $3 per unit of accused device to Cost of net revenues. During the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2012, we completed redesigns of the terminals subject to the jury's verdict specifically to address the Cardsoft allegations, and implemented such redesigns in the U.S. We further obtained the legal opinion of independent intellectual property counsel that our terminals, as redesigned, do not infringe the Cardsoft patents-in-suit. We concluded based on the procedures taken and legal reviews obtained, that it was not probable that an ongoing royalty based on the jury's verdict applies to our terminals as redesigned, and ceased accruing an ongoing royalty.

On October 30, 2013, the District Court issued judgment upholding the jury's verdict that the patent was valid and infringed. The judgment confirmed the jury's award of infringement damages and royalties of approximately $15.4 million covering past sales of the VeriFone and Hypercom accused devices, plus pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest and costs. The court also ruled that an ongoing royalty should be applied for sales of the accused devices after the verdict date and ordered the parties to mediate on the issue of an ongoing royalty rate. The parties participated in mediation but were unable to reach a resolution. In March 2014, Cardsoft filed a motion requesting the court to set an ongoing royalty rate. We opposed, arguing (among other things) that no ongoing royalty applies in light of our redesigns of the products subject to the District Court's infringement ruling.

We appealed the District Court's judgment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On October 17, 2014, a three-judge panel of the Federal Circuit issued a unanimous opinion in our favor. The Federal Circuit ruling reversed the District Court's judgment and, further, concluded that our products did not infringe the Cardsoft patents as a matter of law. As a result, the District Court's finding of infringement and order of past and ongoing royalties, as well as related interest and costs, have been reversed. Previously, based on our assessment and the status of this matter before the District Court, we had accrued a total estimated loss of approximately $20.0 million, including estimated pre-judgment interest, potential ongoing royalties and statutory post-judgment interest related to this litigation. As a result of the Federal Circuit's favorable opinion reversing the District Court's judgment and ruling that our products do not infringe as a matter of law, in October 2014, we reversed the total estimated loss previously accrued.

Table of Contents

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

On December 22, 2014, the Federal Circuit denied Cardsoft's petition for rehearing by the panel and hearing en banc, and issued its mandate on December 29, 2014. On March 23, 2015, Cardsoft filed a petition for certiorari with the U.S. Supreme Court, requesting the Court to grant its petition, vacate the Federal Circuit's decision and remand for the Federal Circuit to review using a more deferential standard of review of the District Court’s claim construction. On June 29, 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court granted Cardsoft’s petition, vacated the Federal Circuit's decision and remanded the case to the Federal Circuit for reconsideration under a more deferential standard of review of the District Court’s claim construction. On August 24, 2015, both parties submitted briefs regarding this more deferential standard of review and its applicability to the case.

Cardsoft has also filed motions before the District Court claiming that it was entitled to a new trial to allege infringement under the doctrine of equivalents and seeking to reopen the case before the District Court. We have opposed these motions and have filed a cross motion to dismiss this matter in its entirety. The District Court has not yet scheduled a hearing date on these motions.

Although we have concluded that the likelihood of an unfavorable ruling by the Federal Circuit is remote, if Cardsoft were to prevail before the Federal Circuit, the proceedings could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Class Action and Derivative Lawsuits

In re VeriFone Holdings, Inc. Shareholder Derivative Litigation Proceedings

Beginning on December 13, 2007, several actions were filed against certain current and former directors and officers derivatively on our behalf. These derivative lawsuits were filed in: (1) the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, as In re VeriFone Holdings, Inc. Shareholder Derivative Litigation, Lead Case No. C 07-6347 MHP, which consolidates King v. Bergeron, et al. (Case No. 07-CV-6347), Hilborn v. VeriFone Holdings, Inc., et al. (Case No. 08-CV-1132), Patel v. Bergeron, et al. (Case No. 08-CV-1133), and Lemmond, et al. v. VeriFone Holdings, Inc., et al. (Case No. 08-CV-1301); and (2) the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara, as In re VeriFone Holdings, Inc. Derivative Litigation, Lead Case No. 1-07-CV-100980, which consolidates Catholic Medical Mission Board v. Bergeron, et al. (Case No. 1-07-CV-100980) and Carpel v. Bergeron, et al. (Case No. 1-07-CV-101449). We prevailed in our motion to dismiss the federal derivative claims before the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California and, on November 28, 2011, in ruling on lead plaintiff's appeal against the district court's judgment dismissing lead plaintiff's derivative claims, the Ninth Circuit issued judgment affirming the dismissal of lead plaintiff's complaint against us. The time period for the lead plaintiff to appeal the Ninth Circuit's judgment has expired.

Table of Contents

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

On October 31, 2008, the state derivative plaintiffs filed their consolidated derivative complaint in the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara naming us as a nominal defendant and bringing claims for insider selling, breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, waste of corporate assets and aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty against certain of our current and former officers and directors and our largest stockholder as of October 31, 2008, GTCR Golder Rauner LLC. On February 18, 2009, plaintiff Catholic Medical Mission Board voluntarily dismissed itself from the action. In November 2008, we filed a motion to stay the state court action pending resolution of the parallel federal actions, and the parties agreed by stipulation to delay briefing on the motion to stay until after the issue of demand futility was resolved in the federal derivative case. On June 2, 2011, the court entered a stipulated order requiring the parties to submit a case status report on August 1, 2011 and periodically thereafter. The parties submitted status reports to the court through February 1, 2013 as requested by the court. On January 30, 2013, counsel for plaintiff informed us that Mr. Carpel, the nominal plaintiff, had sold his shares in the company and therefore no longer had standing to maintain a derivative action against us. On February 15, 2013, plaintiff filed a motion for leave to publish notice to our stockholders seeking a new nominal plaintiff. On May 10, 2013, the court adopted its tentative order granting the motion to publish notice, which was formally entered on May 17, 2013. Under the terms of the order, the parties were ordered to publish notice of the potential dismissal of the action and any qualifying shareholder who wishes to intervene must notify the court within ninety days from the formal entry of the order. Otherwise, the action will be dismissed. On August 14, 2013, counsel for the former nominal plaintiff, Mr. Carpel, filed a notice of intent to substitute a new nominal plaintiff, Joel Gerber, into the action. On September 16, 2013, counsel for former plaintiff Carpel filed a motion to substitute a new plaintiff, Joel Gerber, into the action. On October 16, 2013, the court granted the motion and deemed the amended complaint filed as of the same date. Our demurrer to the amended complaint was filed on April 7, 2014. On May 23, 2014, plaintiff filed a statement of non-opposition to our demurrer and filed a motion to stay the action to allow plaintiff to make a demand on our current Board of Directors. We filed our opposition to the motion to stay on June 18, 2014 and plaintiff filed his reply on July 25, 2014.

On December 3, 2014, the Court issued an order sustaining our demurrer and granting plaintiff's motion to stay. Plaintiff made a demand on the Board of Directors on December 23, 2014.

On June 11, 2015, the parties entered into a stipulation of settlement, pursuant to which we have agreed with the plaintiff to implement certain non-monetary corporate governance reforms within sixty days after the effective date of the stipulation and to provide support for plaintiff’s request for attorneys’ fees. The stipulation is anticipated to become effective once an order from the Court approving the settlement becomes final. On August 28, 2015, the Court granted preliminary approval to the settlement and scheduled an October 30, 2015 final approval.

Israel Securities Class Action

On January 27, 2008, a class action complaint was filed against us in the Central District Court in Tel Aviv, Israel on behalf of purchasers of our stock on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The complaint sought compensation for damages allegedly incurred by the class of plaintiffs due to the publication of erroneous financial reports. We filed a motion to stay the action, in light of the proceedings already filed in the U.S., on March 31, 2008. A hearing on the motion was held on May 25, 2008. Further briefing in support of the stay motion, specifically with regard to the threshold issue of applicable law, was submitted on June 24, 2008. On September 11, 2008, the Israeli District Court ruled in our favor, holding that U.S. law would apply in determining our liability. On October 7, 2008, plaintiffs filed a motion for leave to appeal the Israeli District Court's ruling to the Israeli Supreme Court. Our response to plaintiffs' appeal motion was filed on January 18, 2009. The Israeli District Court stayed its proceedings until the Israeli Supreme Court rules on plaintiffs' motion for leave to appeal. On January 27, 2010, after a hearing before the Israeli Supreme Court, the court dismissed the plaintiffs' motion for leave to appeal and addressed the case back to the Israeli District Court. The Israeli Supreme Court instructed the Israeli District Court to rule whether the Israel class action should be stayed, under the assumption that the applicable law is U.S. law. Plaintiffs subsequently filed an application for reconsideration of the Israeli District Court's ruling that U.S. law is the applicable law. Following a hearing on plaintiffs' application, on April 12, 2010, the parties agreed to stay the proceedings pending resolution of the U.S. securities class action, without prejudice to plaintiffs' right to appeal the Israeli District Court's decision regarding the applicable law to the Israeli Supreme Court. On May 25, 2010, plaintiff filed a motion for leave to appeal the decision regarding the applicable law with the Israeli Supreme Court. In August 2010, plaintiff filed an application to the Israeli Supreme Court arguing that the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Morrison et al. v. National Australia Bank Ltd., 561 U.S. 247, 130 S. Ct. 2869 (2010), may affect the outcome of the appeal currently pending before the Court and requesting that this authority be added to the Court's record. Plaintiff concurrently filed an application with the Israeli District Court asking that court to reverse its decision regarding the applicability of U.S. law to the Israel class action, as well as to cancel its decision to stay the Israeli proceedings in favor of the U.S. class action in light of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in Morrison. On August 25, 2011, the Israeli District Court issued a decision denying plaintiff's application and reaffirming its ruling that the law applicable to the Israel class action is U.S. law. The Israeli District Court also ordered that further proceedings in the case be stayed pending the decision on appeal in the U.S. class action.

On November 13, 2011, plaintiff filed an amended application for leave to appeal addressing the Israeli District Court's ruling. We filed an amended response on December 28, 2011. On January 1, 2012, the Israeli Supreme Court ordered consideration of the application by three justices. On July 2, 2012, the Israeli Supreme Court ordered us to file an updated notice on the status of the proceedings in the U.S. securities class action then pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit by October 1, 2012. On October 11, 2012, we filed an updated status notice in the Israeli Supreme Court on the proceedings in the U.S. securities class action pending at the time in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. On January 9, 2013, the Israeli Supreme Court held a further hearing on the status of the appeal in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and recommended that the parties meet and confer regarding the inclusion of the Israeli plaintiffs in the federal class action pending in the U.S. On February 10, 2013, the Israeli Supreme Court issued an order staying the case pursuant to the joint notice submitted to the court by the parties on February 4, 2013. The plaintiff and putative class members in this action are included in the stipulated settlement of the federal securities class action, In re VeriFone Holdings, Inc., disclosed above unless an individual plaintiff opts out. Following the February 25, 2014 judgment and orders by the U.S. court, in April 2014, the parties in the Israel class action filed a joint motion requesting that the Israeli Supreme Court renew the proceedings on appeal concerning the determination of the applicable law. A hearing was held on June 23, 2014 concerning whether the Israel class action should proceed in light of the settlement in the U.S. class action. On June 29, 2014, the plaintiff filed a supplemental pleading at the court’s request. We filed our reply pleading on August 19, 2014, and plaintiff filed a further response pleading on September 4, 2014. On April 2, 2015, the Israeli Supreme Court ruled that the Israeli class action is estopped by the U.S. class action settlement and dismissed the case.

On May 13, 2015, a new class action complaint was filed against us in Israel alleging similar claims as the dismissed Israeli class action, and alleging that Israeli shareholders were deprived of due process in the U.S. class action settlement proceedings. We intend to move to dismiss the new class action on substantially the same grounds on which the previous case was dismissed.

On June 29, 2015, the plaintiff in the 2008 Israel Securities Class Action filed a motion for award of compensation and attorneys' fees based on the amount of settlement compensation received by Israelis in the U.S. class action. We are opposing that motion.

In re VeriFone Securities Litigation

On March 7, 2013, a putative securities class action was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California against us, certain of our former officers and one of our current officers and alleged claims in connection with our February 20, 2013 announcement of preliminary financial results for the fiscal quarter ended January 31, 2013. The action, captioned Sanders v. VeriFone Systems, Inc. et al., Case No. C 13-1038, and subsequently re-captioned In re VeriFone Securities Litigation, was initially brought on behalf of a putative class of purchasers of VeriFone securities between December 14, 2011 and February 19, 2013 and asserted claims under the Securities Exchange Act Sections 10(b) and 20(a) and SEC Rule 10b-5 for securities fraud and control person liability. The claims were based on allegations that we and the individual defendants made false or misleading public statements regarding our business, operations, and financial controls during the putative class period. The complaint sought unspecified monetary damages and other relief. Two additional class actions related to the same matter (Laborers Local 235 Benefit Funds v. VeriFone Systems, Inc. et al., Case No. CV 13-1676 and Bland v. VeriFone Systems, Inc. et al., Case No. CV 13-1853) were filed in April 2013. On May 6, 2013, several putative plaintiffs and plaintiffs' law firms filed motions to consolidate these three securities class actions and requesting appointment as lead plaintiff and lead counsel, respectively. The plaintiffs in Laborers Local 235 Benefit Funds v. VeriFone Systems, Inc. et al. and Bland v. VeriFone Systems, Inc. et al. voluntarily dismissed their respective actions, without prejudice, on July 10, 2013 and July 17, 2013, respectively, and filed motions to be appointed lead plaintiff in the action previously captioned Sanders v. VeriFone Systems, Inc. et al. On October 7, 2013, the court entered an order appointing the Selz Funds as lead plaintiffs and appointing Gold Bennett Cera & Sidener LLP as lead counsel. Lead plaintiffs' first amended complaint was filed on December 16, 2013. The first amended complaint expanded the putative class period to December 14, 2011 and February 20, 2013, inclusive, and removed the current officer who was named in the original complaint from the action. We filed our motion to dismiss the amended complaint on February 14, 2014, lead plaintiffs filed their opposition on April 15, 2014 and we filed our reply on May 16, 2014. On May 27, 2014, the court took the motion to dismiss under submission without oral argument. On August 8, 2014, the court dismissed the amended complaint, with leave to amend. Lead plaintiffs filed their second amended complaint on October 7, 2014. We filed a motion to dismiss the second amended complaint on December 8, 2014. Lead plaintiffs filed their opposition and we filed our reply. The court has taken the motion under submission without a hearing.

Dolled v. Bergeron et al.

On April 19, 2013, a derivative action, Dolled v. Bergeron et al., Case No. 113-CV-245056, was filed in the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara in connection with our February 20, 2013 announcement of preliminary financial results for the fiscal quarter ended January 31, 2013. The action, brought derivatively on behalf of VeriFone, names VeriFone as a nominal defendant and brings claims for insider selling, breach of fiduciary duty and unjust enrichment variously against certain of our current and former officers and directors. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages, restitution and disgorgement of profits and compensation paid to defendants, injunctive relief directing us to reform its corporate governance, and payment of the plaintiff's costs and attorneys' fees. On May 30, 2013, the court entered the parties' stipulation and proposed order, which appointed plaintiff and plaintiff's counsel as lead plaintiff and lead counsel, respectively, in the consolidated action, captioned In re VeriFone Systems, Inc. Derivative Litigation. The next case management conference is scheduled for September 25, 2015.

26

Zoumboulakis v. McGinn et al.

On May 24, 2013, a federal derivative action, Zoumboulakis v. McGinn et al., Case No. 13-CV-02379, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California against certain current and former directors and officers derivatively on our behalf. The complaint, which names us as a nominal defendant, alleges breach of fiduciary duty and abuse of control and asserts claims under Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for false or misleading financial statements and proxy statement disclosures. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages, including exemplary damages, restitution from defendants, injunctive relief directing us to make certain corporate governance reforms, and payment of the plaintiff's costs and attorneys' fees. On August 12, 2013, the court entered defendants' motion seeking to relate this action to the pending shareholder class action, Sanders v. VeriFone Systems, Inc. et al. On October 31, 2013, the court entered a stipulation and order setting a December 31, 2013 deadline for the filing of an amended complaint and setting a January 30, 2014 deadline for defendants to move or answer. An initial case management conference was held on January 17, 2014. On January 21, 2014, plaintiff filed an amended complaint, which removed one of our former officers from the action and added an additional former director as a defendant. The amended complaint brings claims against the defendants for breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of control, violations of Securities Exchange Act Section 14(a), and unjust enrichment. The amended complaint also brings claims for insider trading against three of the named former and current directors. We filed our motion to dismiss the amended complaint on March 7, 2014, plaintiff filed an opposition on April 23, 2014, and we filed our reply on May 16, 2014. On May 27, 2014, the court took the motion to dismiss under submission without oral argument. On August 7, 2014, the court dismissed the amended complaint, with leave to amend. Plaintiff filed a second amended complaint on October 17, 2014. We filed a motion to dismiss the second amended complaint on December 18, 2014. Plaintiff filed an opposition and we filed our reply. The court has taken the motion under submission without a hearing.

If any of these class action or derivative lawsuits is resolved adversely to us, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Antitrust Investigation

The Competition Commission of India ("CCI") investigated certain complaints made against us alleging unfair practices based on certain provisions in our software development license arrangements in India. We cooperated with requests by the CCI in its investigation. In March 2014, the director general of the CCI investigating the allegations issued a report rejecting certain of the allegations, but also finding that certain provisions of our licenses may constitute unfair business practices. VeriFone India Sales Pvt. Ltd. filed objections to that report.

In April 2015, the CCI issued rulings directing Verifone India to cease and desist from engaging in the alleged anti-competitive conduct and imposing a penalty, the amount of which is not material to our results of operations. We have accrued the full amount of this penalty and intend to appeal these rulings.

On June 15, 2015, we filed appeals and interim applications to stay the CCI orders. On July 30, 2015, the appellate court granted our interim applications to stay all proceedings at least until the next appellate hearing on October 5, 2015.

The CCI's rulings reserved the right to pursue additional proceedings against individuals that it deems responsible for the alleged conduct. We are unable to make any estimate of potential loss for any further proceedings the CCI may pursue but do not expect it to be material to our results of operations.

27

Table of Contents
VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Other Litigation

After termination of their services, several former contractors of one of our Brazilian subsidiaries filed individual lawsuits in the Labor Court of São Paulo against the subsidiary alleging an employer-employee relationship and wrongful termination, and claiming, among other damages, statutorily-imposed salaries, vacations, severance and bonus amounts, social contributions and penalties and moral damages. In October 2012, we received a partially unfavorable judgment for one of these lawsuits, with the court ruling that an employer-employee relationship existed. We did not prevail in our appeal of the unfavorable judgment and in May 2015 paid this judgment, which amount is not material to our results of operations. We have settled, without admitting any wrongdoing or violation of law, the other filed lawsuits, in each case, for a cash payment. The amounts of these settlements are not material to our results of operations.

Certain of the foregoing cases are still in the preliminary stages, and we are not able to quantify the extent of our potential liability, if any. Further, the outcome of litigation is inherently unpredictable and subject to significant uncertainties. If any of these matters are resolved adversely to us, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. In addition, defending these legal proceedings is likely to be costly, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and may divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our business. We are subject to various other legal proceedings related to commercial, customer, and employment matters that have arisen during the ordinary course of business, including a number of pending labor-related claims that arose in the ordinary course of business against the Hypercom Brazilian subsidiary prior to our acquisition of Hypercom. The outcome of such legal proceedings is inherently unpredictable and subject to significant uncertainties. Although there can be no assurance as to the ultimate disposition of these matters, our management has determined, based upon the information available at the date of these financial statements, including expected availability of insurance coverage, that the expected outcome of these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 10. Segment and Geographic Information

Segment Information

Net revenues and operating income of each segment reflect net revenues and expenses that are directly attributable to that segment. Net revenues and expenses not allocated to segment net revenues and segment operating income include amortization of purchased intangible assets, adjustments to contingent consideration, fair value decrease (step-down) in deferred revenue at acquisition, corporate inventory reserves, asset impairments, restructuring expenses, stock-based compensation, as well as corporate research and development, sales and marketing, general and administrative expense (benefits). We do not separately evaluate assets by segment, and therefore assets by segment are not presented below.

Table of Contents

VERIFONE SYSTEMS, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

The following table sets forth net revenues for our reportable segments and reconciles segment net revenues to total net revenues (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Segment net revenues:				
North America	$208,540	$129,815	$561,916	$377,206
Latin America	73,721	89,165	212,871	240,921
EMEA	172,743	190,198	532,931	567,074
Asia-Pacific	55,044	67,198	179,510	195,100
Total segment net revenues	510,048	476,376	1,487,228	1,380,301
Net revenues not allocated to segment net revenues	(108)	(476)	(918)	(1,918)
Total net revenues	$509,940	$475,900	$1,486,310	$1,378,383

The following table sets forth operating income for our reportable segments and reconciles segment operating income to consolidated operating income (loss) (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended July 31,		Nine Months Ended July 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Operating income by segment:				
North America	$77,210	$38,023	$204,675	$108,798
Latin America	15,551	18,009	40,328	46,870
EMEA	49,576	51,373	145,887	157,707
Asia-Pacific	8,507	14,685	26,890	42,550
Total segment operating income	150,844	122,090	417,780	355,925
Items not allocated to segment operating income:				
Net revenues not allocated to segment net revenues	(108)	(476)	(918)	(1,918)
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	(24,487)	(34,632)	(76,655)	(106,501)
Stock-based compensation expense	(11,181)	(13,245)	(32,208)	(40,855)
Restructuring expense	(5,993)	(10,810)	(7,527)	(16,581)
Litigation settlement and loss contingency expense	—	—	(1,213)	(9,000)
Other expenses not allocated to segments	(88,791)	(70,474)	(226,084)	(208,680)
Total operating income (loss)	$20,284	$(7,547)	$73,175	$(27,610)

Table of Contents

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This section should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes included in Part I, Item I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. This section and other parts of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and certain information incorporated by reference herein contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "may," "should," "expect," "plan," "intend," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential," or "continue," the negative of such terms, or comparable terminology. Such forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates, and projections about our industry and management's beliefs and assumptions, and do not reflect the potential impact of any mergers, acquisitions, or other business combinations or divestitures that have not been completed. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and our actual results may differ materially from the results expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in Part II, Item 1A, Risk Factors, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and elsewhere in these reports, including our disclosures of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates in Part II, Item 7 in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in Part I, Item 2 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and our disclosures in Part II, Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk in our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K and in Part I, Item 3, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as well as in our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in expectations. We assume no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason, except as required by law.

In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, each of the terms "VeriFone," "Company," "us," "we," and "our" refers to VeriFone Systems, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is provided in addition to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes to assist readers in understanding our results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. This section is organized as follows:

Overview: Discussion of our business and overall financial results, and other highlights related to our results of operations for the periods presented.

Results of Operations:

- Consolidated Results of Operations: An analysis and discussion of our financial results comparing our consolidated results of operations for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2015 to the three and nine months ended July 31, 2014.

- Segment Results of Operations: An analysis and discussion of our financial results comparing the results of operations for each of our four reportable segments, North America, Latin America, EMEA, and Asia-Pacific, for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2015 to the three and nine months ended July 31, 2014.

Financial Outlook: A discussion of our expectations regarding certain trends that may affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources: An analysis of changes in our balance sheets and cash flows, and discussion of our financial condition and potential sources of liquidity.

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements: Disclosures related to our contractual obligations, contingent liabilities, commitments, and off-balance-sheet arrangements, as of July 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates: A discussion of the accounting policies and estimates that we believe are most important to understanding the assumptions and judgments incorporated in our reported financial results and forecasts, as well as recent accounting pronouncements that have had or are expected to have a material impact on our results of operations.

Overview

Our Business

We are a global leader in secure electronic payment solutions at the point of sale (“POS”). We provide expertise, solutions and services that add value at the POS and enable innovative forms of commerce. For over 30 years, we have been a leader in designing, manufacturing, marketing and supplying a broad range of innovative payment solutions and complementary services that enable secure electronic payment transactions and value-added services at the POS. We focus on delivering increasingly innovative POS payment capabilities, value-added services that increase merchant revenues and enhance the consumer experience and solutions that enrich the interaction between merchant and consumers. Key industries in which we operate include financial services, retail, petroleum, restaurant, hospitality, taxi, transportation, and healthcare.

We operate in four business segments: North America, Latin America, EMEA, and Asia-Pacific. Our North America segment includes our operations in the U.S. and Canada. Our Latin America segment includes our operations in South America, Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean. Our EMEA segment is comprised of our operations in Europe, Russia, the Middle East, and Africa. Our Asia-Pacific segment consists of our operations in Australia, New Zealand, China, India and throughout the rest of Greater Asia, including other Asia-Pacific Rim countries. We determine our operating segments based on the discrete financial information used by our Chief Executive Officer, who is our chief operating decision maker, to assess performance, allocate resources, and make decisions regarding VeriFone's operations. As a result of new Company leadership and related changes in the structure of our internal organization during July 2015, we realigned our operating segments in the current quarter. All prior period amounts reported by segment have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation. Our Chief Executive Officer is evaluating using global product line financial information to manage the business in the future. If our Chief Executive Officer is provided different financial information to assess performance, allocate resources and make decisions regarding VeriFone's operations, we will reassess our operating segment presentation.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive. We compete based on various factors, including product functions and features, pricing, product quality and reliability, design innovation, interoperability with third-party systems and brand reputation. We also compete based on product availability and certifications, as well as service offerings and support. We continue to experience intense competition in all of our operating segments from traditional POS terminal providers and we also see new companies entering our markets, including entrants offering various forms of mobile device based payment options. In certain markets, such as China and Brazil, we see customers requiring a choice of offerings for a lower cost. This trend has increased competition and pricing pressures. Our competitors are introducing increasingly aggressive pricing in these markets and clients are relying more on pricing for their purchase decisions.

Our Sources of Revenue

Sales of our point of sale electronic payment devices and systems continue to be a significant source of revenues. These system solutions consist of point of sale electronic payment devices that run our unique operating systems, security and encryption software, and certified payment software, and that are designed to suit our clients' needs in a variety of environments, including traditional multi-lane and countertop implementations, self-service or unattended environments, as well as in-vehicle and portable deployments. Our system solutions can securely process a wide range of payment types including signature and PIN-based debit cards, credit cards, contactless/radio frequency identification cards, smart cards, pre-paid gift and other stored-value cards, electronic bill payment, check authorization and conversion, signature capture and electronic benefits transfer, or EBT. Our unique architecture enables multiple value-added applications, including third-party applications, such as gift card and loyalty card programs, healthcare insurance eligibility, and time and attendance tracking, and allows these applications to reside on the same system without requiring recertification upon the addition of new applications. Security continues to be an important factor for our clients and we have experienced increasing demand for Europay, MasterCard and Visa, or "EMV", capable terminal solutions.

Table of Contents

We continue to invest in developing a broad portfolio of service solutions complementary to our systems solutions and designed to meet a wide range of merchant and partner needs, including removing complexity from payments, increasing ease of use, adding value by enriching the consumer experience at the POS and helping our clients grow their businesses and strengthen their relationships with consumers. Services are an important part of our business and revenues, accounting for approximately 34.7% of our total net revenues in both the three and nine months ended July 31, 2015. Our service offerings include our Payment-as-a-Service solutions, managed services and terminal management solutions, payment-enabled media, in-taxi payment solutions, security solutions, and other value-added services at the point of sale. We also offer a host of support services, including software development, installation and deployment, warranty, post-sale support, repairs, and training.

Timing of Revenue

The timing of our customer orders may cause our revenue to vary from period to period. Specifically, revenues recognized in our fiscal quarters can vary significantly when larger customers or our distributors delay orders due to regulatory and industry standards compliance, budget considerations, product feature availability, dual vendor sourcing requirements, technology refresh cycles, economic conditions or other concerns that impact their business or purchasing decisions. For example, the timing of customer orders is often impacted by the timing of technology refreshes or the timing of completed product certifications by a particular customer or in a particular market. Customer purchases have also been impacted by regulatory factors such as new or pending banking regulations and government initiatives to drive cashless transactions.

In addition, revenues can be back-end weighted when we receive sales orders and deliver a higher proportion of our System solutions toward the end of our fiscal quarters. This variability and back-end weighting of orders may adversely affect our results of operations in a number of ways, and could negatively impact revenues and profits. First, the product mix of orders may not align with manufacturing forecasts, which could result in a shortage of the components needed for production. Second, existing manufacturing capacity may not be sufficient to deliver the desired volume of orders in a concentrated time when they are received. Third, back-end weighted demand could negatively impact gross margins through higher labor, delivery, and other manufacturing and distribution costs. If, on the other hand, we were to seek to manage the fulfillment of back-end weighted orders through holding increased inventory levels, we would risk higher inventory obsolescence charges if our sales fall short of our expectations.

Because our revenue recognition depends on, among other things, the timing of product shipments, decisions we make about product shipments, particularly toward the end of a fiscal quarter, may impact our reported revenues. The timing of product shipments may depend on a number of factors, including costs of air shipments if required, the delivery date requested by customers, and our operating capacity to fill orders and ship products, as well as our own long and short-term business planning and supply chain management. These factors may affect timing of shipments and consequently revenues recognized for a particular period.

Significant Matters

Transformation Initiatives

During December 2013 we launched a transformation program that focuses on three initiatives: portfolio management, research and development re-engineering, and cost optimization. Savings from the cost optimization initiatives are being re-invested in the company as we focus on our future product road map and efforts to improve product quality and time-to-market. As part of this transformation program, our management has approved restructuring plans to reduce headcount, and consolidate facilities and data centers during both fiscal year 2014 and fiscal year 2015.

During fiscal year 2014, our management approved, committed to and initiated plans that are expected to cost approximately $20.4 million and are expected to be substantially complete by the end of fiscal year 2015. During July 2015, our management approved, committed to and initiated an additional plan as part of our transformation process that is expected to cost approximately $10.0 million, consisting primarily of employee involuntary termination benefits, and is expected to be substantially complete by the end of fiscal year 2016.

Table of Contents

We have incurred $26.3 million in restructuring charges since these plans were approved, of which $7.5 million was incurred during the nine months ended July 31, 2015. We expect to incur additional charges totaling approximately $6.1 million during the rest of fiscal year 2015 and 2016 as a result of these plans. See Note 8, Restructurings, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information on these restructuring plans.

Table of Contents

Financial Results Highlights

Overall

- Our consolidated total net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $509.9 million, compared to $475.9 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, up 7.1% year over year.

- Our consolidated total net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 reflected a $50.0 million unfavorable foreign currency impact compared to the three months ended July 31, 2014.

- Operating income for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $20.3 million compared to a $7.5 million loss for the three months ended July 31, 2014.

- Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 totaled $168.8 million.

Table of Contents

Segment Revenues

The following chart summarizes our total net revenues by segment for the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 (in millions), as well as our System solutions and Services net revenues in each segment as a percentage of total net revenues for that segment in each period.

Table of Contents

Consolidated Results of Operations

Three Months Ended July 31, 2015 compared to July 31, 2014

	Three Months Ended July 31,			
	2015	% of Net revenues (1)	2014	% of Net revenues (1)
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Net revenues:				
System solutions	$332,980	65.3%	$299,435	62.9%
Services	176,960	34.7%	176,465	37.1%
Total net revenues	509,940	100.0%	475,900	100.0%
Gross margin:				
System solutions	131,773	39.6%	112,602	37.6%
Services	74,768	42.3%	70,168	39.8%
Total gross margin	206,541	40.5%	182,770	38.4%
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	54,195	10.6%	53,217	11.2%
Sales and marketing	56,635	11.1%	54,136	11.4%
General and administrative	55,442	10.9%	58,447	12.3%
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	19,985	3.9%	24,517	5.2%
Total operating expenses	186,257	36.5%	190,317	40.0%
Operating income (loss)	20,284	4.0%	(7,547)	(1.6)%
Interest expense, net	(8,223)	(1.6)%	(14,421)	(3.0)%
Other income (expense), net	(529)	(0.1)%	(421)	(0.1)%
Income (loss) before income taxes	11,532	2.3%	(22,389)	(4.7)%
Income tax provision	1,452	0.3%	5,718	1.2%
Consolidated net income (loss)	$10,080	2.0%	$(28,107)	(5.9)%

(1) System solutions and Services gross margin as a percentage of total net revenues is computed as a percentage of the corresponding System solutions and Services net revenues.

System solutions net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $333.0 million, compared to $299.4 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, up $33.6 million or 11.2%, as a result of increased System solutions net revenues in our North America segment, driven primarily by increased demand for EMV capable products, market share gains as a result of new product releases. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in System solution net revenues in our Latin America, EMEA and Asia-Pacific segments where we experienced foreign currency headwinds, macroeconomic uncertainty, continued pricing pressures, and increased competition. During the three months ended July 31, 2015, System solutions net revenues reflect a $27.1 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency fluctuations. See further discussion under Segment Results of Operations below.

Services net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $177.0 million, relatively flat compared to $176.5 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, primarily due to, increased Payment-as-a-Service net revenues, additional services associated with increased System solutions net revenues, and growth in our taxi and media solutions businesses, which were almost entirely offset by a $22.9 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency fluctuations. Geographically the change is primarily due to increases in North America and Asia-Pacific Services net revenues, which were almost entirely offset by decreases in Services net revenues in EMEA and Latin America. See further discussion under Segment Results of Operations below.

Total net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 reflect a $50.0 million unfavorable foreign currency impact compared to the three months ended July 31, 2015, primarily related to devaluation of the Brazilian real, Euro, Australian dollar, Swedish krona, and British pound against the U.S. dollar year over year.

Table of Contents

Total gross margin for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $206.5 million or 40.5% of total net revenues, compared to $182.8 million or 38.4% of total net revenues, for the three months ended July 31, 2014, up $23.7 million or 2.1 percentage points. Gross margin in dollars increased primarily due to the increase in North America total net revenues, which was partially offset by unfavorable impacts from foreign currency fluctuations. Gross margin as a percentage of total net revenues increased primarily due to changes in customer and product mix, partially offset by the adverse impact of the foreign currency fluctuations, as well as pricing pressures in Asia-Pacific and, to some extent, in EMEA and Latin America. Our System solutions cost of net revenues is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars.

Research and development for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $54.2 million compared to $53.2 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, up $1.0 million or 1.9%, primarily due to our continued focus on platform development efforts and shorten our product development life-cycle and time to market.

Sales and marketing for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $56.6 million, compared to $54.1 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, up $2.5 million or 4.6% primarily due to variable personnel related costs associated with increased net revenues.

General and administrative for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $55.4 million, compared to $58.4 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $3.0 million or 5.1%, primarily due to $3.6 million of costs associated with the amendment and restatement of the 2011 Credit Agreement during the three months ended July 31, 2014 that did not recur in the three months ended July 31, 2015.

Amortization of purchased intangible assets for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $20.0 million, compared to $24.5 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $4.5 million or 18.4%, primarily due to the devaluation of the Euro, Swedish krona, and British pound against the U.S. dollar year over year.

Interest expense, net for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $8.2 million, compared to $14.4 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $6.2 million or 43.1%, primarily due to $5.2 million of accelerated amortization of debt issuance costs as a result of the amendment and restatement of the 2011 Credit Agreement during the three months ended July 31, 2014 that did not recur, and due to comparatively lower loan balances on our debt during the three months ended July 31, 2015.

Income tax provision for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was a $1.5 million, compared to $5.7 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $4.2 million or 73.6%. The income tax provisions for the three months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 were primarily related to foreign taxes.

Table of Contents

Nine Months Ended July 31, 2015 compared to July 31, 2014

	Nine Months Ended July 31,			
	2015	% of Net revenues (1)	2014	% of Net revenues (1)
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Net revenues:				
System solutions	$970,680	65.3%	$851,335	61.8%
Services	515,630	34.7%	527,048	38.2%
Total net revenues	1,486,310	100.0%	1,378,383	100.0%
Gross margin:				
System solutions	394,833	40.7%	309,423	36.3%
Services	214,781	41.7%	218,838	41.5%
Total gross margin	609,614	41.0%	528,261	38.3%
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	150,677	10.1%	153,748	11.2%
Sales and marketing	169,416	11.4%	161,164	11.7%
General and administrative	152,249	10.2%	158,110	11.5%
Litigation settlement and loss contingency expense	1,213	0.1%	9,000	0.7%
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	62,884	4.2%	73,849	5.4%
Total operating expenses	536,439	36.1%	555,871	40.3%
Operating income (loss)	73,175	4.9%	(27,610)	(2.0)%
Interest expense, net	(23,550)	(1.6)%	(35,300)	(2.6)%
Other income (expense), net	(3,455)	(0.2)%	(6,731)	(0.5)%
Income (loss) before income taxes	46,170	3.1%	(69,641)	(5.1)%
Income tax provision (benefit)	4,296	0.3%	(1,874)	(0.1)%
Consolidated net income (loss)	$41,874	2.8%	$(67,767)	(4.9)%

(1) System solutions and Services gross margin as a percentage of total net revenues is computed as a percentage of the corresponding System solutions and Services net revenues.

System solutions net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were $970.7 million, compared to $851.3 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, up $119.4 million or 14.0%, primarily as a result of increased System solutions net revenues in our North America segment, driven by increased demand for EMV capable products, market share gains as a result of new product releases. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in System solutions net revenues in our Latin America, EMEA and Asia-Pacific segments due to unfavorable foreign currency impact, as well as, continued pricing pressures and increased competition. During the nine months ended July 31, 2015, we experienced a $60.3 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency fluctuations. See further discussion under Segment Results of Operations below.

Services net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were $515.6 million, compared to $527.0 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $11.4 million or 2.2%, primarily due to a $52.6 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency fluctuations, which was partially offset by the benefit of increased Payment-as-a-Service net revenues, additional services associated with increased System solutions net revenues, and growth in our taxi and media solutions businesses. Geographically the change is primarily due to a decrease in EMEA and Latin America Services net revenues, which was partially offset by increases in Services net revenues in North America and Asia-Pacific. See further discussion under Segment Results of Operations below.

Total net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 reflect a $112.9 million unfavorable foreign currency impact compared to the nine months ended July 31, 2014, primarily related to devaluation of Euro, Brazilian real, Swedish krona, Australian dollar, and, British pound against the U.S. dollar year over year.

Table of Contents

Total gross margin for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $609.6 million or 41.0% of total net revenues, compared to $528.3 million or 38.3% of total net revenues, for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, up $81.3 million or 2.7 percentage points. Gross margin in dollars increased primarily due to the increase in North America total net revenues, partially offset by an unfavorable impact from foreign currency fluctuations. Gross margin as a percentage of total net revenues increased primarily due to changes in customer and product mix, partially offset by the adverse impact of foreign currency fluctuations, as well as pricing pressures in Asia-Pacific and, to some extent, in EMEA and Latin America. Our System solutions cost of net revenues is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars.

Research and development for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $150.7 million compared to $153.7 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $3.0 million or 2.0%, primarily due to a $8.8 million reduction in personnel related costs as a result of our transformation initiatives, partially offset by a $6.2 million increase in outside contractor costs. Outside contractor costs increased due to greater use of outside contractors as we invested in additional specialized resources to focus on platform development efforts and shorten our product development life-cycle and time to market.

Sales and marketing for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $169.4 million, compared to $161.2 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, up $8.2 million or 5.1%, primarily due to variable personnel related costs associated with increased revenue.

General and administrative for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $152.2 million, compared to $158.1 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $5.9 million or 3.7%, primarily due to additional costs incurred during the three months ended July 31, 2014 that did not recur. During the three months ended July 31, 2014, we incurred $4.3 million due to senior executive management changes and $3.6 million due to costs associated with the amendment and restatement of the 2011 Credit Agreement that did not recur during the nine months ended July 31, 2015.

Litigation settlement and loss contingency expense for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $1.2 million related to litigation settlements and rulings. Litigation settlement and loss contingency expense during the nine months ended July 31, 2014 was $9.0 million due to an accrual related to the settlement in the then pending action captioned, Creative Mobile Technologies, LLC v. VeriFone Systems, Inc. et al. during April 2014.

Amortization of purchased intangible assets for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $62.9 million, compared to $73.8 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $10.9 million or 14.7%, primarily due to the devaluation of the Euro, Swedish krona, and British pound against the U.S. dollar year over year.

Interest expense, net for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $23.6 million, compared to $35.3 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $11.7 million or 33.1%, primarily due to $5.2 million of accelerated amortization of debt issuance costs as a result of the amendment and restatement of the 2011 Credit Agreement during the three months ended July 31, 2014 that did not recur and due to lower loan balances and lower interest rates on our debt during the nine months ended July 31, 2015.

Income tax provision (benefit) for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was a $4.3 million provision, compared to a $1.9 million benefit for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, a $6.2 million change. The income tax provision for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was primarily related to foreign taxes, partially offset by tax benefits related to release of reserves for unrecognized tax benefits where statutes of limitations have expired and tax audits were settled. The tax benefit for the nine months ended July 31, 2014 was primarily related to tax benefits from statutory tax rate changes in certain foreign countries, and decreases in prior year unrecognized tax benefits.

39

Table of Contents

Segment Results of Operations

Net revenues and operating income of each segment reflect net revenues and expenses that are directly attributable to that segment. Net revenues and expenses not allocated to segment net revenues and segment operating income include amortization of purchased intangible assets, adjustments to contingent consideration, fair value decrease (step-down) in deferred revenue at acquisition, corporate inventory reserves, asset impairments, restructuring expenses, costs of transformation initiatives, stock-based compensation, as well as corporate costs within research and development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses.

North America Net Revenues and Operating Income

Our North America segment includes our operations in the U.S. and Canada. North America customers are diverse, and include traditional and specialty merchants, financial institutions, payment processors, and distributors, among others. North America net revenues are impacted by regulatory restrictions. Customer decisions to adopt new technology are influenced by factors such as the timing or expected timing of new standards and regulations, new product releases and certifications of those products, and increased competition. In addition, the timing of purchasing decisions and size of orders from customers can significantly impact North America net revenues from period to period. For example, our net revenues can increase in periods when larger financial institutions or tier 1 retailers undertake an upgrade or other change, and decrease in periods when such projects are completed. Our business transactions in North America are denominated predominately in U.S. dollars.

Three Months Ended July 31, 2015 compared to July 31, 2014

	Three Months Ended July 31,					
	2015	% of Net revenues		2014	% of Net revenues	
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Net revenues:						
System solutions	$144,258	69.2	%	$76,824	59.2	%
Services	64,281	30.8	%	52,991	40.8	%
Total net revenues	$208,539	100.0	%	$129,815	100.0	%
Operating income	$77,210	37.0	%	$38,023	29.3	%

System solutions net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $144.3 million, compared to $76.8 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, up $67.5 million or 87.9% primarily as a result of more purchases by several of our large customers, including petroleum customers, as they rolled out next generation terminals with EMV capabilities, as well as increasing adoption of our next generation EMV capable products by small and medium businesses and increased market share as a result of our new product releases and certifications of those products.

Services net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $64.3 million compared to $53.0 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, up $11.3 million or 21.3% primarily due to deployment related services associated with increased System solutions net revenues and increased Services net revenues from our taxi and media solutions businesses.

Operating income for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $77.2 million or 37.0% of total net revenues, compared to $38.0 million or 29.3% of total net revenues, for the three months ended July 31, 2014, up $39.2 million or 7.7 percentage points. Operating income in dollars increased primarily due to the increase in total net revenues, with operating expenses remaining relatively comparable year over year. Operating income as a percentage of total net revenues increased primarily due to changes in customer mix and growth in sales of higher margin new products during the three months ended July 31, 2015, as well as the benefit of relatively comparable operating expenses.

40

Table of Contents

Nine Months Ended July 31, 2015 compared to July 31, 2014

	Nine Months Ended July 31,					
	2015	% of Net revenues		2014	% of Net revenues	
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Net revenues:						
System solutions	$382,206	68.0	%	$218,661	58.0	%
Services	179,709	32.0	%	158,546	42.0	%
Total net revenues	$561,915	100.0	%	$377,207	100.0	%
Operating income	$204,675	36.4	%	$108,798	28.8	%

System solutions net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were $382.2 million, compared to $218.7 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, up $163.5 million or 74.8% primarily as a result of more purchases by several of our large customers, including petroleum customers, as they rolled out next generation terminals with EMV capabilities, as well as increasing adoption of our next generation EMV capable products by small and medium businesses and increased market share as a result of our new product releases and certifications of those products.

Services net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were $179.7 million compared to $158.5 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, up $21.2 million or 13.4% primarily due to deployment related services associated with increased System solutions net revenues and increased Services net revenues from our taxi and media solutions businesses.

Operating income for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $204.7 million or 36.4% of total net revenues, compared to $108.8 million or 28.8% of total net revenues, for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, up $95.9 million or 7.6 percentage points. Operating income in dollars increased primarily due to the increase in total net revenues, with operating expenses remaining relatively comparable year over year. Operating income as a percentage of total net revenues increased primarily due to changes in customer mix and growth in sales of higher margin newer products during the nine months ended July 31, 2015, as well as the benefit of relatively comparable operating expenses.

Table of Contents

Latin America Net Revenues and Operating Income

Our Latin America segment includes our operations in South America, Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean. Latin America customers include payment processors, financial institutions, and distributors, among others. Latin America net revenues are dependent upon a limited number of customers and regulatory restrictions. Net revenues in this segment are primarily influenced by factors such as foreign currency fluctuations, macroeconomic and political conditions, standards and regulations, and the timing of our new product releases and certifications of those products, competition, and the timing of customer orders. In particular, the timing of purchasing decisions and size of orders from customers, as well as increasing competitive pressures, can significantly impact Latin America net revenues from period to period. Our business transactions in Latin America are denominated predominately in Brazilian reais and U.S. dollars.

Three Months Ended July 31, 2015 compared to July 31, 2014

	Three Months Ended July 31,					
	2015	% of Net revenues		2014	% of Net revenues	
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Net revenues:						
System solutions	$60,482	82.0	%	$72,741	81.6	%
Services	13,239	18.0	%	16,424	18.4	%
Total net revenues	$73,721	100.0	%	$89,165	100.0	%
Operating income	$15,551	21.1	%	$18,009	20.2	%

System solutions net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $60.5 million, compared to $72.7 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $12.2 million or 16.8%. System solutions net revenues decreased by $19.2 million in Brazil during the three months ended July 31, 2015, in part as a result of a $9.8 million unfavorable foreign currency impact due to a decrease in the value of the Brazilian real as compared to the U.S. dollar year over year. The remaining decreases in Brazil System solutions net revenues were due to continued economic uncertainty, competition and pricing pressures. This decrease was partially offset by a $7.0 million increase in System solutions net revenue in the rest of Latin America primarily due to the timing of purchase decisions by some of our customers.

Services net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $13.2 million compared to $16.4 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $3.2 million or 19.5%, primarily due to a $4.4 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency fluctuations.

Operating income for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $15.6 million or 21.1% of total net revenues, compared to $18.0 million or 20.2% of total net revenues, for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $2.4 million and up 0.9 percentage points. Operating income in dollars decreased primarily due to the decrease in total net revenues, with operating expenses remaining relatively comparable year over year. Operating income as a percentage of total net revenues increased primarily due to change in product mix and operating expenses remaining relatively comparable year over year.

Nine Months Ended July 31, 2015 compared to July 31, 2014

	Nine Months Ended July 31,			
	2015	% of Net revenues	2014	% of Net revenues
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Net revenues:				

System solutions	$172,356	81.0	%	$193,099	80.2	%
Services	40,515	19.0	%	47,821	19.8	%
Total net revenues	$212,871	100.0	%	$240,920	100.0	%
Operating income	$40,328	18.9	%	$46,870	19.5	%

42

Table of Contents

System solutions net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were $172.4 million, compared to $193.1 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $20.7 million or 10.7%. System solutions net revenues decreased by $25.7 million in Brazil during the nine months ended July 31, 2015, primarily as a result of a $21.2 million unfavorable foreign currency impact due to a decrease in the value of the Brazilian real as compared to the U.S. dollar year over year. The remaining decreases in Brazil System solutions net revenues were due to continued economic uncertainty, competition and pricing pressures, as well as the timing of purchase decisions by large customers, which were influenced by the timing of ongoing tender processes and the availability of our products having the functionality required for those tenders. This decrease was offset by a $5.0 million increase in System solutions net revenue in rest of Latin America primarily due to the timing of purchase decisions by some of our customers.

Services net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were $40.5 million compared to $47.8 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $7.3 million or 15.3% primarily due to an $8.8 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency fluctuations.

Operating income for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $40.3 million or 18.9% of total net revenues, compared to $46.9 million or 19.5% of total net revenues, for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $6.6 million or 0.6 percentage points. Operating income in dollars decreased primarily due to the decrease in total net revenues, with operating expenses remaining relatively comparable year over year. Operating income as a percentage of total net revenues remained relatively comparable year over year.

Table of Contents

EMEA Net Revenues and Operating Income

Our EMEA segment is comprised of our operations in Europe, Russia, the Middle East, and Africa. Our EMEA customers include financial institutions, retailers, distributors, and individual merchants. Services net revenues in this segment relate primarily to Payment-as-a-Service solutions. Net revenues in this segment are primarily influenced by factors such as macroeconomic and political conditions, standards and regulations, competition, and the timing of our new product releases and certifications of those products and the timing of customer orders. In addition, in some markets, net revenues are dependent on the timing of local electronic payments initiatives that may create demand for our products and solutions. Our business transactions in EMEA are denominated predominately in U.S. dollars, Euros, British pounds, and Swedish kronor.

Three Months Ended July 31, 2015 compared to July 31, 2014

	Three Months Ended July 31,					
	2015	% of Net revenues		2014	% of Net revenues	
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Net revenues:						
System solutions	$93,675	54.2	%	$100,989	53.1	%
Services	79,068	45.8	%	89,209	46.9	%
Total net revenues	$172,743	100.0	%	$190,198	100.0	%
Operating income	$49,576	28.7	%	$51,373	27.0	%

System solutions net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $93.7 million, compared to $101.0 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $7.3 million or 7.2%. System solutions net revenues decreased $17.8 million in Russia due to a significant decrease in demand as a result of ongoing economic uncertainty and the devaluation of the Russian ruble against the U.S. dollar. In addition, System solutions net revenues from one large distributor decreased by $4.8 million primarily due to lower sales in Nigeria. These decreases were partially offset by a $15.3 million increase in the rest of EMEA mainly due to increased purchases by retail customers, banking customers, and some of our large distributors, primarily as a result of greater demand by their customers who were upgrading to new products or expanding their terminal base.

EMEA System solutions net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 reflect a $12.1 million unfavorable foreign currency impact compared to the three months ended July 31, 2014, primarily related to devaluation of the Euro, British pound, and Swedish krona against the U.S. dollar year over year.

Services net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $79.1 million compared to $89.2 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $10.1 million or 11.3%, due primarily to a $15.1 million unfavorable foreign currency impact related to the devaluation of the Euro, British pound, and Swedish krona against the U.S. dollar year over year, which was partially offset by increased Payment-as-a-Service net revenues.

Operating income for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $49.6 million or 28.7% of total net revenues, compared to $51.4 million or 27.0% of total net revenues, for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $1.8 million and up 1.7 percentage points. Operating income in dollars decreased primarily due to the decrease in total net revenues. Operating income as a percentage of total net revenues increased primarily due to changes in customer and product mix as we sold more products with higher margin during the three months ended July 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

Nine Months Ended July 31, 2015 compared to July 31, 2014

	Nine Months Ended July 31,					
	2015	% of Net revenues		2014	% of Net revenues	
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Net revenues:						
System solutions	$293,385	55.1	%	$298,739	52.7	%
Services	239,546	44.9	%	268,335	47.3	%
Total net revenues	$532,931	100.0	%	$567,074	100.0	%
Operating income	$145,887	27.4	%	$157,707	27.8	%

System solutions net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were $293.4 million, compared to $298.7 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $5.3 million or 1.8%. System solutions net revenues decreased $22.4 million in Russia due to a significant decrease in demand as a result of ongoing economic uncertainty and the devaluation of the Russian ruble against the U.S. dollar. The decrease was partially offset by a $17.1 million increase in the rest of EMEA mainly due to more purchases by retail customers, banking customers, and some of our large distributors primarily as a result of increased demand by their customers who were upgrading to new products or expanding their terminal base.

EMEA System solutions net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 reflect a $28.0 million unfavorable foreign currency impact compared to the nine months ended July 31, 2014, related to the devaluation of the Euro, British pound, and Swedish krona against the U.S. dollar year over year.

Services net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were $239.5 million compared to $268.3 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $28.8 million or 10.7%, primarily due to a $37.8 million unfavorable foreign currency impact related to the devaluation of the Euro, British pound, and Swedish krona against the U.S. dollar year over year, which was partially offset by increased Payment-as-a-Service net revenues.

Operating income for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $145.9 million or 27.4% of total net revenues, compared to $157.7 million or 27.8% of total net revenues, for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $11.8 million or 0.4 percentage points. Operating income in dollars decreased primarily due to the decrease in total net revenues. Operating income as a percentage of total net revenues decreased primarily due to changes in product and customer mix towards more distributors, which generally have lower margins than direct sales customers.

Table of Contents

Asia-Pacific Net Revenues and Operating Income

Our Asia-Pacific segment consists of our operations in Australia, New Zealand, China, India and throughout the rest of Greater Asia, including other Asia-Pacific Rim countries. Our Asia-Pacific customers are comprised primarily of financial institutions, distributors, and individual merchants. Our Asia-Pacific business is relatively concentrated in terms of customer base and, as a result, our net revenues may vary significantly from period to period. Asia-Pacific net revenues are impacted by standards and regulations, the timing of our new product releases and certifications of those products in the various regulatory environments, as well as increasing competitive pressure, particularly in some markets, such as China, India and the rest of Greater Asia, where competing vendors are offering terminals at substantially lower prices. Asia-Pacific business transactions are denominated predominately in U.S. dollars, Australian dollars, and Chinese renminbi.

Three Months Ended July 31, 2015 compared to July 31, 2014

	Three Months Ended July 31,					
	2015	% of Net revenues		2014	% of Net revenues	
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Net revenues:						
System solutions	$34,566	62.8	%	$48,881	72.7	%
Services	20,478	37.2	%	18,317	27.3	%
Total net revenues	$55,044	100.0	%	$67,198	100.0	%
Operating income	$8,507	15.5	%	$14,685	21.9	%

System solutions net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $34.6 million, compared to $48.9 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $14.3 million or 29.2%. System solutions net revenues decreased in China by $14.0 million primarily due to lower demand as increased competitive forces are driving customers to base their purchase decisions primarily on price, and we have not yet released a lower cost suite of products that would enable us to provide a broader choice of offerings to meet customer preferences in that market. This decrease was partially offset by an $8.7 million increase in India and Australia, primarily due to increased demand from some of our large banking customers upgrading and expanding terminals at their merchant customers. The remaining $9.0 million decrease in the region was primarily due to the timing of purchase decisions by some of our large distributors.

Asia-Pacific System solutions net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 reflect a $3.9 million unfavorable foreign currency impact compared to the three months ended July 31, 2014, primarily related to the devaluation of the Australian Dollar against the U.S. dollar year over year.

Services net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2015 were $20.5 million compared to $18.3 million for the three months ended July 31, 2014, up $2.2 million or 12.0%, primarily due to growth in our services offerings in the region, which were partially offset by a $3.3 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency fluctuations.

Operating income for the three months ended July 31, 2015 was $8.5 million or 15.5% of total net revenues, compared to $14.7 million or 21.9% of total net revenues for the three months ended July 31, 2014, down $6.2 million or 6.4 percentage points. Operating income in dollars decreased primarily due to a decrease in total net revenues. Operating income as a percentage of total net revenues decreased primarily due to changes in product and customer mix as well as pricing pressures during the three months ended July 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

Nine Months Ended July 31, 2015 compared to July 31, 2014

	Nine Months Ended July 31,					
	2015	% of Net revenues		2014	% of Net revenues	
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Net revenues:						
System solutions	$122,733	68.4	%	$140,837	72.2	%
Services	56,776	31.6	%	54,263	27.8	%
Total net revenues	$179,509	100.0	%	$195,100	100.0	%
Operating income	$26,890	15.0	%	$42,550	21.8	%

System solutions net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were $122.7 million, compared to $140.8 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $18.1 million or 12.9%. System solutions net revenues decreased in China by $14.1 million primarily due to lower demand as increased competitive forces are driving customers to base their purchase decisions primarily on price, and we have not yet released a lower cost suite of products that provides a choice of offerings to meet customer preferences in that market. This decrease was partially offset by a $7.4 million increase in System solutions net revenues due to increased demand in India, Australia and New Zealand primarily from large banking customers. The remaining $11.4 million decrease in the region was primarily due to the timing of purchase decisions by some of our distributors.

Asia-Pacific System solutions net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 reflect a $6.9 million unfavorable foreign currency impact compared to the nine months ended July 31, 2014, primarily related to the devaluation of the Australian Dollar against the U.S. dollar year over year.

Services net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 were $56.8 million compared to $54.3 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, up $2.5 million or 4.6%, primarily due to growth in our services offerings in the region, which were partially offset by a $5.9 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency fluctuations.

Operating income for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $26.9 million or 15.0% of total net revenues, compared to $42.6 million or 21.8% of total net revenues for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $15.7 million or 6.8 percentage points. Operating income in dollars decreased primarily due to the decrease in total net revenues. Operating income as a percentage of total net revenues decreased primarily due to changes in product and customer mix as well as pricing pressures during the nine months ended July 31, 2015.

Table of Contents

Financial Outlook

We expect the timing and amount of overall revenue growth to continue to be impacted by factors such as the timing of new product releases and certifications, the timing of our customers' technology refresh cycles, increased competition and pricing pressures, changes in distribution and distributor inventory levels and continued uncertain economic and political conditions in certain markets. As a result of our global customer base, we expect that our net revenues will continue to be impacted by macroeconomic conditions such as foreign currency fluctuations, economic sanctions and other trade restrictions, and changing global oil prices, particularly in certain markets such as Russia, the Middle East and Africa.

We expect the timing of new product releases to continue to have a significant impact on our net revenues. Net revenues can vary significantly when larger customers or distributors cancel or delay orders due to changes in regulatory and industry standards, budget considerations, product feature availability, dual vendor sourcing requirements, technology refresh cycles, economic conditions or other concerns that impact their business or purchasing decisions. Also, demand for electronic payment systems may eventually reach a saturation point, at which time customers might slow or end expansion projects. We expect to generate additional net revenues in the U.S. related to the continued adoption of EMV standards over the next several years and increased desire for mobile payment devices, although the timing of any related revenues will depend on the timing of decisions by merchants. We expect growth in emerging markets as economic conditions improve and those markets make efforts to modernize to cashless payment systems. We expect that continued uncertain political conditions in certain markets will have a negative impact on our ability to do business or operate at a desired level.

We expect that the markets in which we conduct our business will remain highly competitive, characterized by changing technologies, evolving industry standards and government regulations that may favor one product or technology over others, and increased demand for new functionality, premium services, mobility, and security. In particular, we expect that there will be continued demand for lower priced products in certain emerging markets, such as China and India. We expect the pricing pressures and/or aggressive pricing by competitors may have significant impact on our net revenues in the future. Market disruptions caused by new technologies, the entry of new competitors or the presence of strong local competition, consolidations among our customers and competitors, changes in regulatory requirements, timing of electronic payments initiatives that create demand for our products in emerging markets, and other factors, can introduce volatility into our business.

We continue to focus on expanding our Services offerings globally. We are investing in select markets in order to expand our Payment-as-a-Service solutions into new countries and to improve the functionality of our Payment-as-a-Service solutions in existing markets. We also continue to invest in digital media expansion and on commerce enablement solutions, using our consumer-facing point of sale terminals to offer services complementary to our payment solutions that facilitate commerce between merchants and consumers. Our strategy to expand our commerce enablement reach includes strategic investments that grow our network of digital media screens, including screens at the pump and inside the convenience store. We expect continued growth in Services net revenues as a result of these efforts. As we transition to service oriented arrangements, we may experience a shift in the timing of System solutions net revenues as revenue recognition will depend on when all of our performance obligations are complete.

As part of our transformation initiatives, we continue to focus on research and development activities and expect to continue at current spend levels as we focus on platform development efforts and gateway consolidation in order to increase standardization, and shorten our product development life-cycle and time to market.

We plan to continue efforts to improve our cost structure and streamline all aspects of our business, including consolidating and upgrading some of our global suppliers. In connection with our transformation efforts, we have approved restructuring plans under which we have reduced headcount and closed facilities. We expect to incur additional costs under these plans and expect that these plans may generate ongoing savings which will continue to be reinvested into growth initiatives as part of our transformation program. Spending may increase further depending on the costs of any future restructuring plans, costs associated with new acquisitions or ongoing integration of past acquisitions, and costs related to resolving legal and tax matters.

Table of Contents

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary liquidity and capital resource needs are to finance working capital, pay for contractual commitments, service our debt, and make capital expenditures and investments. As of July 31, 2015, our primary sources of liquidity were $242.1 million of cash and cash equivalents, as well as amounts available to us under the revolving loan that is part of our 2011 Credit Agreement.

Cash and cash equivalents as of July 31, 2015 included $187.0 million held by our foreign subsidiaries. If we decide to distribute or use the cash and cash equivalents held by our foreign subsidiaries outside those foreign jurisdictions, including a distribution to the U.S., we may be subject to additional taxes or costs.

We also held $7.3 million in restricted cash as of July 31, 2015, which was mainly comprised of pledged deposits.

As of July 31, 2015, our outstanding borrowings consisted of a $570.0 million term A loan, $198.0 million term B loan and $49.0 million drawn against a revolving loan commitment. In addition, $451.0 million was available for draw on the revolving loan commitment, subject to covenant requirements. See Note 7, Financings, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information regarding our borrowings. We were in compliance with all financial covenants under our credit agreement as of July 31, 2015.

On January 8, 2015, we entered into a number of interest rate swap agreements to effectively convert $500.0 million of the term A loan from a floating rate to a 1.20% fixed rate plus applicable margin commencing April 1, 2015. The principal amount under the term A loan covered by these interest rate swap agreements will decrease to $450.0 million from April 1, 2017 through August 31, 2017, and $400.0 million from September 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018. See Note 5, Financial Instruments, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information regarding the swap agreements.

As part of our cost optimization and corporate transformation initiatives, which began in December 2013, during fiscal year 2014 and 2015 we approved restructuring plans under which we made cash payments totaling $8.4 million during the nine months ended July 31, 2015. We expect to make additional cash payments totaling approximately $12.7 million under these plans in fiscal year 2015 and 2016, and may approve additional restructuring plans as our transformation initiatives continue.

Our future capital requirements may vary significantly from prior periods as well as from those capital requirements we have currently planned. These requirements will depend on a number of factors, including operating factors such as our terms and payment experience with customers, the timing of annual recurring billings in some markets, the resolution of any legal proceedings against us or settlement of litigation in an amount in excess of our insurance coverage, costs related to acquisitions, restructuring expenses and investments we may make in infrastructure, product or market development, or to expand our revenue generating asset base as well as timing and availability of financing. Based upon our current level of operations, we believe that we have the financial resources to meet our business requirements for the next year, including capital expenditures, working capital requirements, future strategic investments and debt servicing costs, and to maintain compliance with our financial covenants.

Statement of Cash Flows

The net increases (decreases) in cash and cash equivalents are summarized in the following table (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended July 31,		
	2015	2014	Change
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	$168,821	$147,420	$21,401

Investing activities	(92,032)	(60,393)	(31,639)
Financing activities	(60,093)	(89,133)	29,040
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(24,736)	(2,308)	(22,428)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	$(8,040)	$(4,414)	$(3,626)

49

Table of Contents

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $168.8 million, compared to $147.4 million in cash provided during the nine months ended July 31, 2014, up $21.4 million. Net cash provided by operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities increased $75.9 million in the nine months ended July 31, 2015 compared to the nine months ended July 31, 2014 primarily due to increased total net revenues. This increased cash was substantially used for operating assets and liabilities.

During the nine months ended July 31, 2015, we used $31.2 million additional cash for inventory, $33.3 million for prepaid expenses and other assets, as well as $24.5 million more to pay down accounts payable. Additionally, the increases in total net revenues resulted in a $16.2 million increase in cash used for accounts receivable and a $10.6 million reduction in deferred revenue. During the nine months ended July 31, 2014, we paid $61.2 million as settlement for the securities class action litigation that did not recur during the nine months ended July 31, 2015.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $92.0 million, compared to $60.4 million for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, up $31.6 million, primarily due to $29.3 million in payments for acquisition of businesses and increased capital expenditures during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 as we invested in additional revenue generating assets to support our growing services businesses.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was $60.1 million, compared to $89.1 million of cash used for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, down $29.0 million, primarily due to smaller discretionary debt repayments during the nine months ended July 31, 2015.

Effect of Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents

The effect of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents for the nine months ended July 31, 2015 was a $24.7 million use of cash, compared to a $2.3 million use of cash for the nine months ended July 31, 2014, up $22.4 million, primarily due to a decrease in the value of the Euro, British pound, and Swedish krona against the U.S. dollar year over year.

Table of Contents

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of July 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Years Ended October 31,							
	Remainder of fiscal year 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Thereafter	Total
Amended and restated 2011 credit agreement (1)	$13,126	$59,822	$81,431	$80,047	$470,177	$8,650	$192,488	$905,741
Capital lease obligations and other loans	43	54	34	34	34	34	318	551
Operating leases (2)	11,109	39,888	34,892	19,966	18,257	14,690	17,810	156,612
Brazilian federal tax amnesty obligations	228	403	—	—	—	—	96	727
Minimum purchase obligations	130,911	—	—	—	—	—	—	130,911
Total	$155,417	$100,167	$116,357	$100,047	$488,468	$23,374	$210,712	$1,194,542

(1) Contractual obligations for the amended and restated 2011 credit agreement include interest calculated using the rate in effect as of July 31, 2015 applied to the expected outstanding debt balance considering the minimum principal payments due each year.

(2) Operating leases include $91.7 million of minimum contractual obligations on leases for our taxi solutions business where payments are based upon the number of operational taxicabs with our advertising displays as of July 31, 2015.

As of July 31, 2015, the amount payable for unrecognized tax benefits was $108.0 million, including accrued interest and penalties, none of which is expected to be paid within one year. This amount is included in Other long-term liabilities in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of July 31, 2015. We are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate as to when cash settlement with the applicable taxing authorities may occur; therefore, such amounts are not included in the above contractual obligations table.

We expect that we will be able to fund our remaining obligations and commitments with future cash flows from our ongoing operations, and our $242.1 million of cash and cash equivalents held as of July 31, 2015. To the extent we are unable to fund these obligations and commitments with existing cash and cash flows from operations, we can draw upon amounts available under our amended and restated credit agreement or future debt or equity financings.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K.

Critical Accounting Polices and Estimates

General

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based upon our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1, Principles of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K. There were no changes to our significant accounting policies during the nine months ended July 31, 2015.

An accounting policy is deemed to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimates that are reasonably likely to occur periodically, could materially impact our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Our critical accounting policies include our more significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Our critical accounting policies are described in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our critical accounting policies and estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, inventory valuation, allowance for doubtful accounts, warranty reserves, contingencies and litigation, income taxes, accounting for goodwill and long-lived assets, stock-based compensation, business combinations, restructuring and contingent consideration. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The accounting policies that reflect our more significant estimates, judgments and assumptions and which we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported financial results for the three months ended July 31, 2015 are discussed below.

Goodwill

For our fiscal year 2014 annual impairment review, we compared the carrying amount of each of our reporting units as of August 1, 2014 to their estimated fair value, and determined that the estimated fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount by amounts ranging from 14.0% to 2,243.9%. We performed an interim review for potential indicators of impairment at July 31, 2015 and noted no indicators that may result in an impairment of goodwill.

Significant changes to our financial outlook, a sustained decline in our stock price, weakening of macroeconomic conditions, or additional changes in our management structure or business strategies could result in changes to our reporting units or goodwill impairment assessment in the future.

In accordance with our accounting policies, during each quarter we will perform an interim review for potential impairment indicators and during our fourth fiscal quarter of 2015 we will perform our annual goodwill impairment test. As described in Part II Item 1A, Risk Factors, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, additional impairment charges can materially and adversely affect our financial results.

Long-Lived Assets

We make judgments about the recoverability of long-lived assets, including fixed assets and purchased finite-lived intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that an impairment may exist. Each period we evaluate the estimated remaining useful lives of long-lived assets and whether events or changes in circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining periods of depreciation or amortization. Changes in circumstances, such as adverse changes in our undiscounted operating cash flows, changes in management's business strategy or macroeconomic conditions can impact the carrying value of long lived assets including fixed assets and purchased finite-lived intangible assets.

Income Taxes

The calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. Our estimate for the potential outcome of any uncertain tax issue is based on the detailed facts and circumstances of each issue. For example, during December 2014 the Internal Revenue Service issued a Notice of Proposed Adjustment indicating the denial of our worthless stock deduction, related to the insolvency of one of our UK subsidiaries, recorded on our 2010 tax return. We filed our protest of the notice in April 2015 and believe the Internal Revenue Service position for the denial is without merit. Additionally, during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, the Israel Tax Authority issued a tax assessment for 2008 or 2009 claiming there was a business restructuring that resulted in a transfer of some functions, assets and risks from Israel to the U.S. parent company treated as an equity sale. We are appealing the tax assessment and believe the Israel Tax Authority's assessment position is without merit. We intend to continue to challenge both the Internal Revenue Service and Israel Tax Authority positions vigorously. If these matters are litigated and the Internal Revenue Service or Israel Tax Authority are able to successfully sustain their positions, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. See further discussion in Note 3, Income Taxes, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Information with respect to recent accounting pronouncements may be found in Note 1, Principles of Consolidation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3.QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. These exposures may change over time as business practices evolve, and could have a material adverse impact on our financial results. Our exposures to market risk have not changed materially since October 31, 2014.

On January 8, 2015, we entered into a number of interest rate swap agreements to effectively convert $500.0 million of the term A loan from a floating rate to a 1.20% fixed rate plus applicable margin as of April 1, 2015. These interest rate swap agreements will decrease in the future and effectively convert $450.0 million of the term A loan from a floating rate to a 1.20% fixed rate plus applicable margin from April 1, 2017 through August 31, 2017, and $400.0 million from September 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018.

For quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk, see Part II Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014.

ITEM 4.CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our CEO and CFO, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on that evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), are designed to and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including the CEO and the CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system’s objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Table of Contents

PART II - Other Information

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information with respect to legal proceedings may be found in Note 9, Commitments and Contingencies, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, which section is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks set forth below include risks related to our business and operations, market, economic and political conditions, our legal and regulatory environment, and our capital structure, and may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition to the risks set forth below and the factors affecting specific business operations identified with the description of these operations elsewhere in this report, there may also be risks of which we are currently not aware, or that we currently regard as immaterial based on the information available to us, that later prove to be or become material.

Risks Related to Our Business

If we do not continually enhance our existing solutions and develop and market new solutions and enhancements responsive to technological advancements and customer or end user demand in a timely manner or at all, our net revenues and income will be adversely affected.

The market for electronic payment systems is characterized by:

- rapid technological advancements;
- frequent product introductions and enhancements;
- local certification requirements and product customizations;
- evolving industry and government performance and security standards and regulatory requirements;
- introductions of competitive products, including products that customers may perceive as having better functions and features, and alternative payment solutions, such as mobile payments and processing, at the POS; and
- rapidly changing customer and end user preferences or requirements.

In addition, our competitors have been increasingly aggressive in introducing products and lowering prices. Because of these factors, we must continually enhance our existing solutions and develop and market new solutions, and we must anticipate and respond timely to these industry, customer and regulatory changes in order to remain competitive, all of which have become increasingly challenging as competition intensifies. If we cannot develop new solutions or enhancements to our existing solutions that satisfy customer or end user demand, or if our new solutions or enhancements do not meet local certification requirements or experience delays in the certification process or meet resistance from clients or merchants or are inhibited by third parties' intellectual property rights, we will not be able to timely and adequately respond to competitive challenges and technological advancements, and our net revenues and results of operations will be adversely affected. These efforts require management attention and significant investment in research and development as well as increased costs of manufacturing and distributing our system solutions, and ultimately may not be successful. We may not necessarily be able to increase or maintain prices to account for these costs, which will negatively impact our profitability, cash flows and results of operations. Our business has been in the past and continues to be adversely affected by our failure to timely obtain local certifications in some markets for certain of our products.

We cannot be sure that we will successfully and timely complete the development and introduction of new solutions or enhancements or that our new solutions will satisfy customer or end user demand or be accepted in the marketplace. If we fail in either case, we may lose market share to existing or new competitors and competing technologies, our solutions could become obsolete and our net revenues, income and profitability will suffer.

Table of Contents

We continue to experience significant and increasing levels of competition from existing and new competitors and a variety of technologies.

The markets for our system solutions and services are highly competitive and rapidly evolving, and we have been and expect to continue to be subject to significant and increasing competition from existing and new competitors and a variety of technologies. Traditionally, we have competed with other large manufacturers and distributors of electronic POS payment solutions, suppliers of cash registers that provide built-in electronic payment capabilities and producers of software that facilitates electronic payment over the Internet. In certain areas, we also compete with smaller companies that have been able to develop strong local or regional customer bases. In certain foreign countries, we compete with companies that are more established, benefit from greater name recognition and have greater resources within those countries than we do. In addition, some of these competitors compete with aggressive pricing. We face downward pressures on prices in many markets. For example, price competition is increasingly intense for us in countries such as China, Brazil, Russia and India from both global and local competitors. In addition, pricing is increasingly an important factor in our ability to penetrate new markets. Any decrease in our selling prices in order to remain competitive in these markets could negatively impact our net revenues, gross margins and results of operations.

We also face competition from alternative payment solutions, such as mobile device-based card payment and processing solutions that offer customers the ability to pay on mobile devices through a variety of payment methods. Some of these alternative solutions enable payment and processing at the POS without use of traditional payment terminals, such as those we manufacture and sell. In addition, some of these alternative solutions are offered by companies that are significantly larger than we are. Competition from these alternative solutions could reduce demand for our traditional payment terminals and our services offerings and have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

As discussed in "If we are unsuccessful in executing on our implementation of the Payment-as-a-Service model and obtaining and maintaining customer acceptance of our service offerings, our net revenues, income and profitability will be adversely affected", the competitive environment for services offerings is complex and very different in each market and, in some markets, our competitors include certain of our customers that distribute our terminals. Some of our competitors may offer more services, have better name recognition in that market or have a longer or more established relationship with customers in that market than we do. Some of our competitors also control other products and services that are important to our success, including e-commerce and omni-channel platforms.

We expect to continue to experience significant and increasing competition. Our net revenues, income and profitability will be negatively impacted if we do not effectively compete with existing competitors and new market entrants. If we cannot develop and offer, in a timely and cost-effective manner, technological features our customers desire or offer alternative solutions that align with shifts to payment on devices other than the traditional POS terminal, we may lose customers and market share, experience price reductions and/or reduced margins, or, in some cases, cease to participate in the market at all. Furthermore, as we respond to changes in the competitive environment, we may, from time to time, make pricing, product offering or service decisions or acquisitions that may lead to dissatisfaction among our customers and partners and harm our revenues and/or profitability.

Table of Contents

Security is vital to our customers and end users, and breaches in the security of our solutions could adversely affect our reputation and results of operations.

We operate in an industry that makes us a target of cyber- and other attacks on our systems as well as at our payment solutions. Our business involves the collection, transmission, storage and use of proprietary data or personally-identifying information of our customers, business partners and employees, as well as, in certain cases, end-users of our products or services. We rely on electronic networks, computers, systems, including our gateways, and programs to run our business and operations and, as a result, are exposed to risks of third-party security breaches, employee error, malfeasance, or other irregularities or compromises on our systems which could result in the loss or misappropriation of sensitive data, corruption of business data or other disruption to our operations. As we expand our solutions and services, we may handle increasing volumes of sensitive data, in which case we would expect to increasingly become a target of security breach attempts. We have devoted significant resources to security measures, processes and technologies to protect and secure our networks and systems, but they cannot provide absolute security, especially in light of rapid advances in computer capabilities and cryptography. For example, an increasing number of companies have disclosed breaches of their security systems, some of which have involved sophisticated and highly targeted attacks on their network infrastructure. Because the techniques used to breach security safeguards change frequently, may be difficult to detect for a long time and often are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. Certain efforts may also be state sponsored and supported by significant financial and technological resources and therefore may be even more difficult to detect.

In addition, overall payment network security depends upon a number of factors outside our control, including the merchant or service provider network environment in which our systems are installed, the merchant's or service provider's adherence to security protocols in the installation, use and operation of our solutions and implementation of and adherence to compliant security processes and practices for its network. Even if there is no compromise to our solutions, any security breach or compromise in any part of a merchant's or service provider's network could result in negative media and/or reputational harm to us, or other costs or damages to us, all of which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

We have in the past experienced and may in the future experience security breaches related to unauthorized access to sensitive customer information. If the security of our solutions is compromised, our reputation and marketplace acceptance of our solutions will be adversely affected, which would cause our business to suffer. We may also be subject to damages claims, lost sales, fines or lawsuits, which could adversely affect our results of operations. Furthermore, the costs associated with preventing breaches in the security of our solutions, such as investment in technology and related personnel and costs associated with the testing and verification of the security of our solutions, could adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, our insurance policies carry low coverage limits, which may not be adequate to reimburse us for losses caused by security breaches and we may not be able to fully collect, if at all, under these insurance policies.

We may suffer losses due to fraudulent activities.

We are expanding our service solutions offerings. Some of our service solutions offerings include our gateway services for credit card transactions. We may be subject to losses in the provision of such services in the event of fraudulent activities or errors in connection with such transactions. As we expand such service solutions offerings, we may increasingly become a target of fraudulent activities and our exposure to the risk of losses from such activities may increase, which may adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition. Further, the occurrence of fraud perpetrated on our solutions may result in negative publicity and user sentiment which could harm our brand and reputation and impair our ability to retain or attract users of our solutions.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly as a result of factors outside of our control, which could cause the market price of our stock to decline.

We expect our net revenues and operating results to vary from quarter to quarter. As a consequence, our operating results in any single quarter may not meet the expectations of securities analysts and investors, which could cause the price of our stock to decline. Factors that may affect our operating results include:

- the type, timing, and size of orders and shipments;
- delays in the implementation, including obtaining certifications, delivery and customer acceptance of our products and services, which may impact the timing of our recognition, and amount, of net revenues;
- delays in customer purchases in anticipation of product or service enhancements or due to uncertainty in economic conditions;
- demand for and acceptance of our new offerings;
- changes in competitive conditions, including from traditional payment solution providers and from alternative payment solution providers;
- the rate at which we transition customers to our services model;
- decisions by our distributors and other customers relating to the overall channel inventories of our products held in a particular quarter;
- concentration in certain of our customer bases;
- changes in economic or market conditions, such as fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- variations in product and service mix and cost during any period;
- development of new customer and distributor relationships or new types of customers, penetration of new markets and maintenance and enhancement of existing relationships with customers, distributors and strategic partners, as well as the mix of customers in a particular quarter;
- component supply, manufacturing, or distribution difficulties;
- timing of commencement, execution, or completion of major product or service implementation projects;
- timing of governmental, statutory and industry association requirements, such as PCI compliance deadlines or EMV adoption in the U.S. or elsewhere;
- the relative geographic mix of net revenues;
- the fixed nature of many of our expenses;
- changes in credit card interchange and assessment fees, which are set by the credit card networks and are a component of the cost of providing some of our product offerings, including the Payment-as-a-Service solution and in-taxi payments solutions;
- the introduction of new or stricter laws and regulations in jurisdictions where we operate, such as data protection or data privacy laws and regulations covering hazardous substances, or employment laws and regulations, that may cause us to incur additional compliance or implementation costs and/or costs to alter our business operations;
- the introduction of new laws and regulations, or changes in implementation of existing laws and regulations, in jurisdictions where we operate that may create uncertainty regarding the business operations of our customers or distributors, which may in turn lead to deferred or reduced orders from our customers or distributors; and
- business and operational disruptions or delays caused by political, social or economic instability and unrest, such as the ongoing significant civil, political and economic disturbances in Russia, Ukraine and the surrounding areas as well as the political and military conditions in Israel and the Palestinian territories.

No single factor above is dominant, and any of the foregoing factors could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

In addition, we have experienced in the past and may continue to experience periodic variations in sales in our key vertical and geographical markets. In particular, differences in relative growth rates among our businesses in the U.S. and other regions may cause significant fluctuation in our quarterly operating results, especially our quarterly gross profit margins, because net revenues generated from international markets tend to carry lower margins. These periodic variations occur throughout the year and may lead to fluctuations in our quarterly operating results depending on the impact of any given market during that quarter and could lead to volatility in our stock price.

Table of Contents

A majority of our net revenues are generated outside the U.S.; accordingly, fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely affect our results of operations.

A substantial portion of our business consists of sales made to customers outside the U.S. For example, during the nine months ended July 31, 2015, approximately 62% of our net revenues were generated outside of the U.S. A portion of the net revenues we receive from such sales is denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the Euro, the Brazilian real, the British Pound, the Chinese renminbi and the Swedish Krona. Additionally, portions of our cost of net revenues and our other operating expenses are incurred by our international operations and denominated in local currencies, primarily the Euro, the Brazilian real, the British Pound, and the Swedish Krona. Our net revenues, cost of net revenues and operating expenses denominated in the Euro and the Swedish Krona have increased with the Point and Hypercom acquisitions. Fluctuations in the value of these net revenues, costs and expenses as measured in U.S. dollars have historically affected our results of operations, and adverse currency exchange rate fluctuations may have a material impact in the future. Further, changes in exchange rates that strengthen the U.S. dollar could increase the price of our U.S. dollar-denominated products in the local currencies of the foreign markets we serve, making our products relatively more expensive than products that are denominated in local currencies, which could lead to a reduction in our sales and profitability in those markets. For example, in recent periods, the U.S. dollar has strengthened, in some cases significantly, against certain major currencies in which we transact, such as the Euro and the Brazilian real, impacting negatively our results of operations. In addition, our balance sheet contains monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, such as cash, intercompany balances, trade receivables and payables, and fluctuations in the exchange rates for these currencies could adversely affect our results of operations.

We have entered into foreign exchange forward contracts intended to hedge a portion of our balance sheet exposure to adverse fluctuations in exchange rates. These hedging arrangements can be costly and may not always be effective, particularly in the event of imprecise forecasts of non-U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities. In addition, we may be unable to hedge currency risk for some transactions due to cost or because of a high level of uncertainty or the inability to reasonably estimate our foreign exchange exposures. For some currencies in which we do business, hedging instruments may not be available on any terms.

We have also effectively priced our system solutions products in U.S. dollars in certain countries. Additionally, our efforts to effectively price products in U.S. dollars may have disadvantages as they may affect demand for our products if the local currency strengthens relative to the U.S. dollar. We could be adversely affected when the U.S. dollar strengthens relative to the local currency between the time of a sale and the time we receive payment, which would be collected in the devalued local currency. Accordingly, if there is an adverse movement in one or more exchange rates, we might suffer significant losses and our results of operations may otherwise be adversely affected. Uncertainty in global market conditions has resulted in and may continue to cause significant volatility in foreign currency exchange rates which could increase these risks. As our international operations expand, our exposure to these risks also increases.

We intend to continue to expand our operations internationally, and our results of operations could suffer if we are unable to manage our international expansion effectively.

The percentage of our net revenues generated outside of the U.S. is significant and may increase over time. In particular, our acquisition of Point significantly increased our business in the Nordic regions and elsewhere in Northern Europe and our acquisition of Hypercom significantly increased our business in the EMEA region and Asia. Part of our strategy is to expand our penetration in existing foreign markets and to enter new foreign markets, particularly emerging markets where we expect to see growth in electronic payments and related services. Our ability to penetrate some international markets may be limited due to different technical standards, protocols or product requirements. Expansion of our international operations will require significant management attention and financial resources. Certain emerging markets, including those in the Middle East and Africa, may require longer lead times to develop distribution channels, may involve distribution channels with greater business and operational risk due to their relatively shorter operating histories, may be dependent upon the timing and success of local electronic payments initiatives and related infrastructure investments in such markets, as well as require additional time and effort to obtain product certifications and gain market acceptance for our products. Our international net revenues will depend on our success in a number of areas, including:

Table of Contents

- securing commercial relationships to help establish or increase our presence in new and existing international markets;
- hiring and training personnel capable of marketing, installing and integrating our solutions, supporting customers, and effectively managing operations in foreign countries;
- adapting our solutions to meet local requirements and regulations, and to target the specific needs and preferences of foreign customers, which may differ from our traditional customer base in the markets we currently serve;
- building our brand name and awareness of our services in new and existing international markets;
- enhancing our business infrastructure to enable us to efficiently manage the higher costs of operating across a larger span of geographic regions and international jurisdictions; and
- implementing effective systems, procedures, and controls to monitor and manage our operations across our international markets.

As discussed more extensively under "If we fail to address the challenges and risks associated with international operations, including those through expansion and acquisitions, we may encounter difficulties implementing our strategy, which could impede our growth or harm our operating results", if we cannot effectively manage our international expansion, our results of operations could suffer.

If we fail to address the challenges and risks associated with international operations, including those through expansion and acquisitions, we may encounter difficulties implementing our strategy, which could impede our growth or harm our operating results.

We are subject to risks and costs associated with operating in foreign countries which could negatively impact our results of operations or cash flows. In addition, if we are not able to effectively manage these risks, our strategy of international expansion will be negatively impacted.

Our international operations expose us to a number of risks, including:

- multiple, changing, and often inconsistent enforcement of laws and regulations;
- local regulatory or industry imposed requirements, including security or other certification requirements;
- competition from existing market participants, including strong global or local competitors that may have a longer history in and greater familiarity with the international markets we enter;
- tariffs and trade barriers, including the imposition of new or enforcement of existing import restrictions in jurisdictions in which we do business;
- higher costs and complexities of compliance with international and U.S. laws and regulations such as import and trade regulations and embargoes, trade sanctions, export requirements and local tax laws;
- laws and business practices that may favor local competitors;
- restrictions on the repatriation of funds, including remittance of dividends by foreign subsidiaries, foreign currency exchange restrictions, and currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- less favorable payment terms and increased difficulty in collecting accounts receivable and developing payment histories that support collectability of accounts receivable and revenue recognition;
- different and/or more stringent labor laws and practices, such as the mandated use of workers' councils and labor unions, or laws that provide for broader definitions of employer/employee relationships;
- different and/or more stringent data protection, privacy and other laws;
- antitrust and competition regulations;
- changes or instability in a specific country's or region's political or economic conditions; and
- greater difficulty in safeguarding intellectual property, including in areas such as China, India, Russia, and Latin America.

59

Table of Contents

Many of these factors typically become more prevalent during periods of economic stress, such as the ongoing weakness in the economies of the euro zone countries and Latin America countries and volatility in global financial markets that have caused declines in the value of the euro and other currencies impacted by the European sovereign debt crisis, or disruptive events such as natural or man-made disasters or military or terrorist actions. The occurrence or persistence of weakened global economic conditions in one or more regions where we do business may exacerbate certain of these risks. Additionally, these risks and costs associated with operating in foreign countries are heightened with respect to our international expansion into emerging or developing markets, which, for example, tend to experience more economic and political instability or have less developed or sophisticated distribution channels.

We are subject to foreign currency risk including that from economic and political instability which can lead to significant and unpredictable volatility in currency rates, including as a result of significant currency devaluations, which may negatively impact our net revenues, gross margins, results of operations and financial position. Although we engage in some hedging of our foreign currency exposures, we do not hedge all such exposures and our hedging arrangements may not always be effective. The uncertainty with respect to the ability of certain European countries to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations and the related European financial restructuring efforts may cause the value of the Euro to fluctuate. The current political situation in Ukraine, the sanctions imposed against Russia by certain European nations and the U.S., and Russia's response to these sanctions may further increase the economic uncertainty in the affected regions and lead to further fluctuation in the value of foreign currencies, such as the Euro and Russian ruble, used in these regions. See "A majority of our net revenues are generated outside the U.S.; accordingly, fluctuations in currency exchange rates may adversely affect our results of operations" and Part I, Item 3, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

In addition, compliance with foreign and U.S. laws and regulations, including changes and additions to such laws and regulations, that are applicable to our international operations is complex and may increase our cost of doing business in international jurisdictions. Our international operations could expose us to fines and penalties if we fail to comply with these regulations. These laws and regulations include import and export requirements, trade restrictions and embargoes, exchange control regulations, data privacy requirements, labor laws, tax laws, anti-competition regulations, U.S. laws such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and local laws prohibiting corrupt payments to governmental officials and other improper payments or inducements, such as the U.K. Bribery Act. Although we have implemented policies, procedures and training designed to ensure compliance with these laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that our employees, contractors, distributors, suppliers and agents will not take actions in violation of our policies, particularly as we expand our operations through organic growth and acquisitions, including acquisitions of businesses that were not previously subject to and may not have familiarity with U.S. and other laws and regulations applicable to us or compliance policies similar to ours. For example, as described under the caption "Disclosures of Iranian Activities under Section 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934" in Part I, Item 1, Business of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013, in early 2013, we submitted a voluntary disclosure to the U.S. Department of Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control in connection with certain unauthorized activities by employees of one of our non-U.S. subsidiaries that involved potential violations of sanctions regulations. Any violations of sanctions or export control regulations or other laws could subject us to civil or criminal penalties, including the imposition of substantial fines and interest or prohibitions on our ability to offer our products and services to one or more countries, and could also materially damage our reputation, our brand, our international expansion efforts and our business, and negatively impact our operating results.

Table of Contents

Our international operations tend to carry lower average selling prices, may be subject to greater downward pressure on prices in some markets and may be associated with higher costs and lower gross margins, which may promote volatility in our results of operations and may adversely impact future growth in our earnings.

Our international sales of system solutions tend to carry lower average selling prices and therefore have lower gross margins than our sales in the U.S. We also face increasing downward pressure on prices in certain international markets such as China, where competition from local low-cost and global competitors has increased significantly, Brazil, where competition has intensified, and India where we continue to work to expand our business. In these and certain other markets, some customers increasingly seek lower-cost solutions with similar or better features and functionality. In addition, the costs associated with international trade may be higher as a result of the importation costs, duties and trade requirements or other import or export control laws and regulations imposed by some jurisdictions where we do business. As a result, any improvement in our results of operations from our international expansion will likely not be as favorable or profitable as an expansion of similar magnitude in the U.S. In addition, we are unable to predict for any future period our proportion of net revenues that will result from international sales versus sales in the U.S. Variations in this proportion from period to period may lead to volatility in our results of operations and may adversely impact future growth in our earnings.

Macroeconomic conditions and economic volatility have in the past and could in future periods materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our operations and performance depend significantly on global and regional economic conditions. For example, the current continued and prolonged weak macro-economic conditions in Europe and in some euro zone countries have resulted in a slowdown, and in some cases deferrals, of orders by customers, which has adversely impacted our business, financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, the significant slowdown and volatility in the U.S. and international economy and financial markets which began in the latter half of 2008 resulted in reduced demand for our products and adversely affected our business, financial condition and results of operations. The lower-than-expected growth rates in certain emerging market economies in which we operate have also had an adverse effect on our results of operations in these regions. More recently, the decreases in oil prices have resulted in, and may continue to result in, decline in demand and overall weaker market conditions in countries heavily dependent on oil revenues, such as Russia. In particular, the slowdown and volatility in the global markets resulted in softer demand in the financial and retail sectors, pricing pressures and more conservative purchasing decisions by customers, including a tendency toward lower-priced products and lower volume of purchases. In some countries where we do business, the weakened economy has resulted in economic instability which has had negative effects, including a decrease in purchasing power due to currency devaluations. If these weak macro-economic conditions continue or if any economic recovery remains slow and fragile or is not sustained, our net revenues, business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

We expect certain markets where we conduct business, including parts of Europe, to continue to experience weakened or uncertain economic conditions in the near term, and some of our customers, prospective customers, suppliers, distributors and partners will continue to be negatively impacted by the continued global weakness in the economy. We cannot predict the extent and duration of the negative impact that global and regional economic volatility may have on our business, operating results and financial condition. There is no assurance that governments and central banks will take actions to further stimulate the economy or that any such actions will have positive or lasting impacts. Existing stimulus measures may also be withdrawn or reduced, introducing greater economic uncertainty or volatility. Further, conditions such as political situations or terrorist actions in other parts of the world, such as Ukraine and parts of Asia, the continued uncertainty related to economic conditions in the U.S., including the continuing implementation of the so-called “budget sequestration”, any potential, additional congressional actions regarding the national debt ceiling and federal budget deficit, the potential effect of any future federal government shutdown, and additional taxes related to changes in the health care law, as well as continued high unemployment rates in the U.S. and some other regions, may negatively impact global economic conditions, including corporate and consumer spending, and liquidity of capital markets. Continued volatility in market conditions, such as fluctuations in foreign currency rates relative to the U.S. dollar, makes it difficult to forecast our financial guidance and/or to meet such guidance. If we fail to meet our financial guidance or the expectations of investment analysts or investors in any period, the market price of our stock could decline.

Table of Contents

Continuing political instability in Ukraine, sanctions against Russia, and Russia's response to those sanctions, could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In March 2014, the Crimean region of Ukraine was annexed by Russia. In response, other nations, including the U.S., have imposed or are considering imposing, economic sanctions on Russia. Recently, concerns related to the political and military conditions in the region have prompted stringent restrictions by the U.S. and EU on trade in the Crimea region, and increasing levels of economic sanctions, targeting certain Russian companies in the finance, energy and defense industries and additional Russian nationals, as well as imposing restrictions on trading and access to capital markets. In response, Russia announced its own trading sanctions against nations that implemented or supported the anti-Russia sanctions, including the U.S. and some European Union nations. A portion of our net revenues are from Russia and its surrounding areas, including Ukraine. Continuing political instability in Ukraine and economic sanctions imposed by the U.S., the European Union, or the world community may result in serious economic challenges in Ukraine, Russia and the surrounding areas, and imposition of trade restrictions may delay or prevent shipment of products to or services performed in those countries, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations. In addition, to the extent it is more difficult for some of our customers to obtain financing or access U.S. dollar currency, due to restrictions on access to international capital markets as a result of the sanctions, our customers' ability to pay could be adversely affected, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, cash flows, results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, uncertain political and military conditions in Russia and Ukraine as well as the sanctions against Russia have led to significant devaluation of local currencies in these two countries, making our U.S. dollar-denominated products more expensive than local currency-denominated products. Further, current and any future retaliatory measures by Russia in response to anti-Russia sanctions could adversely affect European economic conditions, which could in turn affect our business in Europe and elsewhere. Accordingly, continuing political instability in Ukraine, sanctions against Russia and Russia's responses to such sanctions could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation and financial condition.

Our solutions may have defects or experience field failures that could delay sales, harm our brand, increase costs and result in product recalls and additional warranty and other expense.

We offer complex solutions that are susceptible to undetected hardware and software errors or failures. Our solutions may experience failures when first introduced, as new versions or enhancements are released, or at any time during their lifecycle. Despite our testing procedures and controls over manufacturing quality, errors may be found in our products. Field failure may result from usage with third-party issued payment cards, for example, if such usage generates excess electrostatic discharge. Defects may also arise from third-party components that are incorporated into our products, such as hardware modules, chipsets, wireless modules or battery cells. Our customers may also run third-party software applications on our electronic payment systems. Errors in such third-party applications could adversely affect the performance of our solutions or cause the loss of data. Any product recalls or delays in implementation of our products as a result of, or perceived to be resulting from, our errors or failures could result in the loss of customers, fines incurred by our customers due to failure to comply with payment system rules for which we may be obligated to compensate our customers, loss of or delays in market acceptance of our solutions, diversion of the attention of our research and development personnel from product development efforts and harm to our credibility and relationships with our customers, adversely affect our business and reputation, and increase our product costs which could negatively impact our margins, profitability, and results of operations. Any significant returns or warranty claims for any of our products, including products from acquisitions, could result in significant additional costs to us, such as costs to implement modifications to correct defects, recall and replace products, and defend against litigation related to defective products or related property damage or personal injury, and could adversely affect our results of operations.

Identifying and correcting defects can be time-consuming, costly and in some circumstances extremely difficult. It may take several months to correct software errors, and even longer for hardware defects. The delays in correcting product defects could exacerbate the adverse impact product defects or failures may have on our business, results of operations, financial condition and reputation.

62

Table of Contents

Disruptions in our services could reduce our net revenues, increase costs, harm our reputation and result in loss of customers.

The performance of our services may from time to time be disrupted due to equipment malfunctions, technical performance failures, and connection problems, among other things, including disruptions caused by factors outside our control, such as telecommunication network failures. Service disruptions may result in our customers' inability to process transactions using our terminals or gateways and lead to loss of net revenues for us. We may have to spend resources to detect and fix defects that caused such disruptions, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to detect and fix all such defects. In addition, we may be required to reimburse or indemnify our customers for losses and fines or penalties due to such service disruptions. Our brand may be harmed by service disruptions and we may lose customers to our competitors, which could result in financial or reputational harm to our business.

Changes to our management and strategic business plan and restructuring activities may cause uncertainty regarding the future of our business, and may adversely impact employee hiring and retention, our stock price, our customer relationships, and our results of operations and financial condition.

We have experienced, and may experience in the future, changes in our management team. In 2013, the Board appointed Mr. Paul Galant as our new CEO and Mr. Marc E. Rothman as our new CFO. Further, during 2013, 2014 and 2015, we announced certain other sales, technology, marketing, human resources, and operations management changes. During this time of transition, our new executive leadership and our continuing executives have been designing and implementing changes to our strategic business plans, in order to better position the company for strategic growth and long-term profitability. In addition, we have initiated certain restructuring activities in accordance with our approved restructuring plans, reducing the number of employees and contractors in certain areas and reassigning certain employee duties, and consolidating excess facilities. Our management changes, changes to our strategic business plan, and restructuring activities, as well as the potential for additional changes or activities in the future, may introduce uncertainty regarding our business prospects and may result in disruption of our business and our customer relationships. In addition, these changes and measures could distract our employees, decrease employee morale, result in failure in meeting operational targets due to the loss of employees and make it more difficult to retain and hire new talent, increase our expenses in terms of severance payments and facility exit costs, both of which could be significant, expose us to increased risk of legal claims by terminated employees, and harm our reputation. These changes and activities could also increase the volatility of our stock price. If we are unable to mitigate these or other similar risks, our business, results of operations, and financial condition may be adversely affected.

We may not successfully implement our transformation initiatives or fully realize the anticipated benefits from our restructuring efforts.

We are in the process of implementing a number of strategic, transformation initiatives intended to redefine our global product management process and portfolio, re-engineer our research and development function and improve our cost structure. As part of these transformation initiatives, in the second and third quarters of fiscal year 2014, and the third quarter of fiscal 2015, our management approved restructuring plans to better align our business organization, operations and product lines to achieve long-term sustainable growth and value, including through workforce reduction and facility consolidations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully implement our transformation initiatives. Further, our ability to achieve the anticipated benefits, including the anticipated levels of cost savings and efficiency, of such transformation initiatives and the restructuring plans within expected timeframes is subject to many estimates and assumptions, which are, in turn, subject to significant economic, market, competitive and other uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. Further restructuring or reorganization activities may also be required in the future beyond what is currently planned, which could further enhance the risks associated with these activities. There is no assurance that we will successfully implement, or fully realize the anticipated positive impact of, our transformation initiatives and the restructuring plans, in the timeframes we desire or at all.

Table of Contents

If we are unsuccessful in executing on our implementation of the Payment-as-a-Service model and obtaining and maintaining customer acceptance of our service offerings, our net revenues, income and profitability will be adversely affected.

A central part of our strategic plan is to increase services offerings so that we can derive higher overall net revenues and margins, develop deeper relationships with our customers and drive more predictable financial results. Following our acquisition of Point, we have been implementing Point's Payment-as-a-Service model in multiple jurisdictions. Implementing a new services model is difficult and involves management focus, upfront local infrastructure and capital costs and other resources that could otherwise be utilized in research and development of other hardware and software product offerings, and the build-out of local service and support teams. In addition, the competitive environment for services is very different in each market, and the bundle of services being offered must be customized to compete effectively. Markets may take longer to adopt a Payment-as-a-Service model than we anticipate or may choose not to adopt this model at all. We may also be competing against others, including certain of our customers that distribute our terminals, who already offer similar services. Continued weakness in the global economy may also negatively impact our ability to implement our Payment-as-a-Service model within the time frames we desire and to achieve the benefits we anticipate. If we are unsuccessful in executing on our implementation of the Payment-as-a-Service model and obtaining and maintaining customer acceptance of our service offerings or are unable to implement the model while also maintaining focus on other key areas of our business or if we are unable to maintain the expected level of margins associated with these service offerings, we may not be able to generate sufficient returns on our investments in the services business and our net revenues, income and profitability will be adversely affected.

We have experienced rapid and significant growth in our operations in recent years, and if we cannot manage our expanded operations and also effectively execute on our business strategy, our results of operations will suffer.

We have experienced rapid and significant growth in our operations in recent years, both organically and from acquisitions. If we cannot manage our expanded operations to align with our business strategy, which includes maintaining streamlined and efficient operations while effectively meeting the needs of our broader customer base, managing a competitive portfolio of products, and growing our payment services globally in a cost-effective manner, our results of operations will suffer. In particular, we may not be able to attain desired cost-efficiencies and remain competitive, and any measures we may need to undertake to further align our operations with our business strategy may be costly and could adversely impact our results of operations. If we are unable to successfully execute on our business strategy, our results of operations may also be adversely affected. Furthermore, we cannot be sure that we have made adequate allowances for the costs and risks associated with supporting our expanded operations. Any delay in implementing, or transitioning to, new or enhanced systems, procedures, processes or controls to adequately support our expanded operations, including our expansion into a number of additional international markets, including emerging markets, and our growth in payment services globally may adversely affect our ability to meet customer requirements, manage our product inventory, and record and report financial and management information on a timely and accurate basis.

From time to time, we engage in acquisitions, divestitures, and other strategic transactions that involve numerous enterprise risks and could disrupt our ongoing business and harm our results of operations. We may not be able to address these risks without substantial expense, delay or other operational or financial problems, and may not realize the expected benefits of our acquisitions.

In pursuing our business strategy, we, from time to time, conduct discussions, evaluate opportunities, and complete acquisitions or strategic investments in related businesses, technologies, or products.

64

Table of Contents

The integration of our acquisitions, particularly those that are international in scope, is complex, time-consuming and expensive, and has disrupted, and may continue to disrupt, our business or divert the attention of our management. Achieving the expected benefits of our acquisitions depends in large part on our successful integration of the acquired businesses' operations and personnel with our own in a timely and efficient manner. We cannot ensure that all of our integration efforts will be completed as quickly as expected or that our past or future acquisitions will achieve any of the expected benefits. These challenges and risks, which are heightened due to the number, size and varying scope of our recently completed acquisitions, include, but are not limited to:

- the need to integrate the operations, business systems, and personnel of the acquired business, technology or product, including coordinating the efforts of the sales operations, in a cost-effective manner;
- the challenge of managing acquired lines of business, particularly those lines of business with which we have limited operational experience;
- the need to integrate or migrate the information technology infrastructures of acquired operations into our information technology systems and resources in an effective and timely manner;
- the need to migrate our acquired businesses to our common enterprise resource planning information system and integrating all operations, sales, accounting, human resources and administrative activities for the combined company, all in a cost-effective and timely manner;
- the need to coordinate research and development and support activities across our existing and newly acquired products and services in a cost-effective manner;
- the challenges of incorporating acquired technologies, products and service offerings into our next generation of products and solutions in an effective and timely manner;
- the potential disruption of our ongoing business, including the diversion of management attention to issues related to integration and administration;
- entering markets in which we have limited prior experience;
- in the case of international acquisitions, the need to integrate operations across different jurisdictions, cultures and languages and to address the particular economic, foreign currency, political, legal, compliance and regulatory risks, including with respect to countries where we previously had limited operations;
- the possible inability to realize the desired financial and strategic benefits from any or all of our acquisitions or investments in the time frame expected, or at all;
- the loss of all or part of our investment;
- the loss of customers and partners of acquired businesses;
- the failure to retain employees from acquired businesses;
- the need to integrate each company's accounting, legal, management, information, human resource and other administrative systems to enable effective management, and the lack of control if such integration is delayed or unsuccessful;
- the need to implement controls, procedures and policies appropriate for a larger public company at companies that prior to acquisition had lacked such controls, procedures and policies;
- the risk that increasing complexity inherent in operating a larger global business and managing a broader range of solutions and service offerings may impact the effectiveness of our internal controls and adversely affect our financial reporting processes;
- the failure to adequately identify or assess the magnitude of certain liabilities, shortcomings or other circumstances prior to acquiring a company, which could result in unexpected litigation, unanticipated liabilities, additional costs, unfavorable accounting treatment or other adverse effects; and
- the dependency on the retention and performance of key management and employees of acquired businesses for the day-to-day management and future operating results of these businesses.

Table of Contents

Our operating results or financial condition may be adversely impacted by pre-existing claims or liabilities, both known and unknown, of these acquired companies, including claims from current or former customers, terminated employees or other third parties; pre-existing contractual relationships of an acquired company that may contain unfavorable terms or that have unfavorable revenue recognition or accounting treatment; and intellectual property claims or disputes. In addition, the integration process may strain the combined company's financial and managerial controls and reporting systems and procedures and may result in the diversion of management and financial resources from the combined company's core business objectives. There can be no assurance that we will successfully integrate our businesses or that we will realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisitions after we complete our integration efforts.

These risks are heightened and more prevalent in acquisitions of larger businesses or in businesses involving geographies or business lines in which we may have less experience. Future acquisitions and investments could also result in substantial cash expenditures, potentially dilutive issuances of our equity securities and incurrence of additional debt, contingent liabilities and amortization expenses related to other intangible assets that could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We may not be able to attract, integrate, manage, and retain qualified personnel.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of our key senior management, engineering, sales and marketing, supply chain, and other specialized personnel, many of whom would be difficult to replace. In addition, our future success depends on our ability to attract, integrate, manage, and retain highly skilled employees throughout our business. Competition for some of these personnel is intense, and in the past we have had difficulty hiring, in our desired time frame and in our desired markets, employees that have the specific qualifications required for a particular position. In particular, we may be unsuccessful in attracting and retaining personnel as a result of the workforce reduction measures we have implemented or may implement in the future. To help attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel, we use share-based incentive awards, such as employee stock options and restricted stock units. If the value of such stock awards does not appreciate as measured by the performance of the price of our common stock, or if our share-based compensation otherwise ceases to be viewed as a valuable benefit, our ability to attract, retain and motivate personnel could be weakened. The loss of the services of any of our key personnel, the inability to attract or retain qualified personnel in the future, or delays in hiring required personnel, particularly engineers and sales personnel, could make it difficult for us to manage our business and meet key objectives, such as timely product introductions, and our business and profitability may suffer.

We depend on distributors and resellers to sell a significant portion of our solutions. If we do not effectively manage our relationships with them, our net revenues and results of operations could suffer.

We sell a significant portion of our solutions through third-party resellers such as independent distributors, ISOs, value-added resellers, and payment processors. We depend on their active marketing and sales efforts. These resellers also provide after-sales support and related services to end user customers, and generally have valuable knowledge and experience with the customer base in the territories they serve. These resellers also provide critical services of developing and supporting the software applications to run on our various electronic payment systems and, internationally, in obtaining requisite certifications in the markets in which they are active. Accordingly, the pace at which we are able to introduce new solutions in markets in which these resellers are active depends in part on the resources they dedicate to these tasks. Moreover, our arrangements with these resellers typically do not prevent them from selling products of other companies, including our competitors, and such resellers may elect to market our competitors' products and services in preference to our system solutions. In addition, we may offer similar services as those offered by certain of our resellers as we introduce our Payment-as-a-Service offerings. If one or more of our major resellers terminate or otherwise adversely change their relationship with us, we may be unsuccessful in replacing such relationship. The loss of any of our major resellers could impair our ability to sell our solutions and result in lower net revenues and income. It could also be time-consuming and expensive to replicate, either directly or through other resellers, the certifications and the applications developed by these resellers.

Table of Contents

In addition, orders from our distributors and resellers depend on their sales volumes and inventory management decisions. We have experienced, and may in future periods experience, a significant decrease in our net revenues based on the timing of orders from our distributors, which generally varies based on distributor decisions on managing inventory levels, desired product mix and timing of new product introductions. Declines or deferrals of orders could materially and adversely affect our net revenues, operating results and cash flows.

We depend on a limited number of customers, including distributors and resellers, for a large percentage of our net revenues. If we do not effectively manage our relationships with them, our net revenues and operating results could suffer.

A significant percentage of our net revenues is attributable to a limited number of customers, including distributors and ISOs. If we are not able to adequately and timely respond to demands for new or additional products or features from any of our large customers, that customer may decide to reduce its order or not to purchase from us at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Our net revenues are dependent in part on the timing of purchases by our large customers. If any of our large customers significantly reduces or delays purchases from us or if we are required to sell products to them at reduced prices or on other terms less favorable to us, our net revenues, profitability, cash flows and net income could be materially and adversely affected.

Timing for orders for our products and services can be back-end weighted within the fiscal quarter, which can make our net revenues difficult to predict and can negatively impact our business and results of operations.

The timing of our customer orders and related net revenues are often back-end weighted, meaning that during a particular fiscal quarter, a substantial portion of sales orders may be received, substantial product may be shipped, and substantial revenue may be recognized in the last month of the fiscal quarter. Timing of customer orders and related net revenues often become more back-end weighted during economic downturns or periods of uncertainty, as well as in markets where there is uncertainty related to acceptance and/or implementation of our products, such as that related to changes or potential changes in regulations or other local requirements that impact deployment of our products. These effects can also be exacerbated in markets where we depend on a limited number of customers, and where one or a few customers' decisions can have a significant impact on our results of operations in the fiscal quarter. Such back-end loading can also adversely affect our business and results of operations due to a number of additional factors including the following:

- the manufacturing processes at our third-party contract manufacturers could become concentrated in a shorter time period. This concentration of manufacturing could increase manufacturing costs, such as costs associated with the expediting of orders, and negatively impact our gross margins. The risk of higher levels of obsolete or excess inventory write-offs would also increase if we were to hold higher inventory levels to counteract this effect;
- the higher concentration of orders may make it difficult to accurately forecast component requirements and, as a result, we could experience a shortage of the components needed for production, possibly delaying shipments and causing lost orders;
- if we are unable to fill orders at the end of a quarter, shipments may be delayed. This could cause us to fail to meet our revenue and operating profit expectations for a particular quarter and could increase the fluctuation of quarterly results if shipments are delayed from one fiscal quarter to the next or orders are canceled by customers; and
- in order to fulfill orders at the end of a quarter, we may be forced to deliver our products using air freight which would result in increased distribution costs.

These factors can cause our net revenues to fluctuate and be difficult to predict in any given fiscal quarter. Any failure to meet our or analysts' revenue or operating profit expectations for a particular quarter could cause the market price of our stock to decline.

67

Table of Contents

If we do not accurately forecast customer demand and effectively manage our product mix and inventory levels, we may lose sales from having too few or the wrong mix of products or incur costs associated with excess inventory.

If we inaccurately forecast demand for our products, we could end up with either excess or insufficient inventory to satisfy demand. This problem is exacerbated because our products are offered in a number of different configurations and with a variety of optional features, and we generally receive a significant volume of customer orders towards the end of each fiscal quarter which leaves us little room to adjust inventory mix to match demand, as discussed under "Timing for orders for our products and services can be back-end weighted within the fiscal quarter, which can make our net revenues difficult to predict and can negatively impact our business and results of operations." During the transition from an existing product to a new replacement product, we must accurately predict the demand for the existing and the new product. Furthermore, introducing new products into our current markets or existing products into new markets involves the uncertainty of whether the market will adopt our product in the volumes and time frames that we anticipate or at all. Our inability to properly manage our inventory levels could lead to increased expenses associated with writing off excessive or obsolete inventory, additional shipping costs to meet immediate demand and a corresponding decline in gross margins, or lost sales. If we do not accurately predict demand, we could also incur increased expenses associated with binding commitments to certain third-party contract manufacturers and suppliers which would negatively impact our gross margins and operating results. For example, as of July 31, 2015, the amount of purchase commitments issued to contract manufacturers and component suppliers totaled approximately $130.9 million. Of this amount, $10.5 million has been recorded in Accruals and other current liabilities in our Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets because these commitments are not expected to have future value to us. For additional information regarding our commitments to third-party manufacturers and suppliers, see Note 9, Commitments and Contingencies, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. During times of economic uncertainty, such as the global economic recession that continues to impact certain parts of Europe, it becomes more difficult to accurately forecast demand and manage our inventory levels. Deteriorating market conditions have in the past and can in future periods cause us to incur additional costs associated with excess and obsolete inventory, scrap, and excess inventory held by our contract manufacturers.

We may accumulate excess or obsolete inventory that could result in unanticipated price reductions and write-downs and adversely affect our financial condition.

In formulating our solutions, we have focused our efforts on providing our customers with solutions that have high levels of functionality, which requires us to develop and incorporate new and evolving technologies. This approach tends to increase the risk of obsolescence for products and components we hold in inventory and may compound the difficulties posed by other factors that affect our inventory levels, including the following:

- maintaining significant inventory of components that are in limited supply;
- buying components in bulk for better pricing;
- entering into purchase commitments based on early estimates of quantities for longer lead time components;
- responding to the unpredictable demand for products;
- cancellation of customer orders;
- responding to customer requests for quick delivery schedules; and
- timing of end-of-life decisions regarding products.

The accumulation of excess or obsolete inventory has in the past resulted in and may in future periods result in price reductions and inventory write-downs and scrap, which could, sometimes materially, adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. For example, as a result of the expiration of PCI 1.3 standards in April 2014, we can no longer sell our products that are only compliant with PCI 1.3 or earlier standards except under limited circumstances, primarily as one-for-one in-kind replacements of devices for repair and replacement. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013, we incurred costs for obsolete inventory, scrap, and purchase commitments for excess components at contract manufacturers of $26.5 million, an increase of $13.7 million compared to those for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2012, due to lower-than-anticipated system solutions sales volumes and potential obsolescence because of the PCI 1.3 standard expiration.

Table of Contents

We are exposed to credit risk with some of our customers and to credit exposures and currency controls in certain markets, which could result in material losses.

A significant portion of our net revenues are on an open credit basis, with typical payment terms of up to 60 days in the U.S. and longer in some international markets due to local customs or conditions. In the past, there have been bankruptcies among our customer base. Credit risks may be higher and collections may be more difficult to enforce in emerging markets where we conduct business, including for example where the market for our products and solutions is still developing and their acceptance uncertain, and future losses, if incurred, could harm our business and have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. Also, certain customers that are invoiced in U.S. dollars, such as those based in Venezuela and Nigeria and other countries whose economies are significantly impacted by the price of oil, have experienced, and may continue to experience, difficulties in obtaining U.S. dollars due to local currency controls, and therefore may not be able to remit timely payment to us. Additionally, instability or uncertainty in global or regional economic, political or military conditions may make it more difficult for some customers to obtain financing or access U.S. dollar currency, and their ability to pay could be adversely impacted, which in turn could have a material adverse impact on our business, cash flows, operating results and financial condition.

We depend upon third parties to manufacture our systems and to supply the components necessary to manufacture our products.

We utilize a limited number of third parties to manufacture our hardware products pursuant to our specifications and rely upon these contract manufacturers to produce and deliver products on a timely basis and at an acceptable cost or to otherwise meet our product demands. Further, a material portion of these third-party manufacturing activities are concentrated in China. Disruptions to the business, financial stability or operations, including due to strikes, labor disputes or other disruptions to the workforce, of these contract manufacturers, or to their ability to produce the products we require in accordance with our and our customers' requirements, and particularly disruptions to the manufacturing operations in China including due to geological disruptions such as earthquakes, could significantly affect our ability to fulfill customer demand on a timely basis which could materially harm our net revenues and results of operations. Substantially all of our manufacturing is currently handled by our third-party contract manufacturers and our dependency on our third-party contract manufacturers could exacerbate these risks.

Components such as application specific integrated circuits, or ASICs, microprocessors, wireless modules, modems, and printer mechanisms that are necessary to manufacture and assemble our systems are sourced either directly by us or on our behalf by our contract manufacturers from a variety of component suppliers selected by us. Certain of the components are specifically customized for use in our products and are obtained from sole source suppliers on a purchase order basis. Disruptions to the business, financial stability or operations, including due to strikes, labor disputes or other disruptions to the workforce, of our suppliers, and particularly sole source suppliers, or to the distribution and transportation of our products may also impact the availability of components to us in the quantities or within the timeframe we require. Any prolonged component shortage could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. Component shortages have resulted in increased costs for certain components and continued cost increases could negatively impact our gross margins and profitability. If our suppliers are unable or unwilling to deliver the quantities that we require within the timeframe that we require, we would be faced with a shortage of components. We also experience from time to time an increase in the lead time for delivery of some of our key components. We may not be able to find alternative sources in a timely manner if suppliers of our key components become unwilling or unable to provide us with adequate supplies of these key components when we need them or if they increase their prices. If we are unable to obtain sufficient key required components, or to develop alternative sources if and as required in the future, or to replace our component and factory tooling for our products in a timely manner if they are damaged or destroyed, we could experience delays or reductions in product shipments. This could harm our relationships with our customers and cause our net revenues to decline. Even if we are able to secure alternative sources or replace our tooling in a timely manner, our costs could increase. Any of these events could adversely affect our results of operations.

Table of Contents

Shipments of electronic payment systems may be delayed by factors outside of our control, which can harm our reputation and our relationships with our customers.

The shipment of payment systems requires us or our manufacturers, distributors, or other agents to obtain customs or other government certifications and approvals, and, on occasion, to submit to physical inspection of our systems in transit. Failure to satisfy these requirements, and the very process of trying to satisfy them, can lead to lengthy delays in the delivery of our solutions to our direct or indirect customers. Because we depend upon third-party carriers for the timely delivery of our products we may face delays in delivery due to reasons outside our control. Delays and unreliable delivery by us may harm our reputation in the industry and our relationships with our customers and result in canceled orders, any of which could adversely affect our results of operations and business.

We may be subject to additional impairment charges due to potential declines in the fair value of our assets.

As a result of our acquisitions, particularly that of Lipman in November 2006, Hypercom in August 2011 and Point in December 2011, we have recorded significant goodwill and intangible assets on our balance sheet. We test goodwill and intangible assets for impairment on a periodic basis as required, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The events or changes that could require us to test our goodwill and intangible assets for impairment include a reduction in our stock price and market capitalization and changes in our estimated future cash flows or changes in rates of growth in our industry or in any of our reporting units or lines of business.

We performed our annual review for potential indicators of impairment during the fourth fiscal quarter of fiscal year 2014, and concluded that there was no indicator of impairment at October 31, 2014. We will continue to evaluate the carrying value of our goodwill and intangible assets. The process of evaluating the potential impairment of goodwill and intangible assets is subjective and requires significant judgment at many points during the analysis. Our evaluation of potential impairment of goodwill could be negatively affected by a variety of factors, including declines in our stock price, failure to meet our internal forecasts, and weakening of macroeconomic conditions or significant changes in management structure or business strategies. If we determine in the future that there is potential further impairment in any of our reporting units, we may be required to record additional charges to earnings, which could materially and adversely affect our financial results and could also materially and adversely affect our business. See Note 6, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates -- Goodwill, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014 for additional information related to impairment of goodwill and intangible assets.

We have operations in Israel and therefore our results of operations may be adversely affected by political or economic instability or military operations in or around Israel.

We have offices and personnel in Israel. Therefore, political, economic, and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. The outcome of peace efforts between Israel and its Arab neighbors remains uncertain. Any armed conflicts, such as the recent military conflict in the Gaza Strip, or further political instability in the region is likely to negatively affect business conditions and materially harm our results of operations. Furthermore, several countries continue to restrict or ban business with Israel, Israeli companies and companies with significant Israeli operations. These restrictive laws and policies may seriously limit our ability to make sales in those countries.

In addition, many employees in Israel are obligated to perform between 30 to 40 days of military reserve duty annually and are subject to being called for active duty under emergency circumstances. If a military conflict arises, these individuals could be required to serve in the military for extended periods of time. Our operations in Israel could be disrupted by the absence for a significant period of one or more key employees or a significant number of other employees due to military service. Any disruption in our operations in Israel could materially and adversely affect our business.

Table of Contents

Force majeure events, such as terrorist attacks, other acts of violence or war and political instability may adversely affect us.

Terrorist attacks, war, and international political instability may disrupt our ability to generate net revenues. Such events may negatively affect our ability to maintain net revenues and to develop new business relationships. Because a substantial and growing part of our net revenues is derived from sales and services to customers outside of the U.S. and we have our electronic payment systems manufactured outside the U.S., terrorist attacks, war, and international political instability anywhere may decrease international demand for our products and inhibit customer development opportunities abroad, disrupt our supply chain, and impair our ability to deliver our electronic payment systems, which could materially and adversely affect our net revenues or results of operations. Economic and political instability, particularly in the Middle East or OPEC member countries, may also disrupt the production or supply of fuel which could increase our costs related to shipment and distribution of our products. Any of these events may also disrupt global financial markets and precipitate a decline in the price of our stock. See also "Continuing political instability in Ukraine, sanctions against Russia, and Russia's response to those sanctions, could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition" and "We have operations in Israel and therefore our results of operations may be adversely affected by political or economic instability or military operations in or around Israel."

Natural or man-made disasters, business interruptions and health epidemics could delay our ability to receive or ship our products or provide our services, or otherwise disrupt our business.

Our worldwide operations could be subject to earthquakes, power shortages, telecommunications failures, water shortages, tsunamis, floods, hurricanes, typhoons, fires, extreme weather conditions, health epidemics, and other natural or man-made disasters or business interruptions. The occurrence of any of these business disruptions could seriously harm our business, our revenue and financial condition, and increase our costs and expenses. If our or our manufacturers' facilities are damaged or destroyed, we would be unable to distribute our products or provide our services on a timely basis, which could harm our business. Our corporate headquarters, and a portion of our research and development activities, are located in California, and other critical business operations and some of our suppliers are located in California and Asia, near major earthquake faults. Certain key servers and information systems as well as a shared services center are located in Florida, which has in the past experienced major hurricanes and similar extreme weather. Any disruption of our operations in these areas could materially affect our operations and harm our business. In addition, we increasingly rely on our computer systems and servers to conduct our business. For example, much of our order fulfillment process is automated and the order information is stored on our servers. If our computer systems and servers are impaired or cease functioning, even for a short period, our ability to serve our customers and fulfill orders would be disrupted, our reputation could be damaged and our net revenues could be materially and adversely affected. Moreover, if our computer information systems or communication systems, or those of our vendors or customers, are subject to hacker attacks or other disruptions, our business could suffer. Although we have established and tested back-up systems and facilities to run our critical business operations in case of a business interruption, all of our systems and facilities are not yet fully redundant or fully tested. We are still in the process of formalizing a comprehensive disaster recovery plan and continue to rely on regional disaster recovery plans in some cases. In addition, our back-up operations may be inadequate under certain circumstances and our business interruption insurance may not be enough to compensate us for any losses that we may incur, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition, as well as harm our reputation, and could cause our stock price to decline significantly.

Risks Related to Our Legal and Regulatory Environment

Our results of operations will suffer if we cannot comply with industry and government regulations and standards, or if changing standards do not continue to drive upgrade cycles.

Our system solutions must meet industry standards imposed by payment systems standards setting organizations such as EMVCo LLC, credit card associations such as Visa, MasterCard, and other credit card associations and standard setting organizations such as PCI SSC, Intermec and the U.K. Cards Association and other local organizations. New standards are continually being adopted or proposed as a result of worldwide anti-fraud initiatives, encryption of cardholder data, the increasing need for system compatibility and technology developments such as wireless and wireline IP communication. Our solutions also must comply with government regulations, including those imposed by telecommunications authorities and independent standards groups worldwide regarding emissions, radiation, and connections with telecommunications and radio networks, as well as data privacy laws which regulate the collection, compilation, aggregation, sharing or use of consumer information. We cannot be sure that we will be able to design our solutions to comply with future standards or regulations on a timely basis, if at all. Compliance with these standards could increase the cost of developing or producing our solutions. New products designed to meet any new standards need to be introduced to the market and ordinarily need to be certified by the credit card associations and our customers and, in some cases, local certification bodies, before being purchased. These certification processes are costly and time consuming and increase the amount of time it takes to introduce new products and sell our products. Our business has been in the past and continues to be adversely affected by our failure to timely obtain local certifications in some markets for certain of our products. Moreover, certain uses of our products may subject us to additional regulations and licensing requirements. For example, use of our products in taxis requires additional licensing and may subject us to certain taxi business regulations in the various jurisdictions we operate in. Various aspects of our services business also are or may be subject to additional regulations and licensing requirements as we expand into new areas. Our business, net revenues and financial condition could be adversely affected if we cannot comply with new or existing industry standards, or obtain or retain necessary regulatory approval or certifications in a timely fashion, or if compliance results in increasing costs of our products. Selling products that are non-compliant may result in fines against us or our customers, which we may be liable to pay. In addition, even if our products are designed to be compliant, compliance with certain security standards is determined based on the merchant's or service provider's network environment in which our systems are installed and, therefore, is dependent upon a number of additional factors such as proper installation of the components of the environment including our systems, compliance of software and system components provided by other vendors, implementation of compliant security processes and business practices and adherence to such processes and practices. Our business and financial condition, as well as our reputation and market share, could be adversely affected if we do not comply with new or existing industry standards and regulations, or obtain or retain necessary regulatory approval or certifications in a timely fashion, or if compliance results in increasing costs of our products.

Table of Contents

On the other hand, our business also benefits from changes in industry standards and government regulations as well as technological changes, which are large drivers of customer upgrade cycles. For example, if EMV standards are required in the U.S., as currently anticipated, we expect that our business could benefit as customers move to upgrade their systems. Nevertheless, if these or other standards are not implemented on the timeline we expect, or at all, or if they are implemented but we cannot deliver products that comply with these standards in a timely manner or at all, our business will suffer. If customers do not continue to upgrade their terminals due to technological changes or changes in standards or government regulations, demand for our offerings could reach a saturation point, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

Changes in laws and regulations of privacy and protection of user data could adversely affect our business.

We are subject to data privacy and protection laws and regulations that apply to the collection, transmission, storage and use of proprietary information and personally-identifying information. The regulatory environment surrounding information security and data privacy varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is constantly evolving and increasingly demanding. The restrictions imposed by such laws continue to develop and may require us to incur substantial costs, adopt additional compliance measures, such as notification requirements and corrective actions in the event of a security breach, and/or change our current or planned business models. For example, in the U.S., legislation is pending regarding restrictions on the use of geolocation information collected by mobile devices without consumer consent. If adopted, such legislation or any other restrictions imposed on use of location-based information or geolocation tracking could impact our implementation of mobile-based payments solutions that utilize such information or technology.

If our current security measures and data protection policies and controls are found to be non-compliant with relevant laws or regulations in any jurisdiction where we conduct business, we may be subject to penalties and fines, and may need to expend significant resources to implement additional data protection measures. In addition, we may be required to modify the features and functionality of our system solutions offerings in a way that is less attractive to customers.

We are party to a number of lawsuits and tax assessments and we may be named in additional litigation and assessments, all of which are likely to require significant management time and attention and expenses and may result in unfavorable outcomes that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are currently a party in several litigation proceedings. If any of these proceedings are resolved adversely to us, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. For example, in connection with the restatement of our historical interim financial statements during fiscal year 2007, a number of securities class action complaints were filed against us and certain of our officers, and purported derivative actions were also filed against certain of our current and former directors and officers. As described in Part I, Item 3, Legal Proceedings of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014, we settled with the plaintiffs in the securities class action case caption In re VeriFone Holdings, Inc. Securities Litigation for a total of $95.0 million. In fiscal year 2013, we recorded a total expense of $61.2 million for this securities class action, which represents the amount of the settlement that was not covered by insurance.

We are also subject to a number of pending tax assessment matters, particularly in Brazil where such assessments can be difficult to defend and result in substantial losses. Further, our operating results or financial condition may also be adversely impacted by claims or liabilities that we assume from an acquired company or that are otherwise related to an acquisition. For example, in connection with our acquisition of Hypercom, we have, except for certain matters related to the businesses divested by Hypercom, generally assumed all of Hypercom's litigation proceedings and tax assessments, and may also be liable for certain matters arising after closing of the Hypercom divestitures but related to pre-closing operations.

We also are subject to the risk of additional litigation and regulatory proceedings or actions in connection with the restatement of our financial statements. We have responded to inquiries and provided information and documents related to the restatement to the SEC, the U.S. Department of Justice, the New York Stock Exchange, and the Chicago Board Options Exchange. We were the subject of a Wells Notice from the SEC stating that the staff of the SEC's Division of Enforcement intends to recommend that the SEC bring a civil injunctive action against us, alleging violations of the federal securities laws arising from the restatement, which we settled in November 2009. Although we have settled this matter with the SEC, additional regulatory inquiries may also be commenced by other U.S. federal, state or foreign regulatory agencies. In addition, we may in the future be subject to additional litigation or other proceedings or actions arising in relation to the restatement of our historical interim financial statements.

Furthermore, we are, and in the future may be, involved in various litigation and regulatory matters, such as commercial disputes and labor and employment claims, that arise in the ordinary course of business.

Table of Contents

Our insurance policies may not cover certain claims that are filed against us or may not be sufficient to cover all of our costs for defending such actions or paying any damages in the event of an unfavorable outcome. In addition, we may be obligated to indemnify (and advance legal expenses to) both current and former officers, employees and directors in connection with the securities class action and derivative action matters. Although we currently hold insurance policies for the benefit of our directors and officers, such insurance coverage may not be sufficient in some or all of these matters. Furthermore, our insurance carriers may seek to deny coverage in some or all of these matters, in which case we may have to fund the indemnification amounts owed to such directors and officers ourselves. Because we have a number of pending litigation matters, these amounts may be material.

The amount of time and resources required to resolve these lawsuits is unpredictable, and defending ourselves is likely to divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our business, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We have in the past incurred and expect to continue to incur significant expenses in connection with these matters. Many members of our senior management team and our Board of Directors have devoted and may be required to devote additional time to our pending litigation matters. Certain of these individuals are named defendants in the litigation related to the restatement actions. If our senior management is unable to devote sufficient time in the future to developing and pursuing our strategic business initiatives and running ongoing business operations, there may be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The outcome of litigation and tax assessments is inherently difficult to predict. If any such litigation or tax assessment is resolved adversely to us (whether as a result of a court judgment or a decision by us to settle litigation to avoid the distraction, expense and inherent risks of continued litigation), this could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Furthermore, even when we are able to reasonably estimate the probable loss and thus record an accrual for such probable and reasonably estimable loss contingency, the accrual may change due to new developments or changes in our estimates or the amount of our liability could exceed the accrual. For a description of our material pending litigation, see Part II, Item 1, Legal Proceedings, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Our business may suffer if we are sued for infringing the intellectual property rights of third parties, or if we are unable to obtain rights to third-party intellectual property on which we depend.

Third parties have in the past asserted and may in the future assert claims that our products and services infringe their proprietary rights. Such infringement claims, even if meritless, may cause us to incur significant costs in defending against or settling those claims, whether directly or as a result of indemnification obligations. We may be required to discontinue using and selling any infringing technology and services, to expend resources to develop non-infringing technology or to purchase licenses or pay royalties for other technology. Similarly, we depend on our ability to license intellectual property from third parties. The third parties from whom we license technology may become unwilling to license to us on acceptable terms intellectual property that is necessary to our business. In addition, we may be unable to acquire licenses for other technology necessary for our business on reasonable commercial terms or at all. As a result, we may be unable to continue to offer the solutions and services upon which our business depends.

We have received, and have currently pending, third-party infringement claims and may receive additional notices of claims of infringement in the future. As we expand into other payment technologies and as competition in this area increases, it is possible that the rate at which third parties bring claims will increase. Infringement claims may cause us to incur significant costs in defending against those claims or to settle claims to avoid costly or protracted litigation even if we believe those claims are without merit. For example, in March 2008, Cardsoft, Inc. and Cardsoft (Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors), LLC commenced an infringement action against us and others in the Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division. In June 2012, a jury issued a verdict against us and awarded Cardsoft infringement damages and royalties of $15.4 million, and the District Court subsequently confirmed the jury's verdict in its judgment against us and also granted Cardsoft pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest and certain costs. Infringement claims are expensive and time consuming to defend against, regardless of the merits or ultimate outcome. Although we believe Cardsoft's claims are without merit and have received a favorable ruling on appeal, we have had to expend substantial time and funds to defend these claims over several years, and have had to divert R&D personnel time to complete a redesign of products following the jury's finding of infringement. Similar claims may result in additional protracted and costly litigation. There can be no assurance that we will prevail in any such actions or that any license required under any such patent or other intellectual property would be made available on commercially acceptable terms, if at all. An unfavorable outcome in any such litigation could result in a significant judgment of damages against us, which could materially and adversely impact our operating results, financial condition and cash flows. See Note 9, Commitments and Contingencies, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents

Our proprietary technology is difficult to protect and unauthorized use of our proprietary technology by third parties may impair our ability to compete effectively.

We may not be able to protect our proprietary technology, which could enable competitors to develop services that compete with our own. We rely on patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret laws, as well as confidentiality, licensing and other contractual arrangements to establish and protect the proprietary aspects of our solutions. Institution of legal proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights could be costly and divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel from other business operations. In addition, there can be no assurance that such proceedings would be determined in our favor. We do not have patent protection for certain important aspects of our current solutions. The laws of some countries in which we sell our solutions and services may not protect software and intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws in the U.S. If we are unable to prevent misappropriation of our proprietary technology, competitors or others may be able to use and adapt such technology, which could diminish our competitive advantage and cause us to lose customers to competitors.

Our business and results of operations may be adversely affected if we do not comply with legal and regulatory requirements that apply to our products, including environmental laws and regulations that regulate substances contained in our products.

We may be subject to various other legal and regulatory requirements related to the manufacture and sale of our products, such as a European Union directive that places restrictions on the use of hazardous substances (RoHS and RoHS2) in electronic equipment, a European Union directive on WEEE, the European Union's REACH, and the environmental regulations promulgated by China RoHS. RoHS and RoHS2 sets a framework for producers' obligations in relation to manufacturing (including the amounts of named hazardous substances contained in products sold) and WEEE sets a framework for treatment, labeling, recovery, and recycling of electronic products in the European Union which may require us to alter the manufacturing of the physical devices that include our solutions and/or require active steps to promote recycling of materials and components. REACH imposes chemicals regulation and controls including requirements for registration of chemicals on the European Union market. In addition, similar legislation could be enacted in other jurisdictions, including in the U.S. where many states have already enacted state-level programs and requirements for recycling of certain electronic goods. In addition, climate change legislation in the U.S. is a significant topic of discussion and may generate federal or other regulatory responses in the near future. If we do not comply with environmental law and regulations, we may suffer a loss of revenue, be unable to sell in certain markets or countries, be subject to penalties and enforced fees, and/or suffer a competitive disadvantage. Customers may impose certain requirements or levels of compliance due to these regulations and programs that may increase our costs of doing business. Furthermore, the costs to comply with RoHS, RoHS2, WEEE, REACH and China RoHS, or with current and future environmental and worker health and safety laws may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In 2012, the SEC adopted rules pursuant to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act requiring disclosure of the use of certain minerals that are mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries. We filed our most recent report under the disclosure requirement in June 2015 for the 2014 calendar year. Because our supply chain is complex, in preparation of such report, we were dependent on the implementation of diligence procedures we put in place to determine the sources of conflict minerals that may be used or are necessary to the production of our products and, if applicable, potential changes to products, processes or sources of supply in response to the findings resulting from such verification activities, as well as information provided by many of our suppliers. To the extent the information we received from our suppliers is inaccurate or inadequate or our processes in obtaining such information do not satisfy the SEC's diligence requirements, we may be unable to sufficiently verify the origins of conflict minerals used in our products and could face reputational risks. In addition, we have incurred and expect to continue to incur costs associated with complying with these disclosure requirements, including for conducting diligence procedures. Moreover, these rules could adversely affect the sourcing, supply and pricing of materials used in our products, particularly if the number of suppliers offering minerals identified as “conflict minerals” that are sourced from locations other than the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries is limited. We may also suffer reputational harm if we determine that certain of our products contain minerals not determined to be conflict-free yet are unable to alter our products, processes or sources of supply to avoid such materials.

Changes in our effective tax rate could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our effective tax rate could be adversely affected by a number of factors, including shifts in the mix of pretax profits and losses by tax jurisdiction, loss or cessation of tax holidays or other tax benefits, our ability to generate tax credits, the tax impact of nondeductible compensation, and changes in accounting rules, tax laws and regulations, and related interpretations, in the jurisdictions in which we operate. The U.S., countries in the European Union and other countries where we do business have been considering changes in tax laws applicable to multinational corporations. These potential changes in tax laws could have an adverse effect on our effective tax rate.

Table of Contents

We are subject to ongoing tax audits in various jurisdictions. Although we regularly assess the likely outcomes of such audits in order to determine the appropriateness of our tax provision, such assessments involve significant judgment and there can be no assurance that we will accurately predict the outcomes of these audits, and the actual outcomes of these audits could have a material impact on our net income or financial condition. We have not provided for U.S. federal and state income taxes or foreign withholding taxes that may result from future remittances of undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries. Any changes to these factors could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We have previously received tax benefits related to our operations in Israel and Singapore. Our subsidiary in Israel (formerly Lipman) previously received tax benefits under Israeli law for capital investments that were designated as "Approved Enterprises" through October 31, 2009. To the extent that these prior year earnings are distributed or deemed distributed, our Israeli subsidiary could be required to remit corporate income tax on these earnings at the applicable rate, between 12.5% and 36.25%. In addition, our subsidiary in Singapore previously received tax benefits under the Singapore Pioneer Tax Holiday provision (the "Tax Holiday") which expired on October 31, 2012. Our effective tax rate could be adversely affected to the extent that tax authorities in Singapore challenge our Tax Holiday.

The value of our deferred tax assets may not be realizable to the extent our future profits are less than we have projected and we may be required to record valuation allowances against previously-booked deferred tax assets, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our financial condition.

Our income tax expense includes deferred income taxes arising from temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, capital loss carry-forwards and net operating losses. We evaluate the realizability of our deferred income tax assets and assess the need for a valuation allowance on an ongoing basis. In evaluating our deferred income tax assets, we consider whether it is more likely than not that the deferred income tax assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of our deferred income tax assets depends upon generating sufficient future taxable income during the periods in which our temporary differences become deductible and before our capital loss carry-forwards and net operating losses expire. Our assessment of the realizability of our deferred income tax assets requires significant judgment. If we fail to achieve our projections or if we need to lower our projections, we may not have sufficient evidence of our ability to realize our deferred tax assets, and we may need to increase our valuation allowance. For example, for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2013 we recorded a $245.0 million valuation allowance against a significant portion of our deferred tax assets, primarily in the U.S., because our three year cumulative U.S. pretax losses raised uncertainty about the likelihood of realization of those deferred tax assets. For further information regarding this valuation allowance, see Note 5, Income Taxes, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014. There is no assurance that we will not record a valuation allowance in future periods against previously-booked deferred tax assets. Any increase in the valuation allowance would result in additional income tax expense which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our internal processes and control over financial reporting have in prior periods been deemed inadequate.

In certain prior periods we reported material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, which we have remedied. These material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting contributed to our need to restate previously reported interim financial information for each of the first three quarters of our fiscal year ended October 31, 2007, and to the delays in the filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal year 2007. We also were unable to file our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for our fiscal quarters ended January 31, 2008 and April 30, 2008 on a timely basis.

Although we have implemented improved controls and remedied these material weaknesses, these controls may not be sufficient to detect or prevent errors in financial reporting in future periods and will require continued enhancement to accommodate our rapid growth in operations both organically and from acquisitions. We may hire additional employees and may also engage additional consultants in these and other key areas. Competition for qualified financial control and accounting professionals in the geographic areas in which we operate is intense and there can be no assurance that we will be able to hire and retain these individuals.

Risks Related to Our Capital Structure

Our secured credit facility contains restrictive and financial covenants. If we are unable to comply with these covenants, we will be in default. A default could result in the acceleration of our outstanding indebtedness, which would have an adverse effect on our business and stock price.

We have senior secured credit facilities pursuant to a credit agreement as described in Note 7. Financings, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, with outstanding loan balances of $817.0 million as of July 31, 2015.

The 2011 Credit Agreement contains customary covenants that require maintenance of certain specified financial ratios and restricts the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to make certain distributions with respect to their capital stock, prepay other debt, encumber their assets, incur additional indebtedness, make capital expenditures above specified levels, engage in certain business combinations, or undertake various other corporate activities. Therefore, as a practical matter, these covenants restrict our ability to engage in or benefit from such activities. Further, VeriFone, Inc. must limit its leverage ratio and maintain its interest coverage ratio at or above specified thresholds. In addition, we have, in order to secure our repayment obligations under the 2011 Credit Agreement, pledged a substantial amount of our assets and properties. This pledge may reduce our operating flexibility because it restricts our ability to dispose of these secured assets or engage in other transactions that may be beneficial to us.

If we are unable to comply with the covenants in the 2011 Credit Agreement, we will be in default, which could result in the acceleration of our outstanding indebtedness. If acceleration occurs, we may not be able to repay our debt and we may not be able to borrow sufficient additional funds to refinance our debt. In addition, under the terms of the 2011 Credit Agreement, increases in our leverage ratio could result in increased interest rates and, therefore, higher debt service costs. If we were to default in performance under the 2011 Credit Agreement, we may pursue an amendment or waiver from our lenders, but there can be no assurance that the lenders would grant such an amendment or waiver and, in light of current credit market conditions, any such amendment or waiver requested is likely to be on terms, including additional fees, as well as increased interest rates and other more stringent terms and conditions that would be materially disadvantageous to us.

See Note 7. Financings, in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information regarding the 2011 Credit Agreement.

Our indebtedness and debt service obligations under our 2011 Credit Agreement are substantial and may adversely affect our cash flow, cash position, and stock price.

Our outstanding indebtedness and debt service obligations are substantial. As of July 31, 2015, we had total indebtedness outstanding of $817.0 million related to the 2011 Credit Agreement, payable in quarterly installments through July 8, 2021. Outstanding amounts may be subject to mandatory prepayment with the proceeds of certain asset sales and debt issuances and, for certain of the loan balances, from a portion of annual excess cash flows (as determined in the 2011 Credit Agreement) depending on our total net leverage ratio. See Note 9, Financings, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2014 for a schedule of the principal payments due under our financings.

We intend to fulfill our debt service obligations from existing cash and cash from operations. A substantial portion of our cash balances and cash generated from operations are held by our foreign subsidiaries. If we decide to distribute or use such cash and cash equivalents outside those foreign jurisdictions, including a distribution to the U.S. we may be subject to additional taxes or costs. In the future, if we are unable to generate or raise additional cash sufficient to meet our debt service obligations and need to use more of our existing cash than planned or to liquidate investments in order to fund these obligations, we may have to delay or curtail the development and/or the sales and marketing of new payment systems and reduce the amount of expected cash flow available for other purposes, including capital expenditures, investments, acquisitions and dividends. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flows or other sources of liquidity to meet our debt service requirements, our lenders may declare a default on the 2011 Credit Agreement which could result in the termination of commitments under the 2011 Credit Agreement, the declaration that all outstanding loans are immediately due and payable in whole or in part, and the requirement of cash collateral deposits in respect of outstanding letters of credit.

Interest rates applicable to our debt are expected to fluctuate based on economic and market factors that are beyond our control. In particular, all of the outstanding debt under the 2011 Credit Agreement has a floating interest rate. Although we have entered into a swap arrangement that converts the floating interest rate to a fixed interest rate for a substantial portion of the principal amount under the 2011 Credit Agreement through March 2018, any significant increase in market interest rates, and in particular the short-term LIBOR rates, could result in a significant increase in interest expense on the portion of our debt not covered by such swap arrangement and during periods after the expiration of such swap arrangement, which could negatively impact our net income and cash flows.

Our indebtedness could have significant additional negative consequences, including, without limitation:

- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic conditions;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms; and
- placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage to less-leveraged competitors and competitors that have better access to capital resources.

Table of Contents

The conditions of the U.S. and international capital markets may have an adverse effect on other financial transactions.

Deterioration in the U.S. and international capital markets has in the past had an adverse effect on certain of our financial transactions, and the credit crisis in the U.S. that began in 2008 continues to result in some softness in the U.S. credit markets. If financial institutions that have extended credit commitments to us, including under the 2011 Credit Agreement, or have entered into hedge, insurance or similar transactions with us, are adversely affected by the conditions of the U.S. and international capital markets, they may become unable to fund borrowings under their credit commitments to us or otherwise fulfill their obligations under the relevant transactions, which could have a material and adverse impact on our financial condition and our ability to borrow additional funds, if needed, for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, and other corporate purposes.

Some provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may delay or prevent transactions that many stockholders may favor.

Some provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may have the effect of delaying, discouraging or preventing a merger or acquisition that our stockholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which stockholders might receive a premium for their shares. These provisions include:

- authorization of the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock without the need for action by stockholders;
- the amendment of our organizational documents only by the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the shares of our capital stock entitled to vote at an election of directors;
- provision that any vacancy on the board of directors, however occurring, including a vacancy resulting from an enlargement of the board, may only be filled by vote of the directors then in office;
- inability of stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders; and