

REFINITIV

DELTA REPORT

10-K

PLUG - PLUG POWER INC

10-K - DECEMBER 31, 2023 COMPARED TO 10-K - DECEMBER 31, 2022

The following comparison report has been automatically generated

| | |
|--------------|------|
| TOTAL DELTAS | 6817 |
| CHANGES | 578 |
| DELETIONS | 3213 |
| ADDITIONS | 3026 |

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, ~~2022~~ 2023

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 1-34392

Plug Power Inc.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction
of Incorporation or Organization)

22-3672377

(I.R.S. Identification
Number)

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

| Title of Each Class | Trading Symbol(s) | Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered |
|---|-------------------|--|
| Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share | PLUG | The NASDAQ Capital Market |

968 ALBANY SHAKER ROAD, LATHAM, NEW YORK 12110

(Address of Principal Executive Offices, including Zip Code)

(518) 782-7700

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated Filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐ Emerging growth company ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. Yes ☒ No ☐

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$6,828,840,612 \$4,557,037,812 based on the last reported sale of the common stock on The NASDAQ Capital Market on June 30, 2022 June 30, 2023, the last business day of the registrant's registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

As of February 23, 2023 February 27, 2024, 593,394,430 684,255,083 shares of the registrant's common stock were issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission relative to the registrant's 2023 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III of this annual report on Form 10-K.

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General

References in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to "Plug," the "Company," "we," "our", "our," or "us" refer to Plug Power Inc., including as the context requires, its subsidiaries.

PART I

Forward-Looking Statements

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included within this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In addition to historical information, this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the following discussion contain statements that are not historical facts and are considered forward-looking within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). These forward-looking statements contain projections of our future results of operations or of our financial position or state other forward-looking information. In some cases you can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as "anticipate," "believe," "could," "continue," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "should," "will," "would," "plan," "potential," "project," or the negative of such words or other similar words or phrases. We believe that it is important to communicate our future expectations to our investors. However, there may be events in the future that we are not able to accurately predict or control and that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations we describe in our forward-looking statements. Investors are cautioned not to unduly rely on forward-looking statements because they involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially from those discussed as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to:

- the actual savings and costs associated with the strategic initiative that we announced in February 2024;
- the anticipated benefits and actual cost savings resulting from the implementation of the strategic initiative described above;
- the risk that we continue to incur losses and might never achieve or maintain profitability;
- the risk that we will need to raise additional capital to fund our operations and such capital may not be available to us;

- the risks associated with global economic uncertainty, including inflationary pressures, rising interest rates, and supply chain disruptions;
- the risk that we may not be able to expand our business or manage our future growth effectively;
- the risk of loss related to an inability to remediate the material weaknesses identified in internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023 or inability to otherwise maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting;
- the risk that delays in or not completing our product development and hydrogen plant construction goals may adversely affect our revenue and profitability;
- the risk that we may not be able to successfully pursue, integrate, obtain from our hydrogen suppliers a sufficient supply of hydrogen at competitive prices or execute upon our new business ventures; the risk that we may not be able to produce hydrogen internally at competitive prices;
- our ability to achieve the forecasted revenue and costs on the sale of our products;
- the risk that we may not be able to convert all of our estimated future revenue into revenue and cash flows;
- the risk that purchase orders may not ship, be installed and/or converted to revenue, in whole or in part;
- the risk that some or all of the recorded goodwill, intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment could be subject to impairment;
- the risks associated with global economic uncertainty, including inflationary pressures, fluctuating interest rates, currency fluctuations, and supply chain disruptions;
- the risk of dilution elimination, reduction of, or changes in qualifying criteria for government subsidies and economic incentives for alternative energy products, including with regards to the impact of the Inflation Reduction Act on our stockholders and/or stock price should we need to raise additional capital; business;
- the risk that our lack of extensive experience in manufacturing and marketing of certain of our products may impact our ability to manufacture and market said products on a profitable and large-scale commercial basis;
- the risk that unit orders may not ship, be installed and/or converted to revenue, in whole or in part;
- the risk that a loss of one or more of our major customers, or if one of our major customers delays payment of or is unable to pay its receivables, a material adverse effect could result on our financial condition;
- the risk that a sale or issuance of a significant number of shares of stock could depress the market price of our common stock;
- the risk that of dilution to our convertible senior notes, if settled in cash, could have a material effect on stockholders and/or impact to our financial results; stock price should we need to raise additional capital;
- the risk that our convertible note hedges may affect the value of our convertible senior notes and our common stock;
- the risk that negative publicity related to our business or stock could result in a negative impact on our stock value and profitability;

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- our ability to leverage, attract and retain key personnel;
- the risk of increased costs associated with legal proceedings and legal compliance;
- the risk that a loss of one or more of our major customers, or the delay in payment or the failure to pay receivables by one of our major customers, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition;
- the risk of potential losses related to any contract disputes;
- the risk of potential losses related to any product liability claims or contract disputes; claims;
- the risk of loss related to an inability to remediate the material weaknesses identified in internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, and 2018, or inability to otherwise maintain an effective system of internal control;
- the risk of loss related to an inability to maintain an effective system of internal controls;
- our ability to attract and maintain key personnel;
- the risks related to the use of flammable fuels in our products;
- the risk that pending orders may not convert to purchase orders, in whole or in part;
- the cost and timing of developing, marketing, and selling our products;

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- the risks involved with participating in joint ventures, including our ability or inability to execute our strategic growth plan through joint ventures;
- our ability to obtain financing arrangements to support the sale or leasing of our products and services to customers;
- our ability to achieve the forecasted revenue and costs on the sale of our products;
- the cost and availability of fuel and fueling infrastructures for our products;
- the risk that our convertible senior notes, if settled in cash, could have a material adverse effect on our financial results;
- the risk that our convertible note hedges may affect the value of our convertible senior notes and our common stock;
- the risks related to the use of flammable fuels in our products;
- the risks, liabilities, and costs related to environmental, health, and safety matters;
- the risk of elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives for alternative energy products;
- market acceptance of our products and services;
- our ability to establish and maintain relationships with third parties with respect to product development, manufacturing, distribution, and servicing, and the supply of key product components;
- the risk that we may be unable to successfully pursue, integrate, or execute upon our new business ventures;
- the cost and availability of components and parts for our products;
- the risk that possible new tariffs could have a material adverse effect on our business;
- our ability to develop commercially viable products;
- our ability to reduce product and manufacturing costs;
- our ability to successfully market, distribute and service our products and services internationally;
- our ability to improve system reliability for our products;
- competitive factors, such as price competition and competition from other traditional and alternative energy companies;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property;
- the risk of risks related to our operational dependency on information technology on our operations and the risk of the failure of such technology; technology, including failure to effectively prevent, detect, and recover from security compromises or breaches, including cyber-attacks;
- the cost of complying with current and future federal, state and international governmental regulations;
- our subjectivity to legal proceedings and legal compliance;
- the risks associated with past and potential future acquisitions;
- the risks associated with geopolitical instability, including the conflict conflicts in the Middle East and between Russia and Ukraine and growing as well as tensions between U.S. and China and neighboring regions; and
- the volatility of our stock price.

The risks included here are not exhaustive, and additional factors could adversely affect our business and financial performance, including factors and risks included in other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including under Item 1A, "Risk Factors". Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. While forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs, they are not guarantees of future performance. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which the statements were made. Except as may be required by applicable law, we do not undertake or intend to update any forward-looking statements after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Summary of Risk Factors

The risk factors detailed in Item 1A titled "Risk Factors" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are the risks that we believe are material to our investors and a reader should carefully consider them. Those risks are not all of the risks we face and other factors not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also affect our business if they occur. The following is a summary of the risk factors detailed in Item 1A:

- Our products We have incurred losses and performance depend largely on the availability of hydrogen gas and an insufficient supply of hydrogen could negatively affect our sales and deployment of our products and services; anticipate continuing to incur losses;
- We will have to raise additional capital to expand our business and such capital may not be unable available to successfully execute and operate our green hydrogen production projects; us or, if received, may not be available to us on favorable terms;

- We face risks associated with our plans to market, distribute and service our products and services internationally;
- The current economic downturn and weakness in the economy, market trends and other conditions affecting the profitability and financial stability of our customers could negatively impact our sales growth and results of operations;
- Delays in or not completing our product development goals may adversely affect our revenue and profitability;

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- Our products and services face intense competition;
- We may not be able to expand our business or manage our future growth effectively;
- Our ability to source parts and raw materials from our suppliers could be disrupted or delayed in our supply chain which could adversely affect our results of operations;
- Rising inflation rates, volatility in commodity prices, and product shortages may adversely affect our gross margins and financial results;
- We will continue to be dependent on certain third-party key suppliers for components in our products and failure of a supplier to develop and supply components in a timely manner or at all, or our inability to substitute sources of these components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, could impair our ability to manufacture our products or increase our cost of production;
- We depend on a concentration of anchor customers for the majority of our revenues and the loss of any of these customers would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;
- Our products use flammable fuels that are inherently dangerous substances and an actual or perceived problem with our products could adversely affect the market's perception of our products;
- The reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives for alternative energy technologies, or the failure to renew such subsidies and incentives, could reduce demand for our products, lead to a reduction in our revenues and adversely impact our operating results and liquidity;
- Our inability to maintain a leadership position to drive hydrogen and green technology subsidies and foster beneficial regulatory interpretation will limit our growth in the market;
- Trade policies, treaties, and tariffs could have a material adverse effect on our business;
- Failure to improve overall service performance and scale sourcing effectively can limit growth and adversely impact our customer experience;
- Our investments in joint ventures may involve numerous risks that may affect the ability of such joint ventures to make distributions to us;
- If we cannot obtain financing to support the sale of our products and service to customers or our power purchase agreements with customers, such failure may adversely affect our liquidity and financial position;
- We may require additional capital funding and such capital may not be available to us;
- We have incurred losses and anticipate continuing to incur losses;
- Our indebtedness could adversely affect our liquidity, financial condition, and our ability to fulfill our obligations and operate our business;
- The accounting method for convertible debt securities that may be settled in cash could have a material effect on our reported financial results;
- The convertible note hedges may affect the value of our common stock;
- We are subject to counterparty risk with respect to the convertible note hedge transactions;
- Certain component quality issues have resulted in adjustments to our warranty accruals and the accrual for loss contracts;
- Our purchase orders may not ship, be commissioned or installed, or convert to revenue, which could have an adverse impact on our revenue and cash flow;
- We are dependent on information technology in our operations and the failure of such technology may adversely affect our business, and potential security breaches of our information technology systems, including cyber-attacks, could lead to liability or could damage our reputation and financial results;
- The implementation of a new enterprise resource planning system could cause disruption to our operations;
- Our future plans could be harmed if we are unable to attract or retain key personnel;
- We may not be able to protect important intellectual property and we could incur substantial costs defending against claims that our products infringe on the proprietary rights of others;
- We are subject to legal proceedings and legal compliance risks that could harm our business;
- Our financial results may be adversely affected by changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States;
- If our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting policies are based on assumptions that change or prove to be incorrect, our operating results could fall below expectations of investors, resulting in a decline in our stock price;
- We identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. If we do not effectively remediate these material weaknesses or if we otherwise fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud;

- We may be unable to successfully execute and operate our hydrogen production projects and such projects may cost more and take longer to complete than we expect;
- Delays in or not completing our product and project development goals may adversely affect our revenue and profitability;
- Our products and performance depend largely on the availability of hydrogen and recent insufficient supplies of hydrogen have negatively affected, and any continued insufficient supply of hydrogen could negatively affect our sales and deployment of our products and services;
- Our estimated future revenue may not be indicative of actual future revenue or profitability;
- Our purchase orders may not ship, be commissioned or installed, or convert to revenue, which could have an adverse impact on our revenue and cash flow;
- Recent inflationary trends, economic uncertainty, market trends, political instability and other conditions affecting the profitability and financial stability of us and our customers could negatively impact our sales growth and results of operations;
- Volatility in commodity prices and product shortages may adversely affect our gross margins and financial results;
- The reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives for alternative energy technologies, or the failure to renew such subsidies and incentives, could reduce demand for our products, lead to a reduction in our revenues and adversely impact our operating results and liquidity. The Company's ability to benefit from these subsidies and incentives, in particular the Section 45V Credit for Production of Clean Hydrogen, is not guaranteed and is dependent upon the federal government's forthcoming and ongoing implementation, guidance, regulations, and/or rulemakings that have been the subject of substantial public interest and debate;
- Our future plans could be harmed if we are unable to attract or retain key personnel;
- We are subject to legal proceedings and legal compliance risks that could harm our business;
- We depend on a concentration of pedestal customers for the majority of our revenues and the loss of any of these customers would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows;
- Our ability to source parts and raw materials from our suppliers could be disrupted or delayed in our supply chain which could adversely affect our results of operations;
- We face risks associated with our plans to market, distribute and service our products and services internationally;
- Changes in U.S. or foreign trade policies, treaties, tariffs and taxes as well as geopolitical conditions and other factors could have a material adverse effect on our business;
- Our investments in joint ventures may involve numerous risks that may affect the ability of such joint ventures to make distributions to us;
- If we cannot obtain financing to support the sale of our products and service to customers or our power purchase agreements with customers, such failure may adversely affect our liquidity and financial position;
- Our indebtedness could adversely affect our liquidity, financial condition, and our ability to fulfill our obligations and operate our business;
- The accounting method for convertible debt securities that may be settled in cash could have a material effect on our reported financial results;
- The convertible note hedges may affect the value of our common stock;

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- We are subject to counterparty risk with respect to the convertible note hedge transactions;
- Certain component quality issues have resulted in adjustments to our warranty accruals and the accrual for loss contracts;
- We are dependent on information technology in our operations and the failure of such technology may adversely affect our business. Security breaches of our information technology systems, including cyber-attacks, ransomware attacks, or use of malware or phishing or other malicious techniques by threat actors, have in the past, and could in the future impact our operations or lead to liability, or damage our reputation and financial results;
- The implementation of a new enterprise resource planning system could cause disruption to our operations;
- Our products and services face intense competition;
- We may not be able to protect important intellectual property and we could incur substantial costs defending against claims that our products infringe on the proprietary rights of others;
- Our financial results may be adversely affected by changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States;
- If our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting policies are based on assumptions that change or prove to be incorrect, our operating results could fall below expectations of investors, resulting in a decline in our stock price;
- Our products use, or generate, flammable fuels that are inherently dangerous substances, which could subject our business to product safety, product liability, other claims, product recalls, negative publicity, or heightened regulatory scrutiny of our products;
- We are subject to various federal, state, local and non-U.S. environmental and human health and safety laws and regulations that could impose significant costs and liabilities on us;
- Our business may become subject to increased government regulation;

- Changes in tax laws or regulations or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income or other tax returns could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition;
- The changes in the carryforward/carryback periods as well as the new limitations on use of net operating losses may significantly impact our valuation allowance assessments for net operating losses;
- We will continue to be dependent on certain third-party key suppliers for components of our products, hydrogen generation projects, and manufacturing facilities, and failure of a supplier to develop and supply components in a timely manner or at all, or our inability to substitute sources of these components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, could impair our ability to manufacture our products, increase our cost of production, or affect our ability to generate hydrogen, which would in turn negatively affect our sales and deployment of our products and services;
- We may be unable to establish or maintain relationships with third parties for certain aspects of continued product developments, manufacturing, distribution, sale, servicing, and the supply of key components for our products;
- We may be unable to successfully pursue, integrate, or execute upon new business ventures;
- We may be unable to make attractive acquisitions or successfully integrate acquired businesses, assets, or properties, and any inability to do so may disrupt our business and hinder our ability to grow, divert the attention of key personnel, disrupt our business, and impair our financial results;
- We may be unable to successfully pursue, integrate, or execute upon new business ventures;
- Our stock price and stock trading volume have been and could remain volatile, and the value of your investment could decline;
- Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public markets, or the perception that such sales might occur, could reduce the price that our common stock might otherwise attain and may dilute your voting power and your ownership interest in us;
- If securities analysts do not publish research or reports maintain coverage of us or if they publish unfavorable or inaccurate research or reports about our business, and our stock, or our industry, the price of our stock and the trading volume could decline;
- Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law may discourage or delay an acquisition of the Company by a third party that stockholders may consider favorable;
- We do not anticipate paying any dividends on our common stock;
- The choice of forum provisions in our Our amended and restated bylaws provide for an exclusive forum in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware for certain disputes between us and our stockholders, and the exclusive forum in the Delaware federal courts for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action under the Securities Act, which may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it a stockholder finds favorable for disputes with us or any current or former director, officer, other employee, agent, or stockholder; favorable; and
- Climate change and climate change policies might affect our business, our industry, and the global economy.

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Item 1. Business

Background

Plug is the company behind the building an end-to-end green clean hydrogen ecosystem, that offers products and solutions ranging from fuel cells to electrolyzers to the production, storage, and handling, transportation and dispensing of liquid green hydrogen. Plug is on a mission delivery to make hydrogen adoption easy for energy generation, to help its customers and is helping customers meet their business goals and decarbonize the economy. In creating the first commercially viable market for hydrogen fuel cells, the Company has deployed more than 60,000 69,000 fuel cell systems for forklifts and more than 180 250 fueling stations. Plug intends to deliver its green hydrogen solutions directly to its customers, and through joint venture partners into multiple environments, including material handling, supply chain and logistics, e-mobility, stationary power generation, on-road electric vehicles ("EVs") and industrial applications.

Plug is focused on delivering a number of green hydrogen solutions to its customers. Its vertically integrated end-to-end hydrogen solutions, which are designed to fit individual customer needs, include hydrogen production equipment or the delivery of green hydrogen fuel, whichever is preferred including:

- **Fuel cells:** Plug offers stationary and mobile fuel cell products to its customers. Fuel cells are electrochemical devices that combine hydrogen and oxygen to produce electricity and heat without combustion. Plug's fuel cells power material handling vehicles (forklifts), replacing lead-acid batteries. Plug supports customers at multi-shift high volume manufacturing and high throughput distribution sites where Plug's fuel cell products provide a unique combination of productivity, flexibility, and environmental benefits.
- **Proton exchange membrane ("PEM") electrolyzers:** Plug electrolyzers use clean electricity to split water into hydrogen and oxygen. Using electrolyzers, customers can generate hydrogen for a variety of applications. PEM technology delivers high power density, carries low weight and volume and operates at relatively low temperatures which allows it to start quickly and cause less wear and tear on the system. In support of the market growth and its own ambitions, Plug has built a state-of-the-art gigafactory to produce electrolyzer stacks in Rochester, New York.
- **Hydrogen Liquefiers:** Through the acquisition of Joule Processing LLC ("Joule") in 2022, liquefiers: Plug gained has a core competency in liquefaction systems known for their operational efficiency, flexibility and reliability. Plug's hydrogen liquefaction system has one of the most energy-efficient designs on the market utilizing hydrogen as the refrigerant in the main liquefaction cycle.
- **Liquid hydrogen tankers:** Plug has expertise designing and manufacturing cryogenic solutions, including liquid storage tanks, delivery trailers, vaporizers, portable equipment, and integrated control systems. The Plug hydrogen tanker is one of the largest and lightest trailer ever trailers currently manufactured, with unprecedented significant over-the-road payloads.

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Plug also continues to offer fuel cells, electrochemical devices that combine hydrogen and oxygen to produce electricity and heat without combustion. Opened in 2023, Plug has built a 407,000-square-foot facility in Slingerlands, New York, which includes a 350,000-square-foot world-class fuel cell manufacturing facility to support the growing demand for fuel cells.

Plug delivers end-to-end hydrogen solutions for supply chain and logistics applications, on-road electric vehicles, the stationary power market, and more. Plug has announced that it is currently building green hydrogen generation plants throughout the United States, including in New York, Louisiana, Georgia, California and Texas. The Company expects to begin producing liquid green hydrogen in 2023.

To complete our end-to-end hydrogen ecosystem, Plug is offering high-efficiency liquefaction technology and cryogenic tanker and storage solutions to effectively deliver liquid green hydrogen to customers.

- **Hydrogen production:** Plug began producing liquid hydrogen at its hydrogen production facility in Kingsland, Georgia in January 2024. In addition, Plug has construction underway for several new hydrogen plants throughout the United States, including in New York, Louisiana and Texas.

We were organized as a corporation in the State of Delaware on June 27, 1997.

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the terms "Company," "Plug," "we," "our," or "us" as used herein refer to Plug Power Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Business Strategy

Plug understands that green hydrogen is integral to addressing climate change in both the short and long term. Indeed, decarbonization is our very mission. To reach this goal, Plug's business strategy is focused on the following:

- Expanding hydrogen production, with a focus on both output capabilities and geography. In addition to our milestone achievement in January 2024 at our hydrogen facility in Georgia, Plug has announced several new restarted operation of its hydrogen plants planned for New York, Georgia, Texas California, Louisiana and Port of Antwerp-Bruges. We broke ground on the plants plant in New York and Georgia. Plug plans to begin producing green hydrogen Tennessee in 2023, February 2024.
- Building out a clean hydrogen network of production plants. Plug is committed to building a network across the United States. Plug is also planning to build out a clean hydrogen network in Europe, with plans for a hydrogen production plant at the Port of Antwerp-Bruges and three plants in Finland.

- Scaling production through electrolyzer and fuel cell gigafactories. In 2021, Plug opened a 155,000-square-foot gigafactory in Rochester, New York. In 2022, Plug expanded manufacturing capacity at our gigafactory in Rochester, location and broke ground on, New York and subsequently opened within the year our 407,000-square-foot

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facility in Slingerlands, New York, which includes a 350,000-square-foot world-class fuel cell manufacturing facility to support the growing demand for fuel cells.

- Scaling Plug's electrolyzer program to provide comprehensive and economical solutions focused on our 5-megawatt ("MW") and 10MW offerings and using these building blocks to reach into the gigawatt-scale electrolyzer market. Electrolyzers are integral to Plug's clean hydrogen ecosystem.
- Expanding into the on-road vehicles market, including delivery vans/light commercial vehicles with HyVia, our joint venture with Renault (HyVia) SAS ("Renault"), while continuing to explore the aviation market (commuter and cargo planes and drones) and the expansion of available applications in the on-road vehicle market (such as yard tractors, cargo vans, buses, and Class 6, 7 or 8 trucks).
- Expanding into the large-scale stationary power market, including backup and continuous power applications, including data centers, microgrids, distribution centers and electric vehicle ("EV") EV charging.
- Expanding into new regions that require decarbonization, including in Europe and Asia. Plug entered into joint ventures with Renault SAS ("Renault") in France, Acciona Generación Renovable, S.A. ("Acciona") in Spain, and SK E&S Co., Ltd. ("SK E&S") in South Korea.
- Partnering with or acquiring companies with solutions that play an integral role in building Plug's green hydrogen ecosystem. In 2022, Plug acquired Joule, an engineered modular equipment process design and procurement company, and acquired two subsidiaries of Cryogenic Industrial Solutions, LLC, Alloy Custom Products, LLC and WesMor Cryogenics, LLC, to bolster the cryogenic tanker and storage tank business resulting from the 2021 acquisition of Applied Cryo Technologies. Plug also created a joint venture with Niloco Hydrogen Holdings LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin Corporation ("Olin"), named "Hidrogenii" to support reliability of supply and speed to market for hydrogen throughout North America.

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- Plug's operating strategy objectives include decreasing product and service costs, while expanding improving system reliability.

We believe continued investment in research and development is critical to the development and enhancement of innovative products, technologies, and services.

Business Organization

In 2022, 2023, the Company continued to evolve its organizational design to meet the growing needs of the business and product offerings and align with the strategy discussed above. Our organization is managed from a sales perspective based on "go-to-market" sales channels, emphasizing shared learning across end-user applications and common supplier/vendor relationships. These sales channels are

structured to serve a range of customers for our products and services. As a result of this structure, we concluded that we have one operating and reportable segment — the design, development and sale of **green** hydrogen products and solutions that help customers meet their business goals while decarbonizing their operations. Our chief executive officer was identified as the chief operating decision maker (CODM). All significant operating decisions made by management are largely based upon the analysis of Plug on a total company basis, including assessments related to our incentive compensation plans. The current organizational structure is designed to help Plug achieve its goals and establish Plug as a world leader in **green clean** hydrogen solutions.

Products and Services

Plug is facilitating the paradigm shift to an increasingly electrified world by innovating cutting-edge hydrogen and fuel cell solutions.

While we continue to develop commercially viable hydrogen and fuel cell product solutions, we have expanded our offerings to support a variety of commercial operations that can be powered with **green clean** hydrogen. We provide electrolyzers that allow customers — such as refineries, producers of chemicals, steel, fertilizer and commercial refueling stations — to generate hydrogen on-site. We are focusing our efforts on (a) industrial mobility applications, including electric forklifts and electric industrial vehicles, at multi-shift high volume manufacturing and high throughput distribution sites where we believe our products and services provide a unique combination of productivity, flexibility, and environmental benefits; (b) **production of hydrogen; and (c)** stationary power systems that will support critical operations, such as data centers, microgrids, and generation facilities, in either a backup power or continuous power role, and replace batteries, diesel generators or the grid for telecommunication logistics, transportation, and utility **customers; and (c) production of hydrogen. customers.** Plug expects to support these products and customers with an ecosystem of vertically integrated products that produce, transport, store and handle, dispense, and use hydrogen for mobility and power applications.

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Our current **products product** and **services include: service portfolio includes:**

GenDrive: GenDrive is our hydrogen fueled **Proton Exchange Membrane ("PEM") PEM** fuel cell system, providing power to material handling **electric vehicles, EVs**, including Class 1, 2, 3 and 6 electric forklifts, **Automated Guided Vehicles ("AGVs"), automated guided vehicles,** and ground support equipment.

GenSure: GenSure is our stationary fuel cell solution providing scalable, modular PEM fuel cell power to support the backup and grid-support power requirements of the telecommunications, transportation, and utility sectors; our GenSure High Power Fuel Cell Platform supports large scale stationary power and data center markets.

Progen: Progen is our fuel cell stack and engine technology currently used globally in mobility and stationary fuel cell systems, and as engines in electric delivery vans. This includes Plug's membrane electrode assembly ("MEA"), a critical component of the fuel cell stack used in zero-emission fuel cell EV engines.

GenFuel: GenFuel is our liquid hydrogen fueling, delivery, generation, storage, and dispensing system.

GenCare: GenCare is our ongoing "Internet of Things"-based maintenance and on-site service program for GenDrive fuel cell systems, GenSure fuel cell systems, GenFuel hydrogen storage and dispensing products and **ProGen Progen** fuel cell engines.

GenSure: GenSure is our stationary fuel cell solution providing scalable, modular PEM fuel cell power to support the backup and grid-support power requirements of the telecommunications, transportation, and utility sectors; GenSure High Power Fuel Cell Platform will support large scale stationary power and data center markets.

GenKey: GenKey is our vertically integrated “turn-key” solution combining either GenDrive or GenSure fuel cell power with GenFuel fuel and GenCare aftermarket service, offering complete simplicity to customers transitioning to fuel cell power.

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ProGen: ProGen is our fuel cell stack and engine technology currently used globally in mobility and stationary fuel cell systems, and as engines in electric delivery vans. This includes Plug's membrane electrode assembly (“MEA”), a critical component of the fuel cell stack used in zero-emission fuel cell electric vehicle engines.

Electrolyzers: The design and implementation of 5MW and 10MW electrolyzer systems that are modular, scalable hydrogen generators optimized for clean hydrogen production. Electrolyzers generate hydrogen from water using electricity and a special membrane and “green” hydrogen is generated by using renewable energy inputs, such as solar or wind power.

Liquefaction Systems: Plug's 15 ton-per-day and 30 ton-per-day liquefiers are engineered for high efficiency, reliability, and operational flexibility — providing consistent liquid hydrogen to customers. This design increases plant reliability and availability while minimizing parasitic losses like heat leak and seal gas losses.

Cryogenic Equipment: Engineered equipment including trailers and mobile storage equipment for the distribution of liquified hydrogen, oxygen, argon, nitrogen and other cryogenic gases.

Liquid Hydrogen: Liquid hydrogen provides an efficient fuel alternative to fossil-based energy. We produce liquid hydrogen through our electrolyzer systems and liquefaction systems. Liquid hydrogen supply will be used by customers in material handling operations, fuel cell electric vehicle fleets, and stationary power applications.

We provide our products and solutions worldwide through our direct sales force, and by leveraging relationships with original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) and their dealer networks. Plug is currently targeting Asia, Australia, Europe, Middle East and North America for expansion in adoption. The European Union (the “EU”) has rolled out ambitious targets for the hydrogen economy, as part of with the EU strategy for energy integration United Kingdom also taking steps in this direction, and Plug is seeking to execute on our strategy to become one of the European leaders in the hydrogen economy. This includes a targeted account strategy for material handling, securing strategic partnerships with European OEMs, energy companies, utility leaders and accelerating its our electrolyzer business. Our global strategy includes leveraging a network of integrators or contract manufacturers.

Part of our long-term plan includes Plug penetrating the European and Asian hydrogen market, on-road vehicle market, and large-scale stationary market. Plug's formation of joint ventures with HyVia and AccionaPlug S.L. in Europe and SK Plug Hyverse Co., Ltd. (“SK Plug Hyverse”), in Asia not only support this goal but are expected to provide us with a more global footprint. Plug has been successful with acquisitions, strategic partnerships and joint ventures, and we plan to continue this mix.

We manufacture our commercially viable products in Latham, New York, York; Rochester, New York, York; Slingerlands, New York, York; Houston, Texas, Texas; Lafayette, Indiana, Indiana; and Spokane, Washington, and support liquid hydrogen production and logistics in Charleston, Tennessee and Kingsland, Georgia.

Markets/Markets, Geography & and Customer Concentration

The Company's products and services predominantly serve the North American, European and European Asian material handling markets, and primarily support large to mid-sized fleet, multi shift operations in high volume manufacturing and

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high throughput distribution centers. The Company has historically experienced fluctuations in its quarterly operating results, with more revenue typically recognized in the second half of the fiscal year as compared to the first half.

Customer demand for clean hydrogen has grown as a low-carbon energy source for hard-to-decarbonize industries, such as heavy-duty transportation, heavy manufacturing (steel, cement, aluminum, and chemicals), stationary power generation, and aviation. Orders for the Company's products and services approximated \$1.2 billion at December 31, 2022 as of the year ended December 31, 2023. The Company's orders at any given time are comprised of fuel cells, hydrogen installations, maintenance services, electrolyzers, liquefiers, hydrogen trailers, and hydrogen fuel deliveries. The specific elements of the orders will vary in have varied terms of timing of delivery and can vary between 90 days to 10 years, with fuel cells and hydrogen installations being delivered near term and maintenance services and hydrogen fuel deliveries being delivered over a longer period of time. Historically, shipments made against product orders have generally occurred between ninety days and twenty-four months from the date of acceptance of the order.

For the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, Amazon.com Walmart, Inc. ("Amazon" Walmart), accounted for 13.0% 23.4% of our total consolidated revenues, which included a provision for warrant charge of \$5.6 million \$5.9 million. Additionally, 37.0% 10.9% of our total consolidated revenues were associated primarily with two other customers. our second largest customer.

We assemble our products at our manufacturing facilities in Latham, New York, York; Rochester, New York, York; Slingerlands, New York, York; Houston, Texas, Texas; Lafayette, Georgia, Indiana; and Spokane, Washington, Washington; and provide our services and

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installations at customer locations and our service centers center in Romeoville, Illinois and Dayton, Ohio. In addition, we have a hydrogen production plant plants in Charleston, Tennessee, and Kingsland, Georgia. In 2022, we opened a warehouse and logistics center in Duisberg, Duisburg, Germany.

Working Capital Items

We currently maintain inventory levels adequate for our short-term needs based upon present levels of production and for the purposes of global supply chain risk management. We consider the component parts of our different products to be generally available and current suppliers to be reliable and capable of satisfying anticipated needs. However, we have seen shortages of materials needed to produce fuel cell and hydrogen generation equipment components due to constraints in the production of global semiconductors, MEA components, and due to general supplier performance, related to the COVID-19 pandemic, labor shortages, increasing energy prices, supply chain constraints and logistical challenges. These material shortages have also negatively impacted the pricing of materials and components sourced or used by the Company.

Distribution, Marketing and Strategic Relationships

We have developed strategic relationships with established companies in key areas including distribution, service, marketing, supply, technology development and product development. We sell our products worldwide, with a primary focus on North America, Europe, and Asia, through our direct product sales force, OEMs, and their dealer networks. We operate in Europe under the name Plug Power Europe to develop and sell hydrogen fuel cell systems for the European material handling market.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Plug Power LA JV, LLC, created a joint venture with Niloco Hydrogen Holdings LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin Corporation ("Olin"), named "Hidrogenii" in the third quarter of 2022. We believe Hidrogenii will support reliability of supply and speed to market for hydrogen throughout North America and set the foundation for broader collaboration between Plug and Olin. Hidrogenii plans to begin with the began construction of a 15-ton-per-day hydrogen plant in St. Gabriel, Louisiana. Hidrogenii is owned 50% by Plug Power LA JV, LLC and 50% by Niloco Hydrogen Holdings LLC.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Plug Power France, entered into a joint venture with Renault named HyVia in the second quarter of 2021. HyVia plans to manufacture and sell fuel cell powered electric light commercial vehicles ("FCELCVs" FCE-LCVs) and to supply hydrogen fuel and fueling stations to support the FCE-LCV market, in each case primarily in Europe. HyVia has received funding and is owned 50% by Plug Power France and 50% by Renault.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Plug Power Espana España S.L. ("Plug Power Spain"), entered into a joint venture with Acciona, named AccionaPlug S.L., in the fourth quarter of 2021. The joint venture intends to develop clean hydrogen projects in Spain and Portugal. AccionaPlug S.L. has received funding and is owned 50% by Plug Power Spain and 50% by Acciona. The joint venture intends to develop green hydrogen projects in Spain and Portugal.

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Plug Power Inc. entered into a joint venture with SK E&S named SK Plug Hyverse Co. Ltd. ("SK Plug Hyverse"), which was initially funded in the first quarter of 2022. The joint venture with SK E&S Plug Hyverse seeks to accelerate the use of hydrogen as an alternative energy source in selected Asian markets. Through this initiative, the two companies will collaborate This collaboration aims to provide hydrogen fuel cell systems, hydrogen fueling stations, electrolyzers and green clean hydrogen to the Korean and other selected Asian markets. The partnership will leverage SK E&S's leadership in chemicals, petroleum and energy as well as Plug's leading hydrogen platform. This joint venture is owned 49% by Plug Power Inc. and 51% by SK E&S.

Plug Power Inc. has also invested in a hydrogen infrastructure and growth equity fund, Clean H2 Infra Fund, a special limited partnership registered in France, since the fourth quarter of 2021. The Clean H2 Infra Fund is focused on clean hydrogen infrastructure through financing projects in the production, storage and distribution of clean hydrogen. As of December 31, 2023 the Company's ownership percentage in the Clean H2 Infra Fund was approximately 5%.

In addition, we believe Plug's acquisitions over the last several years are enhancing Plug's position in the hydrogen industry, complementing the Company's industry-leading position in the design, construction, and operation of customer-facing hydrogen fueling stations. These acquisitions are expected to further establish a pathway for Plug to transition from low-carbon to zero-carbon hydrogen solutions.

Competition

We experience competition in all areas of our business. The markets we address for motive and backup power are characterized by the presence of well-established battery and combustion generator products. We also face competition from companies that offer other carriers of energy, such as solar, wind and batteries, integrated gas companies, and companies offering products similar to ours, such as hydrogen generation via Steam Methane Reformers and electrolyzers. Reformers. We believe the principal competitive factors in the markets in which we operate include product features, including size and weight, relative price and performance, lifetime operating cost, including any maintenance and support, product quality and

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reliability, safety, ease of use, **foot print, footprint**, rapid integration with existing equipment and processes, customer support design innovation, marketing and distribution capability, **and** service and support and corporate reputation. **For example:**

- **Material handling** – We face competition from technologies that require electrical infrastructure at distribution centers. These are largely lithium ion and lead-acid batteries. Our main differentiation from these technologies is that we offer increased productivity at our customer sites. For example, our technologies provide more sustained power than batteries, recharge more quickly and also do not require our customers' distribution centers to draw significant power from a local electrical grid.
- **Stationary products** – In backup and intermittent power applications, such as EV charging, we face competition from diesel generators provided by large corporations around the world. With respect to charging EVs, we fulfill a niche segment that allows customers to power vehicles while not being connected to the electrical grid. In continuous power applications, we provide a new alternative to distributed energy, such as natural gas turbines.
- **Hydrogen generation and storage** – We face competition from companies offering products similar to ours. For example, we face competition from legacy industrial gas companies that also produce hydrogen, and there are other companies that produce PEM electrolyzers, liquefiers and cryogenic transportation and storage equipment. Our products are designed to be more efficient on operating costs and we offer vertically integrated end-to-end hydrogen solutions. For example, our hydrogen liquefaction system has one of the most energy-efficient designs in the market utilizing hydrogen as the refrigerant in the main liquefaction cycle, and our hydrogen tanker is one of the largest and lightest trailers currently being manufactured, with significant over-the-road payloads.

Intellectual Property

We believe that neither we nor our competitors can achieve a significant proprietary position on the basic technologies currently used in PEM fuel cell systems. However, we believe the design and integration of our system and system components, as well as some of the low-cost manufacturing processes that we have developed, are intellectual property that can be protected. Our intellectual property portfolio covers, among other things: fuel cell components that reduce manufacturing part count; fuel cell system designs that lend themselves to mass manufacturing; improvements to fuel cell system efficiency, reliability and system life; and control strategies, such as added safety protections and operation under extreme conditions. In general, our employees are party to agreements providing that all inventions, whether patented or not, made or conceived while being our employee, which are related to or result from work or research that we perform, will remain our sole and exclusive property.

We have a total of **65 50** issued patents currently active with the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO"), expiring between **2023 2024** and **2040, 2041**. At the close of **2022, 2023**, we had **23 35** U.S. patent applications pending. Additionally, we have **22 18** trademarks registered with the USPTO **expiring due for renewal** between **2023 2025** and **2032, 2031**, and **three 3** trademark applications pending.

Government Regulation

Our fuel cell, electrolyzer, and hydrogen products, their installations, and the operations at our facilities are subject to oversight and regulation at the international level, as well as federal, state, and local levels in accordance with statutes and ordinances relating to, among others, building codes, fire codes, public safety, electrical and gas pipeline connections and hydrogen siting. The level of regulation may depend, in part, upon where a system is located — both domestically and abroad.

In addition, product safety standards have been established by the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI"), covering the overall fuel cell system. The class 1, 2, and 3 GenDrive products are designed with the intent of meeting the requirements of UL 2267 "Fuel Cell Power Systems for Installation in Industrial Electric Trucks" and NFPA 505 "Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial **Trucks. " Trucks"**. The hydrogen tanks used in these systems have been either certified to ANSI/CSA NGV2-2007 "Compressed Natural Gas Vehicle Fuel Containers"

or ISO/TS 15869 "Gaseous hydrogen and hydrogen blends—Land vehicle fuel tanks." tanks". We will continue to design our GenDrive products to meet ANSI and/or other applicable standards. We certified several models of Class class 1, 2, and 3 GenDrive products to the requirements of the CE mark with guidance from a European certified body. The hydrogen tanks used in these systems are certified to the Pressure Equipment Directive by a European certified body. The GenFuel hydrogen storage and dispensing products are designed with the intent of meeting the requirements of NFPA 2 "Hydrogen Technologies Code." Code". We are also subject to standards as applied to the design of our electrolyzer products, both domestically and abroad. Such standards include, but are not limited to, "Hydrogen Generators Using Water Electrolysis" (ISO 22734), "Hydrogen Technologies Code" (NFPA 2), "Explosive Atmospheres" requirements (UL 60079), CE product standards within the European Commission, and AS/NZS standards for our products within each jurisdiction, as applicable. As our Company increasingly expands to new markets and jurisdiction, we also become currently subject to new and different regulations in such jurisdictions.

We are subject to various federal, state, local, and non-U.S. environmental and human health and safety laws and regulations, including laws and regulations relating to the use, handling, storage, transportation, disposal and human exposure to hazardous substances and wastes, product safety, and emissions of pollution into the environment, and the remediation of contamination. Our facilities in the United States are subject to regulation by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA"), which regulates the protection of the health and safety of workers. In addition, the OSHA hazard communication standard requires that we maintain information about hazardous materials used or produced in our operations and that we provide this information to employees, state and local governmental authorities and local residents. We are also subject to occupational safety regulations in other countries. In addition, certain environmental laws and regulations impose liability and responsibility on present and former operators or users of facilities and sites for contamination at such facilities and sites without regard to causation or knowledge of contamination. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations can significantly increase the costs of our operations. Violations of environmental laws and regulations can subject us to additional costs and expenses, including defense costs and expenses and civil and

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criminal penalties. Environmental laws and regulations are becoming increasingly stringent, and compliance costs are significant and will continue to be significant in the foreseeable future. Additionally, new environmental laws and regulations could restrict or prohibit the uses of certain materials, chemicals, and/or components that are needed for our products and technologies. There can be no assurance that existing or future environmental and human health and safety laws and regulations will not have a material effect on our business.

As our business expands — particularly as part of our green clean hydrogen production strategy — we will continue to evaluate the potential impact such provisions will have on our business, as applied to each relevant jurisdiction in which we conduct business. We do not believe that in addition, existing or pending climate change legislation, regulation, or international treaties or accords are reasonably likely to could have a material adverse effect in the foreseeable future on our business or markets that we serve, or on our results of operations, capital expenditures or financial position. However, there There is no guarantee that any such legislation, regulation, or international treaties or accords will be favorable to our business. We will continue to monitor emerging developments in this area.

Other than these requirements, at 12

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At this time we do not know what additional requirements, if any, each jurisdiction will impose may be imposed on our products or their installation. We also do not know the extent to which any new regulations may impact our ability to distribute, install, and service our products.

As we continue distributing our systems to our target markets, the federal, state, local, or foreign government entities may seek to impose regulations or competitors may seek to influence regulations through lobbying efforts.

See Item 1A, "Risk Factors" for a description of these governmental regulations and other material risks to us, including, to the extent material, to our competitive position.

Raw Materials Inflation, Material Availability and Suppliers Labor Shortages

Most components essential to our business are generally available from multiple sources. We sources; however, we believe there are some component suppliers and manufacturing vendors, particularly those suppliers and vendors that supply materials in very limited supply worldwide or supply commodities that have a high degree of volatility, whose loss to us or general unavailability could have a material adverse effect upon our business and financial condition. For example, although we believe the recent liquid hydrogen supply challenge to be a transitory issue, we have experienced supply chain issues relating to the availability of hydrogen, including but not limited to suppliers utilizing force majeure provisions under existing contracts, which has negatively impacted the amount of hydrogen we have been able to provide under certain of our supply and other agreements. Furthermore, global commodity pricing has been volatile and has been influenced by political events and worldwide economic trends, which has impacted our sourcing strategies, resulting in adverse impacts on our business and financial condition. We have mitigated and are mitigating continuing to mitigate these potential risks by introducing continuing to diversify our supply chain, including diversifying our global supply chain and implementing alternate system architectures which that we expect will allow us to diversify our supply chain with source from multiple fuel cell, electrolyzer stack and air supply component vendors. We While we continue to invest in our supply chain to improve its resilience with a focus on automation, dual sourcing of critical components, insourcing and localized manufacturing when feasible, we are also working closely with these vendors and other key suppliers on coordinated product introduction plans, product and sales forecasting, strategic inventories, and internal and external manufacturing schedules and levels. Recent However, ongoing changes to, and evolution of, our products designs such as simultaneous design/build efforts and new product serviceability trends, or incorrect forecasting or updates to previously forecasted volumes could present challenges to those strategies despite best efforts in leveraging supplier relationships and capabilities. With respect to production, although cost pressures from global energy prices and inflation have been less volatile than previous years, an increase in cost pressures or a rise in inflation could negatively impacted access to affect our business again, which could have a pricing impact on our key raw materials. In We have a regionally diverse supply chain, and in cases where we have single sourced suppliers (typically due to new technology and products) products or worldwide shortages due to global demand), we work to engineer alternatives in our product design or develop new supply sources while covering short- and medium-term risks with supply contracts, building up inventory, and development partnerships. However, if we are unable to reduce such inventory, that could tie up working capital.

In addition, we have continued discussions with suppliers to modify terms of our supply agreements, which may impact the timing of when we receive shipments of certain supplies or result in other supply chain issues. For example, we have experienced pricing impacts from vendors and suppliers due to the recent fluctuations in interest rates and increases in cost of capital, among other factors. However, we continue to take proactive steps through our supply chain team to limit the impact of supplier challenges generally and we continue to work closely with our suppliers and transportation vendors to ensure availability of products and implement other cost savings initiatives.

With respect to our service business, we have experienced inflationary increases in labor, parts and related overhead. This has contributed to the increase in our estimated projected costs to service fuel cell systems and related infrastructure, which resulted in an increase in the provision for loss contracts related to service during 2023. If these trends continue, we may have to record additional service loss provisions in the future. We anticipate bookings and revenue will be uneven in the near-term while we pursue sales opportunities.

Additionally, in January 2023, the Company entered into a strategic partnership with Johnson Matthey Hydrogen Technologies Limited, a subsidiary of Johnson Matthey PLC and a global leader in sustainable technologies ("JM"), pursuant to which JM will supply the Company catalyst coated membrane (CCM) for use in the production of fuel cells we, as well as catalysts our suppliers and membranes vendors, have observed an increasingly competitive labor market. Tight labor markets have resulted in longer times to fill open positions for use us and our suppliers and vendors. Increased employee turnover, reassessment of employee responsibilities given current business needs, changes in the production availability of electrolyzers. In addition, the Company our workers as well as labor shortages have resulted in, and JM intend could continue to develop their existing result in, increased costs which could negatively affect our component or raw material purchasing abilities, and new technology and commercial products and co-invest in a manufacturing facility in the United States. turn, our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Research and Development

Because the fuel cell industry is still in the early state of adoption, our ability to compete successfully is heavily dependent upon our ability to ensure a continual and timely flow of competitive products, services, and technologies to the marketplace. We continue to develop new products and technologies and to enhance existing products in the areas of cost, size, weight, and in supporting service solutions in order to drive further commercialization.

We may also expand the range of our product offerings and intellectual property through licensing and/or acquisition of third-party business and technology. Our research and development expense totaled \$99.6 million \$113.7 million, \$64.8 million \$99.6 million, and \$27.8 million \$64.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022 and 2020, 2021, respectively.

Human Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had 3,353 3,868 employees, of which 156 181 are temporary employees, with 2,941 3,373 located in the United States and 412 495 located outside of the United States. In order February 2024, we announced a cost-reduction initiative that included strategic workforce adjustments. As of February 24, 2024, we had approximately 3,570 employees. We will continue to facilitate talent attraction and retention, evaluate our workforce needs as we strive to make Plug a safe, rewarding, and challenging workplace with competitive salaries.

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[Table complete the strategic workforce adjustments. None of Contents](#)

Our our employees are critical to the Company's growth, expansion, and success, represented by a collective bargaining unit, and we consider believe that our relationship with our employees to be is positive.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

The Company is dedicated to fostering a culture of diversity and committed to hiring talented individuals from all backgrounds and perspectives to which the Company's ultimate success is linked.

Diversity, Equity & Inclusion

We take tremendous pride in being are an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer and actively seek to increase maintain a workplace that is free from discrimination on the racial, gender, and ethnic diversity basis of our Company. race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, nationality, disability or protected veteran status.

At Plug, we are powered by appreciate the collective differences differences of our employees, customers, and stakeholders, and we value different perspectives to solve complex problems and bring innovative solutions. We promise to listen and hear inspiration from around the globe, endeavor to champion inclusivity, and to respect for each other, and to celebrate our differences as we build an environment in which we are all proud to be a part.

- Diversity: We embrace the unique characteristics and social identities of our employees. Collectively, these individual differences enhance our culture and company achievements. We believe that our strength comes from our intellectual and social diversity and that diversity powers innovation and inspires our team.

- Equity: All employees have equal opportunity to advance. People are the power of Plug, and we are committed to the investment in our employees. We **pledge seek** to provide everyone at Plug with equal opportunity to grow and develop, leveraging the unique skills and differences of their individual background, characteristics, and aspirations.
- Inclusion: We **are on a journey strive** to cultivate inclusivity as an organization. At Plug, we are transparent and collaborative, welcoming ideas, thoughts, and questions from everyone. We respect different strengths and viewpoints, understanding that we are stronger together. **Perspectives from the collective whole make us better, as we know that we are all part of something bigger than ourselves.**

The Company also strives to promote diversity on its Board of Directors (the "Board" or "Board of Directors") and in leadership roles throughout the Company. Currently, three of the Company's 10 directors are female, and two of the Company's 10 directors identify as an under-represented minority. The Company's commitment to diversity throughout the organization is further enhanced by policies related to various aspects of employment, including but not limited to, recruiting, selecting, hiring employment placement, job assignment, compensation, access to benefits, selection for training, use of facilities, and participation in Company-sponsored employee activities.

To progress further on our Diversity, Equity and Inclusion ("DEI") initiatives such as recruitment, talent development, and equitable compensation packages, we have established a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy. Our DEI Policy, recognizes that which sets out the principles and framework by which we, our individual differences – backgrounds, experiences, identities, Board of Directors (the "Board" or "Board of Directors"), management, employees and perspectives – drive the creativity stakeholders strive to foster a diverse, equitable and innovation fueling Plug Power's growth. Plug supports various inclusive culture. We intend to continue conducting human capital management activities, including recruitment, career development and advancement, role design and compensation in a manner reflective of our commitment to diversity, equity and inclusion efforts inclusion. The Company also strives to promote diversity on its Board of Directors and in leadership roles throughout its operations, and these efforts include a focus on: the Company. Currently, four of the Company's nine directors self-identify as female, an under-represented minority or LGBTQ+.

- Recruiting and retaining talent from diverse backgrounds;
- Creating awareness of diversity issues and benefits including training on conduct that can be perceived as discriminatory and/or harassing and how to report such behaviors;
- Supporting our employees' learning and development, so that they can reach their full potential;
- Fostering a more supportive environment where inclusivity is expected and prioritized; and
- Embedding accountability for diversity throughout the organization.

Additionally, we work specifically with veteran recruitment firms and are proud of our efforts to hire those who have served and continue to serve in the armed forces. As of December 31, 2022, we had a 290 person veteran workforce.

Engagement

We believe that listening to our employees is key to providing a work environment that is inclusive and results in a motivated and engaged workforce. We regularly conduct anonymous employee surveys to understand where we have opportunities to improve and solicit ideas from employees. Several initiatives have been launched, such as focus groups with Human Resources and leadership and hiring an employee engagement and inclusion manager to focus on these efforts.

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We conduct regular employee engagement surveys to measure progress and satisfaction with a range of initiatives. In our most recent survey in August 2022, employees indicated they would recommend Plug as a great place to work and they are happy working at Plug. The insights from the most recent survey allowed us to review employee feedback at each function and Business Unit level to drive impactful action, including developing specific training programs to improve and enhance technical processes and increasing team collaboration and effectively using meeting time to foster focus and clarity. Plug's top strengths were prospects, purpose, and authenticity. Employees indicated they were excited about Plug's future; they believe they are doing meaningful work at Plug and feel comfortable being themselves at work.

We also believe that transparency and communication are key elements of the Company's culture. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, a weekly all employee meeting led by our Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President of Human Resources provide information on safety measures as relates to the Company's practice on COVID-19. The meeting also includes a timely business topic delivered by a subject matter expert within the Company. This provides timely information and opportunities for upcoming leaders to develop their presentation skills, and aims to align the workforce with the Company's vision, strategy, and objectives. An open question and answer session is hosted as part of the weekly employee meeting by the Chief Executive Officer, in which employees are encouraged to submit questions and can do so anonymously if they prefer.

Community Involvement

We recognize the importance of supporting our local communities as we continue to grow as an organization. Our efforts not only provide value back. For example, we donate to our community members but enables our employees to give back, helping them to meet their own values. We also local communities, facilitate employee donations through the United Way, supporting its four pillar objectives helping and have initiated a Community Relations Program to evaluate deserving nonprofit organizations to boost our communities, which includes the (1) ability to meet basic needs, (2) education leading to a good job, (3) income providing financial security, and (4) an ability to gain and maintain health. This system enables our employees to donate money to causes they care about in their individual communities through payroll deductions.

Additionally, in 2022, we launched a global volunteer corporate giving program. Also, each Plug employee is provided 16 hours per year paid time off policy to support activities that serve the communities in which we live and work in ways that are meaningful, impactful, and help those in need. Plug recognizes that participating in philanthropic activities enriches the lives volunteer with a not-for-profit organization of its employees and its communities. his or her choice.

Performance Management, Compensation and Incentives Benefits

Our full-year performance management process begins with setting incorporates annual goals for the Company, which guide the development of functional as well as departmental and individual employee goals. Employees and their managers are accountable for goals and must review performance against the goals on an ongoing basis. We provide employee employees base wages that are competitive and consistent with employee positions, skill levels, experience, and location. Additionally, we believe that individual performance and the results of the Company are directly linked to payment of employees may also be granted annual short-term incentive compensation. Employees may also be granted compensation and equity compensation awards with multi-year vesting for retention.

As part of our commitment to our people, Plug offers employees competitive pay and benefits, including health, vision, and dental plans, flexible spending accounts, comprehensive life insurance (including company-provided life insurance), disability coverage and a 401(k) retirement program. Additionally, employees are offered a vacation and holiday package, and paid parental leave to aid in bonding time for new parents. To encourage savings, we auto-enroll all employees in our 401(k)-retirement savings plan after 60 days of employment.

Talent and Training

Our talent strategy is a balance of attracting external talent, combined with an internal the possibility of upward mobility practice that encourages career growth and opportunity to progress within Plug. We leverage both internal and external recruitment resources and incentivize our current employees through our employee referral program to refer talent they recommend as future employees of Plug. Enculturation of new hires begins immediately upon acceptance of an offer from Plug by leveraging technology to introduce them to the organization and their teams. A new hire onboarding program is delivered bi-weekly to continue the assimilation process and ensure that the workforce is prepared to succeed in their new career endeavor.

Plug values the unique skills and competencies of our diverse workforce. A key component to planning for individual career growth aligned with organizational growth is learning and development. We offer the entire workforce a subscription For example, our educational assistance program offers financial assistance to on-line learning that includes thousands of professionally created on-demand webinars and podcasts. Additionally, we have offered remote led leadership training throughout the COVID-19 pandemic with plans encourage employees to continue in this new remote their education and hybrid environment. We also offer a tuition reimbursement program, where employees are provided support for continuing their education. On the job training, combined with face-to-face continuous enhancement of their knowledge and remote skill training are utilized in many functions, as well as virtual reality skill training to ensure that skills are refreshed regularly. We use a comprehensive training matrix in certain areas and web-based learning to make sure we meet both regulatory requirements

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and our own standards. **skills**. Besides job-specific safety training, we offer **personal-development** **personal development** training on many topics, including sustainability and wellness.

Additional development opportunities include opportunities to participate in employee led groups that develop leadership and project management capabilities while contributing to our purpose and mission. On-line **Online** participation in internally developed business-related courses called *Plugology* is encouraged for all employees and helps newly hired employees assimilate to the business.

Compensation **Health, Safety and** **Benefits** **Wellness**

As part We strive to create a safe working environment, promoting environmental and employee health and safety awareness, and seek to undertake appropriate actions to reduce health and safety risks and establish procedures with appropriate protection for the safety of our **commitment** employees. In addition, we undertake to safeguard the health and well-being of our people, Plug offers employees **competitive** benefits, including by providing them with access to health **vision**, and dental plans, flexible spending accounts, comprehensive life insurance (including company provided life insurance), and disability coverage. Additionally, employees **wellness programs** that are offered a vacation and holiday package, an employee referral bonus program, educational assistance, and volunteer time. We also offer a comprehensive wellness program that is designed to promote long-term healthy and active **lifestyles** **lifestyles**. For example, in 2024, we plan to launch a Global Employee Assistance Program to help with mental health, **coaching** and our Fitness Reimbursement Program provides up to \$1,200 per year to accommodate employees' wellness activities. In 2022, we also launched a paid parental leave policy to aid in bonding time for new parents. At Plug, 92.9% of our employees participate in our comprehensive 401(k) package that includes a 401(k)-retirement savings plan, which offers up to a 5% match in Plug stock. To encourage savings, we auto-enroll all employees in the plan after 60 days of employment. Our portfolio reflects our values with increased priority given to socially responsible investing — the plan's diversified investment options include two socially responsible funds. **therapy services**.

Additionally, we have an internal *Step Pay Program* which provides our Field Service Technicians an outlined career path of training for eight separate levels to grow their skills and compensation.

The Company believes that identifying and developing the next generation of business leaders is important to its long-term success and is proud to support employees in furthering their education with tuition reimbursement plans and training.

COVID-19 Health Measures

While we no longer enforce our prior COVID-19 policies with respect to weekly COVID-19 testing, face coverings, or daily COVID-19 questionnaires, we continue to monitor the COVID-19 pandemic and emerging variants and remain prepared to adjust our policies and safety protocols in line with guidance from state and federal agencies. Employees are still expected to remain home if they are not feeling well and should contact our COVID team for future guidance. Furthermore, we have resumed all commercial air travel and all other non-critical travel, while also allowing employees to resume their personal travel. We have enabled third-party access to our facilities and are continuing our normal janitorial and sanitary procedures. We are no longer requiring staggered shifts in our manufacturing facilities and are offering hybrid work schedules to those whose job function enabled them to do so.

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant transportation challenges for global suppliers and we expect that these challenges will continue to have an impact on our businesses for the foreseeable future. We continue to take proactive steps to limit the impact of these challenges and are working closely with our suppliers and transportation vendors to ensure availability of products and implement other cost savings initiatives. In addition, we continue to invest in our supply chain to improve its resilience with a focus on automation, dual sourcing of critical components and localized manufacturing when feasible. To date, there has been limited disruption to the availability of our products related to COVID-19, though it is possible that more significant disruptions could occur if these supply chain challenges continue.

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Available Information

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, including exhibits, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available free of charge, other than an investor's own internet access charges, on the Company's website at www.plugpower.com as soon as reasonably practicable after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The information contained on our website is not included as a part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The SEC also maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The SEC's website address is <http://www.sec.gov>.

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We may announce material business and financial information to the public about us, our products and services, and other matters through a variety of means, including filings with the SEC, press releases, public conference calls, webcasts, the investor relations section of our website (www.ir.plugpower.com) and our [Twitter X \(formerly Twitter\)](#) account at @PlugPowerInc in order to achieve broad, non-exclusionary distribution of information to the public and for complying with our disclosure obligations under Regulation FD. We encourage investors, the media, and others interested in Plug to follow the foregoing channels and review the information that we make available on such channels, in addition to following our filings with the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following risk factors should be considered carefully in addition to the other information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The occurrence of any of the following material risks could harm our business and future results of operations and could result in the trading price of our common stock declining and a partial or complete loss of your investment. These risks are not the only ones that we face. Additional risks not presently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also impair our business operations and trading price of our common stock. The discussion contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act, that involve risks and uncertainties. Refer to the section entitled "Forward-Looking Statements." [Statements](#).

A. MARKET RISKS

We may be unable to successfully execute and operate our [green](#) hydrogen production projects and such projects may cost more and take longer to complete than we expect.

As part of our vertical integration strategy, the Company is developing and constructing [green](#) hydrogen production facilities at locations across the United States and Europe. Our ability to successfully complete, [and operate these projects](#) [and obtain green certification for some of these facilities](#) is not guaranteed. These projects will impact our ability to meet and supplement the hydrogen demands for our products and services, for both existing and prospective customers. Our hydrogen production projects are dependent, in part, upon [the Company's](#) [our](#) ability to meet our internal demand for electrolyzers required for such [projects](#). [Electrolyzer demand by external customers may](#)

concurrently affect the Company's ability to meet the internal electrolyzer demand from our hydrogen production projects. The timing and cost to complete the construction of our hydrogen production projects are subject to a number of factors outside of our control and such projects may take longer and cost more to complete and become operational than we expect. For example, construction at our Georgia plant took longer than we expected before becoming operational in 2024.

The viability and competitiveness of our green hydrogen production facilities will depend, in part, upon favorable laws, regulations, and policies related to hydrogen production, production such as the Section 45V Credit for Production of Clean Hydrogen, among others. Some of these laws, regulations, and policies are nascent, and there is no guarantee that they will be favorable to our projects. For further information on risks associated with government regulations, see "Regulatory Risks". Additionally, our facilities will be subject to numerous and new permitting, regulations, laws, and policies, many of which might vary by jurisdiction. Hydrogen production facilities are also subject to robust competition from well-established multinational companies in the energy industry. There is no guarantee that our hydrogen production strategy will be successful, amidst this competitive environment.

Our products and performance depend largely on the availability of hydrogen gas and an recent insufficient supplies of hydrogen have negatively affected, and any continued insufficient supply of hydrogen could negatively affect our sales and deployment of our products and services.

Our products and services depend largely on the availability of hydrogen gas, hydrogen. Although we are in the process of building multiple hydrogen production plants, our business could be materially and adversely affected by an inadequate

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availability of hydrogen or our failure to secure hydrogen supply at competitive prices. We commenced producing liquid hydrogen at our Georgia facility in January 2024. There is no assurance that our hydrogen production will scale at the rate we anticipate or that we will complete additional hydrogen production plants on schedule, schedule or at all. Additionally, we are dependent upon hydrogen suppliers to provide us with hydrogen gas for the commercialization of our products and services. We have experienced supply chain issues relating to the availability of hydrogen, including but not limited to suppliers utilizing force majeure provisions under existing contracts, which has led to volume constraints, delay in our deployments and service margin improvements, and negatively impacted the amount of hydrogen we have been able to provide under certain of our supply and other agreements. If these fuels are hydrogen suppliers elect not to participate in the material handling market,

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or if supply chain issues relating to the availability of hydrogen continue, insufficient supplies of hydrogen may result. If hydrogen is not readily available or if their hydrogen prices are such that energy produced by our products costs more than energy provided by other sources, then our products could be less attractive to potential users and our products' value proposition could be negatively affected. If hydrogen suppliers elect not to participate in the material handling market, there may be an insufficient supply of hydrogen for this market that affected which could negatively materially and adversely affect our sales and the deployment of our products and services.

Recent inflationary trends, economic uncertainty, market trends, political instability, and other conditions affecting the profitability and financial stability of us and our customers could negatively impact our sales growth and results of operations.

Recent economic conditions and political instability in the geographic markets we serve, such as tight credit markets, inflation, low consumer confidence, limited capital spending, and changes in government priorities, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, factors such as increased interest rates have made it more difficult for us to find debt capital solutions efficiently. In addition, if there is a government shutdown in the United States, especially a prolonged shutdown, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, the Inflation Reduction Act ("IRA"), which contains numerous credits and tax incentives that may be beneficial to us, was adopted in August 2022 and interagency guidance processes were ongoing through 2023, but final regulations are still pending. A prolonged U.S. government shutdown could cause uncertainty or delay in such determinations, which could impact the timing of any benefits we anticipate receiving under the IRA. In addition, a government shutdown may impact the availability and administration of government funding, which may impact our ability to secure a loan with the U.S. Department of Energy, or our ability to access the public markets and obtain necessary capital in order to properly capitalize and continue our operations.

With respect to our customers, the demand for our products and services is sensitive to their production activity, capital spending and demand for their products and services. In the past couple of years, we have observed increased economic uncertainty in the United States and abroad, including inflation and higher interest rates. Impacts of such economic weakness include falling overall demand for goods and services, leading to reduced profitability, reduced credit availability, higher borrowing costs, reduced liquidity, volatility in credit, equity and foreign exchange markets, and bankruptcies. These developments have led to supply chain disruption and transportation delays which have caused incremental freight charges, which have negatively impacted our business and our results of operations. In addition, as our customers react to global economic conditions, we have seen them reduce spending on our products and take additional precautionary measures to limit or delay expenditures and preserve capital and liquidity. In recent months, we have pursued price increases across our offerings including equipment, service and hydrogen fuel, which may cause customers to change or delay their purchasing decisions with us. Reductions in customer spending on our solutions, delays in customer purchasing decisions, lack of renewals, inability to attract new customers, uncertainty about business continuity as well as pressure for extended billing terms or pricing discounts, could limit our ability to grow our business and negatively affect our operating results and financial condition.

Additionally, many of our customers operate in markets that may be impacted by market uncertainty, trade and tariff policies, costs of goods sold, currency exchange rates, central bank interest rate changes, foreign competition, offshoring of production, oil and natural gas prices, geopolitical developments, labor shortages, inflation, and a variety of other factors beyond our control. Any of these factors could cause customers to idle or close facilities, delay purchases, reduce production levels, or experience reductions in the demand for their own products or services, and other conditions affecting the profitability and financial stability of our customers could negatively impact our sales growth and results of operations.

Inflation may adversely affect our financial results.

Since 2008, the U.S. Federal Reserve System has generally maintained policies producing a historically low-interest-rate environment. The U.S. Federal Reserve System raised interest rates throughout 2022 and 2023 in response to concerns about inflation, and there can be no assurance as to what actions the U.S. Federal Reserve System will take in the future. To the extent such inflation continues or there is a market expectation that such inflation will continue or increase, it may increase our cost of borrowing and result in limitations on our ability to access credit or otherwise raise debt and equity capital. In addition, the market prices of certain materials and components used by us and/or our suppliers in manufacturing the products we sell can be volatile. Significant increases in inflation, particularly increases in the cost of raw materials, and the expenses associated with the distribution and transportation of these materials and products we sell, can have an adverse impact on the business, financial condition, and results of operations of us or our suppliers. Our

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ability to pass on such increases in costs in a timely manner depends on market conditions, and the inability to pass along cost increases could result in lower gross margins. Increases in interest rates, especially if coupled with reduced government spending and volatility in financial markets, may have the effect of further increasing economic uncertainty and heightening these risks. In an inflationary environment, we may be unable to raise the sales prices of our products and services at or above the rate at which our costs increase, which could reduce our profit margins and have a material adverse effect on our financial results. For example, with respect to our service business, we have experienced

inflationary increases in labor, parts and related overhead. This has contributed to the increase in our estimated projected costs to service fuel cell systems and related infrastructure, which resulted in an increase in the provision for loss contracts related to service during the fourth quarter of 2023. If these trends continue, we may have to record additional service loss provisions in the future. We also may experience lower than expected sales and potential adverse impacts on our competitive position if there is a decrease in consumer spending or a negative reaction to our pricing. A reduction in our revenue would be detrimental to our financial condition and could also have an adverse impact on our future growth.

Volatility in commodity prices and product shortages may adversely affect our gross margins and financial results.

Some of our products contain commodity-priced materials. Commodity prices and supply levels affect our costs. For example, nickel, platinum, titanium and iridium are key materials in our PEM fuel cells, electrolyzers, and hydrogen infrastructure. Platinum, titanium, and iridium are scarce natural resources, and we are dependent upon a sufficient supply of these commodities. These resources may become increasingly difficult to source due to various cost, geopolitical, or other reasons, which in turn might have a material adverse effect on our business.

While we do not anticipate significant near- or long-term supply shortages with respect to our demand of platinum, titanium, or iridium, a shortage could adversely affect our ability to produce commercially viable PEM fuel cells, PEM electrolyzers, or hydrogen production facilities, or raise our cost of producing such products and services. In addition, global inflationary pressures have recently increased, which could potentially increase commodity price volatility. Our ability to pass on such increases in costs in a timely manner depends on market conditions, and the inability to pass along cost increases could result in lower gross margins.

We depend on a concentration of pedestal customers for the majority of our revenues and the loss of any of these customers would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We sell most of our products to a range of customers that include a concentration of pedestal customers, and while we are continually seeking to expand our customer base, we expect this will continue for the next several years. For example, total revenue in 2023 associated with our top three customers was \$390.5 million, which included a provision for warrant charges in the aggregate of \$11.2 million. For the year ended December 31, 2023, such customers accounted for 43.8% of our total consolidated revenues. Total revenue in 2022 associated with our top three customers was \$359.0 million, which included a provision for warrant charges in the aggregate of \$12.7 million. For the year ended December 31, 2022, such customers accounted for 51.2% of our total consolidated revenues.

Any decline in business with our significant customers could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our future success is dependent upon the continued purchases of our products by a small number of customers. If we are unable to broaden our customer base and expand relationships with potential customers, our business will continue to be impacted by demand fluctuations due to our dependence on a small number of customers. Demand fluctuations can have a negative impact on our revenues, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Our dependence on a small number of major customers exposes us to additional risks. A slowdown, delay or reduction in a customer's orders could result in excess inventories or unexpected quarterly fluctuations in our operating results and liquidity. Each of our major customers has significant purchasing leverage over us to require changes in sales terms including pricing, payment terms and product delivery schedules, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, as of December 31, 2023, our top customer comprised approximately 21.5% of the total accounts receivable balance. At December 31, 2022, our top customer comprised approximately 24.9% of the total accounts receivable balance. If our major customers delay payment of or are unable to pay their receivables, that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our ability to source parts and raw materials from our suppliers could be disrupted or delayed in our supply chain which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our operations require significant amounts of necessary parts and raw materials. Most components essential to our business are generally available from multiple sources; however, we believe there are some component suppliers and manufacturing vendors, particularly those suppliers and vendors that supply materials in very limited supply worldwide or supply commodities that have high degree of volatility, whose loss to us or general unavailability could have a material adverse effect upon our business and financial condition. If we are unable to source these parts or raw materials, our operations may be disrupted, or we could experience a delay or halt in certain of our manufacturing operations. We believe that our supply management and production practices are based on an appropriate balancing of the foreseeable risks and the costs of alternative practices. Nonetheless, reduced availability or interruption in supplies, whether resulting from more stringent regulatory requirements, supplier financial condition, increases in duties and tariff costs, disruptions in transportation, an outbreak of a severe public health pandemic, severe weather, or the occurrence or threat of wars or other conflicts, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. For example, we have experienced and may continue to experience supply chain issues, including but not limited to shortages in the supply of liquid hydrogen due to suppliers utilizing force majeure provisions under existing contracts. These volume constraints have delayed our deployments and service margin improvements, and negatively impacted the amount of hydrogen we have been able to provide under certain of our supply and other agreements. Furthermore, ongoing global economic trends have caused significant challenges for global supply chains resulting in inflationary cost pressures, component shortages, and transportation delays, which have impacted our business.

We face risks associated with our plans to market, distribute, and service our products and services internationally.

We market, distribute, sell and service our product offerings internationally and expect to continue investing in our international operations. We have limited experience operating internationally, including developing and manufacturing our products to comply with the commercial and legal requirements of international markets. Our success in international markets will depend, in part, on our ability and that of our partners to secure relationships with foreign sub-distributors, and our ability to manufacture products that meet foreign regulatory and commercial requirements. Additionally, our planned international operations are subject to other inherent risks, including potential difficulties in enforcing contractual obligations and intellectual property rights in foreign countries, and could be adversely affected due to, among other things, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, political and economic instability, acts or threats of terrorism, changes in governmental policies or policies of central banks, expropriation, nationalization and/or confiscation of assets, price controls, fund transfer restrictions, capital controls, exchange rate controls, taxes, unfavorable political and diplomatic developments, changes in legislation or regulations and other additional developments or restrictive actions over which we will have no control.

Doing business in foreign markets requires us to be able to respond to rapid changes in market, legal, and political conditions in these countries. As we expand in international markets, including but not limited to joint ventures involving business activities in Europe and South Korea, and potential business activities in South America, Europe, South Korea, India, Vietnam, Asia, the Middle East, Australia and elsewhere, we may face numerous challenges. Such challenges might include unexpected changes in regulatory requirements; potential conflicts or disputes that countries may have to deal with, among other things, data privacy requirements; labor laws and anti-competition regulations; export or import restrictions; laws and business practices favoring local companies; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; longer payment cycles and difficulties in collecting accounts receivables; difficulties in managing international operations; potentially adverse tax consequences, tariffs, customs charges, bureaucratic requirements and other trade barriers; restrictions on repatriation of earnings; and the burdens of complying with a wide variety of international laws. We face risks associated with our plans to market, distribute, and service our products and services internationally and any of these factors could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. The success of our international expansion will depend, in part, on our ability to succeed in navigating the different legal, regulatory, economic, social, and political environments.

The current inflationary trends, economic downturn and weakness Our investments in joint ventures may involve numerous risks that may affect the economy, market trends, and other conditions affecting the profitability and financial stability of our customers could negatively impact our sales growth and results of operations, such joint ventures to make distributions to us.

The demand for our products and services is sensitive to the production activity, capital spending and demand for products and services. We currently conduct some of our customers worldwide. In recent months, operations through joint ventures, with such partners including SK E&S, Renault, Acciona, and Olin in which we have observed increased economic uncertainty share control with our joint venture participants. Investments in joint ventures may involve risks not present when a third party is not involved, including the United States and abroad, including inflation and higher interest rates. Impacts of such economic weakness include falling overall demand for goods and services, leading to reduced profitability, reduced credit availability, higher borrowing costs, reduced liquidity, volatility in credit, equity and foreign exchange markets, and bankruptcies. These developments have led to supply chain disruption and transportation delays which have

caused incremental freight charges, which have negatively impacted possibility that our joint venture participants might experience business and our results of operations. In addition, as our customers react to global economic conditions and the potential for a global recession, we have seen them reduce spending on our products and take additional precautionary measures to limit or delay expenditures and preserve capital and liquidity. Reductions in spending on our solutions, delays in purchasing decisions, lack of renewals, inability to attract new customers, uncertainty about business continuity as well as pressure for extended billing terms or pricing discounts, could limit our financial stress that impact their ability to grow our business and negatively affect our operating results and financial condition.

Additionally, many of our customers effectively operate in markets that may be impacted by market uncertainty, trade and tariff policies, costs of goods sold, currency exchange rates, central bank interest rate changes, foreign competition, the joint venture, or might

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offshoring become bankrupt or may be unable to meet their economic or other obligations, in which case the joint venture may be unable to access needed growth capital without additional funding from us. In addition, our joint venture participants may have economic, tax, business or legal interests or goals that are inconsistent with ours, or those of production, oil the joint venture, and natural gas prices, geopolitical developments, labor shortages, inflation, may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Furthermore, joint venture participants may take actions that are not within our control, which may expose our investments in joint ventures to the risk of lower values or returns. Disputes between us and a variety co-venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that could increase our expenses and prevent our officers and/or directors from focusing their time and efforts on our day-to-day business. In addition, we may, in certain circumstances, be liable for the actions of other factors beyond our control. Any co-venturers. Each of these factors matters could cause customers to idle or close facilities, delay purchases, reduce have a material adverse effect on us.

We made certain assumptions and projections regarding the future of the markets served by our joint venture investments that included projected raw materiality availability and pricing, production levels, or experience reductions in the costs, market pricing and demand for their own products the joint venture's products. These assumptions were an integral part of the economics used to evaluate these joint venture investment opportunities prior to consummation. To the extent that actual market performance varies from our models, our ability to achieve projected returns on our joint venture investments may be impacted in a materially adverse manner. Failure by us, or services, and other conditions affecting an entity in which we have a joint venture interest, to adequately manage the profitability and risks associated with such joint ventures could have a material adverse effect on the financial stability condition or results of operations of our customers joint ventures and, in turn, our business and operations. In addition, should any of these risks materialize, it could negatively impact our sales growth and results have a material adverse effect on the ability of operations, the joint venture to make future distributions to us.

Our products and services face intense competition.

The markets for energy products, including PEM fuel cells, electrolyzers, and hydrogen production are intensely competitive. Our recent expansion into electrolyzer manufacturing and hydrogen production similarly faces robust competition — both from incumbent companies and new emerging business interests in the United States and abroad. Some of our competitors are much larger than we are and may have the manufacturing, marketing and sales capabilities to complete research, development, and commercialization of products more quickly and effectively than we can. There are many companies engaged in all areas of traditional and alternative energy generation in the United States and abroad, including, among others, major electric, oil, chemical, natural gas, battery, generator and specialized electronics firms, as well as universities, research institutions and foreign government-sponsored companies. These firms are engaged in forms of power generation such as advanced battery technologies, generator sets, fast charged technologies and other types of fuel cell technologies. Well established companies might similarly seek to expand into new types of energy products, including PEM fuel cells, electrolyzers, or hydrogen production. Additionally, some competitors may rely on other different competing technologies for fuel cells, electrolyzers, or hydrogen production. We believe our technologies have many advantages. In the near future, we expect the demand for our products — electrolyzers in particular — to largely offset any hypothetical market preference for competing technologies. However, changes in customer preferences, the marketplace, or government policies could favor competing technologies. The primary current value proposition for our fuel cell customers stems from productivity gains in using our solutions. Longer term, given evolving market dynamics and changes in alternative energy tax credits, if we are unable to successfully develop future products that are competitive with competing technologies in terms of price, reliability

and longevity, customers may not buy our products. Technological advances in alternative energy products, battery systems or other fuel cell, electrolyzer, or hydrogen technologies may make our products less attractive or render them obsolete.

Volatility in commodity prices and product shortages may adversely affect our gross margins.

Some of our products contain commodity-priced materials. Commodity prices and supply levels affect our costs. For example, nickel, platinum and iridium are key materials in our PEM fuel cells, electrolyzers, and hydrogen infrastructure. Both platinum and iridium are scarce natural resources, and we are dependent upon a sufficient supply of these commodities. These resources may become increasingly difficult to source due to various cost, geopolitical, or other reasons, which in turn might have a material adverse effect on our business.

While we do not anticipate significant near- or long-term shortages in the supply of platinum or iridium, a shortage could adversely affect our ability to produce commercially viable PEM fuel cells, PEM electrolyzers, or hydrogen production facilities, or raise our cost of producing such products and services. In addition, global inflationary pressures have recently increased, which could potentially increase commodity price volatility. Our ability to pass on such increases in costs in a timely manner depends on market conditions, and the inability to pass along cost increases could result in lower gross margins.

We will continue to be dependent on certain third-party key suppliers for components in our products, products, hydrogen generation projects, and manufacturing facilities. The failure of a supplier to develop and supply components in a timely manner or at all, or our inability to obtain substitute sources of these components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, could impair our ability to manufacture our products, or could increase our cost of production. production or could affect our ability to generate hydrogen, which would in turn negatively affect our sales and deployment of our products and services.

We rely on certain key suppliers for critical components in our products, and there are numerous other components for our products that are sole sourced. If we fail to maintain our relationships with our suppliers or build relationships with new suppliers, or if suppliers are unable to meet our demand, we may be unable to manufacture our products, or our products may be available only at a higher cost or after a delay. The Company has experienced and may continue to experience supply chain-related delays for components of product lines, our products, hydrogen generation projects, and manufacturing facilities. In addition, to the extent that our supply partners use technology or manufacturing processes that are proprietary, we may be unable to obtain comparable components from alternative sources. Furthermore, we may

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become increasingly subject to domestic content sourcing requirements and Buy America preferences, as required by

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federal infrastructure funding and various tax incentives in the United States, and we may become subject in the future to domestic sourcing requirements that may become relevant to the European Union. Domestic content preferences potentially mandate our Company to source certain components and materials from United States-based suppliers and manufacturers. Conformity with these provisions potentially depends upon our ability to increasingly source components or materials from within the United States. An inability to meet these requirements could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to successfully leverage tax incentives or compete for certain federal infrastructure funding sources imposing such mandates.

In addition, the failure of a supplier to develop and supply components in a timely manner or at all, or to develop or supply components that meet our quality, quantity and cost requirements, or our inability to obtain substitute sources of these components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, could impair our ability to manufacture our products or could increase our cost of production. If we cannot obtain substitute materials or components on a timely basis or on acceptable terms, we could be prevented from delivering our products to our customers within required timeframes. Any such delays have resulted and could continue to result in sales and installation delays, cancellations, penalty payments or loss of revenue and market share, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We depend on a concentration of pedestal customers for the majority of our revenues and the loss of any of these customers would adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

We sell most of our products to a range of customers that include a few pedestal customers, and while we are continually seeking to expand our customer base, we expect this will continue for the next several years. Total revenue in 2022 for Amazon was \$97.5 million, which included a provision for warrant charges of \$5.6 million. For the year ended December 31, 2022, Amazon accounted for 14% of our total consolidated revenues. Total revenue in 2021 for Amazon was \$205.1 million, which included a provision for warrant charges of \$0.5 million. For the year ended December 31, 2021, Amazon accounted for 40.8% of our total consolidated revenues.

Any decline in business with significant customers could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Our future success is dependent upon the continued purchases of our products by a small number of customers. If we are unable to broaden our customer base and expand relationships with potential customers, our business will continue to be impacted by demand fluctuations due to our dependence on a small number of customers. Demand fluctuations can have a negative impact on our revenues, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Our dependence on a small number of major customers exposes us to additional risks. A slowdown, delay or reduction in a customer's orders could result in excess inventories or unexpected quarterly fluctuations in our operating results and liquidity. Each of our major customers has significant purchasing leverage over us to require changes in sales terms including pricing, payment terms and product delivery schedules, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In addition, as of December 31, 2022, one customer comprised approximately 24.9% of the total accounts receivable balance. At December 31, 2021, one customer comprised approximately 46.6% of the total accounts receivable balance. If one of our major customers delays payment of or is unable to pay their receivables, that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Rising inflation rates may adversely affect our financial results.

Global inflationary pressures, particularly in the United States, have increased recently to levels not seen in recent years, which could potentially increase commodity price volatility, increased operating costs (including our labor costs) and reduced liquidity. In addition, the United States Federal Reserve has raised, and may again raise, interest rates in response to concerns about inflation, which may result in limitations on our ability to access credit or otherwise raise debt and equity capital. Our ability to pass on such increases in costs in a timely manner depends on market conditions, and the inability to pass along cost increases could result in lower gross margins. Increases in interest rates, especially if coupled with reduced government spending and volatility in financial markets, may have the effect of further increasing economic uncertainty and heightening these risks. In an inflationary environment, we may be unable to raise the sales prices of our products and services at or above the rate at which our costs increase, which could reduce our profit margins and have a material adverse effect on our financial results. We also may experience lower than expected sales and potential adverse impacts on our competitive position if there is a decrease in consumer spending or a negative reaction to our pricing. A

Our ability to source parts and raw materials from our suppliers could be disrupted or delayed in our supply chain which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our operations require significant amounts of necessary parts and raw materials. We deploy a continuous, companywide process to source our parts and raw materials from fewer suppliers, and to obtain parts from suppliers in low-cost countries where possible. If we are unable to source these parts or raw materials, our operations may be disrupted, or we could experience a delay or halt in certain of our manufacturing operations. We believe that our supply management and production practices are based on an appropriate balancing of the foreseeable risks and the costs of alternative practices. Nonetheless, reduced availability or interruption in supplies, whether resulting from more stringent regulatory requirements, supplier financial condition, increases in duties and tariff costs, disruptions in transportation, an outbreak of a severe public health pandemic, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, including resurgences and the emergence of new variants, severe weather, or the occurrence or threat of wars or other conflicts, could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. For example, the Company has experienced supply chain issues related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including but not limited to suppliers utilizing force majeure provisions under existing contracts. Furthermore, the ongoing global economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant challenges for global supply chains resulting in inflationary cost pressures, component shortages, and transportation delays. We expect that these challenges could continue to have an impact on our businesses for the foreseeable future.

Our investments in joint ventures may involve numerous risks that may affect the ability of such joint ventures to make distributions to us.

We currently conduct some of our operations through joint ventures, with such partners including SK E&S, Renault, Acciona, and Olin in which we share control with our joint venture participants. Investments in joint ventures may involve risks not present when a third party is not involved, including the possibility that our joint venture participants might experience business or financial stress that impact their ability to effectively operate the joint venture, or might become bankrupt or may be unable to meet their economic or other obligations, in which case joint venture may be unable to access needed growth capital without additional funding from us. In addition, our joint venture participants may have economic, tax, business or legal interests or goals that are inconsistent with ours, or those of the joint venture, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Furthermore, joint venture participants may take actions that are not within our control, which may expose our investments in joint ventures to the risk of lower values or returns. Disputes between us and co-venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that could increase our expenses and prevent our officers and/or directors from focusing their time and efforts on our day-to-day business. In addition, we may, in certain circumstances, be liable for the actions of our co-venturers. Each of these matters could have a material adverse effect on us.

We made certain assumptions and projections regarding the future of the markets served by our joint venture investments that included projected raw materiality availability and pricing, production costs, market pricing and demand for the joint venture's products. These assumptions were an integral part of the economics used to evaluate these joint venture investment opportunities prior to consummation. To the extent that actual market performance varies from our models, our ability to achieve projected returns on our joint venture investments may be impacted in a materially adverse manner. Failure by us, or an entity in which we have a joint venture interest, to adequately manage the risks associated with such joint ventures could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of our joint ventures and, in turn, our business and operations. In addition, should any of these risks materialize, it could have a material adverse effect on the ability of the joint venture to make future distributions to us.

B. FINANCIAL AND LIQUIDITY RISKS

If we cannot obtain financing to support the sale of our products and service to our customers or our power purchase agreements with customers, such failure may adversely affect our liquidity and financial position.

Customers representing most of our revenue access our products through Power Purchase Agreements ("PPAs"), rather than a direct purchase. These PPA arrangements require us to finance the purchase of such products, either ourselves or through third-party financing sources. To date, we have been successful in obtaining or providing the necessary financing arrangements. There is no certainty, however, that we will be able to continue to obtain or provide adequate

financing for these arrangements on acceptable terms, or at all, in the future. Failure to obtain or provide such financing may result in the loss of material customers and product sales, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Further, if we are required to continue to pledge or restrict substantial amounts of our cash to support these financing arrangements, such cash will not be available to us for other purposes, which may have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial position. For example, as of December 31, 2022, approximately \$858.7 million of our cash is restricted to support such leasing arrangements, comprised of cash deposits and collateralizing letters of credit, which prevents us from using such cash for other purposes.

We may require additional capital funding and such capital may not be available to us.

As of December 31, 2022, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$690.6 million, restricted cash of \$858.7 million and net working capital of \$2.7 billion (which is comprised of the net amount of current assets of \$3.3 billion and current liabilities of \$635.3 million). This compares to cash and cash equivalents of \$2.5 billion, restricted cash of \$650.9 million and net working capital of \$4.0 billion (which is comprised of the net amount of current assets of \$4.4 billion and current liabilities of \$420.6 million) as of December 31, 2021.

Our cash requirements relate primarily to working capital needed to operate and grow our business, including funding operating expenses, growth in inventory to support both shipments of new units and servicing the installed base, growth in equipment leased and equipment related to PPAs for customers under long-term arrangements, funding the growth in our GenKey "turn-key" solution, which includes the installation of our customers' hydrogen infrastructure as well as delivery of the hydrogen fuel, continued expansion of our markets, such as Europe and Asia, continued development and expansion of our products, such as ProGen, payment of lease obligations under sale/leaseback financings, mergers and acquisitions, strategic investments and joint ventures, liquid hydrogen plant construction, expanding production facilities and the repayment or refinancing of our long-term debt. Our ability to meet future liquidity needs and capital requirements will depend upon numerous factors, including the timing and quantity of product orders and shipments; attaining and expanding positive gross margins across all product lines; the timing and amount of our operating expenses; the timing and costs of working capital needs; the timing and costs of building a sales base; the ability of our customers to obtain financing to support commercial transactions; our ability to obtain financing arrangements to support the sale or leasing of our products and services to customers, and the terms of such agreements that may require us to pledge or restrict substantial amounts of our cash to support these financing arrangements; the timing and costs of developing marketing and distribution channels; the timing and costs of product service requirements; the timing and costs of hiring and training product staff, the extent to which our products gain market acceptance; the timing and costs of product development and introductions; the extent of our ongoing and new research and development programs; and changes in our strategy or our planned activities. We cannot assure you that any necessary additional financing will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all.

In periods when the capital and credit markets experience significant volatility, the amounts, sources and cost of capital available to us may be adversely affected. We primarily use external financing to provide working capital needed to operate and grow our business. Sufficient sources of external financing may not be available to us on cost effective terms.

We have incurred losses and anticipate continuing to incur losses.

We have not achieved operating profitability in any quarter since our formation and we will continue to incur net losses until we can produce sufficient revenue to cover our costs. Our net losses attributable to common stockholders were \$724.0 million in 2022, \$460.0 million in 2021, and \$596.2 million in 2020. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had an accumulated deficit of \$3.1 billion \$4.5 billion. We have continued to experience negative cash flows from operations and net losses. Our net losses were \$1.4 billion, \$724.0 million and \$460.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The net cash used in operating activities was \$1.1 billion, \$828.6 million and \$358.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. We expect to generate operating losses for the foreseeable future as we continue to devote significant resources to optimize our current production and manufacturing capacity, construct hydrogen plants and manage inventory to deliver our end-products and related services.

We anticipate that we will continue to incur losses until we can produce and sell our products and services on a large-scale and cost-effective basis. We cannot guarantee when we will operate profitably, if ever. In order to achieve profitability, we must successfully execute our planned path to profitability in the early adoption markets on which we are focused. The profitability of our products depends largely on material and manufacturing costs and the market price of hydrogen. The hydrogen infrastructure that is needed to support our growth readiness and cost efficiency must be available and cost efficient. We must continue to shorten the cycles in our product roadmap with respect to improvement in product reliability and performance that our customers expect. We must execute on successful introduction of our products into

the market. We must accurately evaluate our markets for, and react to, competitive threats in both other technologies (such as advanced batteries) and our technology field. Finally, we must continue to lower our products' build costs and lifetime service costs. If we are unable to successfully take these steps, we may never operate profitably, and, even if we do achieve profitability, we may be unable to sustain or increase our profitability in the future.

We will have to raise additional capital to expand our business and such capital may not be available to us or, if received, may not be available to us on favorable terms.

As of December 31, 2023, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$135.0 million, restricted cash of \$1.0 billion and net working capital of \$822.2 million (which was comprised of the net amount of current assets of \$1.8 billion and current liabilities of \$964.8 million). This compares to cash and cash equivalents of \$690.6 million, restricted cash of \$858.7 million and net working capital of \$2.7 billion (which was comprised of the net amount of current assets of \$3.3 billion and current liabilities of \$635.3 million) as of December 31, 2022. In addition, we had available-for-sale securities and equity securities of \$1.3 billion and \$134.8 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2022.

Our cash requirements relate primarily to working capital needed to operate and grow our business, including funding operating expenses, managing our inventory to support both shipments of new units and servicing the installed base, supporting equipment leased and equipment related to PPAs for customers under long-term arrangements, funding our GenKey "turn-key" solution, which includes the installation of our customers' hydrogen infrastructure as well as

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delivery of the hydrogen fuel, continued expansion of our markets, such as Europe and Asia, continued development and expansion of our products, such as Progen, payment of lease obligations under sale/leaseback financings, mergers and acquisitions, strategic investments and joint ventures, liquid hydrogen plant construction, expanding production facilities and the repayment or refinancing of our long-term debt. Our ability to meet future liquidity needs and capital requirements will depend upon numerous factors, including the timing and quantity of product orders and shipments; attaining and expanding positive gross margins across all product lines; the timing and amount of our operating expenses; the timing and costs of working capital needs, including our ability to manage inventory; the timing and costs of building a sales base; the ability of our customers to obtain financing to support commercial transactions; our ability to obtain financing arrangements to support the sale or leasing of our products and services to customers, and the terms of such agreements that may require us to pledge or restrict substantial amounts of our cash to support these financing arrangements; the timing and costs of developing marketing and distribution channels; the timing and costs of product service requirements; the timing and costs of hiring and training product staff; the extent to which our products gain market acceptance; the timing and costs of product development and introductions; the extent of our ongoing and new research and development programs; and changes in our strategy or our planned activities.

In addition, we will have to raise additional capital to expand our business. There can be no assurance that we will have access to the capital we need on favorable terms when required or at all. In periods when the capital and credit markets experience significant volatility, the amounts, sources and cost of capital available to us may be adversely affected. For example, we are party to certain agreements with collateral requirements and capital or margin calls, and we cannot predict when and what amounts may be called. We primarily use external financing to provide working capital needed to operate and grow our business. Sufficient sources of external financing may not be available to us on cost effective terms. If we cannot raise additional funds when we need them, our financial condition and business could be materially adversely affected.

Our estimated future revenue may not be indicative of actual future revenue or profitability.

Our estimated future revenue represents, as of a point in time, expected future revenue from work not yet completed under executed contracts. As of December 31, 2023, our estimated future revenue was approximately \$1.2 billion. While we anticipate a significant amount of our estimated future revenue will be recognized as revenue over one to ten years, our estimated future revenue is subject to order cancellations and delays. We or our customers may attempt to cancel or modify orders in estimated future revenue, and we may not be able to convert all of our estimated future revenue into revenue and cash flows. In addition, if production of products are delayed resulting from parts

availability and other constraints stemming from supply chain disruptions, revenue recognition can occur over longer periods of time, and products may remain in estimated future revenue for extended periods of time. If we receive relatively large orders in any given quarter, fluctuations in quarterly levels of estimated future revenue can result because the estimated future revenue may reach levels which may not be sustained in subsequent quarters. Our estimated future revenue should not be relied on as a measure of actual future revenue or profitability.

If we cannot obtain financing to support the sale of our products and service to our customers or our power purchase agreements with customers, such failure may adversely affect our liquidity and financial position.

Customers representing most of our revenue access our products through Power Purchase Agreements (“PPAs”), rather than a direct purchase. Historically, we have obtained or provided third-party financing sources to finance these PPA arrangements. We have experienced, and may experience in the future, difficulty in obtaining or providing adequate financing for these arrangements on acceptable terms, or at all. Failure to obtain or provide such financing has impacted our product sales and results of operations, and may result in the loss of material customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Further, we have been required, and may be required in the future, to continue to pledge or restrict substantial amounts of our cash to support these financing arrangements. As a result, such cash will not be available to us for other purposes, which may have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial position. For example, as of December 31, 2023, approximately \$1.0 billion of our cash is restricted to support such leasing arrangements, comprised of cash deposits and collateralizing letters of credit, which prevents us from using such cash for other purposes. Because we are currently focusing more on cash generation, we have paused new PPAs in the fourth quarter of 2023 and have shifted our approach to enable customers to deal directly with banks, which may temper short-term revenue growth. Although we expect PPAs to become a cash source in the near-term and for restricted cash to be released over time, our ability to realize these benefits is not guaranteed.

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Our indebtedness could adversely affect our liquidity, financial condition and our ability to fulfill our obligations and operate our business.

At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, our total outstanding indebtedness was approximately \$532.2 million \$567.6 million, 193.9 million \$195.3 million of the \$200.0 \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due June 1, 2025 (the “3.75% Convertible Senior Notes”), \$9.1 million \$3.9 million of long-term debt, and \$329.2 million \$368.4 million of finance obligations consisting primarily of debt associated with sale of future revenues and sale/leaseback financings.

Our indebtedness could have negative consequences on our future operations, including:

- we may have difficulty satisfying our obligations with respect to our outstanding debt;
- we may have difficulty obtaining financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, or other purposes;
- our vulnerability to general economic downturns and adverse industry conditions could increase;
- our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and in our industry in general could be limited; and
- our amount of debt and the amount we must pay to service our debt obligations could place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that may have less debt.

Our ability to generate cash to repay our indebtedness is subject to the performance of our business, as well as general economic, financial, competitive, and other factors that are beyond our control. If our business does not generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities or if future borrowings are not available to us in amounts sufficient to enable us to fund our liquidity needs, our operating results, and financial condition may be adversely affected.

The accounting method for convertible debt securities that may be settled in cash, such as the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes, could have a material effect on our reported financial results.

Under Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 470-20, *Debt with Conversion and Other Options*, or ASC 470-20, an entity must separately account for the liability and equity components of the convertible debt instruments (such as the 3.75% Convertible Senior

Notes **Notes**) that may be settled entirely or partially in cash upon conversion in a manner that reflects the issuer's economic interest cost. The effect of ASC 470-20 on the accounting for the convertible senior notes is that the equity component is required to be included in the additional paid-in capital section of stockholders' equity on our consolidated balance sheet at the issuance date and the value of the equity component would be treated as debt discount for purposes of accounting for the debt component of the convertible senior notes. As a result, we are required to record a non-cash interest expense as a result of the amortization of the discounted carrying value of the convertible senior notes to their face amount over the term of the convertible senior notes. As a result, we report larger net losses (or lower net income) in our financial results because ASC 470-20 requires interest to include the amortization of the debt discount, which could adversely affect our reported or future financial results or the trading price of our common stock.

In addition, on January 1, 2021, we early adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2020-06, Debt—Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40) using the modified retrospective approach. Consequently, the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes is now accounted for as a single liability measured at its amortized cost. This accounting change removed the impact of recognizing the equity component of the Company's convertible notes at issuance and the subsequent accounting impact of additional interest expense from debt discount amortization. The cumulative effect of the accounting change upon adoption on January 1, 2021 increased the carrying amount of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes by \$120.6 million, reduced accumulated deficit by \$9.6 million and reduced additional paid-in capital by \$130.2 million. Future interest expense of the convertible notes will be lower as a result of adoption of this guidance and net loss per share will be computed using the if-converted method for convertible instruments.

The convertible note hedges may affect the value of our common stock.

In conjunction with the pricing of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes, the Company entered into privately negotiated capped call transactions (the "3.75% Notes Capped Call") with certain counterparties at a price of \$16.3 million. The 3.75% Notes Capped Call cover, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, the aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock that underlie the initial 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes and is generally expected to reduce potential dilution to the Company's common stock upon any conversion of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes and/or

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offset any cash payments the Company is required to make in excess of the principal amount of the converted notes, as the

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case may be, with such reduction and/or offset subject to a cap based on the cap price. The cap price of the 3.75% Notes Capped Call is initially \$6.7560 per share, which represents a premium of approximately 60% over the last then-reported sale price of the Company's common stock of \$4.11 per share on the date of the transaction and is subject to certain adjustments under the terms of the 3.75% Notes Capped Call. The 3.75% Notes Capped Call becomes exercisable if the conversion option is exercised.

The option counterparties and/or their respective affiliates may modify their hedge positions by entering into or unwinding various derivatives with respect to our common stock and/or purchasing or selling our common stock in secondary market transactions prior to the maturity of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes (and are likely to do so during any observation period related to a conversion of 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes or following any repurchase of 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes by us on any fundamental change repurchase date or

otherwise). This activity could also cause or avoid an increase or a decrease in the market price of our common stock. In addition, if any such convertible note hedge transaction fails to become effective, the option counterparties may unwind their hedge positions with respect to our common stock, which could adversely affect the value of our common stock. The potential effect, if any, of these transactions and activities on the market price of our common stock will depend in part on market conditions and cannot be ascertained at this time. Any of these activities could adversely affect the value of our common stock.

We are subject to counterparty risk with respect to the convertible note hedge transactions.

The option counterparties are financial institutions or affiliates of financial institutions and are subject to the risk that one or more of such option counterparties may default under the convertible note hedge transactions. Our exposure to the credit risk of the option counterparties is not secured by any collateral. If any option counterparty becomes subject to bankruptcy or other insolvency proceedings, we will become an unsecured creditor in those proceedings with a claim equal to our exposure at that time under our transactions with that option counterparty. Our exposure will depend on many factors but, generally, an increase in our exposure will be correlated to an increase in our common stock market price and in the volatility of the market price of our common stock. In addition, upon a default by an option counterparty, we may suffer adverse tax consequences and dilution with respect to our common stock. We can provide no assurance as to the financial stability or viability of any option counterparty.

Unfavorable developments affecting the banking and financial services industry could adversely affect our business, liquidity and financial condition, and overall results of operations.

Actual events, concerns or speculation about disruption or instability in the banking and financial services industry, such as liquidity constraints or lack of available credit, the failure of individual institutions, or the inability of individual institutions or the banking and financial service industry generally to meet their contractual obligations, could significantly impair our access to capital, delay access to deposits or other financial assets, or cause actual loss of funds subject to cash management arrangements. Similarly, these events, concerns or speculation could result in less favorable financing terms, including higher interest rates or costs and tighter financial and operating covenants, or systemic limitations on access to credit and liquidity sources, thereby making it more difficult for us to acquire financing on acceptable terms or at all. Additionally, our customers, suppliers and other business partners also could be adversely affected by these risks as described above, which in turn could result in their committing a breach or default under their contractual agreements with us, their insolvency or bankruptcy, or other adverse effects.

Any decline in available funding, lack of credit in the market, or access to cash and liquidity resources, or non-compliance of banking and financial services counterparties with their contractual commitments to us, our customers, suppliers and other partners could, among other risks, have material adverse impacts on our ability to meet our operating expenses and other financial needs, could result in breaches of our financial and/or contractual obligations, and could have material adverse impacts on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

C. OPERATIONAL RISKS

We may not be able to expand our business or manage our future growth effectively.

We may not be able to expand our business or manage future growth. We plan to continue to improve our manufacturing processes, and build additional manufacturing production over the next five years, which will require successful execution of:

- expanding our existing customers and expanding to new markets;
- ensuring manufacture, delivery, and installation of our products;
- ensuring timely construction and completion of hydrogen generation projects, which may be delayed due to the Company's inexperience with these project types, supply chain issues, and federal, state, and local permitting and regulatory issues;
- implementing and improving additional and existing administrative, financial and operations systems and procedures and controls;

- integration of acquisitions;
- leveraging existing personnel and/or hiring additional employees;
- expanding and upgrading our technological capabilities;
- managing relationships with our customers and suppliers and strategic partnerships with other third parties;
- maintaining adequate liquidity and financial resources; and
- continuing to increase our revenues from operations.

Ensuring delivery of our products is subject to many market risks, including scarcity, significant price fluctuations, and competition. Maintaining adequate liquidity is dependent upon a variety of factors, including continued revenues from operations, working capital improvements, and compliance with our debt instruments. We may not be able to achieve our growth strategy and increase production capacity as planned during the foreseeable future. If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, we may not be able to take advantage of market opportunities, develop new products,

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satisfy customer requirements, execute our business plan, or respond to competitive pressures. For further information on risks associated with new business ventures, see Item 1.3.E, “Risk Factors” (“— Strategic Risks — We may be unable to successfully pursue, integrate, or execute upon our new business ventures.”).

Our success depends on We identified material weaknesses in our ability to improve our internal control over financial and operational performance and execute our business strategy.

reporting. If we do not effectively remediate these material weaknesses or if we otherwise fail to implement our business strategy, our maintain effective internal control over financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Our future financial performance and success depend in large part on our ability to successfully implement our business strategy. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully implement our business strategy or be able to continue improving our operating results. In particular, we cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully execute our ongoing, or any future, investments, achieve operating cost savings targeted through focused improvements and capacity optimization, including improvements to service performance through scale of manufacturing and vertical integration, and opportunistically pursue strategic transactions. Implementation of our business strategy may be impacted by factors outside of our control, including competition, commodity price fluctuations, industry, legal and regulatory changes or developments and general economic and political conditions. Any failure to successfully implement our business strategy could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We may, in addition, decide to alter or discontinue certain aspects of our business strategy at any time.

Although we have undertaken and expect to continue to undertake productivity and manufacturing system and process transformation initiatives to improve service performance, we cannot assure you that all of these initiatives will be completed or that any estimated cost savings from such activities will be fully realized. Even when we are able to generate new efficiencies in the short- to medium-term, reporting, we may not be able to continue accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud and be subject to reduce costs and increase productivity over the long-term. There fines, penalties or judgments, which can be no assurance if and when any of these initiatives will be successfully and fully executed harm our reputation or completed, otherwise cause a decline in investor confidence.

Management identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023 and previously identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, and 2018. See Item 9A, “Controls and Procedures”, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information regarding the identified material weaknesses and our actions to date to remediate the material weaknesses. If we do not effectively remediate these material weaknesses or if we otherwise fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud and be subject to fines, penalties or judgments, which can harm our reputation or otherwise cause a decline in investor confidence.

Although we plan to complete the remediation process with respect to the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023 as quickly as possible, we cannot at this time estimate how long it will take, and our remediation measures may not prove to be successful in remediating these material weaknesses. If our remedial measures are insufficient to address the material

weaknesses, or if additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting are discovered or occur in the future, our consolidated financial statements may contain material misstatements and we may be required to restate our financial results, which can subject us to fines, penalties or judgments, which can harm our reputation or otherwise cause a decline in investor confidence. In addition, if we are unable to successfully remediate our material weaknesses by June 30, 2024, we will have to pay the SEC an additional civil monetary penalty in the amount of \$5.0 million in connection with the SEC settlement.

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Delays in or not completing our product and project development goals or products experiencing technical defects may adversely affect our revenue and profitability.

If we experience delays in meeting our development goals (including delivery of electrolyzers to customers, as well as the completion of hydrogen generation projects), our products exhibit experiencing technical defects, or if we are unable to meet delays in meeting cost or performance goals (including power output), useful life and reliability, will delay the profitable commercialization of our products will be delayed. In this products. If such an event or events occur, potential purchasers of our products may choose alternative technologies and any delays could allow potential competitors to gain market advantages. We cannot assure that we will successfully meet our commercialization schedule in the future.

Periodically, we may enter into contracts with our customers for certain products that have not been developed or produced. There can be no assurance that we will complete the development of these products and meet the specifications required to fulfill customer agreements and deliver products on schedule. Pursuant to such agreements, the customers would have the right to provide notice to us if, in their good faith judgment, we have materially deviated from such agreements. Should a customer provide such notice, and we cannot mutually agree to a modification to the agreement, then the customer may have the right to terminate the agreement, which could have a material adverse effect upon our future business.

Other than our current products, which we believe to be commercially viable at this time, we do not know when or whether we will successfully complete research and development of other commercially viable products that could be critical to our future. If we are unable to develop additional commercially viable products we may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to become profitable. The profitable commercialization of our products depends on our ability to reduce the costs of our components and subsystems, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to sufficiently reduce these costs. In addition, the profitable commercialization of our products requires achievement and verification of their overall reliability, efficiency and safety targets, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to develop, acquire or license the technology necessary to achieve these targets. We must complete additional research and development to fill our product portfolios and deliver enhanced functionality and reliability in order to manufacture additional commercially viable products in commercial quantities. In addition, while we continue to conduct tests to predict the overall life of our products, we may not have run our products over their projected useful life prior to large-scale commercialization. As a result, we cannot be sure that our products will last as long as predicted, resulting in possible warranty claims and commercial failures.

Our purchase orders may not ship, be commissioned or installed, or convert to revenue, which could have an adverse impact on revenue and cash flow.

Some of the orders we accept from customers require certain conditions or contingencies to be satisfied, or may be cancelled, prior to shipment or prior to commissioning or installation, some of which are outside of our control. Orders for the Company's products and services approximated \$1.2 billion as of the year ended December 31, 2023. The time periods from receipt of an order to shipment date and installation vary widely and are determined by a number of factors, including the terms of the customer contract and the customer's deployment plan. For example, we have experienced delays in product launches, and there may also be product redesign or modification requirements that must be satisfied prior to shipment of units under certain of our agreements. If the designs are not finalized on schedule or the redesigns or modifications are not completed, some or all of our orders may not ship or convert to revenue. In certain cases, we disclose anticipated, pending orders with prospective customers for our various products, including PEM fuel cell, electrolyzer, stationary product and hydrogen

sales; however, those prospective customers may require certain conditions or contingencies to be satisfied prior to entering into a purchase order with us, some of which are outside of our control. Such conditions or contingencies that may be required to be satisfied before we receive a purchase order may include, but are not limited to, successful product demonstrations or field trials. Converting orders into revenue is also dependent upon our customers' ability to obtain financing. Some conditions or contingencies that are out of our control may include, but are not limited to, government tax policy, government funding programs, and government incentive programs. Additionally, some conditions and contingencies may extend for several years. We may have to compensate customers, by either reimbursement, forfeiting portions of associated revenue, or other methods depending on the terms of the customer contract, based on the failure on any of these conditions or contingencies. While not probable, this could have an adverse impact on our revenue and cash flow.

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Our products use, future plans could be harmed if we are unable to leverage, attract or generate, flammable fuels that are inherently dangerous substances, which could subject our business to product safety, product liability, other claims, product recalls, negative publicity, or heightened regulatory scrutiny of our products. retain key personnel.

We have attracted a highly skilled management team and specialized workforce, including scientists, engineers, researchers, manufacturing, and marketing and sales professionals. Our fuel cell systems use hydrogen gas future success will depend, in catalytic reactions. While part, on our products ability to leverage, attract and retain qualified management and technical personnel. However, we do not use this fuel know whether we will be successful in leveraging or retaining qualified personnel. Furthermore, our ability to retain key employees could be adversely impacted if we do not have a combustion process, hydrogen gas is sufficient number of shares available under our equity incentive plan to issue to our employees, or if our stockholders do not approve requested share increases or a flammable fuel new equity incentive.

In February 2024, we announced a cost-reduction initiative that included strategic workforce adjustments. These expense reduction measures may not achieve the anticipated benefits and may yield unintended consequences and costs, such as the loss of institutional knowledge and expertise, attrition beyond our intended workforce adjustments, a reduction in morale among our remaining employees and adverse impact to our reputation as an employer, which could leak make it difficult for us to retain remaining employees or hire new employees in the future. In addition, although positions have been eliminated, the duties performed in these positions remain, and combust if ignited by another source. Further, any such accidents involving we may be unsuccessful in distributing the duties and obligations of departed employees among our products remaining employees or to external service providers. If we are not able to successfully manage the above, there may be a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, we may need to undertake additional workforce reductions or restructuring activities in the future.

In general, our industry continues to experience change and be subject to significant competitive pressures with respect to the retention of top talent. The loss of key employees may occur due to perceived opportunity for promotion, compensation levels or composition of compensation, work environment or other products using similar flammable fuels individual reasons. In the past, we have from time-to-time experienced labor shortages and other labor-related issues. A number of factors might adversely affect the labor force available to us in one or more of our markets, including high employment levels, federal unemployment subsidies, and other government regulations, which include laws and regulations related to workers' health and safety, wage and hour practices and immigration, and such factors can also impact the cost of labor. For example, the recently enacted Inflation Reduction Act includes certain prevailing wage requirements related to tax credit availability which may impact labor costs of the Company and our contractors and subcontractors going forward. An increase in labor costs and the unavailability of skilled labor (including apprentices) or increased turnover could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. The loss or interruption of the services by any of our key employees, the inability to identify, attract or to hire qualified personnel in the future, the inability to successfully implement executive officer, key employee or other personnel transitions, or delays in hiring qualified personnel could materially suppress demand for, or heighten regulatory scrutiny and adversely affect our development and profitable commercialization plans and, therefore, our business prospects, results of our products. Our expansion into electrolyzer manufacturing, hydrogen production, operations and the transport of hydrogen fuel similarly involve hydrogen in either gaseous or liquified form. Additionally, the

production of hydrogen through electrolysis also results in the generation of oxygen. As a result, oxygen must be separated and controlled during the hydrogen production process. Such activities **financial condition**.

We are subject to potential legal proceedings and legal compliance risks and liabilities associated with flammable gases, that could harm our business.

The risk of product liability claims We are currently, and associated adverse publicity is inherent in the development, manufacturing, marketing future may continue to be, subject to commercial disputes and sale litigation. In connection with any disputes or litigation in which we are involved, we may incur costs and expenses in connection with defending ourselves or in connection with the payment of fuel cell products, electrolyzers, hydrogen production any settlement or judgment or compliance with any ruling in connection therewith. The expense of defending litigation may be significant. The amount of time to resolve lawsuits is unpredictable and destruction, and in products fueled by hydrogen, defending ourselves may divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our business, which is a flammable gas. Any liability for damages resulting from malfunctions or design defects could be substantial and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, cash flows. In addition, an actual or perceived problem with unfavorable outcome in any such litigation could have a material adverse effect on our products could adversely affect the market's perception of our products resulting in a decline in demand for our products, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, financial condition and prospects, cash flows. See Part I, Item 3, "Legal Proceedings." Proceedings".

Certain component quality issues have resulted in adjustments to our warranty reserves and the accrual for loss contracts.

In the past, quality issues have arisen with respect to certain components in certain products that are currently being used at customer sites. Under the terms of our extended maintenance contracts, we have had to retrofit units subject to component quality issues with replacement components to improve the reliability of our products for our customers. We recorded a provision for loss contracts related to service in the current and prior years. Though we continue to work with our vendors on these component issues to improve quality and reliability, unanticipated additional quality issues or warranty claims may arise, and additional material charges may be incurred in the future. Quality issues also could cause profitable maintenance contracts to become unprofitable.

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In addition, we may from time to time experience other unexpected design, manufacturing or product performance issues. We make significant investment in the continued improvement of our products and maintain appropriate warranty reserves for known and unexpected issues; however, unknown malfunctions or defects could result in unexpected material liabilities and could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operation, cash flows and prospects. In addition, an actual or perceived problem could adversely affect the market's perception of our products resulting in a decline in demand for our products and could divert the attention of our management, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and prospects.

Our purchase orders may not ship, be commissioned or installed, or convert to revenue, which could have an adverse impact on revenue and cash flow.

Some of the orders we accept from customers require certain conditions or contingencies to be satisfied, or may be cancelled, prior to shipment or prior to commissioning or installation, some of which are outside of our control. Historically for our GenDrive products, shipments made against these orders have generally occurred between 90 days and 24 months from the date of acceptance of the order. Orders for the Company's products and services approximated \$1.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2022. The time periods from receipt of an order to shipment date and installation vary widely and are determined by a number of factors, including the terms of the customer contract and the customer's deployment plan. There may also be product redesign or modification requirements that must be satisfied prior to shipment of units under certain of our agreements. If the redesigns or modifications are not completed, some or all of our orders may not ship or convert to revenue. In certain cases, we disclose anticipated, pending orders with prospective customers for our various products, including PEM fuel cell, electrolyzer, and green hydrogen sales; however, those prospective customers may require certain conditions or contingencies to be satisfied

prior to entering into a purchase order with us, some of which are outside of our control. Such conditions or contingencies that may be required to be satisfied before we receive a purchase order may include, but are not limited to, successful product demonstrations or field

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trials. Converting orders into revenue is also dependent upon our customers' ability to obtain financing. Some conditions or contingencies that are out of our control may include, but are not limited to, government tax policy, government funding programs, and government incentive programs. Additionally, some conditions and contingencies may extend for several years. We may have to compensate customers, by either reimbursement, forfeiting portions of associated revenue, or other methods depending on the terms of the customer contract, based on the failure on any of these conditions or contingencies. While not probable, this could have an adverse impact on our revenue and cash flow.

We are dependent on information technology in our operations and the failure of such technology may adversely affect our business. Potential security breaches of our information technology systems, including cyber-attacks, ransomware attacks, or use of malware or phishing or other malicious techniques by threat actors, have in the past and could in the future impact our operations or lead to liability, or could damage our reputation and financial results.

We have in the past experienced and may in the future experience problems with the operation of our current information technology systems or the technology systems of third parties on which we rely, as well as the development and deployment of new information technology systems, that could adversely affect, or even temporarily disrupt, all or a portion of our operations until resolved. Inabilities and The inability to implement new systems or delays in implementing new information technology systems can may also affect our ability to realize projected or expected cost savings. Additionally, the inability to implement or any delays in implementing new security measures can also affect our ability to protect against increasingly sophisticated threat actors. Any systems failures could impede our ability to timely collect and report financial results in accordance with applicable laws.

Information technology system and/or network disruptions could harm the Company's operations. Failure to effectively prevent, detect, and recover from security compromises or breaches, including cyber-attacks, could result in the misuse of company assets, unauthorized use or publication of our trade secrets and confidential business information, disruption to the company, diversion of management resources, regulatory inquiries, legal claims or proceedings, reputational damage, loss of sales, reduction in value of our investment in research and development, among other costs to the company. We have experienced and may continue to experience both successful and unsuccessful attempts to gain unauthorized access to our information technology systems on which we maintain proprietary and confidential information. To For example, in or around March 2023, an unauthorized actor accessed our computer network and executed a ransomware attack, resulting in the encryption of certain of our computer systems, including systems used to store proprietary and confidential data, and exfiltration of personal information related to certain individuals. Upon detection, we took immediate steps to contain, assess and remediate the incident, including engaging outside legal counsel and external forensic investigators. We restored the affected systems and our business remained operational with no material disruption during the restoration period. Based on information available to date, any attempts we do not believe the ransomware event has had a material impact on our business. However, as a result of the incident, we have incurred costs in addressing the incident, including costs related to gain unauthorized access have been either immaterial or deflected by appropriate security measures. investigation, containment, restoration, and remediation.

The risk of a security compromise, breach, or disruption, particularly through cyber-attacks, or cyber intrusion, including by computer hackers, insider threats, and cyber terrorists, has generally increased as cyber-attacks have become more prevalent and harder to detect and fight against. against and threat actors continue to become more sophisticated in their malicious techniques. Additionally, outside or unauthorized parties may attempt to access our confidential information through other means, for example by fraudulently inducing our employees to disclose confidential information, information through phishing emails or deceptive advertising campaigns. We actively seek to prevent, detect, and investigate any unauthorized access. These threats are also continually evolving, and as a result, will become increasingly difficult to detect. In addition, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the increased prevalence of employees working from home may exacerbate the aforementioned cybersecurity risks. Despite the implementation of network security measures, our information technology system have been and could be penetrated by outside or unauthorized parties. Going forward, we may expend additional resources, expenses, and legal and professional fees to further enhance the security of our information technology systems and continually assess our

current security measures. In addition, we may be subject to governmental investigations, enforcement actions, regulatory fines or litigation, or we may suffer from reputational damage or public statements against us as a result of unauthorized access to our information technology systems.

The implementation of a new enterprise resource planning system could cause disruption to our operations.

We are planning to implement a new enterprise resource planning or ERP, ("ERP") system, which is currently scheduled to be implemented during fiscal year 2023, in the near- to mid-term. We have in the past and may in the future experience difficulties in

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implementing the new ERP system. If the implementation of the ERP system does not proceed as expected, it could impede our ability to manufacture products, order materials, generate management reports, invoice customers, and comply with laws and regulations. Any of these types of disruptions could have a material adverse effect on our net sales and profitability. In addition, the implementation of the new ERP system will require significant investment of human and financial resources. We may experience delays, increased costs and other difficulties, including potential design defects, miscalculations, testing requirements, re-work due to changes in business plans or reporting standards, and the diversion of management's attention from day-to-day business operations. Extended delays could include operational risk, including cybersecurity risks, and other complications. If we are unable to implement the new ERP system as planned, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting could be adversely affected, our ability to assess those controls adequately could be delayed, and our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be negatively impacted.

Our future plans could be harmed if we are unable to attract or retain key personnel.

We have attracted a highly skilled management team and specialized workforce, including scientists, engineers, researchers, manufacturing, and marketing and sales professionals. Our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to attract and retain qualified management and technical personnel. We do not know whether we will be successful in hiring or retaining qualified personnel. Furthermore, our ability to attract and retain key employees could be adversely impacted if we do not have a sufficient number of shares available under our equity incentive plan to issue to our employees, or if our stockholders do not approve requested share increases or a new equity incentive. In general, our

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industry continues to experience change and be subject to significant competitive pressures with respect to the retention of top talent. The loss of key employees may occur due to perceived opportunity for promotion, compensation levels or composition of compensation, work environment or other individual reasons. In addition, we have from time-to-time experienced labor shortages and other labor-related issues. Labor shortages have become more pronounced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. A number of factors might adversely affect the labor force available to us in one or more of our markets, including high employment levels, federal unemployment subsidies, and other government regulations, which include laws and regulations related to workers' health and safety, wage and hour practices and immigration, and such factors can also impact the cost of labor. For example, the recently enacted Inflation Reduction Act includes certain prevailing wage requirements related to tax credit availability which may impact labor costs of the Company and our contractors and subcontractors going forward. An increase in labor costs and the unavailability of skilled labor (including apprentices) or increased turnover could have a material

adverse effect on our results of operations. Our inability to hire qualified personnel on a timely basis, or the departure of key employees, could materially and adversely affect our development and profitable commercialization plans and, therefore, our business prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

We may not be able to protect important intellectual property and we could incur substantial costs defending against claims that our products infringe on the proprietary rights of others.

PEM fuel cell technology was first developed in the 1950s, and fuel processing technology has been practiced on a large scale in the petrochemical industry for decades. Accordingly, we do not believe that we can establish a significant proprietary position in the fundamental component technologies in these areas. However, our ability to compete effectively will depend, in part, on our ability to protect our proprietary system-level technologies, systems designs and manufacturing processes. We rely on patents, trademarks, trade secrets, and other policies and procedures related to confidentiality to protect our intellectual property. However, some of our intellectual property is not covered by any patent or patent application. Moreover, we do not know whether any of our pending patent applications will issue or, in the case of patents issued or to be issued, that the claims allowed are or will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology or processes. Even if all of our patent applications are issued and are sufficiently broad, our patents may be challenged or invalidated. We could incur substantial costs in prosecuting or defending patent infringement suits or otherwise protecting our intellectual property rights. For example, we have been subject to a lawsuit against Joule Processing, LLC and Plug Power Inc., which alleges misappropriation of trade secrets under the federal Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016, among other complaints. See Part I, Item 3, "Legal Proceedings". While we have attempted to safeguard and maintain our proprietary rights, we do not know whether we have been or will be completely successful in doing so. Moreover, patent applications filed in foreign countries may be subject to laws, rules and procedures that are substantially different from those of the United States, and any resulting foreign patents may be difficult and expensive to obtain and enforce. In addition, we do not know whether the USPTO will grant federal registrations based on our pending trademark applications. Even if federal registrations are granted to us, our trademark rights may be challenged. It is also possible that our competitors or others will adopt trademarks similar to ours, thus impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to customer confusion. We could incur substantial costs in prosecuting or defending trademark infringement suits.

Furthermore, we might encounter difficulties protecting intellectual property rights in foreign jurisdictions. Certain jurisdictions do not favor the enforcement of patents, trade secrets, and other intellectual property protection. Enforcement of our intellectual property and proprietary rights in foreign jurisdictions could result in substantial costs and adverse impacts to our intellectual property rights.

Further, our competitors may independently develop or patent technologies or processes that are substantially equivalent or superior to ours. If we are found to be infringing third party patents, we could be required to pay substantial royalties and/or damages, and we do not know whether we will be able to obtain licenses to use such patents on acceptable terms, if at all. Failure to obtain needed licenses could delay or prevent the development, manufacture or sale of our products, and could necessitate the expenditure of significant resources to develop or acquire non-infringing intellectual property.

We may need to pursue lawsuits or legal action in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets and domain names, and to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. If third parties prepare and file applications for trademarks used or registered by us, we may oppose those applications and be required to participate in proceedings to determine the priority of rights to the trademark. Similarly, competitors may have filed applications for patents, may have received patents and may obtain additional patents and proprietary rights relating to products or technology that block or compete with ours. We may have to participate in interference proceedings to determine the priority of invention and the right to a patent for the technology. Litigation and interference proceedings,

even if they are successful, are expensive to pursue and time consuming, and we could use a substantial amount of our management and financial resources in either case.

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Confidentiality agreements to which we are party may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for any breach. Our trade secrets may also be known without breach of such agreements or may be independently developed by competitors. Our inability to maintain the proprietary nature of our technology and processes could allow our competitors to limit or eliminate any competitive advantages we may have.

We are subject to legal proceedings and legal compliance risks that could harm our business.

We are currently, and in the future may continue to be, subject to commercial disputes and litigation. In connection with any disputes or litigation in which we are involved, we may incur costs and expenses in connection with defending ourselves or in connection with the payment of any settlement or judgment or compliance with any ruling in connection therewith. The expense of defending litigation may be significant. The amount of time to resolve lawsuits is unpredictable and defending ourselves may divert management's attention from the day-to-day operations of our business, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, an unfavorable outcome in any such litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. See Part I, Item 3, "Legal Proceedings."

Our financial results may be adversely affected by changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP") is subject to interpretation by the FASB, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the SEC and various bodies formed to promulgate and interpret appropriate accounting principles. See Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," Policies", to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding the effect of new accounting pronouncements on our financial statements. Any difficulties in implementing these pronouncements could cause us to fail to meet our financial reporting obligations, which could result in regulatory discipline and harm investors' confidence in us. Further, the implementation of new accounting pronouncements or a change in other principles or interpretations could have a significant effect on our financial results.

If our estimates or judgments relating to our critical accounting policies are based on assumptions that change or prove to be incorrect, our operating results could fall below expectations of investors, resulting in a decline in our stock price.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. For example, our revenue recognition, loss accrual for service contracts, goodwill and impairment of long-lived assets policies are complex, and we often must make estimates and assumptions that could prove to be incorrect. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant assumptions and estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements include those related to revenue recognition, valuation of inventories, loss accrual for service contracts, impairment of long-lived assets, and provision for common stock warrants. Our operating results may be adversely affected if our assumptions change or if actual circumstances differ from those in our assumptions, which could cause our operating results to fall below the expectations of investors, resulting in a decline in our stock price.

We identified material weaknesses in Our products use, or generate, flammable fuels that are inherently dangerous substances, which could subject our internal control over financial reporting. If we do not effectively remediate these material weaknesses business to product safety, product liability, other claims, product recalls, negative publicity, or if we otherwise fail to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report heightened regulatory scrutiny of our financial results or prevent fraud. products.

Management identified material weaknesses Our fuel cell systems use hydrogen gas in catalytic reactions. While our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, and 2018. See Item 9A, "Controls and Procedures," in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information regarding the identified material weaknesses and our actions to date to remediate the material weaknesses. If

we products do not effectively remediate these material weaknesses use this fuel in a combustion process, hydrogen gas is a flammable fuel that could leak and combust if ignited by another source. Further, any such accidents involving our products or if we otherwise fail other products using similar flammable fuels could materially suppress demand for, or heighten regulatory scrutiny of, our products. Our expansion into electrolyzer manufacturing, hydrogen production, and the transport of hydrogen fuel similarly involve hydrogen in either gaseous or liquified form. Additionally, the production of hydrogen through electrolysis also results in the generation of oxygen. As a result, oxygen must be separated and controlled during the hydrogen production process. Such activities are subject to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud. potential risks and liabilities associated with flammable gases.

The risk of product liability claims and associated adverse publicity is inherent in the development, manufacturing, marketing and sale of fuel cell products, electrolyzers, hydrogen production, and in products fueled by hydrogen, which is a flammable gas. Any liability for damages resulting from malfunctions or design defects could be substantial and could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition, an actual or perceived problem with our products could adversely affect the market's perception of our products resulting in a decline in demand for our products, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. See Part I, Item 3, "Legal Proceedings".

Our success depends on our ability to improve our financial and operational performance and execute our business strategy.

If we fail to implement our business strategy, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. Our future financial performance and success depend in large part on our ability to successfully implement our

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business strategy. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully implement our business strategy or be able to continue improving our operating results. In particular, we cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully execute our ongoing, or any future, investments, achieve operating cost savings targeted through focused improvements and capacity optimization, including improvements to service performance through scale of manufacturing and vertical integration, and opportunistically pursue strategic transactions. Implementation of our business strategy may be impacted by factors outside of our control, including competition, commodity price fluctuations, industry, legal and regulatory changes or developments and general economic and political conditions. Any failure to successfully implement our business strategy could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We may, in addition, decide to alter or discontinue certain aspects of our business strategy at any time.

Although we have undertaken and expect to continue to undertake productivity and manufacturing system and process transformation initiatives to improve service performance, we cannot assure you that all of these initiatives will be completed or that any estimated cost savings from such activities will be fully realized. Even when we are able to generate new efficiencies in the short- to medium-term, we may not be able to continue to reduce costs and increase productivity over the long-term. There can be no assurance if and when any of these initiatives will be successfully and fully executed or completed.

D. REGULATORY RISKS

The reduction or elimination of government subsidies and economic incentives for alternative energy technologies, or the failure to renew such subsidies and incentives, could reduce demand for our products, lead to a reduction in our revenues, and adversely impact our operating results and liquidity.

The Company's ability to benefit from these subsidies and incentives, in particular the Section 45V Credit for Production of Clean Hydrogen, is not guaranteed and is dependent upon the federal government's forthcoming and ongoing implementation, guidance, regulations, and/or rulemakings that have been the subject of substantial public interest and debate.

We believe that the near-term near term growth of alternative energy technologies is will be affected by the availability and size of government and economic incentives. Many of these government incentives expire, phase out over time, may exhaust the allocated be reduced

or discontinued, no longer have available funding, may be implemented differently by changes in administrative agencies, or require renewal by the applicable authority. In addition, these incentive programs could be reduced or discontinued for other reasons. The Inflation Reduction Act ("IRA") adopted For example, in August 2022, President Biden signed the IRA into law. The IRA contains a number hundreds of billions in credits and incentives for the development of renewable energy, clean hydrogen, clean fuels, EVs and supporting infrastructure and carbon capture and sequestration, among other provisions. The IRA contains numerous credits and tax incentive provisions incentives that may be relevant to us, including: (i) a new Section 45V Credit for Production of Clean Hydrogen, which provides a production tax credit of up to \$3 per kg of qualified clean hydrogen over a 10-year credit period for the production of qualified clean hydrogen at a qualified facility in the United States; (ii) an extension and amendment of the Section 48 Investment Tax Credit for Qualified Fuel Cell Properties, which provides a tax credit based on capital investment in a variety of renewable and conventional energy technologies to incentive investment in new energy resources and more efficient use of fuel, including fuel cell technology; (iii) a new Section 48 Investment Tax Credit for Energy Storage Technologies, which expands the applicability of the investment tax credit ("ITC") for to include standalone energy storage projects, that "begin construction" before 2025; (ii) among other things; (iv) an amended Section 48C Qualified Advanced Energy Project Credit, which provides an investment tax credit through a competitive application process administered through the Department of Energy equal to 6% or 30% of the investment with respect to advanced energy projects; (v) a new Section 45X Advanced Manufacturing Production Credit, which provides varying credit amounts with respect to the production of certain components manufactured in the United States; and (vi) a new Section 48E Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit, which provides a tax credit for investment in facilities that generate clean electricity, ITC; (iii) a among other provisions.

There is uncertainty as to how the provisions under the IRA will be interpreted and implemented. The Company's ability to ultimately benefit from IRA tax credits and incentives, including the aforementioned, is not guaranteed and is dependent upon the implementation, guidance, rulemakings, and/or regulations from the federal government. Several of these credits and tax incentives, in particular the new Section 45V Credit for Production of Clean Hydrogen, have received substantial public interest and have been subject to debate, and divergent views on potential implementation, guidance, rules, and regulatory principles by a diverse group of interested parties – some of whom are advocating for limitations to Section 45V that could be materially adverse to the Company and its near term hydrogen generation projects. Specifically, guidance, rules, or regulations limiting a hydrogen production facility's use of renewable energy credits, environmental attributes, and grid electricity could limit the Company's ability to benefit from the Section 45V Credit for Production of Clean Hydrogen. As the Company has endeavored numerous hydrogen generation projects prior to the promulgation of

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Section 45V's guidance, there is no guarantee that the Company's projects will comply with the final eligibility requirements of Section 45V. Furthermore, the U.S. Department of Treasury issued a notice of proposed rulemaking on the Section 45V Credit for Production of Clean Hydrogen in December 2023. The notice contained draft regulatory requirements that, if finalized, could have material adverse impacts to the Company's hydrogen generation projects – both current and planned. In particular, the draft regulation contains numerous provisions unfavorable for the use of grid electricity and renewable energy credits, which are essential to the Company's ability to claim the Section 45V credit for hydrogen produced at our projects. Relatedly, draft regulations on the Section 48 Investment Tax Credit ("PTC"); for Energy Storage Technology contain provisions preventing taxpayers from claiming the energy storage credit for hydrogen storage property not exclusively used for energy-related purposes; and (iv) a new commercial clean vehicle tax credit, among other items. In many instances, further, draft regulations on the Company Section 45X Advancement Manufacturing Production Credit are not favorable for fulsome inclusion of fuel cells, electrolyzer, and hydrogen technologies. There is no guarantee that the U.S. Treasury Department's final regulations will have be more advantageous for the Company; and in fact, the final regulatory requirements could become less favorable than the draft regulation in the notice of proposed rulemaking. The effect of the final regulations on our business is not yet known but if we are not able to comply with prevailing wage the final eligibility requirements and apprenticeship requirements our competitors are able to maximize the value of these new clean energy tax credits. Furthermore, the ITC also have bonus credits for projects that are placed in service in certain "energy community" regions (specifically former oil, coal, and gas dependent geographies, and brownfield), or for projects that can meet domestic content criteria for steel, iron, and manufactured products. For example, the baseline credit amount for the ITC for qualified fuel cell properties is six percent. If a taxpayer satisfied prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements (or is exempt therefrom), the ITC amount is multiplied by five (equal to 30%). Furthermore, if a project is placed in service in an "energy community" or can meet "domestic content" criteria, the taxpayer do so, our business may be eligible for additional bonus credits beyond a 30% ITC. We believe we are well positioned to capture incentives contained in the IRA; however, this legislation was adopted in August 2022, and forthcoming interagency guidance processes are still ongoing. We have not

yet seen the impact these IRA-related incentives may have on our business and operations and cannot guarantee we will realize anticipated benefits of incentives under the IRA, particularly as our Company adapts to an ongoing and nascent regulatory guidance process regarding the detailed requirements of various new energy provisions, adversely affected.

Furthermore, future legislative enactments, administrative actions, changes or amendments to clean energy tax credits, policies or other incentives might be more favorable to other technologies, technologies or could limit, amend, repeal, or terminate policies or other incentives that the Company currently hopes to leverage. Any reduction, elimination, or discriminatory application of expiration of the ITC tax incentives or other government subsidies and economic incentives, or the failure to renew such tax credit, credits, governmental subsidies, or economic incentives, may result in the diminished economic competitiveness of our products to our customers and could materially and adversely affect the growth of alternative energy technologies, including our products, as well as our future operating results and liquidity.

Changes in U.S. or foreign trade policies, treaties, tariffs and taxes as well as geopolitical conditions and other factors could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business is dependent on the availability of raw materials and components for our products, particularly electrical components common in the semiconductor industry. Our business is subject to risks generally associated with doing business abroad, such as U.S. and foreign governmental regulation in the countries in which we operate and the countries in which our manufacturers, component suppliers, and other business partners are located. For example, tensions between the United States and China have led to the United States' imposition of a series of tariffs, sanctions, and other restrictions on imports from China and sourcing from certain Chinese persons or entities, as well as other business restrictions. Additionally, an open conflict or war across any region could affect our ability to obtain raw materials. The extent and duration of the military conflict involving Russia and Ukraine, resulting sanctions and future market or supply disruptions in the regions are impossible to predict, but could be significant and may have a severe adverse effect on the region. Separately, in early October 2023, Hamas, a militant group in control of Gaza, and Israel began an armed conflict in Israel, the Gaza Strip, and surrounding areas, which threatens to spread to other Middle Eastern countries including Lebanon, Syria and Iran. The Hamas-Israel military conflict is ongoing, and its length and outcome are highly unpredictable. Although we have not experienced any material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows as a result of these conflicts or the resulting volatility as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the broader consequences of these conflicts remain uncertain and may include further sanctions, regional instability and geopolitical shifts, increased prevalence and sophistication of cyberattacks, heightened regulatory scrutiny related to sanctions compliance, further increases or fluctuations in commodity and energy prices, further disruptions to the global supply chain and other adverse effects on macroeconomic conditions.

Beyond tariffs and sanctions, countries also could adopt other measures, such as taxes or controls on imports or exports of goods, which could adversely affect our operations and supply chain. We cannot predict whether, and to what extent, there may be changes to international trade agreements or whether quotas, duties, tariffs, exchange controls or other restrictions on our products will be changed or imposed. These kinds of restrictions could be adopted with little to no advanced notice, and we may not be able to effectively mitigate the adverse impacts from such measures. Although we currently maintain alternative sources for raw materials, if we are unable to source our products from the countries where we wish to purchase them, either because of the occurrence or threat of wars or other conflicts, regulatory changes or for any other reason, or if the cost of doing so increases, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Disruptions in the supply of raw materials and components could temporarily impair our ability to manufacture our products for our customers or require us to pay higher prices to obtain these raw materials or components from other sources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and our results of operations.

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We are subject to various federal, state, and local and non-US non-U.S. environmental and human health and safety laws and regulations that could impose significant costs and liabilities on us.

Our operations are subject to federal, state, local and local non-U.S. environmental and human health and safety laws and regulations, including laws and regulations relating to the use, handling, storage, transportation, disposal and human exposure to hazardous substances and wastes, product safety, emissions of pollution into the environment, and human health and safety. We have incurred, and expect to

continue to incur, costs to comply with these laws and regulations. These costs and obligations are likely to expand and change as our Company grows, makes acquisitions, and conducts business in new locations. Furthermore, federal, state, and local governments are increasingly regulating and restricting the use of certain chemicals, substances, and materials. Some of these policy **initiative initiatives** could foreseeably be impactful to our business. For example, laws, regulations, or other policy initiatives might address substances found within component parts to our products, in which event our Company would be required to comply with such requirements.

Our facilities in the U.S. are subject to regulation by OSHA, which regulates the protection of the health and safety of workers. In addition, the OSHA hazard communication standard requires that we maintain information about hazardous materials used or produced in our operations and that we provide this information to employees, state and local governmental authorities and local residents. We are also subject to occupational safety regulations in other countries. Our failure to comply with government occupational safety regulations, including OSHA requirements, or general industry standards relating to employee health and safety, keep adequate records or monitor occupational exposure to regulated substances could expose us to liability, enforcement, and fines and penalties, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows, or financial condition. Violation of these laws or regulations or the occurrence of an explosion or other accident in connection with our fuel cell systems at our properties or at third party locations could lead to injuries, property damage, litigation, substantial liabilities and sanctions, including fines and penalties, cleanup costs, manufacturing delays or the requirement to undertake corrective action. Further, environmental laws and human health and safety and regulations, and the administration, interpretation, and enforcement thereof, are subject to change

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and may become more stringent in the future, each of which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. **Each of these considerations is further magnified by our expansion into new regulatory jurisdictions with which we may be unfamiliar.**

Additionally, certain environmental laws impose liability, which can be joint and several, as well as strict, on current and previous owners and operators of real property for the cost of removal or remediation of hazardous substances and damage to natural resources. These laws often impose liability even if the owner or operator did not know of, or was not responsible for, the release of such hazardous substances. They can also assess liability on persons who arrange for hazardous substances to be sent to disposal or treatment facilities when such facilities are found to be contaminated, and such persons can be responsible for cleanup costs even if they never owned or operated the contaminated facility. Our liabilities arising from past or future releases of, or exposure to, hazardous substances may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our business may become subject to increased government regulation.

Our products are subject to certain federal, state, local, and non-U.S. laws and regulations, including, for example, state and local ordinances relating to building codes, fire codes, public safety, electrical and gas pipeline connections, hydrogen transportation and siting and related matters. See Item 1, "Business — Government Regulations" for additional information. In certain jurisdictions, these regulatory requirements may be more stringent than those in the United States. Further, as products are introduced into the market commercially, governments may impose new regulations. We do not know the extent to which any such regulations may impact our ability to manufacture, distribute, install and service our products. Any regulation of our products, whether at the federal, state, local or foreign level, including any regulations relating to the production, operation, installation, and servicing of our products may increase our costs and the price of our products, and noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations could subject us to investigations, sanctions, enforcement actions, fines, damages, civil and criminal penalties, or injunctions. Furthermore, certain business activities may require the Company to navigate a myriad of state or local-level laws and regulations. If any governmental sanctions are imposed, our business, operating results, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, responding to any action will likely result in a significant diversion of management's attention and resources and an increase in professional fees. Enforcement actions and sanctions could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

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There is no guarantee that local, state, federal, or international jurisdictions will adopt laws, regulations and policies that are favorable to hydrogen or fuel cell technologies. As various jurisdictions pursue climate change and decarbonization policies, hydrogen and fuel cell technologies may be subject to increased regulatory scrutiny and oversight.

Changes in tax laws or regulations or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income or other tax returns could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and various foreign jurisdictions. A number of factors may adversely affect our future effective tax rates, such as the jurisdictions in which our profits are determined to be earned and taxed; changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities; adjustments to estimated taxes upon finalization of various tax returns; changes in available tax credits, grants and other incentives; changes in stock-based compensation expense; the availability of loss or credit carryforwards to offset taxable income; changes in tax laws, regulations, accounting principles or interpretations thereof; or examinations by US federal, state or foreign jurisdictions that disagree with interpretations of tax rules and regulations in regard to positions taken on tax filings. A change in **any of our** effective tax **rate rates** due to any of these factors may adversely affect the carrying value of our tax assets and our future results from operations.

In addition, as our business grows, we are required to comply with increasingly complex taxation rules and practices. We are subject to tax in multiple U.S. tax jurisdictions and in foreign tax jurisdictions as we expand internationally, which requires additional expertise to ensure compliance with various domestic and international tax laws. The development of our global tax footprint and compliance with these laws may impact how we conduct our business and affect our financial position, operating results, and cash flows.

The changes in the carryforward/carryback periods as well as the new limitation on use of net operating losses ("NOLs") may significantly impact our valuation allowance assessments for NOLs.

Changes in U.S. federal income or other tax laws or the interpretation of tax laws, including the Inflation Reduction Act, as passed by Congress in August 2022, may impact our tax liabilities. As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we had federal NOL carryforwards of **\$1.4 billion** **\$2.2 billion**, which begin to expire in various amounts and at various dates in 2034 through 2037 (other than federal NOL carryforwards generated after December 31, 2017, which are not subject to expiration). As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, we also had federal research and development tax credit carryforwards of **\$14.9 million** **\$20.7 million**, which begin to expire in 2033. Utilization of our NOLs and research and development tax credit carryforwards may be subject

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to a substantial annual limitation if the ownership change limitations under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and similar state provisions are triggered by changes in our ownership. In general, an ownership change occurs if there is a cumulative change in the ownership of the Company by "5-percent shareholders" that exceed 50 percentage points over a rolling three-year period. Based on studies of the changes in ownership of the Company, it has been determined that a Section 382 ownership change occurred in 2013 that limited the amount of pre-change NOLs that can be used in future years. NOLs incurred after the most recent ownership change are not subject to Section 382 of the Code and are available for use in future years. If we undergo any ownership changes, our ability to utilize our NOL carryforwards or research and development tax credit carryforwards could be further limited by Sections 382 and 383 of the

Code. In addition, future changes in our stock ownership, many of which are outside of our control, could result in an ownership change under Sections 382 and 383 of the Code. Any such limitation may significantly reduce our ability to utilize our NOL carryforwards and research and development tax credit carryforwards before they expire. Our NOL carryforwards and research and development tax credit carryforwards may also be impaired under state law. Accordingly, we may not be able to utilize a material portion of our NOL carryforwards or research and development tax credit carryforwards.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act modified, among other things, rules governing NOLs. NOLs arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 are subject to an 80% of taxable income limitation (as calculated before taking the NOLs into account) for tax years beginning after December 31, 2020. In addition, NOLs arising in tax years 2018, 2019, and 2020 are subject to a five year carryback and indefinite carryforward, while NOLs arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2020 also are subject to indefinite carryforward but cannot be carried back. In future years, if and when the valuation allowance related to our NOLs is partially or fully released, the changes in the carryforward/carryback periods as well as the new limitation on use of NOLs may significantly impact our valuation allowance assessments for NOLs generated after December 31, 2017.

Trade policies, treaties, and tariffs could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business is dependent on the availability of raw materials and components for our products, particularly electrical components common in the semiconductor industry. There is continued uncertainty about the future relationship between the United States and various other countries, most significantly China, with respect to trade policies, treaties, tariffs, and taxes. Under the Biden administration, changes in U.S. administrative policy could lead to changes in existing trade agreements, greater restrictions on free trade generally, and significant increases in tariffs on goods imported into the United States, particularly tariffs on products manufactures in China and Mexico, among other possible changes. These developments, or the perception that any of them could occur, could have a material effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and could significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between the impacted nations and the United States.

This uncertainty includes: (i) the possibility of altering the existing tariffs or penalties on products manufactured outside the United States, including the U.S. government's 25% tariff on a range of products from China; (ii) the effects stemming from the removal of such previously imposed tariffs; (iii) subsequent tariffs imposed by the United States on any other U.S. trading partners such as Russia; and (iv) potential tariffs imposed by trading partners on U.S. goods. The institution of trade tariffs on items imported by us from other countries could increase our costs, which could have a negative impact on our business.

We cannot predict whether, and to what extent, there may be changes to international trade agreements or whether quotas, duties, tariffs, exchange controls or other restrictions on our products will be changed or imposed. In addition, an open conflict or war across any region could affect our ability to obtain raw materials. For example, the current military conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and related sanctions, export controls or other actions that may be initiated by nations, including the United States, the European Union or Russia (e.g., potential cyberattacks, disruption of energy flows, etc.) or potential sanctions or relevant export controls related to China or Taiwan could adversely affect our business and/or our supply chain or our business partners or customers in other countries beyond Russia and Ukraine. Although we currently maintain alternative sources for raw materials, if we are unable to source our products from the countries where we wish to purchase them, either because of the occurrence or threat of wars or other conflicts, regulatory changes or for any other reason, or if the cost of doing so increases, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Disruptions in the supply of raw materials and components could temporarily impair our ability to manufacture our products for our customers or require us to pay higher prices to obtain these raw materials or components from other sources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and our results of operations.

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We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could negatively affect our operating results.

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Our contracts are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, and therefore substantially all of our revenue is not subject to foreign currency risk. However, a strengthening of the U.S. dollar could increase the real cost of our offerings to our customers outside of the United States, which could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, an increasing portion of our operating revenues and operating expenses are earned or incurred outside of the United States, and an increasing portion of our assets **is are** held outside of the United States. These operating revenues, expenses, and assets are denominated in foreign currencies and are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. If we are not able to successfully hedge against the risks associated with currency fluctuations, our operating results could be adversely affected.

Additionally, global events as well as geopolitical developments, including regional conflicts in Europe, fluctuating commodity prices, trade tariff developments, and inflation have caused, and may in the future cause, global economic uncertainty and uncertainty about the interest rate environment, which could amplify the volatility of currency fluctuations. We have not engaged in the hedging of foreign currency transactions to date, so we may not be able to effectively offset the adverse financial impacts that may result from unfavorable movements in foreign currency exchange rates, which could adversely affect our operating results.

Climate change and climate change policies might affect our business, our industry, and the global economy.

We acknowledge the significant challenge presented by climate change, and see our transformational work in developing cost-effective, renewable hydrogen, and fuel cell energy as part of the solution. Our commitment to sustainability is deeply rooted in our products, mission, core values, and people. However, we acknowledge that climate change will potentially have wide-ranging impacts, including potential impacts to our Company. Unanticipated environmental, societal, economic, or geopolitical effects of climate change might affect business operations. For example, increasingly severe and frequent weather events might disrupt our supply chain or adversely affect our customers. Relatedly, government policies addressing climate change could similarly impact our business operations. We believe that many of these policies will be favorable for our fuel cell systems and hydrogen solutions. However, there is no guarantee that such potential changes in laws, regulations, or policies will be favorable to our Company, our technologies, to existing or future customers, or to large-scale economic, environmental, or geopolitical conditions.

E. STRATEGIC RISKS

We may be unable to establish or maintain relationships with third parties for certain aspects of continued **product** development, manufacturing, distribution, sale, servicing, and the supply of key components for our **products**. **products and projects**.

We will need to maintain and may need to enter into additional strategic relationships in order to complete our current **product** development and commercialization plans regarding our fuel cell products, electrolyzers, hydrogen production, and potential new business markets. We may also require partners to assist in the sale, servicing, and supply of components for our current **products** and anticipated products **and projects**, which are in development. If we are unable to identify, negotiate, enter into, and maintain satisfactory agreements with potential partners, including those relating to the supply, distribution, service and support of our current **products** and anticipated products **and projects**, we may not be able to complete our product development and commercialization plans on schedule or at all. We may also need to scale back these plans in the absence of needed partners, which could adversely affect our future prospects for development and commercialization of future **products**. **products and projects**. While we have entered into relationships with suppliers of some key components for our products, we do not know when or whether we will secure supply relationships for all required components and subsystems for our products, or whether such relationships will be on terms that will allow us to achieve our objectives. Our business prospects, results of operations, and financial condition could be harmed if we fail to secure relationships with entities that can develop or supply the required components for our products and provide the required distribution and servicing support. Additionally, the agreements governing our current relationships allow for termination by our partners under certain circumstances, some of which are beyond our control. If any of our current strategic partners were to terminate any of its agreements with us, there could be a material adverse impact on the continued development and profitable commercialization of our products and the operation of our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

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We may be unable to successfully pursue, integrate, or execute upon our new business ventures.

As part of our vertical integration strategy, we may pursue, acquire or execute upon our new business ventures. For example, in 2022 and 2021, we acquired two subsidiaries of Cryogenic Industrial Solutions, LLC, which are Alloy Custom Products, LLC and WesMor Cryogenics, LLC (collectively, "CIS"), as well as the entities Joule Processing LLC ("Joule"), Applied Cryo Technologies, Inc. ("Applied Cryo"), and Frames Holding B.V. ("Frames"). The execution of the Company's vertical integration strategy, as well as scaling its manufacturing capabilities, is impactful to the performance of the Company and customer experience. Failure to improve overall service performance and scale sourcing effectively can limit growth and adversely impact our customer experience.

Each aspect of our vertical integration strategy, including manufacturing of electrolyzers, mobility fuel cell products, stationary fuel cell products, liquefaction equipment, and cryogenic equipment, as well as servicing customer sites, is dependent upon our ability to integrate and execute these new business ventures. This vertical integration strategy may be unsuccessful, or we may be unable to successfully or timely execute upon its vertical integration strategy, which may adversely impact customer experience and, in turn, our operations, business, or financial results. There can be no assurances that we will be able to successfully integrate or execute new business ventures or successfully operate within this industry.

Furthermore, we may expend substantial time and resources in research and development for new potential markets. There is no guarantee that these research and development initiatives will be successful or implemented as commercial products. For further information on risks associated with acquisitions, see the risk factor entitled "*We may be unable to make attractive acquisitions or successfully integrate acquired businesses, assets or properties, and any inability to do so may disrupt our business and hinder our ability to grow, divert the attention of key personnel, disrupt our business and impair our financial results.*"

We may be unable to make attractive acquisitions or successfully integrate acquired businesses, assets or properties, and any inability to do so may disrupt our business and hinder our ability to grow, divert the attention of key personnel, disrupt our business, and impair our financial results.

As part of our business strategy, we intend to consider acquisitions of companies, technologies, and products. We may not be able to identify such attractive acquisition opportunities. Acquisitions, involve numerous risks, any of which could harm our business, including, among other things:

- difficulty in integrating the technologies, products, operations, and existing contracts of a target company and realizing the anticipated benefits of the combined businesses;
- mistaken assumptions about volumes or the timing of those volumes, revenues or costs, including synergies;
- negative perception of the acquisition by customers, financial markets or investors;
- difficulty in supporting and transitioning customers, if any, of the target company;
- inability to achieve anticipated synergies or increase the revenue and profit of the acquired business;
- the assumption of unknown liabilities;

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- exposure to potential lawsuits;
- limitations on rights to indemnity from the seller;

- the diversion of management's and employees' attention from other business concerns;
- unforeseen difficulties operating in new geographic areas;
- customer or key employee losses at the acquired businesses;
- the price we pay or other resources that we devote may exceed the value we realize; or
- the value we could have realized if we had allocated the purchase price or other resources to another opportunity and inability to generate sufficient revenue to offset acquisition costs.

In addition, if we finance acquisitions by issuing equity securities, our existing stockholders may be diluted. As a result, if our forecasted assumptions for these acquisitions and investments are not accurate, we may not achieve the anticipated benefits of any such acquisitions, and we may incur costs in excess of what we had anticipated.

[We may be unable to successfully pursue, integrate, or execute upon our new business ventures.](#)

[We are developing and constructing hydrogen production plants across the United States and building relationships with green hydrogen suppliers. In 2022 and 2021, we acquired two subsidiaries Table of Cryogenic Industrial Solutions, LLC, which are Alloy Custom Products, LLC and WesMor Cryogenics, LLC \(collectively, "CIS"\), as well as the entities Joule, Applied Cryo Technologies, and Frames Holding B.V. \("Frames"\). There can be no assurances that we will be able to successfully implement our new business ventures or successfully operate within this industry.](#) [Contents](#)

The execution of the Company's vertical integration strategy, as well as scaling its manufacturing capabilities, is impactful to the performance of the Company and customer experience. Failure to improve overall service performance and scale sourcing effectively can limit growth and adversely impact our customer experience. Each aspect of this vertical integration strategy, including manufacturing of electrolyzers, mobility fuel cell products, stationary fuel cell products, and liquefaction equipment, as well as servicing customer sites, is dependent upon the Company's ability to integrate and execute these new business ventures. This vertical integration strategy may be unsuccessful, or the Company may be unable to successfully or timely execute its vertical integration strategy, which may adversely impact customer experience and, in turn, the Company's operations, business, or financial results.

Additionally, the ability to successfully integrate and execute these projects is dependent upon our ability to manufacture and supply each project with a sufficient number of electrolyzers. The successful integration of our electrolyzer manufacturing objectives will affect our ability to meet demands for electrolyzers — both internally for our hydrogen production projects, and externally for third-party electrolyzer customers. Furthermore, we may expend substantial time and resources in research and development for new potential markets. There is no guarantee that these research and development initiatives will be successful or implemented as commercial products. For further information on risks associated with acquisitions, see Item 1.3.F "Risk Factors ("Strategic Risks — We may be unable to make attractive acquisitions or successfully integrate acquired businesses, assets or properties, and any inability to do so may disrupt our business and hinder our ability to grow, divert the attention of key personnel, disrupt our business and impair our financial results.")".

F. RISKS RELATED TO THE OWNERSHIP OF OUR COMMON STOCK

Our stock price and stock trading volume have been and could remain volatile, and the value of your investment could decline.

The market price of our common stock has historically experienced and may continue to experience significant volatility. In **During 2022 and 2023**, the sales price of our common stock fluctuated from a high of **\$32.05 \$31.75** per share to a low of **\$11.49 \$3.42** per share. Our progress in developing and commercializing our products, our quarterly operating results, announcements of new products by us or our competitors, our perceived prospects, changes in securities analysts' recommendations or earnings estimates, changes in general conditions in the economy or the financial markets, adverse events related to our strategic relationships, significant sales of our common stock by existing stockholders, including one or more of our strategic partners, events relating to our determination to restate certain of our previously issued consolidated financial statements, and other developments affecting us or our competitors could cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially. In addition, in recent years, the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. This volatility

has affected the market prices of securities issued by many companies for reasons unrelated to their operating performance and may adversely affect the price of our common stock. Such market price volatility could

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adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital. Furthermore, technical factors in the public trading market for our common stock may produce price movements that may or may not comport with macro, industry or company-specific fundamentals, including, without limitation, the sentiment of retail investors (including as may be expressed on financial trading and other social media sites), the amount and status of short interest in our securities, access to margin debt, trading in options and other derivatives on our common stock and any related hedging or other technical trading factors. In addition, For example, we are subject to securities class action litigation filed after a drop in the price in our common stock in March 2021 and March 2023, which could result in substantial costs and diversion of management's attention and resources and could harm our stock price, business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public markets, or the perception that such sales might occur, could reduce the price that our common stock might otherwise attain and may dilute your voting power and your ownership interest in us.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and may make it more difficult for you to sell your common stock at a time and price that you deem appropriate. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, there were approximately 39,170,766 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes at a conversion price of \$5.03 per share. In addition, as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, we had outstanding options exercisable for an aggregate of 8,052,969 39,261,362 shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$11.61 \$16.93 per share and 88,774,725 78,561,263 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants, of which 46,131,376 42,192,479 were vested as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

Moreover, subject to market conditions and other factors, we may conduct future offerings of equity or debt securities. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could reduce the market price of our common stock to decline. In addition, the conversion of the notes or preferred stock or the exercise of outstanding options and warrants and future equity issuances will result in dilution to investors. The market price of our common stock could fall as a result of resales of any of these shares of common stock due to an increased number of shares available for sale in the market.

If securities analysts do not publish research or reports maintain coverage of us or if they publish unfavorable or inaccurate research or reports about our business, and our stock, or our industry, the price of our stock and the trading volume could decline.

We expect that the trading market for our common stock will be affected by research or reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. There are many large, well-established companies active in our industry and portions of the markets in which we compete, which may mean that we receive less widespread analyst coverage than our competitors. If one or more of the analysts who covers us downgrades their evaluations or lowers their expectations of our company Company, our stock, or our stock, industry, the price of our stock could decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company, Company, our stock may lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

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Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law may discourage or delay an acquisition of the Company by a third party that stockholders may consider favorable.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our amended and restated bylaws, and Delaware corporate law contain provisions that could have an anti-takeover effect and make it harder for a third party to acquire us without the consent of our Board. These provisions may also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for our stockholders to take some corporate actions, including the election of directors. These provisions include, but are not limited to: the ability of our Board to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to determine the terms of those shares, including preference and voting rights, without a stockholder vote; the exclusive right of our Board to elect a director to fill a vacancy created by the expansion of our Board or the resignation, death or removal of a director, which prevents stockholders from being able to fill vacancies on our Board; the inability of stockholders to call a special meeting of stockholders; the prohibition on stockholder action by written consent, which forces stockholder action to be taken at an annual or special meeting of our stockholders; advance notice informational and procedural requirements for nominations for election to our Board or for proposing business to be brought before a stockholder meeting, which may discourage or deter a potential acquirer from conducting a solicitation of proxies to elect the acquirer's own slate of directors or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us; a prohibition against stockholders nominating a number of their own nominees at the annual meeting of the stockholders that exceeds the number of directors to be elected at such annual meeting; the ability of our Board, **of Directors**, by majority vote and without shareholder approval, to amend the bylaws, which may allow our Board to take additional actions to prevent an unsolicited takeover and inhibit the ability of an

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acquirer to amend the bylaws to facilitate an unsolicited takeover attempt; and staggered terms for our directors, which effectively prevents stockholders from electing a majority of the directors at any one annual meeting of stockholders.

In addition, as a Delaware corporation, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. These provisions may prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or combining with us for a certain period of time.

We do not anticipate paying any dividends on our common stock.

We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. If we do not pay cash dividends, you would receive a return on your investment in our common stock only if the market price of our common stock is greater at the time you sell your shares than the market price at the time you bought your shares.

Our amended and restated bylaws provide for an exclusive forum in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware for certain disputes between us and our stockholders, and the exclusive forum in the Delaware federal courts for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action under the Securities Act, which may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a forum a stockholder finds favorable.

Our amended and restated bylaws provide that unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware will be the sole and exclusive forum for any state law claims for: (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Company, (ii) any action asserting a claim of, or a claim based on, a breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer or other employee of the Company to the Company or the Company's stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the Delaware General Corporation Law or the Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation or amended and restated bylaws, or (iv) any other action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine. The amended and restated bylaws further provide that unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States of America will be the sole and exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act and any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in shares of capital stock of the Company will be deemed to have notice of and consented to these provisions.

We believe these provisions may benefit us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law and federal securities laws by chancellors and judges, as applicable, particularly experienced in resolving corporate disputes, efficient administration of cases on a more expedited schedule relative to other forums and protection against the burdens of multi-forum litigation. If a court were to find the choice of forum provision that is contained in our amended and restated bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, and financial condition. For example, Section 22 of the Securities Act provides that state and federal courts have concurrent

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jurisdiction over claims to enforce any duty or liability created by the Securities Act or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Accordingly, there is uncertainty as to whether a court would enforce such a forum selection provision as written in connection with claims arising under the Securities Act.

Because the choice of forum provisions in our amended and restated bylaws may have the effect of severing certain causes of action between federal and state courts, stockholders seeking to assert claims against us or any of our current or former director, officer, other employee, agent, or stockholder, may be discouraged from bringing such claims due to a possibility of increased litigation expenses arising from litigating multiple related claims in two separate courts. The choice of forum provisions may therefore limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or any of our current or former director, officer, other employee, agent, or stockholder. Alternatively, if a court were to find the choice of forum provisions contained in our amended and restated bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions, which could harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

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Climate change and climate change policies might affect our business, our industry, and the global economy.

We acknowledge the significant challenge presented by climate change, and see our transformational work in developing cost-effective, clean, renewable green hydrogen, and fuel cell energy as part of the solution. Our commitment to sustainability is deeply rooted in our products, mission, core values, and people. However, we acknowledge that climate change will potentially have wide-ranging impacts, including potential impacts to our Company. Unanticipated environmental, societal, economic, or geopolitical effects of climate change might affect business operations. For example, increasingly severe and frequent weather events might disrupt our supply chain or adversely affect our customers. Relatedly, government policies addressing climate change could similarly impact our business operations. We believe that many of these policies will be favorable for our fuel cell systems and hydrogen solutions. However, there is no guarantee that such potential changes in laws, regulations, or policies will be favorable to our Company, to existing or future customers, or to large-scale economic, environmental, or geopolitical conditions. We are firm believers that our fuel cell and hydrogen solutions along with our green hydrogen strategy will play a significant role in helping to get to the scale needed to help stop the substantial damage that may otherwise occur due to the future risks of climate change. Given the global nature of climate change, we all share the responsibility of developing or supporting new methods for generating and using energy that will curb or offset greenhouse gas emissions.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity Risk Management

We face a number of cybersecurity risks in connection with our business and recognize the growing threat within the general marketplace and our industry. Additionally, in the ordinary course of our business, we use, store, and process data, including data of our employees, partners, collaborators, and vendors. To help the Company identify, assess, and mitigate risks to this data and our systems, we have implemented a cybersecurity risk management program that is informed by recognized industry standards and frameworks and incorporates elements of the same.

Our cybersecurity risk management program includes a number of components, including information security program assessments and continuous monitoring of critical risks from cybersecurity threats using automated tools. We periodically engage third parties to conduct risk assessments on our systems, including penetration testing and other vulnerability analyses. For example, in 2023 we engaged several third parties to assist with implementing processes regarding endpoint detection and response, logging and monitoring, multi-factor authentication, business continuity and disaster recovery, and internet proxies. Additionally, we have implemented an employee education program whereby employees are able to attend cybersecurity awareness training during the onboarding process.

Although we believe risks from cybersecurity threats have not to date materially affected us, including our business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition, we have, from time to time, experienced threats to and breaches of our data and systems, including ransomware attacks and phishing attacks. For more information about the cybersecurity risks we face, see the risk factor entitled "We are dependent on information technology in our operations, and the failure of such technology may adversely affect our business. Security breaches of our information technology systems, including cyber-attacks, ransomware attacks, or use of malware or phishing or other malicious techniques by threat actors, have in the past and could in the future lead to liability, impact our operations, or damage our reputation and financial results" in Item 1A, "Risk Factors".

Governance

The Vice President of Information Technology ("VP of IT") oversees the daily operations of our cybersecurity risk management program and plays a central role in assessing and managing critical risks from cybersecurity threats with the support of additional IT professionals. The VP of IT role is currently held by an individual who has approximately twenty years of experience in information security management, application portfolio management, and IT governance, risk, and compliance. The VP of IT periodically reports on the cybersecurity program to the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO").

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Our governance framework includes oversight by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee meets quarterly with the CFO regarding the cybersecurity risk management program, including as relates to critical cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity initiatives and strategies. Additionally, on an annual basis, the VP of IT reports the current state of cybersecurity risk management to the full Board of Directors. The Board of Directors, as a whole and through its committees, has responsibility for the oversight of risk management.

Item 2. Properties

The following table sets forth information regarding our principal operating properties and other significant properties as of **December 31, 2022** December 31, 2023, which we use of our single operating segment. In February 2024, we announced a cost-reduction initiative that will include consolidation of operations. In connection with such consolidation, we may terminate some property leases to eliminate redundancies. In general, our operating properties are well maintained, suitably equipped, and in good operating condition:

| Continent | Location | Facility | Size | Ownership Status |
|---------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|------------------|
| North America | | | | |
| | New York | | | |
| | Latham | Manufacturing, research and R&D development, and warehousing | 159,000 111,405 sq ft | Lease |
| | Rochester | Manufacturing, R&D, & research and development, and office | 150,000 sq ft | Lease |
| | Latham | Manufacturing and warehousing | 27,000 155,979 sq ft | Lease |
| | Latham - 8BA | Corporate offices | 51,438 sq ft | Lease |
| | Latham - 6BA | Office | 19,100 sq ft | Lease |
| | Slingerlands | Manufacturing, warehousing, and warehousing office | 350,000 407,000 sq ft | Lease |
| | Washington | | | |
| | Spokane | Manufacturing | 29,200 46,600 sq ft | Lease |
| | Massachusetts | | | |
| | Concord | Manufacturing | 33,000 sq ft | Lease |
| | Ohio | | | |
| | Dayton | Service center | 37,000 sq ft | Lease |
| | Illinois | | | |
| | Romeoville | Service center | 13,000 43,200 sq ft | Lease |
| | Pennsylvania | | | |
| | Canonsburg | Office | 7,600 4,775 sq ft | Lease |
| | Texas | | | |
| | Houston | Manufacturing and office | 175,000 sq ft | Lease |
| | Magnolia | Manufacturing and office | 73,000 sq ft | Lease |
| | Indiana | | | |
| | LaFayette | Manufacturing and office | 123,000 sq ft | Own |
| | Canada | | | |
| | Montreal | Office | 5,657 sq ft | Lease |
| | Georgia | | | |
| | Kingsland | Hydrogen production plant | 65,340 sq ft | Own |
| | Tennessee | | | |
| | Charleston | Hydrogen production plant | 217,800 sq ft | Own |
| Europe | | | | |
| | Netherlands | | | |
| | Alphen aan den Rijn | Office | 30,000 sq ft | Lease |
| | Germany | | | |
| | Duisburg | Office | 47,258 32,647 sq ft | Lease |
| Asia | | | | |
| | India | | | |
| | Shivajinagar | Office | 35,000 17,750 sq ft | Lease |

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See Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies," Contingencies, to the consolidated financial statements and Part II, Item 8, Financial Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further discussion of the leases. We believe that our facilities are sufficient to accommodate our anticipated production volumes for at least the next two years, volumes.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

As previously disclosed, several actions were filed in the U.S. District Courts for the Southern District of New York and for the Central District of California asserting claims under the federal securities laws against the Company and two of its senior officers, Mr. Marsh and Mr. Middleton. On July 22, 2021, the court consolidated those actions into In re Plug Power, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 1:21-cv-2004, pending in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Securities '2021 Securities Action") and appointed a lead plaintiff. On October 6, 2021, lead plaintiff filed a consolidated amended complaint asserting claims on behalf of a putative class composed of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities between November 9, 2020 and March 16, 2021 (the "Amended Complaint"). The Amended Complaint asserted a claim against all defendants for alleged violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities

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Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Rule 10b-5 10b5 promulgated thereunder and a claim under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act against Mr. Marsh and Mr. Middleton as alleged controlling persons. The Amended Complaint alleged that the defendants made "materially false" statements concerning (1) adjusted EBITDA; (2) fuel delivery and research and development expenses; (3) costs related to provision for loss contracts; (4) gross losses; and (5) the effectiveness of internal controls and procedures (the "accounting-related statements"), and that these alleged misstatements caused losses and damages for members of the alleged class. On December 6, 2021, defendants filed a motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint. In an opinion and order entered on September 29, 2022, the court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint in its entirety but permitted the lead plaintiff to further amend the complaint. On November 21, 2022, the lead plaintiff filed a second amended complaint purporting to assert claims under the same provisions against the same defendants on behalf of the same alleged class of purchasers of the Company's securities (the "Second Amended Complaint"). The Second Amended Complaint largely repeated the allegations in the Amended Complaint but, in addition, alleged that various public statements during the alleged class period were false or misleading because they allegedly failed to disclose the status of discussions and considerations relating to warrants to purchase the Company's common stock that were granted to a customer in connection with a commercial agreement. The defendants filed a On August 29, 2023, the court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint in its entirety, on January 12, 2023, this time with prejudice. On September 29, 2023, the time period to appeal the court's dismissal of the Second Amended Complaint expired.

On March 31, 2021, Junwei Liu, an alleged Company stockholder, derivatively and on behalf of nominal defendant Plug, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against certain Company directors and officers (the "Derivative Defendants"), captioned Liu v. Marsh et al., Case No. 1:21-cv-02753 (S.D.N.Y.) (the "Liu Derivative Complaint"). On April 5, 2021, alleged Company stockholders Elias Levy and Camerohn X. Withers, derivatively and on behalf of nominal defendant Plug, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against the Derivative Defendants named in the Liu Derivative Complaint, captioned Levy et al. v. McNamee et al., Case No. 1:21-cv-02891 (S.D.N.Y.) (the "Levy Derivative Complaint"). The Liu Derivative Complaint alleges and the Levy Derivative Complaint have been consolidated in In re Plug Power Derivative Litigation, Lead Case No. 1:21-cv-02753-ER (S.D.N.Y.) (the "Consolidated Action"). The Liu and Levy Derivative Complaints allege that, between November 9, 2020 and March 1, 2021, the Derivative Defendants "made, or caused the Company to make, materially false and misleading statements concerning Plug Power's business, operations, and prospects" by "issu[ing] positive financial information and optimistic guidance, and made assurances that the Company's internal controls were effective," when, "[i]n reality, the Company's internal controls suffered from material deficiencies that rendered them ineffective." The Liu Derivative Complaint asserts complaints assert claims derivatively on behalf of the Company for (1) breach of fiduciary duties, (2) unjust enrichment, (3) abuse of control, (4) gross mismanagement, (5) waste of corporate assets, and (6) contribution under Sections 10(b) and 21D of the Exchange Act (as to the named officer defendants). The Liu Derivative Complaint complaints seeks a judgment "[d]eclaring that Plaintiff may maintain this action on behalf of Plug"; "[d]eclaring that the [Derivative] Defendants have breached and/or aided and abetted the breach of their fiduciary duties"; "awarding to Plug Power the damages sustained by it as a result of the violations" set forth in the Liu Derivative Complaint, "together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest thereon"; "[d]irecting Plug Power and the [Derivative] Defendants to take all necessary actions to reform and improve Plug Power's corporate governance and internal procedures to comply with applicable laws"; and "[a]warding Plaintiff the costs and disbursements of this action, including reasonable attorneys' and experts' fees, costs, and expenses"; and "[s]uch other and further relief as the [c]ourt may deem just and proper."

On April 5, 2021, alleged Company stockholders Elias Levy and Camerohn X. Withers, derivatively and on behalf of nominal defendant Plug, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against the Derivative Defendants named in the Liu Derivative Complaint, captioned Levy et al. v. McNamee et al., Case No. 1:21-cv-02891 (S.D.N.Y.) (the "Levy Derivative Complaint"). The Levy Derivative Complaint alleges that, from November 9, 2020 to April 5, 2021, the Derivative Defendants "breached their duties of loyalty and good faith" by failing to disclose "(1) that the Company would be unable to timely file its 2020 annual report due to delays related to the review of classification of certain costs and the recoverability of the right to use assets with certain leases; (2) that the Company

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was reasonably likely to report material weaknesses in its internal control over financial reporting; and (3) that, as a result of the foregoing, Defendants' positive statements about the Company's business, operations, and prospects were materially misleading and/or lacked a reasonable basis." The Levy Derivative Complaint asserts claims for (1) breach of fiduciary duty (as to the named director defendants), (2) unjust enrichment (as to certain named director defendants), (3) waste of corporate assets (as to the named director defendants), and (4) violations of Sections 10(b) and 21D of the Exchange Act (as to the named officer defendants). The Levy Derivative Complaint seeks a judgment "declaring that Plaintiffs may maintain this action on behalf of the Company"; finding the Derivative Defendants "liable for breaching their fiduciary duties owed to the Company"; directing the Derivative Defendants "to take all necessary actions to reform and improve the Company's corporate governance, risk management, and internal operating procedures to comply with applicable laws"; "awarding damages to the Company for the harm the Company suffered as a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct"; "awarding damages to the Company for [the named officer Derivative Defendants] violations of Sections 10(b) and 21D of the Exchange Act"; "awarding Plaintiffs the costs and disbursements of this action, including attorneys', accountants', and experts' fees"; and "awarding such other and further relief as is just and equitable." The Liu Derivative Complaint and the Levy Derivative Complaint have been consolidated in In re Plug Power Derivative Litigation, Lead Case No. 1:21-cv-02753-ER and, by [By](#) stipulation approved by the Court, the cases [have been were](#) stayed pending the resolution of the motion to dismiss in the [2021](#) Securities Action. [Following expiration of the time period to appeal the dismissal of the 2021 Securities Action, on November 17, 2023, plaintiffs in the Consolidated Action filed a notice designating the Levy Derivative Complaint as the operative complaint in the Consolidated Action. On January 22, 2024 the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York dismissed the Consolidated Action without prejudice upon joint stipulation of the parties.](#)

On May 13, 2021, alleged Company stockholder Romario St. Clair, derivatively and on behalf of nominal defendant Plug, filed a complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York against the Derivative Defendants named in the Liu Derivative Complaint, captioned St. Clair v. Plug Power Inc. et al., Index No. 653167/2021 (N.Y. Sup. Ct., N.Y. Cty.) (the "St. Clair Derivative Complaint"). The St. Clair Derivative Complaint alleges that, for approximately two years from March 13, 2019 onwards, the company made a number of improper statements that "failed to disclose and misrepresented the following material, adverse facts, which the [derivative] defendants knew, consciously disregarded, or were reckless in not knowing", including: "(a) that the Company was experiencing known but undisclosed material weaknesses in its internal controls over financial reporting; (b) the Company was overstating the carrying amount of certain right of use assets and finance obligations associated with leases; (c) the Company was understating its loss accrual on certain service contracts; (d) the Company would need to take impairment charges relating to certain long-lived assets; (e) the Company was improperly classifying research and development costs versus costs of

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goods sold; and (f) the Company would be unable to file its annual Report for the 2020 fiscal year due to these errors." The St. Clair Derivative Complaint asserts claims for (1) breach of fiduciary and (2) unjust enrichment. The St. Clair Derivative Complaint seeks a judgment "for the

amount of damages sustained by the Company as a result of the defendants' breaches of fiduciary duties and unjust enrichment"; "[d]irecting Plug Power to take all necessary actions to reform and improve its corporate governance and internal procedures to comply with applicable laws"; "[e]xtraordinary equitable and/or injunctive relief as permitted by law, equity, and state statutory provisions"; "[a]warding to Plug Power restitution from defendants, and each of them, and ordering disgorgement of all profits, benefits, and other compensation obtained by the defendants"; "[a]warding to plaintiff the costs and disbursements of the action, including reasonable attorneys' fees, accountants' and experts' fees, costs, and expenses"; and "[g]ranted such other and further relief as the [c]ourt deems just and proper." By stipulation approved by the Court, the case **has been was** stayed pending the resolution of the motion to dismiss in the 2021 Securities Action. **Plaintiff has a deadline of March 5, 2024 to file an amended complaint, after which the parties intend to propose to the court a schedule for the orderly progress of the action.**

On June 13, 2022, alleged Company stockholder Donna Max, derivatively on behalf of the Company as nominal defendant, filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against the Derivative Defendants named in the Liu Derivative Complaint, captioned Max v. Marsh, et. al., **case no. Case No. 1:22-cv-00781** (D. Del.) (the "Max Derivative Complaint"). The Max Derivative Complaint alleges that, for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020, the defendants did not "assure that a reliable system of financial controls was in place and functioning effectively"; "failed to disclose errors in the **Company's Company's** accounting primarily relating to (i) the reported book value of right of use assets and related finance obligations, (ii) loss accruals for certain service contracts, (iii) the impairment of certain long-lived assets, and (iv) the classification of certain expenses previously included in research and development costs"; and that certain defendants traded Company stock at "artificially inflated stock prices." The Max Derivative Complaint asserts claims **derivatively on behalf of the Company** for (1) breach of fiduciary against all defendants; (2) breach of fiduciary duty for insider trading against certain defendants; and (3) contribution under Sections 10(b) and 21D of the Exchange Act against certain defendants. The Max Derivative Complaint seeks an award "for the damages sustained by [the Company]" and related relief. By stipulation approved by the Court, the case **has been was** stayed pending the resolution of the motion to dismiss in the 2021 Securities Action. **On October 30, 2023, the United States District Court for the District of Delaware dismissed the Max Derivative Complaint with prejudice upon joint stipulation of the parties.**

On June 29, 2022, alleged Company stockholder Abbas Khambati, derivatively on behalf of the Company as nominal defendant, filed a complaint in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware against the Derivative Defendants named in the Liu Derivative Complaint **Mr. and Gerard A. Conway, Jr. and Mr. Keith Schmid**, captioned Khambati v. McNamee, et. al., C.A. **no.**

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No. 2022-05691 (Del. Ch.) (the "Khambati Derivative Complaint"). The Khambati Derivative Complaint alleges that the defendants "deceive[d] the investing public, including stockholders of Plug Power, regarding the Individual Defendants' management of Plug Power's operations and the Company's compliance with the **SEC's SEC's** accounting rules"; "facilitate[d] certain defendants' sales of "their personally held shares while in possession of material, nonpublic information"; and "enhance[d] the Individual Defendants' executive and directorial positions at Plug Power and the profits, power, and prestige that the Individual Defendants enjoyed as a result of holding these positions." The Khambati Derivative Complaint asserts claims **derivatively on behalf of the Company** for (1) breach of fiduciary; and (2) disgorgement and unjust enrichment. The Khambati Derivative Complaint seeks an award "for the damages sustained by [the Company] as a result of the breaches" alleged or "disgorgement or restitution"; "disgorgement of insider trading profits" and "all profits, benefits and other compensation obtained by [defendants'] insider trading and further profits flowing therefrom"; an order "[d]irecting the Company to take all necessary actions to reform and improve its corporate governance and internal procedures"; and related relief.

On July 19, 2022, alleged Company stockholder Anne D. Graziano, as Trustee of the Anne D. Graziano Revocable Living Trust, derivatively on behalf of the Company as nominal defendant, filed a complaint in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware against the **derivative defendants Derivative Defendants** named in the Khambati Derivative Complaint, captioned Graziano v. Marsh, et. al., C.A. **no. No. 2022-0629** (Del. Ch.) (the "Graziano Derivative Complaint"). The Graziano Derivative Complaint alleges that the director defendants (i) "either knowingly or recklessly issued or caused the Company to issue the materially false and misleading statements" concerning "certain critical accounting issues"; (ii) "willfully ignored, or recklessly failed to inform themselves of, the obvious problems with the Company's internal controls, practices, and procedures, and failed to make a good faith effort to correct the problems or prevent their recurrence"; (iii) the members of the Audit Committee failed "to prevent, correct, or inform the Board of the issuance of material misstatements and omissions regarding

critical accounting issues and the adequacy of the Company's internal controls"; (iv) "received payments, benefits, stock options, and other emoluments by virtue of their membership on the Board and their control of the Company"; (v) violated the Company's Code of Conduct because they knowingly or recklessly engaged in and

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participated in making and/or causing the Company to make the materially false and misleading statements; and (vi) certain defendants "sold large amounts of Company stock while it was trading at artificially inflated prices." The Graziano Derivative Complaint asserts claims **derivatively on behalf of the Company** for (1) breach of fiduciary; (2) breach of fiduciary duty against certain defendants for insider trading; (3) unjust enrichment; (4) aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty; and (5) waste of corporate assets. The Graziano Derivative Complaint seeks an award of "the amount of damages sustained by the Company"; seeks an order "[d]irecting Plug Power to take all necessary actions to reform and improve its corporate governance and internal procedures to comply with applicable laws and to protect Plug Power and its stockholders from a repeat of the damaging events described herein"; and related relief. The parties to the Graziano Derivative Complaint and Khambati Derivative Complaint have been consolidated in In re Plug Power, Inc. Stockholder Derivative Litigation, Consolidated C.A. No. 2022-0569 (the "Consolidated Chancery Complaint") and, by stipulation approved by the **Court, court**, the cases **have been were** stayed pending the resolution of the motion to dismiss in the 2021 Securities Action. Following expiration of the time period to appeal the dismissal of the 2021 Securities Action, the parties conferred regarding a proposed scheduling order for the orderly progress of the action. Plaintiffs in the Consolidated Chancery Complaint have a deadline of March 8, 2024 to file an amended complaint, and Defendants have a deadline of April 22, 2024 to move to dismiss or otherwise respond to the complaint.

As previously disclosed, on August 28, 2018 On April 12, 2023, a lawsuit an action was filed on behalf in the U.S. District Court for the District of multiple individuals Delaware asserting claims under the federal securities laws against the Company and five corporate co-defendants four of its senior officers, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Mindnich, and Mr. Hull. The complaint asserts claims on behalf of a putative class composed of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities between August 9, 2022 and March 1, 2023. The complaint asserted a claim against all defendants for alleged violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b5 promulgated thereunder and a claim under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act against Mr. Marsh, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Mindnich, and Mr. Hull as alleged controlling persons. The complaint alleged that the defendants made "materially false and/or misleading statements" about the Company's business and operations, including that "the Company was unable to effectively manage its supply chain and product manufacturing, resulting in reduced revenues and margins, increased inventory levels, and several large deals being delayed until at least 2023, among other issues." On May 25, 2023, a second action was filed in the 9th Judicial U.S. District Court Rapides Parish, Louisiana for the District of Delaware, also asserting claims under the federal securities laws against the Company, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Mindnich, and Mr. Hull. On June 29, 2023, the court consolidated these actions into In re Plug Power, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 1:23-cv-00576-MN (the "2023 Securities Action"), pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware and appointed a lead plaintiff. Under a stipulated schedule approved by the court, the lead plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on September 28, 2023. The lawsuit relates amended complaint expanded the putative class period to include all stock purchasers between January 19, 2022 and March 1, 2023. The amended complaint added Mr. Shrestha as a defendant and no longer asserted any claims against Mr. Hull. The amended complaint primarily challenged statements concerning the Company's 2022 revenue goal of \$900-925 million and hydrogen production goal of 70 tons per day, alleging that these goals were "knowingly unfounded" due to purported "operational problems," "delays" and "supply chain problems." The defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint on December 14, 2023; the plaintiffs filed their opposition to the previously disclosed May 2018 accident involving a forklift powered by motion to dismiss on February 12, 2024; defendants' reply is due on March 13, 2024.

On June 12, 2023, an action asserting similar claims was filed in the Company's fuel cell at a Procter & Gamble facility in Louisiana. The lawsuit alleges U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York asserting claims under the federal securities laws against the Company and co-defendants, four of its senior officers, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Mindnich, and Mr. Hull. The complaint asserts claims on behalf of a putative class composed of all persons who purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities between August 9, 2022 and March 1, 2023. The complaint asserted a claim against all defendants for alleged violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b5 promulgated thereunder and a claim under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act against Mr. Marsh, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Mindnich, and Mr. Hull as alleged controlling persons. The complaint alleged that the defendants made "materially false and misleading" statements, "and failed to disclose material adverse facts," about the Company's business and operations, including Structural Composites Industries, Deep South

Equipment Co. that “the Company was unable to effectively manage its supply chain and product manufacturing, resulting in reduced revenues and margins, increased inventory levels, and several large deals being delayed until at least 2023, among other issues.” On June 27, 2023, Air Products the plaintiff filed a Notice of Voluntary Dismissal Without Prejudice against all defendants.

On May 2, 2023, a lawsuit entitled Jacob Thomas and Chemicals, Inc., Westport JTurbo Engineering & Technology, LLC v. Joule Processing, LLC and Plug Power Inc., Quality Thermistor, Inc. Case No. 4:23-cv-01615, was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas against the Company. The complaint alleges misappropriation of trade secrets under both the federal Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016, 18 U.S.C. § 1836, and Hyster-Yale Group, Inc. for the Texas Uniform Trade Secrets Act, three breach of contract claims, and four common law claims under Texas law. On July 28, 2023, Joule Processing, LLC and Plug Power Inc. filed a partial motion to dismiss, and briefing on the Louisiana Product Liability Act (“LPLA”) including defect in construction and/or composition, design defect, inadequate warning, breach of express warranty and negligence for wrongful death and personal injuries, among other damages. Procter & Gamble intervened in that suit to recover worker’s compensation benefits paid to or for the employees/dependents. In April 2022, Plug reached a settlement with respect to the individual plaintiffs motion was completed on terms well below the Company’s commercial liability insurance limits.

August 25, 2023. On October 23, 2023,

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Procter Jacob Thomas and JTurbo Engineering & Gamble Technology, LLC filed Plaintiff[s] Verified Application for Temporary Restraining Order, Preliminary Injunction and Permanent Injunctive Relief (the “Application for Injunctive Relief”). On November 17, 2023, Jacob Thomas and JTurbo Engineering & Technology, LLC filed Plaintiff[s] Verified Amended Application for Temporary Restraining Order, Preliminary Injunction and Permanent Injunctive Relief (the “Amended Application for Injunctive Relief”). Joule Processing, LLC and Plug Power Inc. have a deadline of March 27, 2024 to respond to the Amended Application for Injunctive Relief. On December 5, 2023, the Court granted, in part, the partial motion to dismiss. The Court dismissed with prejudice one of the breach of contract claims and the four common law claims. The Court also filed suit in transferred one of the Louisiana 9th Judicial breach of contract claims to the United States District Court for property damage, business interruption, loss the Northern District of revenue, expenses, New York, Case No. 1:23-cv-01528.

On May 10, 2023, an action entitled Ringling v. Plug Power, Inc., et al, Case No. 1:23-cv-572, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York asserting claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1981, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the New York State Human Rights Law against the Company, Tom Rourke, individually, and/or Tom O’Grady, individually. The complaint asserts that the plaintiff is seeking damages to redress injuries suffered as a result of harassment and discrimination on the basis of his race, together with creating a hostile work environment, failure to promote, retaliation, and constructive discharge. Plug disagrees with plaintiff’s representations about his time at Plug and intends to vigorously defend against his allegations.

On July 24, 2023, an action entitled Felton v. Plug Power, Inc., Case No. 1:23-cv-887, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of New York asserting claims against the Company pursuant to the New York State Human Rights Law. The complaint asserts that the plaintiff is seeking damages to redress injuries suffered as a result of harassment and discrimination on the basis of his race, together with creating a hostile work environment, and retaliation. Plug disagrees with plaintiff’s representations about his time at Plug and intends to vigorously defend against his allegations. The parties recently agreed to a settlement in principle and are in the process of preparing and executing a written agreement to formalize the resolution.

On September 13, 2023, alleged Company stockholder Peter Trappen, derivatively and on behalf of the Company as nominal defendant, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware against Mr. Marsh, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Mindnich, Mr. Hull, Mr. McNamee, Gary Willis, Maureen Helmer, Gregory Kenausis, Kyungyeol Song, and Kavita Mahtani captioned Trappen v. Marsh, et al., Case No. 1:23-cv-01007-UNA (the “Trappen Complaint”). The Trappen Complaint alleges that members of the Company’s Board of Directors and other damages. Procter & Gamble Plug Power executives (collectively, the “Individual Defendants”) “made materially false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose material adverse facts, about the Company’s business and operations” based on allegations set forth in the Melton securities action discussed above. The Trappen Complaint asserts claims derivatively on behalf of the Company for (1) violations of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and SEC Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder; (2) breaches of fiduciary

duties; (3) unjust enrichment; and (4) waste of corporate assets. The Trappen Complaint seeks a judgment “[d]eclaring that Plaintiff may maintain this action on behalf of Plug Power and that Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Company”; “[d]etermining and awarding to Plug Power the damages sustained by it as a result of the violations set forth above from each of the Defendants, jointly and severally, together with interest thereon”; and “[d]irecting Plug Power and the Individual Defendants to take all necessary actions to reform and improve its corporate governance and internal procedures to comply with applicable laws and to protect Plug Power and its shareholders from a repeat of the damaging events.”

On November 2, 2023, alleged Company stockholders Elias Levy and Camerohn X. Withers, derivatively and on behalf of the Company as nominal defendant, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware against Mr. McNamee, Mr. Willis, Ms. Helmer, Mr. Kenausis, Mr. Song, Ms. Mahtani, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Mindnich, Mr. Hull, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Silver, and Ms. Bua captioned *Levy v. McNamee, et al.*, Case No. 1:23-cv-01253 (the “2023 Levy Derivative Complaint”). The 2023 Levy Derivative Complaint alleges theories that current members of the Company’s Board of Directors (“Current Directors”) and other Plug Power executives (collectively, the “Individual Defendants”) “breached their fiduciary duties by making, or causing the Company to make, several materially false and/or misleading statements and failed to disclose material adverse facts about the Company’s business, finances, and operations.” The 2023 Levy Derivative Complaint asserts claims derivatively on behalf of the Company for (1) breaches of fiduciary duties; (2) unjust enrichment; (3) waste of corporate assets; (4) abuse of control; (5) gross mismanagement; and (6) contribution under Sections 10(b) and 21D of the LPLA, breach Exchange Act. The 2023 Levy Derivative Complaint seeks a judgment “[d]eclaring that Plaintiffs may maintain this action on behalf of warranty Plug Power and quasi-contractual claims under Louisiana law. Defendants include that Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Company”; “[d]irecting the Current Directors to take all necessary actions to reform and improve the Company’s corporate governance, risk management, and internal operating procedures to comply with applicable

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laws and to protect the Company and several its stockholders”; and “[a]warding damages to the Company for the harm the Company suffered as a result of the same co-defendants from Individual Defendants’ wrongful conduct.” On December 6, 2023, the August 2018 lawsuit, including Structural Composites Industries, Deep South Equipment Co. plaintiffs voluntarily dismissed all claims against Ms. Bua, Mr. Schneider and Mr. Silver without prejudice. As discussed above, on December 14, 2023, Hyster-Yale Group, Inc. and Westport Power, Inc. this matter was consolidated with the Trappen matter.

On December 14, 2023, the plaintiffs in Trappen and Levy v. McNamee filed – and the Court entered – a joint stipulation that the two matters contained “substantially similar factual and legal contentions and that the administration of justice would be best served by consolidating” the matters. The Company has filed a lawsuit against Structural Composites Industries, LLC, Worthington Industries, matters were consolidated under the caption *In re Plug Power, Inc. Stockholder Deriv. Litig.*, No. 1:23-cv-01007-MN (D. Del.), and Worthington Cylinder Corp. the defendants’ responsive pleading deadline was stayed until the plaintiffs file an amended complaint in the Supreme Court of Albany County, New York, related to the replacement of hydrogen storage tanks of the same model that was involved in the May 2018 accident at the Procter & Gamble facility in Louisiana. Structural Composites Industries, LLC, Worthington Industries, Inc. and Worthington Cylinder Corp. have filed a counterclaim suit, also arising out of the replacement of the tanks they manufactured. consolidated derivative action.

On October 27, 2023, alleged Company stockholders Denish Bhavsar and Gamhita Gera, derivatively and on behalf of the Company as nominal defendant, filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Mr. Marsh, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Mindnich, Sanjay Shrestha, Jean Bua, Ms. Helmer, Mr. Kenausis, Kavita Mahtani, Mr. McNamee, Mr. Schneider, Mr. Silver, Kyungyeol Song and Mr. Willis captioned *Bhavsar v. Marsh, et al.*, Case No. 1:23-cv-09452 (the “Bhavsar Complaint”). The Bhavsar Complaint alleges based on allegations set forth in the complaint in the securities action discussed above that members of the Company’s Board of Directors and other Plug Power executives (collectively, the “Individual Defendants”) “made materially false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose materially adverse facts about the Company’s business, operations, and prospects.” The Bhavsar Complaint asserts claims derivatively on behalf of the Company continues for (1) violations of Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act of 1934; (2) breaches of fiduciary duties; (3) unjust enrichment; and (4) abuse of control. The Bhavsar Complaint seeks a judgment “[d]eclaring that Plaintiff may maintain this action on behalf of Plug Power and that Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Company”; “[d]etermining and awarding to vigorously litigate Plug

Power the remaining lawsuits against Proctor & Gamble damages sustained by it as a result of the violations set forth above from each of the Individual Defendants, jointly and severally, together with interest thereon"; and "[d]irecting Plug Power and the Individual Defendants to take all necessary actions to reform and improve Plug Power's corporate governance and internal procedures to comply with applicable laws and to protect Plug Power and its shareholders from a repeat of the damaging events." By stipulated order, the action was transferred to the District of Delaware on January 24, 2024 and the time for all defendants to respond to the complaint was extended through and including March 25, 2024. The lead plaintiffs in Louisiana, the consolidated derivative action have suggested that the action is related to that action and against Structural Composites Industries, LLC, Worthington Industries, Inc. and Worthington Cylinder Corp. in New York, should be consolidated into it. That request is pending.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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PART II

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

Market Information and Holders of Record. Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "PLUG." "PLUG". As of February 17, 2023 February 20, 2024, there were approximately 814,679 666,178 record holders of our common stock. However, management believes that a significant number of shares are held by brokers in "street name" and that the number of beneficial stockholders of our common stock exceeds 901, 1,514.

Dividend Policy. We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination as to the payment of dividends will depend upon capital requirements and limitations imposed by our credit agreements, if any, and such other factors as our Board may consider.

Five-Year Performance Graph. Below is a line graph comparing the percentage change in the cumulative total return of the Company's common stock, based on the market price of the Company's common stock, with the total return of companies included within the NASDAQ Clean Edge Green Energy Index ("CELS Index") and the companies included within the Russell 2000 Index ("RUT Index") for the period commencing December 31, 2017 December 31, 2018 and ending December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. The calculation of the cumulative total return assumes a \$100 investment in the Company's common stock, the CELS Index and the RUT Index on December 31, 2017 December 31, 2018 and the reinvestment of all dividends, if any.



Graphic

| Index | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| Plug Power Inc. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$100.00 | \$254.84 | \$2,734.68 | \$2,276.61 | \$997.58 | \$362.90 |
| NASDAQ Clean Edge Green Energy Index | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$345.03 | \$334.51 | \$ | \$100.00 | \$139.43 | \$397.37 | \$385.24 | \$258.38 | \$239.11 |
| Russell 2000 Index | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$128.61 | \$146.21 | \$ | \$100.00 | \$123.10 | \$146.44 | \$166.47 | \$130.60 | \$150.31 |

- This graph and the accompanying text are not “soliciting material,” are not deemed filed with the SEC and are not to be incorporated by reference in any filing by us under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in any such filing.
- The stock price performance shown on the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

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- Assuming the investment of \$100 on **December 31, 2017** **December 31, 2018** and the reinvestment of dividends. The common stock price performance shown on the graph only reflects the change in our company's common stock price relative to the noted indices and is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

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Item 6. [Reserved]

Not applicable.

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

The discussion contained in this Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act, that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In evaluating these statements, you should review Part I, Forward-Looking Statements, Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” and our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data,” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Information pertaining to fiscal year 2020 2021 was included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 December 31, 2021 on page 36 39 under Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Position and Results of Operations,” which was filed with the SEC on May 14, 2021, as amended by the Amendment to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020 Operations”, which was filed with the SEC on March 14, 2022 March 1, 2022.

Overview

Plug is facilitating the paradigm shift to an increasingly electrified world by innovating cutting-edge hydrogen and fuel cell solutions.

While we continue to develop commercially viable hydrogen and fuel cell product solutions, we have expanded our offerings to support a variety of commercial operations that can be powered with green clean hydrogen. We provide electrolyzers that allow customers — such as refineries, producers of chemicals, steel, fertilizer and commercial refueling stations — to generate hydrogen on-site. We are focusing our efforts on (a) industrial mobility applications, including electric forklifts and electric industrial vehicles, at multi-shift high volume manufacturing and high throughput distribution sites where we believe our products and services provide a unique combination of productivity, flexibility, and environmental benefits; (b) production of hydrogen; and (c) stationary power systems that will support critical operations, such as data centers, microgrids, and generation facilities, in either a backup power or continuous power role, and replace batteries, diesel generators or the grid for telecommunication logistics, transportation, and utility customers; and (c) production of hydrogen. customers. Plug expects to support these products and customers with an ecosystem of vertically integrated products that produce, transport, store and handle, dispense, and use hydrogen for mobility and power applications.

Our current products product and services include: service portfolio includes:

GenDrive: GenDrive is our hydrogen fueled Proton Exchange Membrane (“PEM”) PEM fuel cell system, providing power to material handling electric vehicles, EVs, including Class 1, 2, 3 and 6 electric forklifts, Automated Guided Vehicles (“AGVs”), automated guided vehicles, and ground support equipment.

GenSure: GenSure is our stationary fuel cell solution providing scalable, modular PEM fuel cell power to support the backup and grid-support power requirements of the telecommunications, transportation, and utility sectors; our GenSure High Power Fuel Cell Platform supports large scale stationary power and data center markets.

Progen: Progen is our fuel cell stack and engine technology currently used globally in mobility and stationary fuel cell systems, and as engines in electric delivery vans. This includes Plug’s MEA, a critical component of the fuel cell stack used in zero-emission fuel cell EV engines.

GenFuel: GenFuel is our liquid hydrogen fueling, delivery, generation, storage, and dispensing system.

GenCare: GenCare is our ongoing “Internet of Things”-based maintenance and on-site service program for GenDrive fuel cell systems, GenSure fuel cell systems, GenFuel hydrogen storage and dispensing products and ProGen Progen fuel cell engines.

GenSure: GenSure is our stationary fuel cell solution providing scalable, modular PEM fuel cell power to support the backup and grid-support power requirements of the telecommunications, transportation, and utility sectors; GenSure High Power Fuel Cell Platform will support large scale stationary power and data center markets.

GenKey: GenKey is our vertically integrated “turn-key” solution combining either GenDrive or GenSure fuel cell power with GenFuel fuel and GenCare aftermarket service, offering complete simplicity to customers transitioning to fuel cell power.

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ProGen Electrolyzers: ProGen The design and implementation of 5MW and 10MW electrolyzer systems that are modular, scalable hydrogen generators optimized for clean hydrogen production. Electrolyzers generate hydrogen from water using electricity and a special membrane and “green” hydrogen is our fuel cell stack and engine technology currently used globally in mobility and stationary fuel cell systems, and generated by using renewable energy inputs, such as engines in electric delivery vans. This includes Plug’s membrane electrode assembly (“MEA”), a critical component of the fuel cell stack used in zero-emission fuel cell electric vehicle engines. solar or wind power.

Liquefaction Systems: Plug’s 15 ton-per-day and 30 ton-per-day liquefiers are engineered for high efficiency, reliability, and operational flexibility — providing consistent liquid hydrogen to customers. This design increases plant reliability and availability while minimizing parasitic losses like heat leak and seal gas losses.

Electrolyzers: 5 and 10 MW electrolyzer systems that are modular, scalable hydrogen generators optimized for clean hydrogen production. Electrolyzers generate hydrogen from water using electricity and a special membrane and “green” hydrogen is generated by using renewable energy inputs, such as solar or wind power.

Cryogenic Equipment: Engineered equipment including trailers and mobile storage equipment for the distribution of liquified hydrogen, oxygen, argon, nitrogen and other cryogenic gases.

Liquid Hydrogen: Liquid hydrogen provides an efficient fuel alternative to fossil-based energy. We produce liquid hydrogen through our electrolyzer systems and liquefaction systems. Liquid hydrogen supply will be used by customers in material handling operations, fuel cell electric vehicle fleets, and stationary power applications.

We provide our products and solutions worldwide through our direct sales force, and by leveraging relationships with original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) OEMs and their dealer networks. Plug is currently targeting Asia, Australia, Europe, Middle East and North America for expansion in adoption. The European Union EU has rolled out ambitious targets for the hydrogen economy, with the United Kingdom also taking steps in this direction, and Plug is seeking to execute on its our strategy to become one of the European leaders in the hydrogen economy. This includes a targeted account strategy for material handling, securing strategic partnerships with European OEMs, energy companies, utility leaders and accelerating our electrolyzer business. Our global strategy includes leveraging a network of integrators or contract manufacturers. We manufacture our commercially viable products in Latham, New York, Rochester, New York, Slingerlands, New York, Houston, Texas,

Liquidity and Spokane, Washington and support liquid hydrogen generation and logistics in Charleston, Tennessee.

Part of our long-term plan includes Plug penetrating the European and Asian hydrogen market, on-road vehicle market, and large-scale stationary market. Plug’s formation of joint ventures with HyVia and AccionaPlug S.L. in Europe and SK Plug Hyverse, in Asia not only support this goal but are expected to provide us with a more global footprint. Plug has been successful with acquisitions, strategic partnerships and joint ventures, and we plan to continue this mix.

COVID-19 Update Capital Resources

While we no longer enforce our prior COVID-19 policies with respect to weekly COVID-19 testing, face coverings, or daily COVID-19 questionnaires, we continue to monitor the COVID-19 pandemic and emerging variants, and remain prepared to adjust our policies and safety protocols in line with guidance from state and federal agencies. Employees are still expected to remain home if they are not feeling well and should contact our COVID team for future guidance. Furthermore, we have resumed all commercial air travel and all other non-critical travel, while also allowing employees to resume their personal travel. We have enabled third-party access to our facilities, and are continuing our normal janitorial and sanitary procedures. We are no longer requiring staggered shifts in our manufacturing facilities and are offering hybrid work schedules to those whose job function enables them to do so.

The COVID-19 pandemic Company has caused continued to experience negative cash flows from operations and net losses. The Company incurred net losses of approximately \$1.4 billion, \$724.0 million and \$460.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Company's working capital was \$822.2 million at December 31, 2023, which included unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$135.0 million and restricted cash of \$1.0 billion. The Company plans to invest a portion of its available cash to expand its current production and manufacturing capacity, construct hydrogen plants, and invest in capital projects. At the time of the issuance of the Company's 2023 third quarter Form 10-Q, conditions existed that raised substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As disclosed in Note 24, "Subsequent Events", on January 17, 2024, the Company entered into the At Market Issuance Sales Agreement (the "Original ATM Agreement") with B. Riley Securities, Inc. ("B. Riley"), pursuant to which the Company may, from time to time, offer and sell through or to B. Riley, as sales agent or principal, shares of the Company's common stock, having an aggregate offering price of up to \$1.0 billion. As of February 23, 2024, the Company had offered and sold 77,417,069 shares of common stock having an aggregate offering price of approximately \$302.1 million under the Original ATM Agreement. On February 23, 2024, the Company and B. Riley entered into Amendment No. 1 to the Original ATM Agreement (the "Amendment" and, together with the Original ATM Agreement, the "ATM Agreement") to increase the aggregate offering price of shares of the Company's common stock available for future issuance under the Original ATM Agreement to \$1.0 billion. Under the ATM Agreement, for a period of 18 months, the Company has the right at its sole discretion to direct B. Riley to act on a principal basis and purchase directly from the Company up to \$11.0 million of shares of its common stock on any trading day (the "Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount") and up to \$55.0 million of shares in any calendar week (the "Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount Cap"). On and after June 1, 2024, so long as the Company's market capitalization is no less than \$1.0 billion, the Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount will remain \$11.0 million and the Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount Cap will remain \$55.0 million. If the Company's market capitalization is less than \$1.0 billion on and after June 1, 2024, the Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount will be decreased to \$10.0 million and the Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount Cap will be decreased to \$30.0 million. The Company believes that its working capital and cash position, together with its right to direct B. Riley to purchase shares directly from the Company under the ATM Agreement, will be sufficient to fund its on-going operations for a period of at least 12 months subsequent to the issuance of the accompanying consolidated financial statements and, as a result, substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern no longer exists.

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The Company's significant transportation challenges obligations consisted of the following as of December 31, 2023:

- Operating and finance leases totaling \$355.7 million and \$45.6 million, respectively, of which \$63.7 million and \$9.4 million, respectively, are due within the next 12 months. These leases are primarily related to sale/leaseback agreements entered into with various financial institutions to facilitate the Company's commercial transactions with key customers.
- Finance obligations totaling \$368.4 million of which approximately \$84.0 million is due within the next 12 months. Finance obligations consist primarily of debt associated with the sale of future revenues and failed sale/leaseback transactions.
- Convertible senior notes totaling \$195.3 million at December 31, 2023, none of which is due within the next twelve months. See Note 15, "Convertible Senior Notes", for more details.

- Capital commitments totaling \$170.0 million related to the Company's equity method investments as of December 31, 2023, of which \$152.7 million is due within the next 12 months. See Note 4, "Investments", for more details.
- Future payments under non-cancelable unconditional purchase obligations with a remaining term in excess of one year totaling \$60.8 million as of December 31, 2023, of which \$42.1 million is due within the next 12 months. See Note 21, "Commitments and Contingencies", for more details.
- Contingent consideration with an estimated fair value of approximately \$126.2 million as of December 31, 2023, of which \$87.2 million is due within the next 12 months. See Note 5, "Fair Value Measurements", for more details.

SEC Settlement

On August 30, 2023, the Company reached a settlement of a civil administrative proceeding with the SEC related to the Company's restatement of its previously issued financial statements as of and for global the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, and as of and for each of the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, June 30, 2020 and 2019, and September 30, 2020 and 2019. The Company, without admitting or denying the findings, agreed to a cease-and-desist order regarding Sections 13(a), 13(b)(2)(A), and 13(b)(2)(B) of the Exchange Act and Rules 13a-1, 13a-13, and 13a-15(a) - (c) thereunder. As part of the settlement, the Company paid a civil monetary penalty to the SEC in the amount of \$1.25 million on September 20, 2023.

Inflation, Material Availability, and Labor Shortages

Most components essential to our business are generally available from multiple sources; however, we believe there are some component suppliers and manufacturing vendors, particularly those suppliers and vendors that supply materials in very limited supply worldwide or supply commodities that have a high degree of volatility, whose loss to us or general unavailability could have a material adverse effect upon our business and financial condition. For example, although we believe the recent liquid hydrogen supply challenge to be a transitory issue, we have experienced supply chain issues relating to the availability of hydrogen, including but not limited to suppliers utilizing force majeure provisions under existing contracts, which has negatively impacted the amount of hydrogen we have been able to provide under certain of our supply and other agreements. Furthermore, global commodity pricing has been volatile and has been influenced by political events and worldwide economic trends, which has impacted our sourcing strategies, resulting in adverse impacts on our business and financial condition. We have mitigated and are continuing to mitigate these risks by continuing to diversify our supply chain, including diversifying our global supply chain and implementing alternate system architectures that we expect that these challenges will continue allow us to have an impact on our businesses for the foreseeable future. We continue to take proactive steps to limit the impact of these challenges source from multiple fuel cell, electrolyzer stack and are working closely with our suppliers and transportation vendors to ensure availability of products and implement other cost savings initiatives. In addition, air supply component vendors. While we continue to invest in our supply chain to improve its resilience with a focus on automation, dual sourcing of critical components, insourcing and localized manufacturing when feasible. To date, there has been limited disruption feasible, we are also working closely with these vendors and other key suppliers on coordinated product introduction plans, product and sales forecasting, strategic inventories, and internal and external manufacturing schedules and levels. However, ongoing changes to, the availability and evolution of, our products related designs such as simultaneous design/build efforts and new product serviceability trends, or incorrect forecasting or updates to COVID-19, although the Company has experienced supply chain-related delays for components of product lines and hydrogen generation projects. It is possible that more significant disruptions previously forecasted volumes could occur if these supply chain present challenges continue. to those strategies despite best efforts in

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Strategic Investments

On December 5, 2022, the Company leveraging supplier relationships and its wholly-owned subsidiary Plug Power Hydrogen Holdings, Inc. simultaneously entered into capabilities. With respect to production, although cost pressures from global energy prices and inflation have been less volatile than previous years, an increase in cost pressures or a definitive agreement and closed rise in inflation could negatively affect our business again, which could have a pricing impact on the acquisition of two subsidiaries of Cryogenic Industrial Solutions, LLC, which are Alloy Custom Products, LLC and WesMor Cryogenics, LLC. The purchase was approximately \$37.3 million, comprised of a mix of cash and the Company's common stock, to bolster the cryogenic tanker and storage tank business.

On January 14, 2022, Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary Plug Power Hydrogen Holdings, Inc. simultaneously entered into a definitive agreement and closed on the acquisition of Joule for a purchase price of approximately \$69.9 million, of which \$41.7 million will be based on future earnouts over the next four years. Joule is an engineered modular equipment, process design and procurement company founded in 2009 with a strong track record among the largest midstream, EPC, and oil & gas companies.

Inflation, Material Availability, and Labor Shortages

Throughout 2022, we continued to experience higher than expected commodity costs and supply chain costs, including logistics, procurement, manufacturing costs, energy and fuel costs, largely due to inflationary pressures. We expect this cost inflation to remain elevated through 2023.

Our operations require significant amounts of necessary parts and our key raw materials. From time to time, the Company has encountered difficulties in obtaining certain raw materials or components necessary for production due to supply chain constraints and logistical challenges, which has also negatively impacted the pricing of materials and components sourced or used by the Company. Increased energy costs we have negatively impacted margins. Additionally, conflicts abroad, such as the Russia-Ukraine conflict, may potentially contribute to issues related to supply chain disruptions and inflation impacts. There have been a regionally diverse supply chain, and logistical challenges that have resulted in supply constraints and commodity price increases on certain raw materials, and components used by the Company in production, as well as increased prices for freight and logistics, including air, sea and ground freight. Consequently, the Company has experienced supply shortages for certain raw materials or components, which could be further exacerbated by increased commodity prices as a result of additional inflationary pressures. Although cases where we have offset a portion of these increased costs through price increases single sourced suppliers (typically due to new technology and operational efficiencies products or worldwide shortages due to date, there can be no assurance that global demand), we will be able work to continue to do so. If engineer alternatives in our product design or develop new supply sources while covering short- and medium-term risks with supply contracts, building up inventory, and development partnerships. However, if we are unable to manage reduce such inventory, that could tie up working capital.

In addition, we have continued discussions with suppliers to modify terms of our supply agreements, which may impact the timing of when we receive shipments of certain supplies or result in other supply chain issues. For example, we have experienced pricing impacts from vendors and suppliers due to the recent fluctuations in interest rates and increases in cost of capital, among other factors. However, we continue to take proactive steps through pricing actions, our supply chain team to limit the impact of supplier challenges generally and we continue to work closely with our suppliers and transportation vendors to ensure availability of products and implement other cost savings projects, initiatives.

With respect to our service business, we have experienced inflationary increases in labor, parts and sourcing decisions as well as through productivity improvements, it related overhead. This has contributed to the increase in our estimated projected costs to service fuel cell systems and related infrastructure, which resulted in an increase in the provision for loss contracts related to service during 2023. If these trends continue, we may adversely impact our gross margins have to record additional service loss provisions in future periods. the future. We anticipate bookings and revenue will be uneven in the near-term while we pursue sales opportunities.

Additionally, we, as well as our suppliers and vendors, have observed an increasingly competitive labor market. Tight labor markets have resulted in labor inflation and longer times to fill open positions, positions for us and our suppliers and vendors. Increased employee turnover, reassessment of employee responsibilities given current business needs, changes in the availability of our workers including as a result of COVID-19-related absences, and well as labor shortages in our supply chain have resulted in, and could continue to result in, increased costs which could negatively affect our component or raw material purchasing abilities, and in turn, our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Results of Operations

Our primary sources of revenue are from sales of fuel cell systems, equipment, related infrastructure and equipment, other, services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure, Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), power purchase agreements, and fuel delivered to customers, customers and related equipment. A certain portion of our sales result from acquisitions in legacy markets, which we are working to transition to renewable solutions. Revenue from sales of fuel cell systems, equipment, related infrastructure and equipment other represents sales of our GenDrive units, GenSure stationary backup power units, cryogenic stationary and on road storage, hydrogen liquefaction systems, electrolyzers and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. Revenue from services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure represents revenue earned on our service and maintenance contracts and sales of spare parts. Revenue from PPAs power purchase agreements primarily represents represent payments received from customers who make monthly payments to access the Company's GenKey solution. Revenue associated with fuel delivered to customers and related equipment represents the sale of hydrogen to customers that has been purchased by the Company from a third party or generated on site, at our hydrogen production plant.

Provision for Common Stock Warrants

On August 24, 2022, the Company and Amazon entered into the 2022 Transaction Agreement, under which the Company concurrently issued to Amazon.com NV Investment Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Amazon, the Amazon Warrant, a warrant (the "Amazon Warrant") to acquire up to 16,000,000 shares of the Amazon Warrant Shares, Company's common stock, subject to certain vesting events described below. The Company

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and below under "Common Stock Transactions – Amazon entered into the 2022 Transaction Agreement in connection with a concurrent commercial arrangement under which Amazon agreed to purchase hydrogen fuel from the Company through August 24, 2029 2022".

In 2017, in separate transactions, the Company issued a warrant to each of Amazon.com NV Investment Holdings LLC and Walmart Inc. ("Walmart") warrants to purchase up to 55,286,696 shares of the Company's common stock, stock, subject to certain vesting events described below under "Common Stock Transactions – Amazon Transaction Agreement in 2017" and "Common Stock Transactions – Walmart Transaction Agreement". The Company recorded a portion of the estimated fair value of the warrants as a reduction of revenue based upon the projected number of shares of common stock expected to vest under the warrants, the proportion of purchases by Amazon, Walmart and their affiliates within the period relative to the aggregate purchase levels required for vesting of the respective warrants, and the then-current fair value of the warrants. For the third tranche of the shares under Walmart's warrant, the exercise price will be determined once the second tranche vests. For the third tranche of the Amazon Warrant Shares, see below for the exercise price and measurement dates used.

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The amount of provision for common stock the Amazon and Walmart warrants recorded as a reduction of revenue during the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022, respectively, is shown in the table below (in thousands):

| | Year Ended December 31, | | Year Ended December 31, | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| | 2022 | 2021 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Sales of fuel cell systems, related infrastructure and equipment | \$ (3,580) | \$ — | | |
| Sales of equipment, related infrastructure and other | | | \$ (566) | \$ (3,580) |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | (1,003) | (497) | (1,194) | (1,003) |
| Power purchase agreements | (3,611) | (3,444) | (3,817) | (3,611) |
| Fuel delivered to customers | (4,489) | (2,625) | | |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | | | (5,632) | (4,489) |
| Total | \$ (12,683) | \$ (6,566) | \$ (11,209) | \$ (12,683) |

Net revenue, cost of revenue, gross profit/(loss) and gross **margin margin/(loss)** for the years ended **December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023** and **2021 2022** were as follows (in thousands):

| | Net Revenue | Cost of Revenue | Gross Profit/(Loss) | Ma |
|--|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|----|
| For the year ended December 31, 2023: | | | | |
| Sales of equipment, related infrastructure and other | \$ 711,433 | \$ 765,575 | \$ (54,142) | |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | 39,093 | 75,412 | (36,319) | |
| Provision for loss contracts related to service | — | 86,346 | (86,346) | |
| Power purchase agreements | 63,731 | 218,936 | (155,205) | |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | 66,246 | 246,318 | (180,072) | |
| Other | 10,837 | 6,544 | 4,293 | |
| Total | \$ 891,340 | \$ 1,399,131 | \$ (507,791) | |
| For the year ended December 31, 2022: | | | | |
| Sales of fuel cell systems , equipment, related infrastructure and equipment other | \$ 558,932 | \$ 468,057 | \$ 90,875 | |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | 35,280 | 59,365 | (24,085) | |
| Provision for loss contracts related to service | — | 26,801 | (26,801) | |
| Power purchase agreements | 47,183 | 144,696 | (97,513) | |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | 57,196 | 194,255 | (137,059) | |
| Other | 2,849 | 2,622 | 227 | |
| Total | \$ 701,440 | \$ 895,796 | \$ (194,356) | |
| For the year ended December 31, 2021: | | | | |
| Sales of fuel cell systems, related infrastructure and equipment | \$ 392,777 | \$ 307,157 | \$ 85,620 | |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | 26,706 | 63,729 | (37,023) | |
| Provision for loss contracts related to service | — | 71,988 | (71,988) | |
| Power purchase agreements | 35,153 | 102,417 | (67,264) | |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | 46,917 | 127,196 | (80,279) | |
| Other | 789 | 1,165 | (376) | |
| Total | \$ 502,342 | \$ 673,652 | \$ (171,310) | |

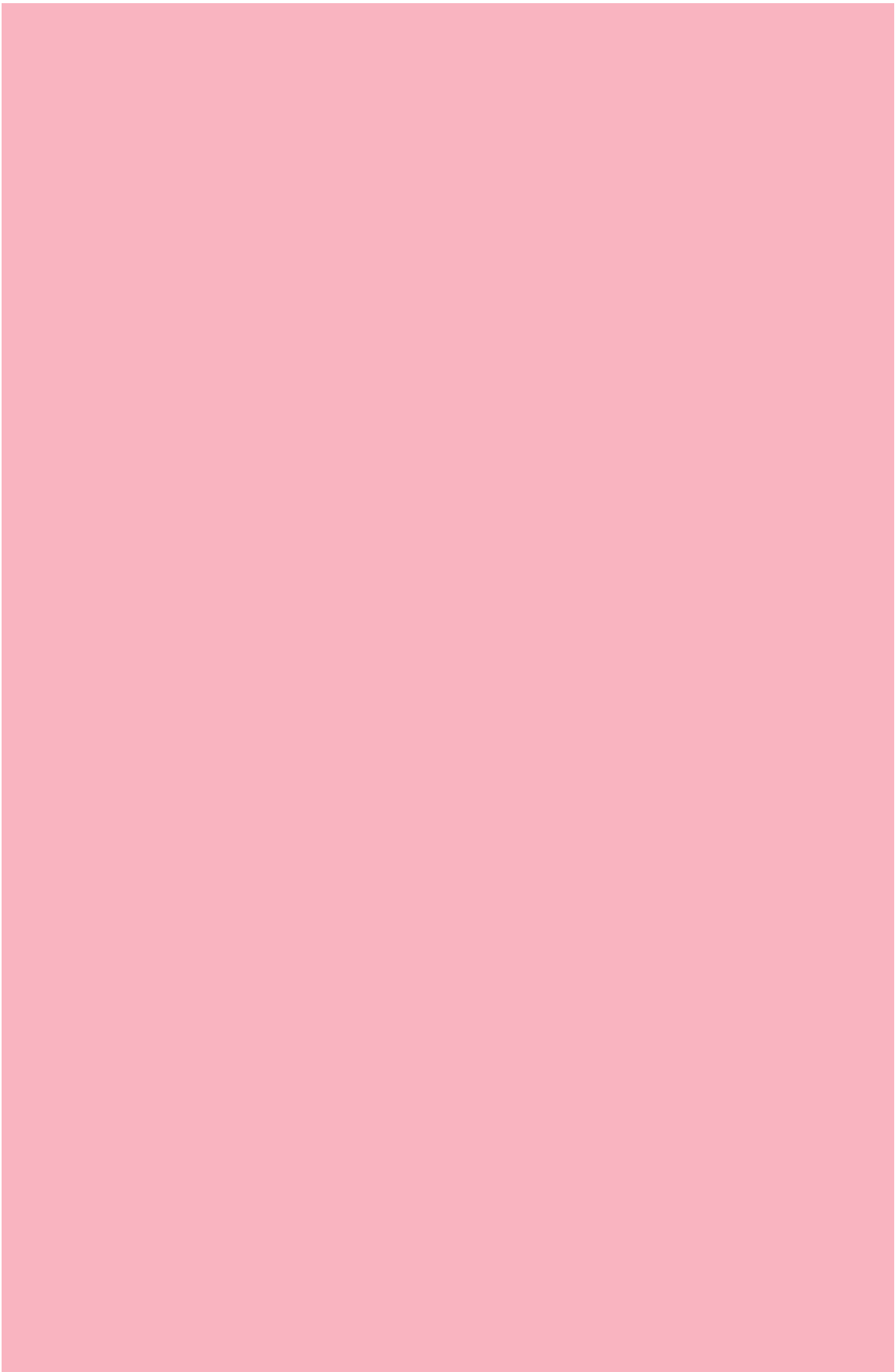
Net Revenue

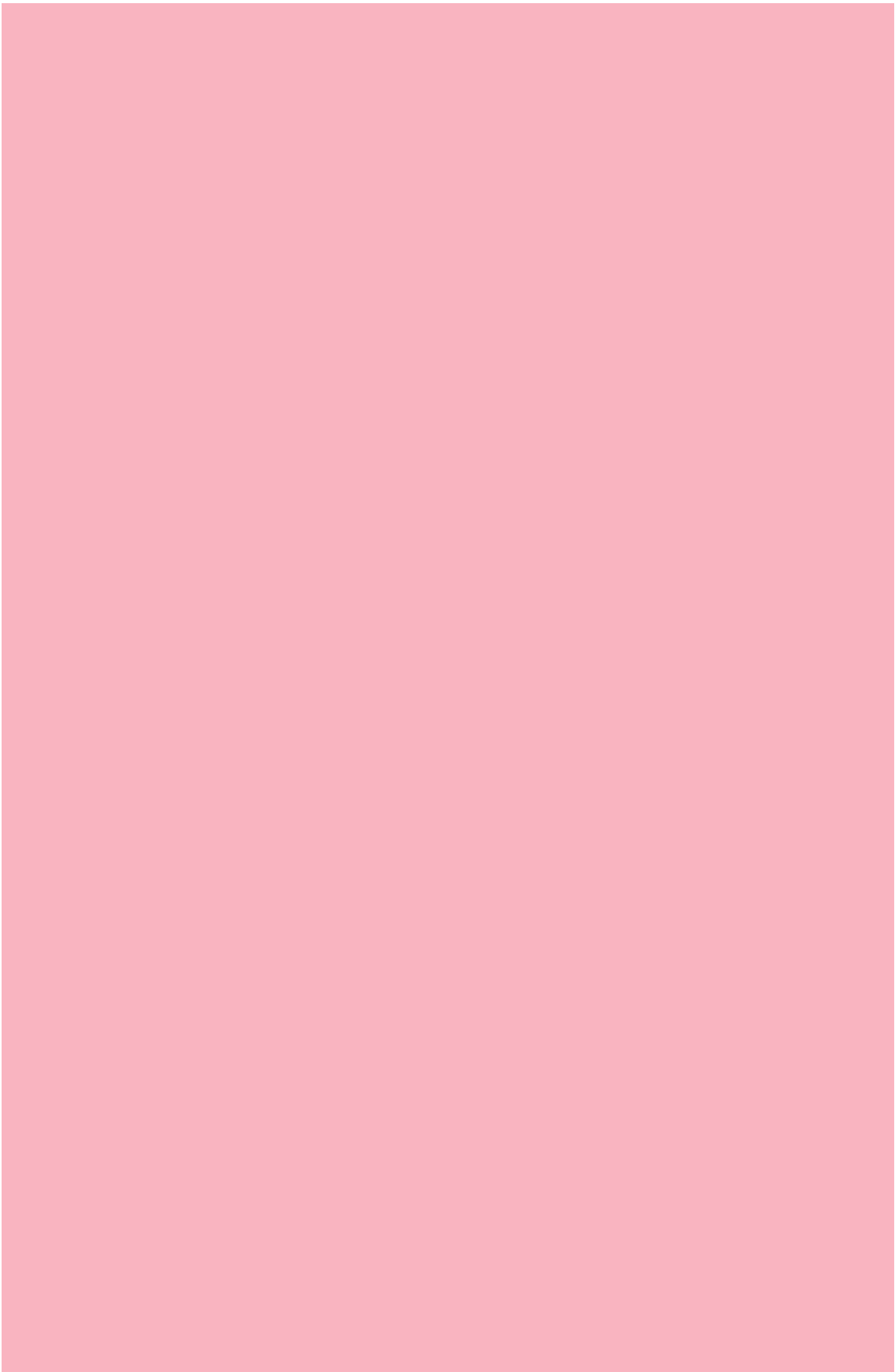
Revenue — sales of fuel cell systems, **equipment**, related infrastructure and **equipment** **other**. Revenue from sales of fuel cell systems, **equipment**

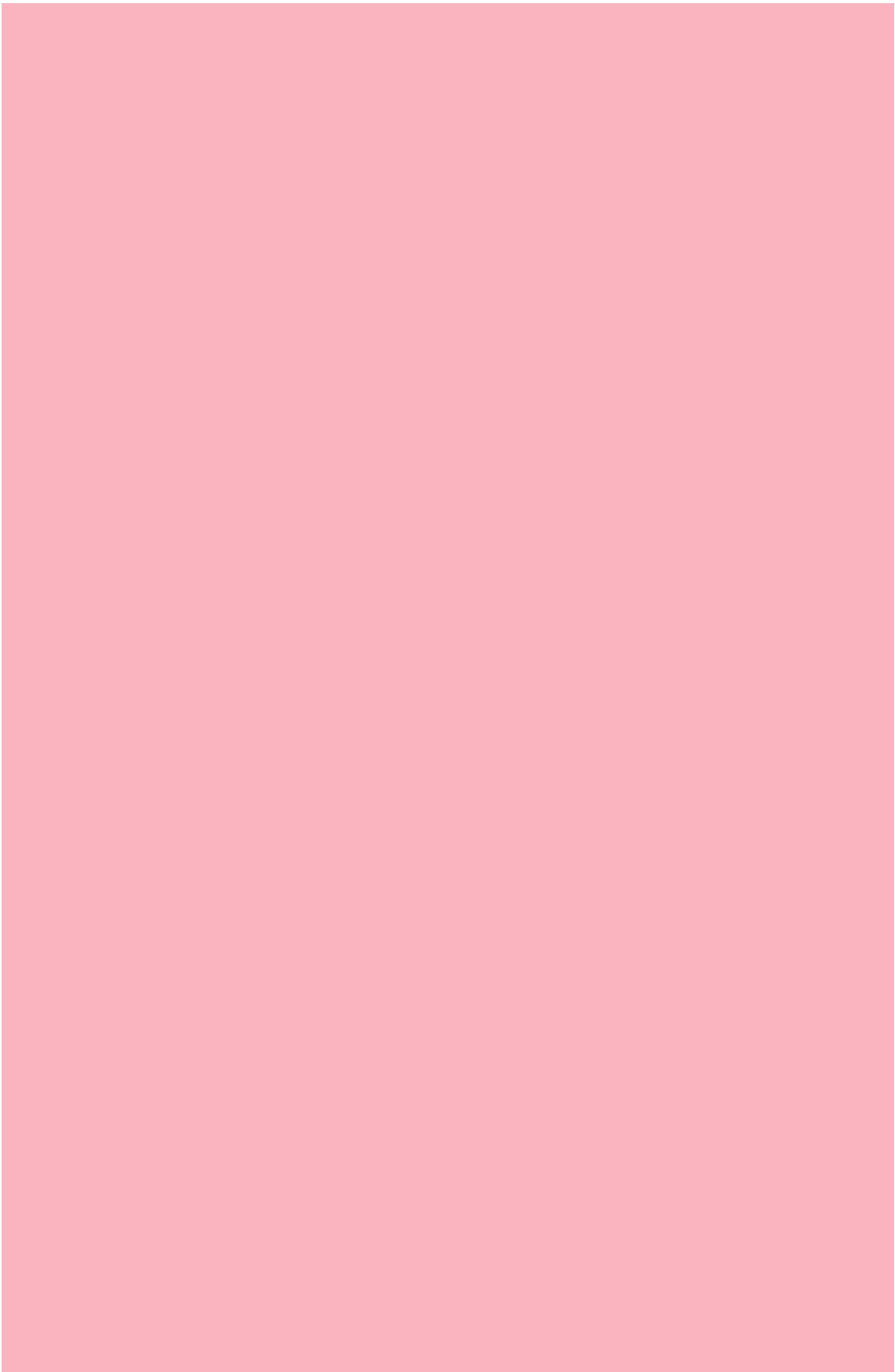


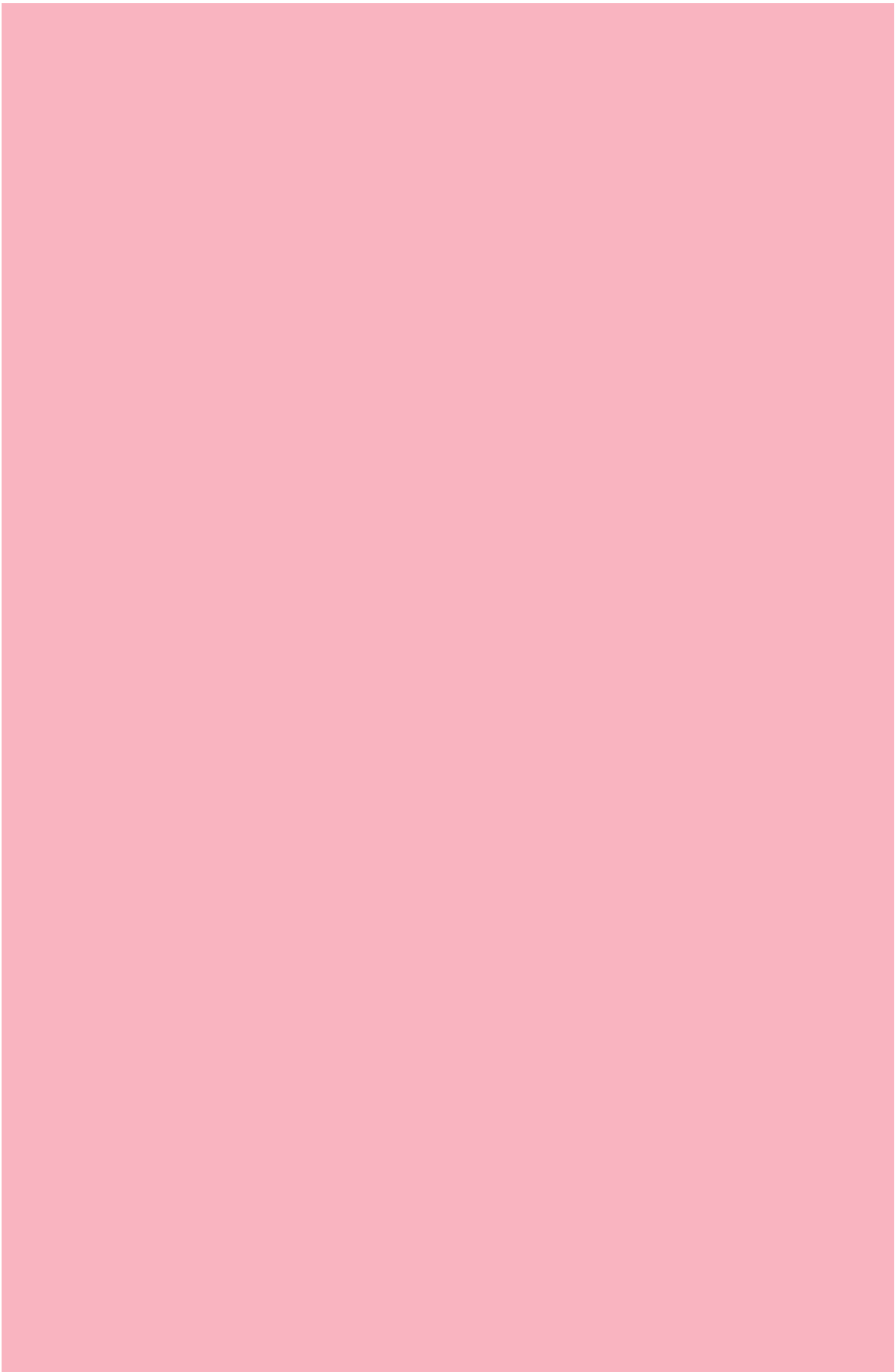


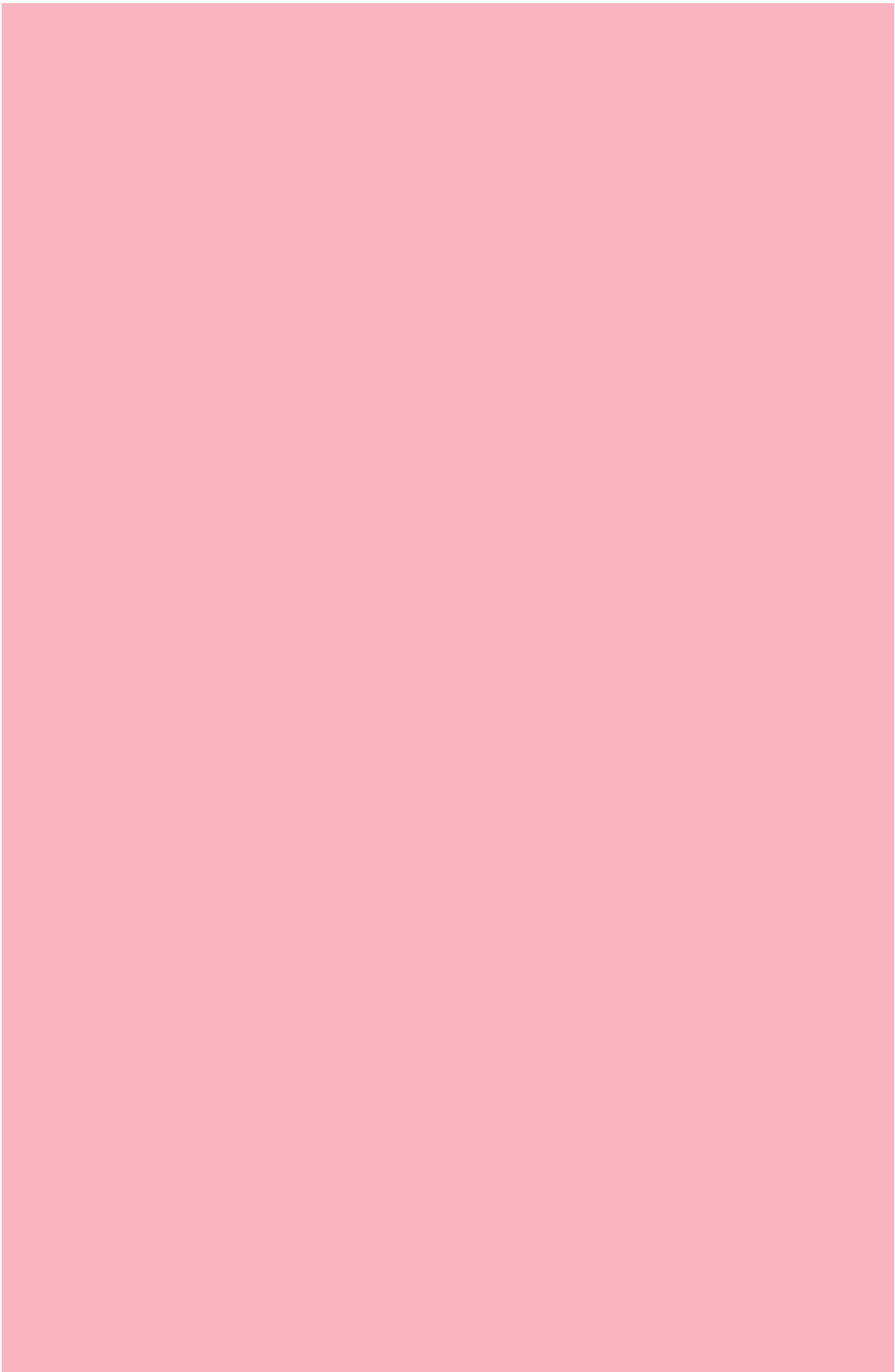








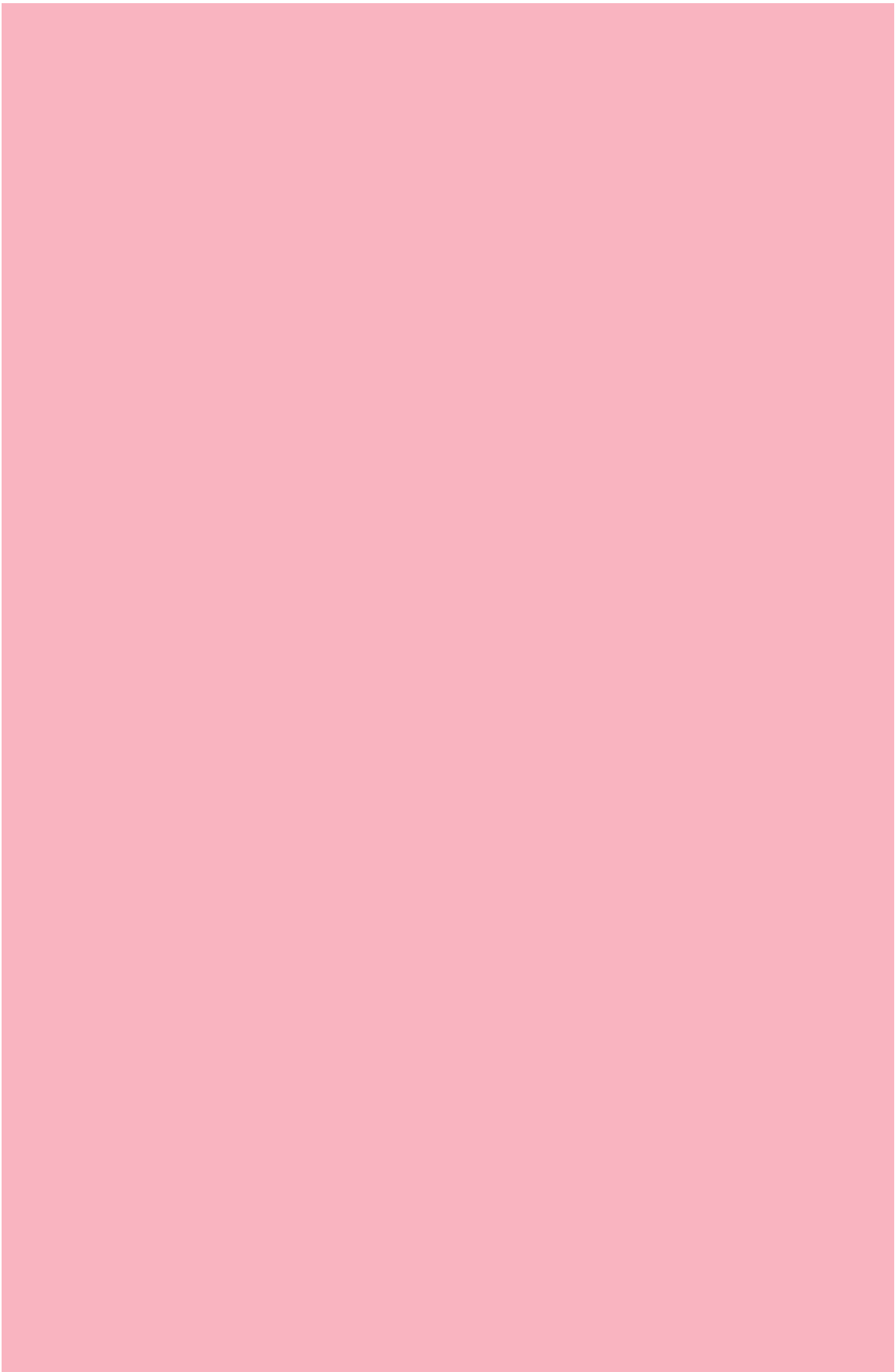


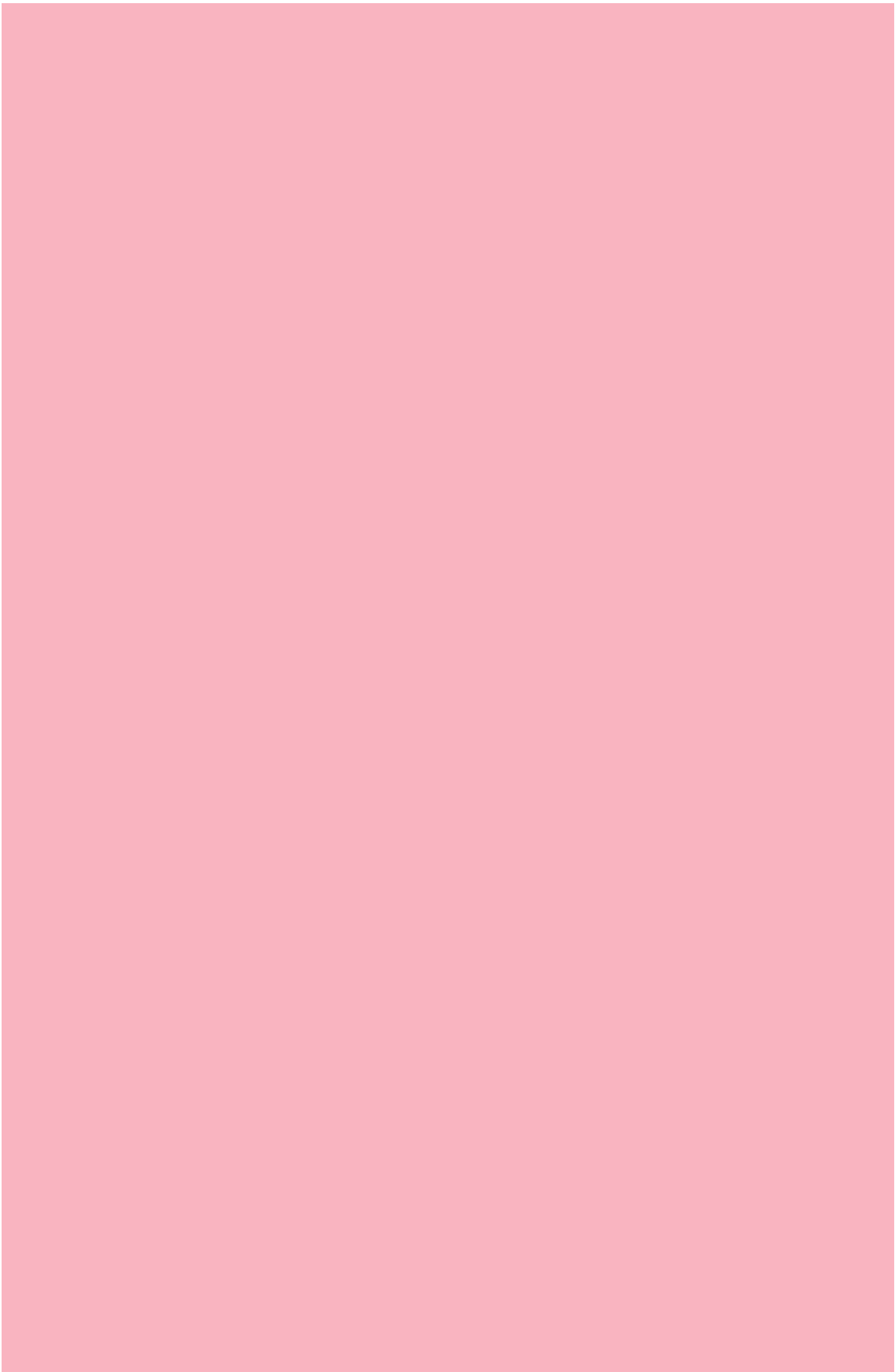


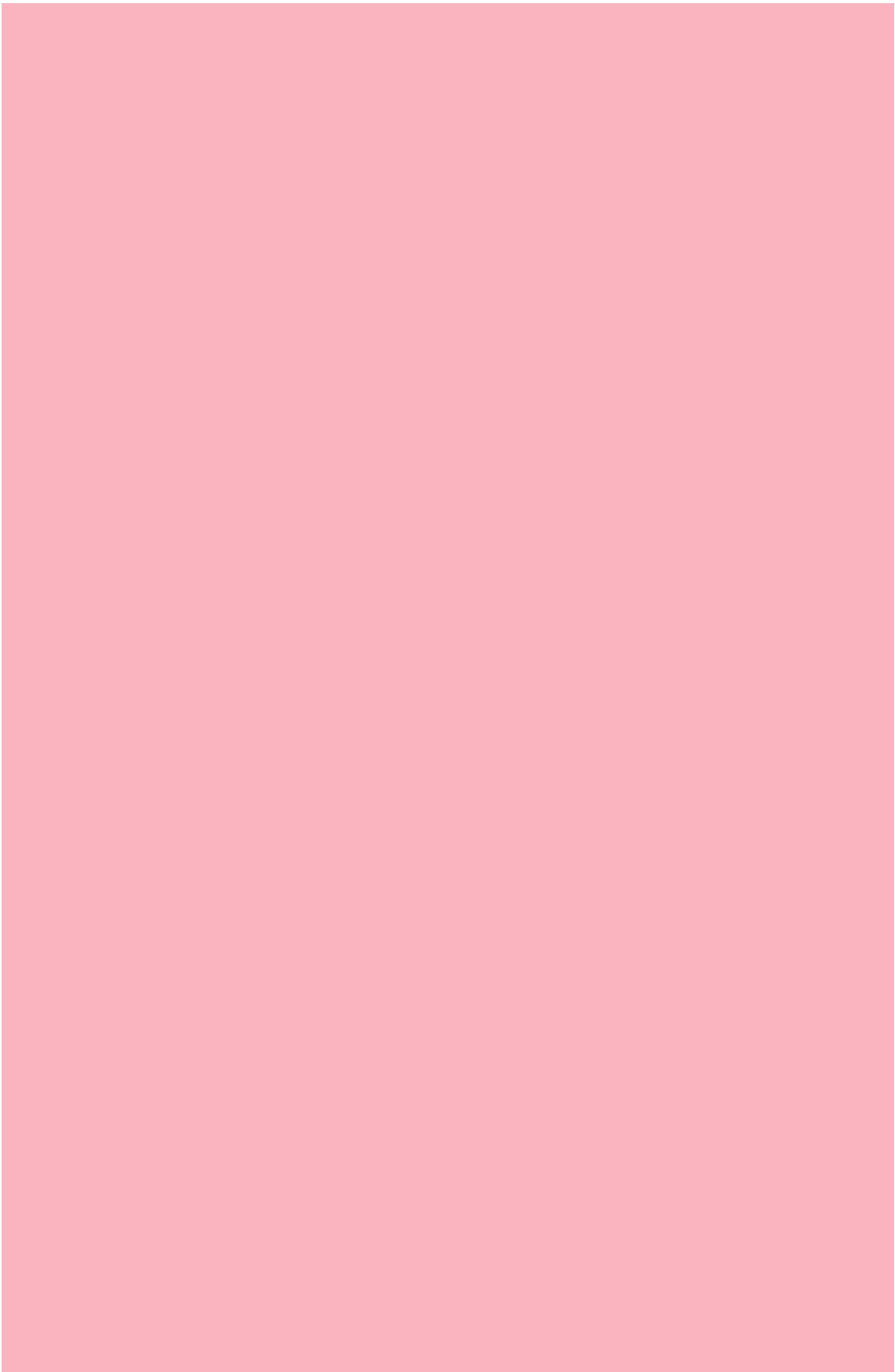


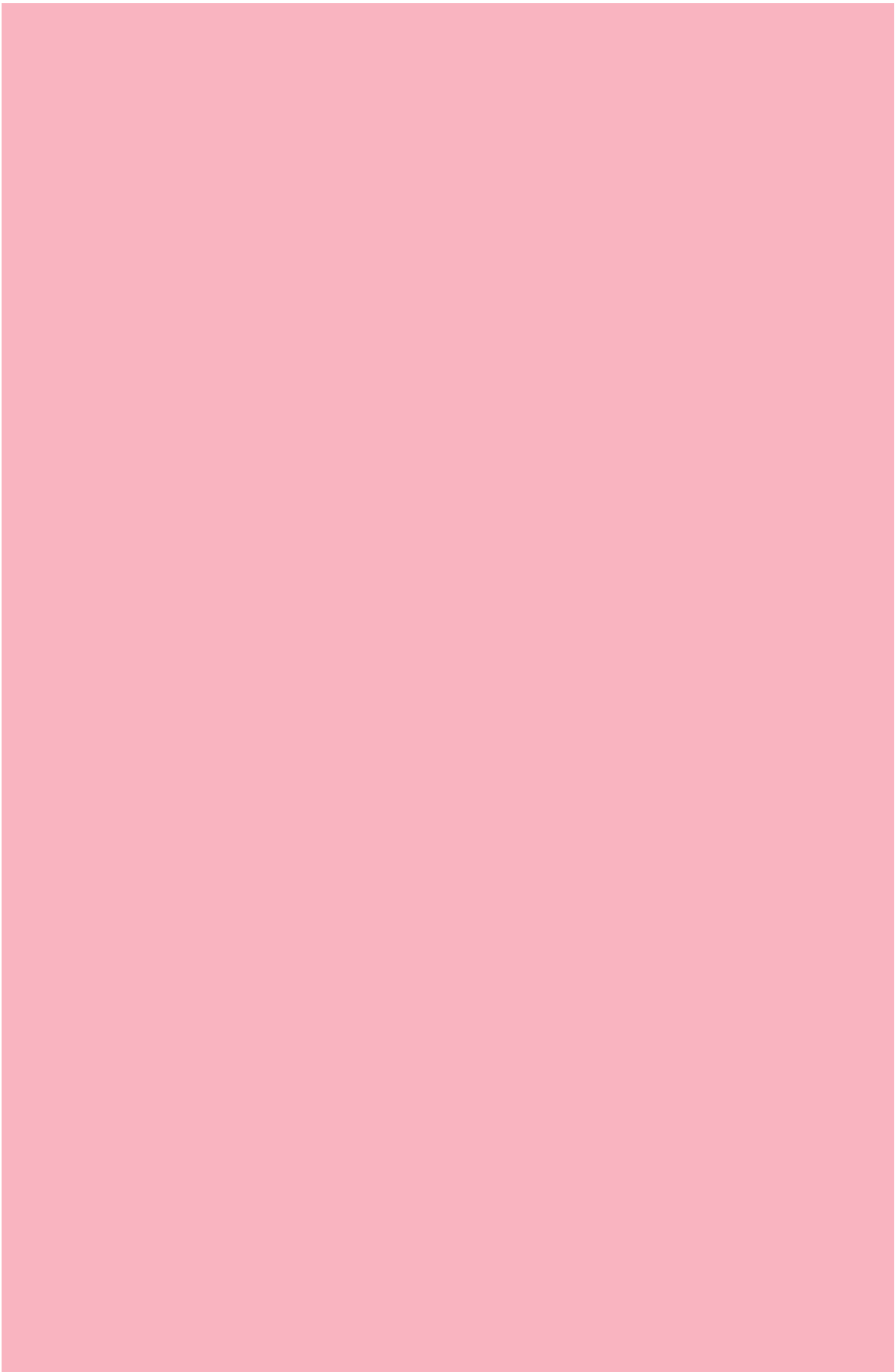


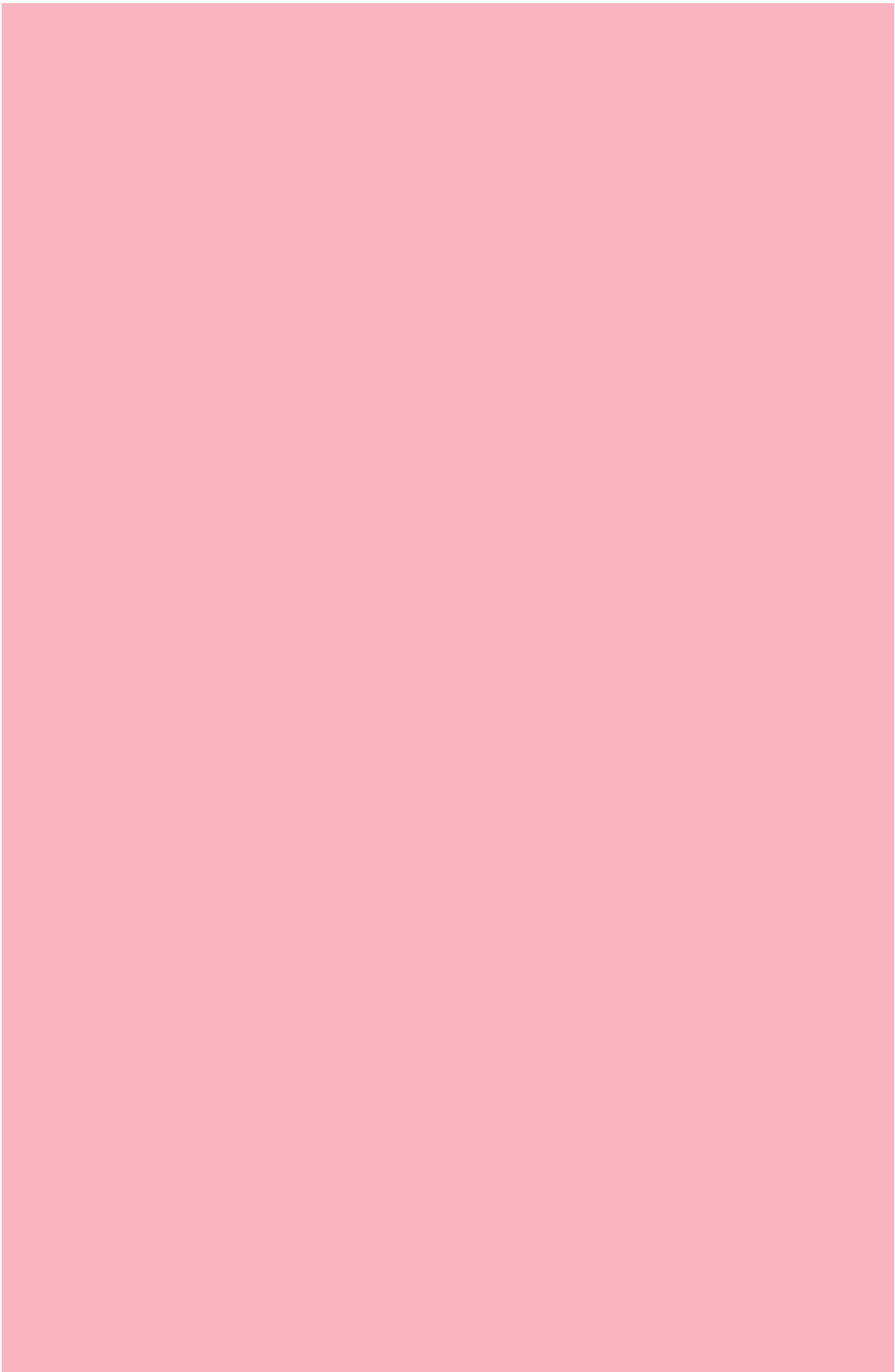








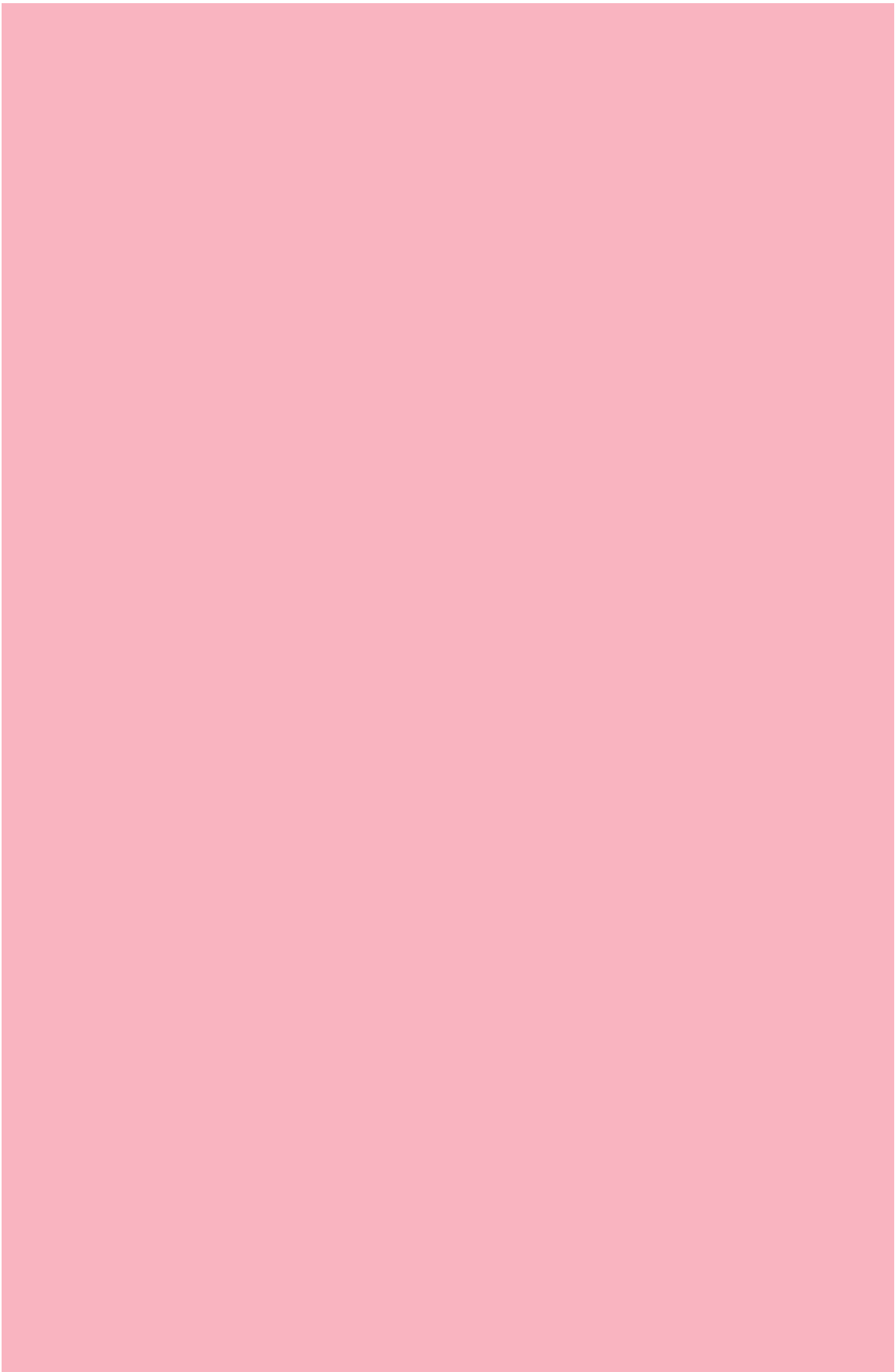


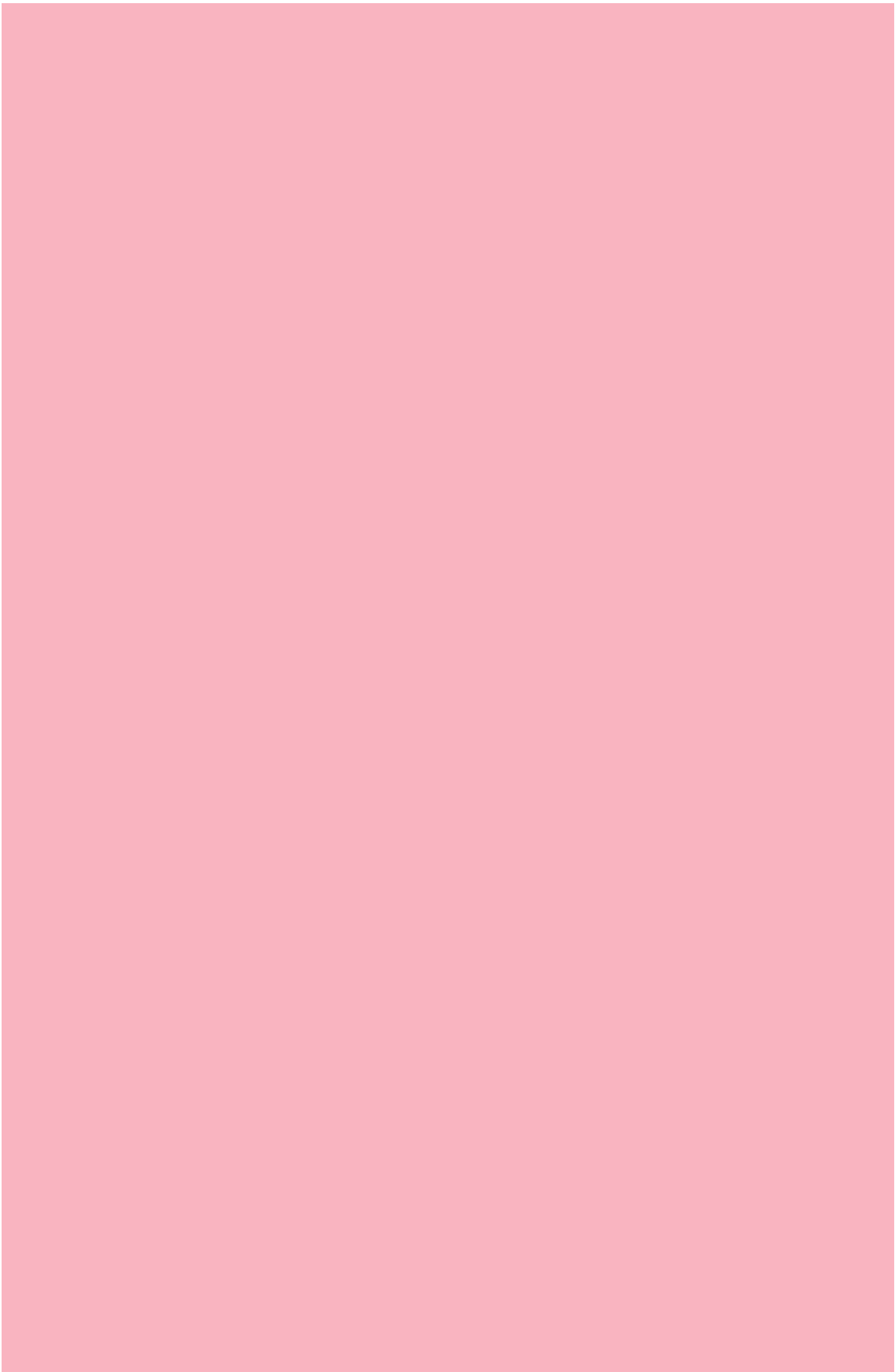


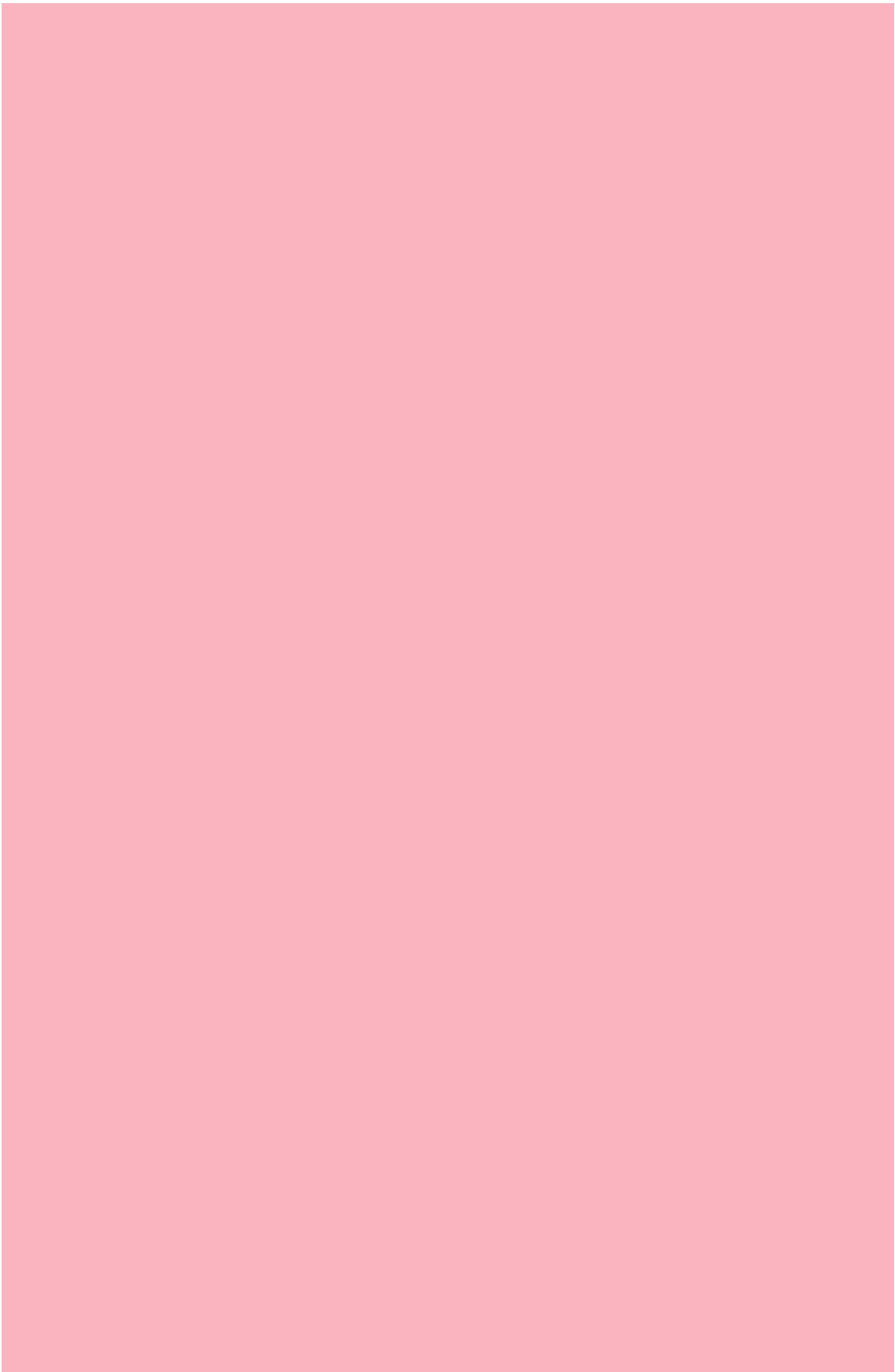


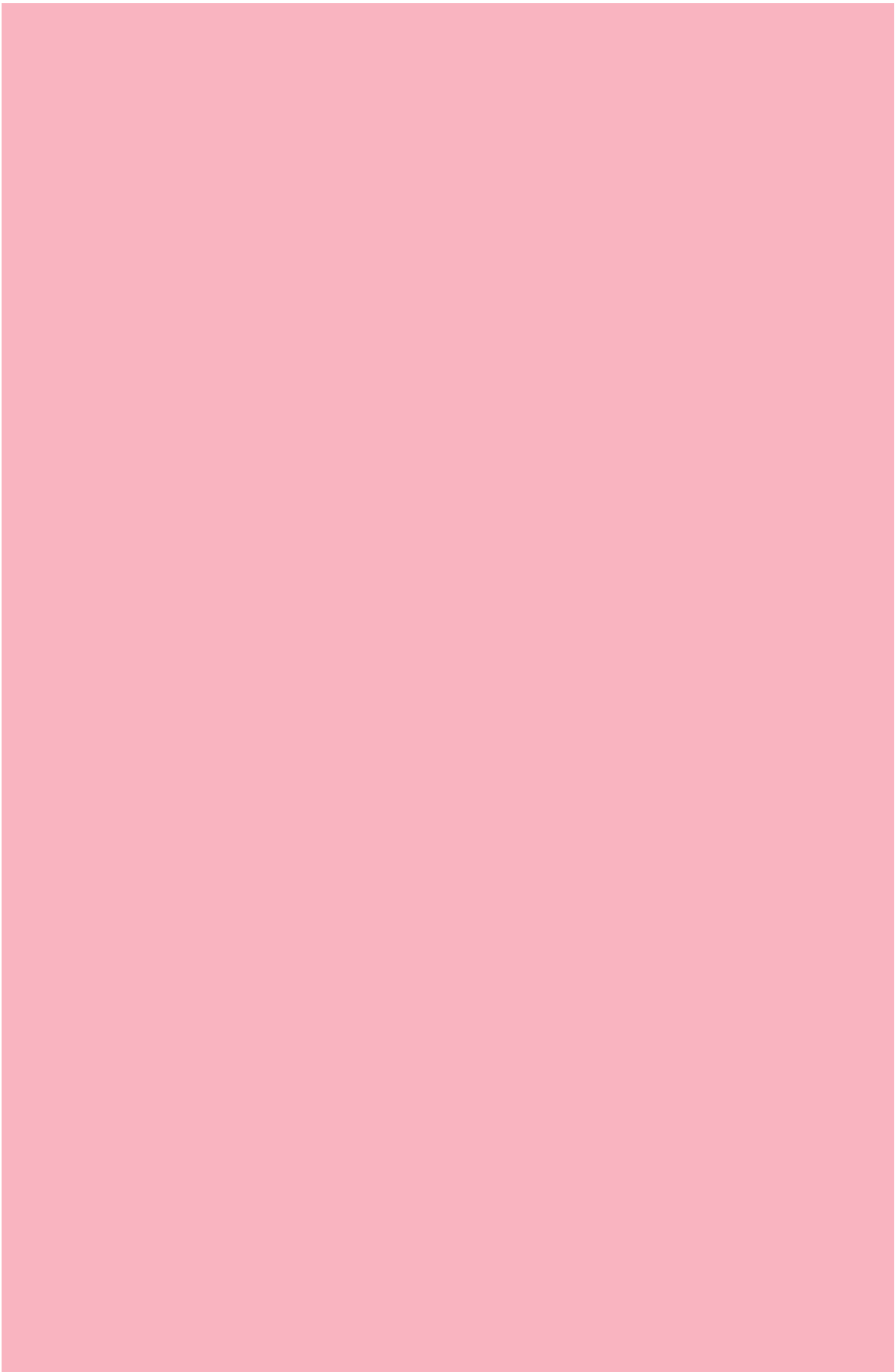


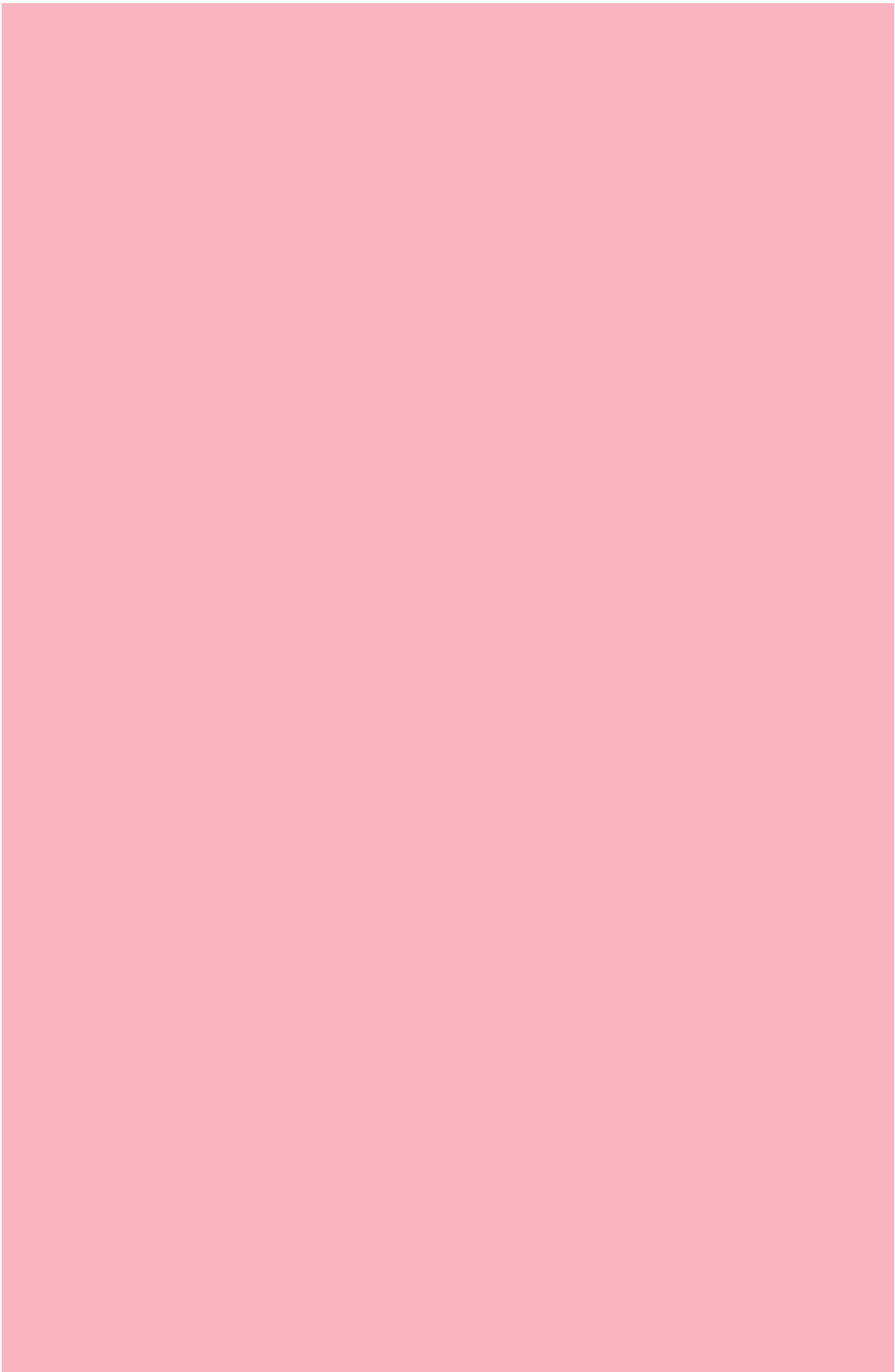








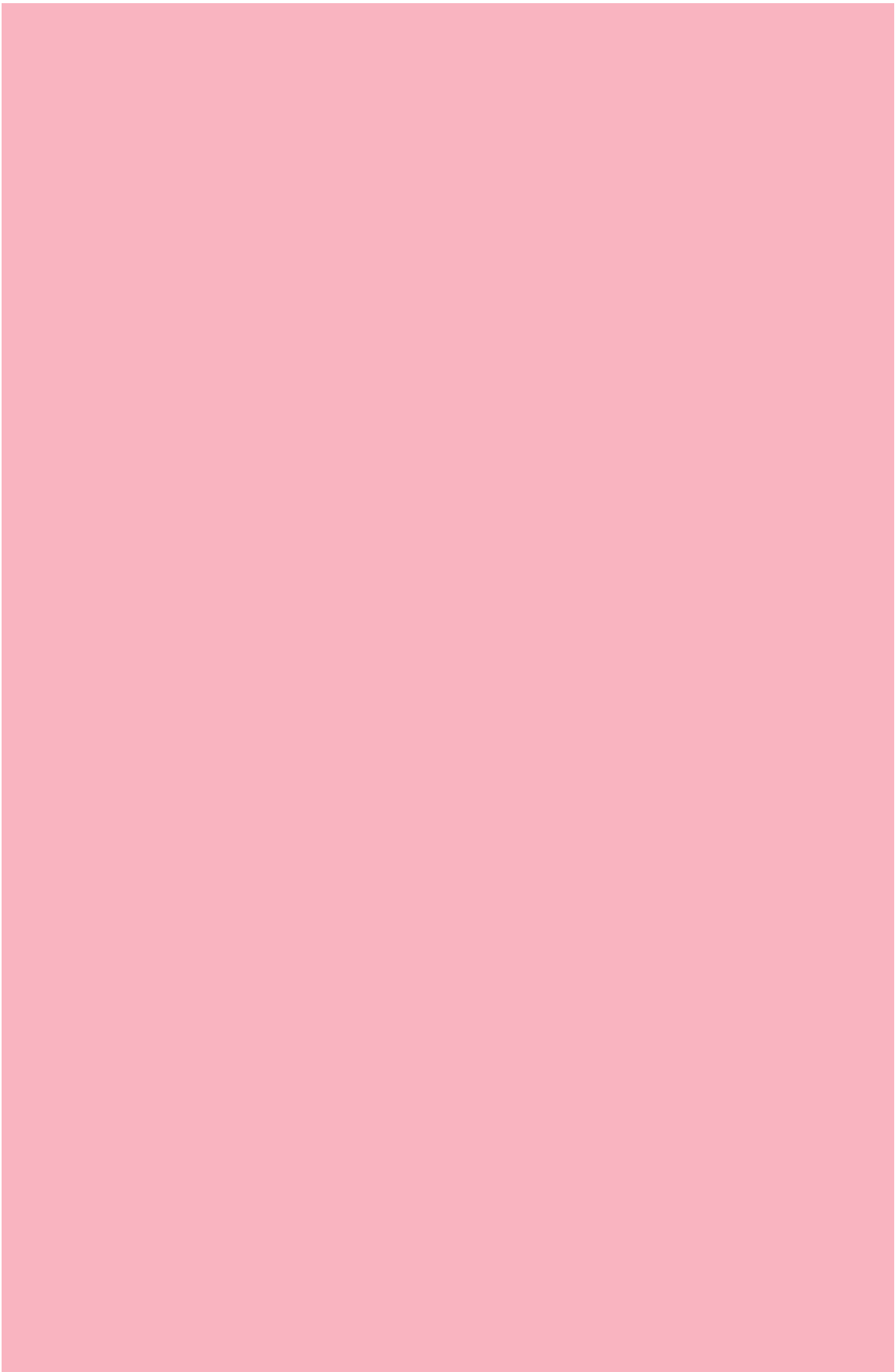


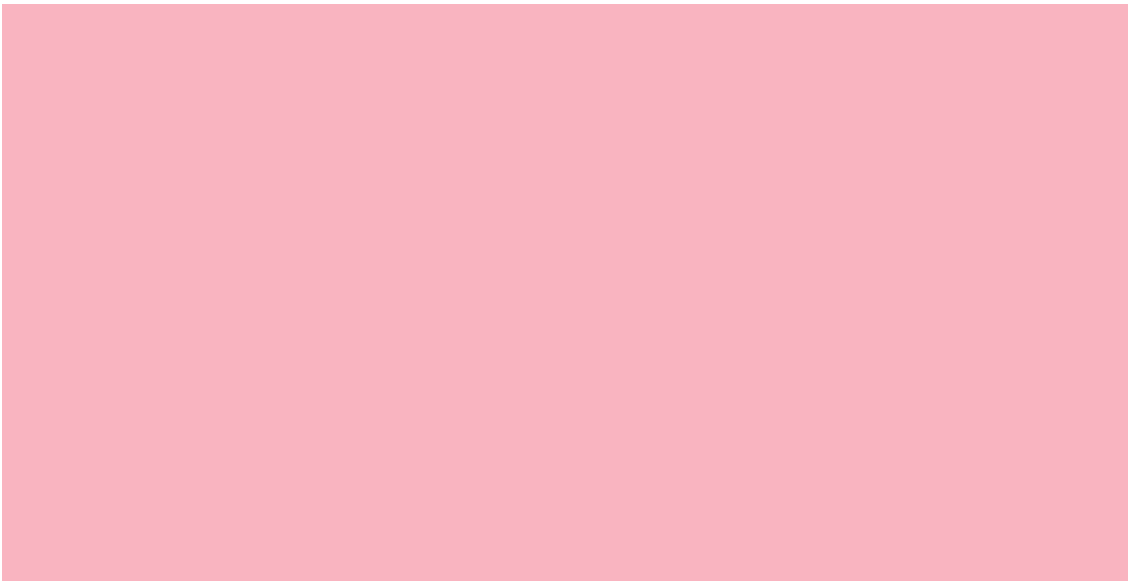












| | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------|-------------------|
| /s/ JEAN A. BUA | KYUNGYEOL SONG | Director | March 1, 2023 |
| Jean A. Bua | Kyungyeol Song | | February 29, 2024 |
| /s/ GARY K. WILLIS | | Director | March 1, 2023 |
| Gary K. Willis | | | February 29, 2024 |
| /s/ KYUNGYEOL SONG | | Director | March 1, 2023 |
| Kyungyeol Song | | | |
| /s/ KAVITA MAHTANI | | Director | March 1, 2023 |
| Kavita Mahtani | | | |

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Plug Power Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet sheets of Plug Power Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company" "Company") as of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' stockholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the "financial statements" "financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2022 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period then ended December 31, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 1, 2023 February 29, 2024 expressed an adverse opinion on the Company's Company's internal control over financial reporting. reporting because of material weaknesses.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

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

Inventories – Reserves – Refer to Notes 2 and 18 of 7 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company establishes inventory reserves against excess, obsolete, and damaged goods and records its inventory at the lower of cost or net realizable value. As a part of this process, the Company reviews all contracts related to product lines with projected negative margins that are expected to be sold at a loss in the future, which serves as the basis for the lower of cost or net realizable value adjustment. The Company's contracts with customers generally contain multiple performance obligations, estimate of the reserves utilizes certain inputs and the total transaction price is allocated for purposes of recognizing revenue based on relative standalone selling prices, involves judgment. The Company estimates standalone evaluates excess and obsolescence and lower of cost or net realizable value inventory reserves on a quarterly basis and, as necessary, reserves inventory based upon a variety of factors, including historical usage, forecasted usage and sales, product obsolescence, anticipated selling prices price, and anticipated cost to complete to determine product margin and other factors. Reserve balances are included within inventory, net, on the balance sheet. The reserve for fuel cells excess and infrastructure obsolete inventory and lower of cost or net realizable value as of December 31, 2023, was \$85.2 million.

We identified the inventory reserves as a critical audit matter because of judgments made by considering several inputs, including prices from a limited number management in determining the reserves. Evaluating the reasonableness of standalone sales as well as the Company's negotiations with customers. The Company also considers its costs to produce fuel cells as well as comparable list prices in estimating standalone selling prices. For services performed on fuel cells reserves required a high degree of auditor judgment and infrastructure, the Company uses an adjusted market assessment approach that considers market conditions and constraints, pricing strategies and objectives while maximizing the use increased extent of available observable inputs obtained from a limited number of historical standalone service renewal prices and negotiations with customers. The Company recognized net revenue from the sales of fuel cells of \$207.7 million, sale of hydrogen infrastructure of \$141.5 million and sales of services of \$35.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. audit effort.

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We identified the evaluation of the sufficiency of audit evidence obtained related to the standalone selling prices for fuel cells and infrastructure and services as a critical audit matter. Significant auditor judgment was required to evaluate the appropriateness of the estimate of standalone selling prices for fuel cells, infrastructure, as well as services performed on fuel cells and infrastructure, because of the nature of the technology, its emerging market acceptance and the Company's limited history of selling these products and services on a standalone basis.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to **Standalone Selling Priceinventory reserves** included the following, among others:

- We obtained an understanding of the Company's process to estimate standalone selling prices by conducting a business process walkthrough. This included obtaining an understanding related to the assessment of the relevance and reliability of the inputs mentioned above.
- We performed sensitivity analyses of the significant assumptions used in the model to evaluate the change in standalone selling price resulting from changes in the significant assumptions.
- We applied auditor judgment to determine the nature and extent of procedures to be performed over standalone selling prices.
- We inquired of personnel to understand the Company's pricing strategies, negotiations with customers, and prices that customers are willing to pay for fuel cells and services.

- We evaluated the reasonableness of the Company's estimates of standalone selling prices by comparing those estimates to supporting documentation, such as a selection of inventory reserve policies, considering historical sales transactions, correspondence with customers, experience and industry research, the underlying assumptions.
 - We evaluated tested the accuracy calculation of the excess and obsolescence reserve pursuant to the Company's policy, on a sample basis, including the completeness and accuracy of the data used by in the Company by agreeing historical prices to executed sales transactions and to third-party information where applicable, calculation.
 - We evaluated tested the sufficiency of audit evidence obtained over standalone selling prices by assessing the results of procedures performed, including the appropriateness calculation of the nature lower of such evidence cost or net realizable value reserve pursuant to the Company's policy, on a sample basis, including testing the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the calculation.
 - We performed procedures to evaluate management's forecast by tracing demand for our selection to a finished good part and sales orders for that part.
 - We made inquiries of senior financial and operating management to determine whether strategic, regulatory, or operational changes in the business, if any, were consistent with the projections of future demand and future costs that were utilized as the basis for the reserve recorded.
 - We considered the existence of contradictory evidence based on consideration of internal communications to management and the board of directors, Company press releases, and analysts' reports, as well as any changes within the business.

Loss accrual for service contracts — Refer to Note 2 of the financial statements

The Company records an accrual for loss contracts if the sum of expected costs of providing maintenance services for fuel cell systems and related infrastructure exceeds the related unearned net revenues over the remaining contract term. The Company recorded an accrual for loss contracts of \$81.1 million \$137.9 million as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. Maintenance costs are estimated in determining the accrual for loss contracts based upon current service cost levels.

We identified the evaluation of maintenance cost projections in the accrual for loss contracts related to service as a critical audit matter. A high degree of auditor judgment was required to evaluate the expected remaining service costs required to fulfill the related customer maintenance contracts. Changes in the expected costs of providing maintenance services could have had a significant effect on the amount of the recorded accrual for loss contracts.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to Loss Accrual for Service Contracts included the following, among others:

- We obtained an understanding of the Company's process to estimate the loss accrual for service contracts by conducting a business process walkthrough. This included obtaining an understanding related to the assessment of the relevance and reliability of the inputs mentioned above.
- We inquired of operational and financial personnel to understand the technical elements of the Company's expected future cost of providing maintenance services related to these service contracts.
- We obtained and agreed the projected revenue associated with loss contracts and evaluated the accuracy and completeness of the information.
- We obtained underlying documentation supporting the projected cost and compared the information to the Company's analysis of historical cost of providing maintenance services and evaluated the accuracy and completeness of the information.
- We recalculated the mathematical accuracy of the loss accrual for service contracts.
- We obtained the Company's analysis supporting the range of the possible loss accrual for service contracts, which was developed based on potential changes in assumptions.
- We performed sensitivity analyses to related to the historical cost information used to develop the estimate of future costs.

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/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Rochester, NY

March 1, 2023

February 29, 2024

We have served as the **Company's Company's** auditor since 2022.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors

Plug Power Inc.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated **balance sheet of Plug Power Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2021, the related consolidated statements statement** of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows **of Plug Power Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) for each of the years in the two-year period year** ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the **financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021, and the** results of its operations and its cash flows for **each of the years in the two-year period year** ended December 31, 2021, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

We conducted our **audits audit** in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our **audits audit** included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our **audits audit** also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our **audits provide audit provides** a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We served as the Company's auditor from 2001 to 2022.

Albany, New York

March 1, 2022

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PLUG POWER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021** **2022**

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 690,630 | \$ 2,481,269 |
| Restricted cash | 158,958 | 118,633 |
| Available-for-sale securities, at fair value (amortized cost \$1,355,614 and allowance for credit losses of \$0 at December 31, 2022 and amortized cost \$1,242,933 and allowance for credit losses of \$0 at December 31, 2021) | 1,332,943 | 1,240,265 |
| Equity securities | 134,836 | 147,995 |
| Accounts receivable | 129,450 | 92,675 |
| Inventory | 645,636 | 269,163 |
| Contract assets | 62,456 | 38,637 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 150,389 | 59,888 |
| Total current assets | 3,305,298 | 4,448,525 |
| Restricted cash | 699,756 | 532,292 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 719,793 | 255,623 |
| Right of use assets related to finance leases, net | 53,742 | 32,494 |
| Right of use assets related to operating leases, net | 360,287 | 212,537 |
| Equipment related to power purchase agreements and fuel delivered to customers, net | 89,293 | 72,902 |
| Contract assets | 41,831 | 120 |
| Goodwill | 248,607 | 220,436 |
| Intangible assets, net | 207,725 | 158,208 |
| Investments in non-consolidated entities and non-marketable equity securities | 31,250 | 12,892 |
| Other assets | 6,694 | 4,047 |
| Total assets | \$ 5,764,276 | \$ 5,950,076 |
| Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 191,895 | \$ 92,307 |
| Accrued expenses | 156,430 | 79,237 |
| Deferred revenue and other contract liabilities | 131,813 | 116,377 |
| Operating lease liabilities | 48,861 | 30,822 |
| Finance lease liabilities | 8,149 | 4,718 |
| Finance obligations | 58,925 | 42,040 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 5,142 | 15,252 |
| Contingent consideration, loss accrual for service contracts, and other current liabilities | 34,060 | 39,800 |
| Total current liabilities | 635,275 | 420,553 |

| | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Deferred revenue and other contract liabilities | 98,085 | 66,713 |
| Operating lease liabilities | 271,504 | 175,635 |
| Finance lease liabilities | 37,988 | 24,611 |
| Finance obligations | 270,315 | 211,644 |
| Convertible senior notes, net | 193,919 | 192,633 |
| Long-term debt | 3,925 | 112,794 |
| Contingent consideration, loss accrual for service contracts, and other liabilities | 193,051 | 139,797 |
| Total liabilities | 1,704,062 | 1,344,380 |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share; 1,500,000,000 shares authorized; Issued (including shares in treasury): 608,421,785 at December 31, 2022 and 594,729,610 at December 31, 2021 | 6,084 | 5,947 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 7,297,306 | 7,070,710 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (26,004) | (1,532) |
| Accumulated deficit | (3,120,911) | (2,396,903) |
| Less common stock in treasury: 18,076,127 at December 31, 2022 and 17,074,710 at December 31, 2021 | (96,261) | (72,526) |
| Total stockholders' equity | 4,060,214 | 4,605,696 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 5,764,276 | \$ 5,950,076 |
| Assets | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 135,033 | \$ 690,630 |
| Restricted cash | 216,552 | 158,958 |
| Available-for-sale securities, at fair value (amortized cost of \$0 and allowance for credit losses of \$0 at December 31, 2023 and amortized cost of \$1,355,614 and allowance for credit losses of \$0 at December 31, 2022) | — | 1,332,943 |
| Equity securities | — | 134,836 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$8,798 at December 31, 2023 and \$43 at December 31, 2022 | 243,811 | 129,450 |
| Inventory, net | 961,253 | 645,636 |
| Contract assets | 126,248 | 62,456 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 104,068 | 150,389 |
| Total current assets | 1,786,965 | 3,305,298 |
| Restricted cash | 817,559 | 699,756 |
| Property, plant, and equipment, net | 1,436,177 | 719,793 |
| Right of use assets related to finance leases, net | 57,281 | 53,742 |
| Right of use assets related to operating leases, net | 399,969 | 360,287 |
| Equipment related to power purchase agreements and fuel delivered to customers, net | 111,261 | 89,293 |
| Contract assets | 29,741 | 41,831 |
| Goodwill | — | 248,607 |
| Intangible assets, net | 188,886 | 207,725 |
| Investments in non-consolidated entities and non-marketable equity securities | 63,783 | 31,250 |
| Other assets | 11,116 | 6,694 |
| Total assets | \$ 4,902,738 | \$ 5,764,276 |
| Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 257,828 | \$ 191,895 |
| Accrued expenses | 200,544 | 156,430 |
| Deferred revenue and other contract liabilities | 204,139 | 131,813 |
| Operating lease liabilities | 63,691 | 48,861 |

| | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Finance lease liabilities | 9,441 | 8,149 |
| Finance obligations | 84,031 | 58,925 |
| Current portion of long-term debt | 2,716 | 5,142 |
| Contingent consideration, loss accrual for service contracts, and other current liabilities | 142,410 | 34,060 |
| Total current liabilities | 964,800 | 635,275 |
| Deferred revenue and other contract liabilities | 84,163 | 98,085 |
| Operating lease liabilities | 292,002 | 271,504 |
| Finance lease liabilities | 36,133 | 37,988 |
| Finance obligations | 284,363 | 270,315 |
| Convertible senior notes, net | 195,264 | 193,919 |
| Long-term debt | 1,209 | 3,925 |
| Contingent consideration, loss accrual for service contracts, and other liabilities | 146,679 | 193,051 |
| Total liabilities | 2,004,613 | 1,704,062 |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share; 1,500,000,000 shares authorized; Issued (including shares in treasury): 625,305,025 at December 31, 2023 and 608,421,785 at December 31, 2022 | 6,254 | 6,084 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 7,494,685 | 7,297,306 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (6,802) | (26,004) |
| Accumulated deficit | (4,489,744) | (3,120,911) |
| Less common stock in treasury: 19,169,366 at December 31, 2023 and 18,076,127 at December 31, 2022 | (106,268) | (96,261) |
| Total stockholders' equity | 2,898,125 | 4,060,214 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 4,902,738 | \$ 5,764,276 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PLUG POWER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2021** 2022 and **2020** 2021

(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

| | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Net revenue: | | | |
| Sales of equipment, related infrastructure and other | \$ 711,433 | \$ 558,932 | \$ 392,777 |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | 39,093 | 35,280 | 26,706 |
| Power purchase agreements | 63,731 | 47,183 | 35,153 |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | 66,246 | 57,196 | 46,917 |
| Other | 10,837 | 2,849 | 789 |

| | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net revenue | 891,340 | 701,440 | 502,342 |
| Cost of revenue: | | | |
| Sales of equipment, related infrastructure and other | 765,575 | 468,057 | 307,157 |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | 75,412 | 59,365 | 63,729 |
| Provision for loss contracts related to service | 86,346 | 26,801 | 71,988 |
| Power purchase agreements | 218,936 | 144,696 | 102,417 |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | 246,318 | 194,255 | 127,196 |
| Other | 6,544 | 2,622 | 1,165 |
| Total cost of revenue | 1,399,131 | 895,796 | 673,652 |
| Gross loss | (507,791) | (194,356) | (171,310) |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Research and development | 113,745 | 99,579 | 64,762 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 422,469 | 363,929 | 179,852 |
| Impairment | 20,014 | 5,218 | 10,224 |
| Impairment of goodwill | 249,480 | — | — |
| Change in fair value of contingent consideration | 30,024 | 16,468 | 11,176 |
| Total operating expenses | 835,732 | 485,194 | 266,014 |
| Operating loss | (1,343,523) | (679,550) | (437,324) |
| Interest income | 55,829 | 37,259 | 4,040 |
| Interest expense | (45,201) | (39,037) | (43,225) |
| Other expense, net | (131) | (1,135) | (606) |
| Realized loss on investments, net | (12,806) | (1,395) | (81) |
| Change in fair value of equity securities | 11,421 | (18,159) | 6,738 |
| Loss on extinguishment of debt | — | (986) | — |
| Loss on equity method investments | (41,786) | (20,166) | (5,704) |
| Loss before income taxes | \$ (1,376,197) | \$ (723,169) | \$ (476,162) |
| Income tax benefit/(expense) | 7,364 | (839) | 16,197 |
| Net loss | \$ (1,368,833) | \$ (724,008) | \$ (459,965) |
| Net loss per share: | | | |
| Basic and diluted | \$ (2.30) | \$ (1.25) | \$ (0.82) |
| Weighted average number of common stock outstanding | 595,468,419 | 579,716,708 | 558,182,177 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net revenue: | | | |
| Sales of fuel cell systems, related infrastructure and equipment | \$ 558,932 | \$ 392,777 | \$ (94,295) |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | 35,280 | 26,706 | (9,801) |
| Power purchase agreements | 47,183 | 35,153 | 26,620 |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | 57,196 | 46,917 | (16,072) |
| Other | 2,849 | 789 | 311 |
| Net revenue | 701,440 | 502,342 | (93,237) |
| Cost of revenue: | | | |
| Sales of fuel cell systems, related infrastructure and equipment | 468,057 | 307,157 | 171,404 |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | 59,365 | 63,729 | 42,524 |
| Provision for loss contracts related to service | 26,801 | 71,988 | 35,473 |
| Power purchase agreements | 144,696 | 102,417 | 64,640 |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | 194,255 | 127,196 | 61,815 |
| Other | 2,622 | 1,165 | 323 |
| Total cost of revenue | 895,796 | 673,652 | 376,179 |
| Gross loss | (194,356) | (171,310) | (469,416) |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Research and development | 99,579 | 64,762 | 27,848 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 363,929 | 179,852 | 79,348 |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | 5,218 | 10,224 | 6,430 |
| Change in fair value of contingent consideration | 16,468 | 11,176 | 1,160 |
| Total operating expenses | 485,194 | 266,014 | 114,786 |
| Operating loss | (679,550) | (437,324) | (584,202) |
| Interest income | 37,259 | 4,040 | 765 |
| Interest expense | (39,037) | (43,225) | (60,510) |
| Other expense, net | (2,303) | (765) | (739) |
| Realized loss on investments, net | (1,395) | (81) | — |
| Change in fair value of equity securities | (18,159) | 6,738 | — |
| Gain/(loss) on extinguishment of debt | (986) | — | 17,686 |
| Loss on equity method investments | (20,166) | (5,704) | — |
| Other gain | 1,168 | 159 | — |
| Loss before income taxes | \$ (723,169) | \$ (476,162) | \$ (627,000) |
| Income tax expense/(benefit) | 839 | (16,197) | (30,845) |
| Net loss attributable to the Company | \$ (724,008) | \$ (459,965) | \$ (596,155) |
| Preferred stock dividends declared | — | — | (26) |
| Net loss attributable to common stockholders | (724,008) | (459,965) | (596,181) |
| Net loss per share: | | | |
| Basic and diluted | \$ (1.25) | \$ (0.82) | \$ (1.68) |

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Weighted average number of common stock outstanding | 579,716,708 | 558,182,177 | 354,790,106 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|

PLUG POWER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021

(In thousands)

| | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net loss | \$ (1,368,833) | \$ (724,008) | \$ (459,965) |
| Other comprehensive income/(loss): | | | |
| Foreign currency translation loss | (3,470) | (4,468) | (1,315) |
| Change in net unrealized gain/(loss) on available-for-sale securities | 9,866 | (20,004) | (2,668) |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss): | | | |
| Realized loss on available-for-sale securities | 12,806 | — | — |
| Comprehensive loss, net of tax | \$ (1,349,631) | \$ (748,480) | \$ (463,948) |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PLUG POWER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020

(In thousands)

| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net loss attributable to the Company | \$ (724,008) | \$ (459,965) | \$ (596,155) |
| Other comprehensive (loss)/gain: | | | |
| Foreign currency translation (loss)/gain | (4,468) | (1,315) | 1,163 |
| Change in net unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities | (20,004) | (2,668) | — |
| Comprehensive loss attributable to the Company, net of tax | \$ (748,480) | \$ (463,948) | \$ (594,992) |
| Preferred stock dividends declared | — | — | (26) |
| Comprehensive loss attributable to common stockholders | \$ (748,480) | \$ (463,948) | \$ (595,018) |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PLUG POWER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2021 2022 and 2020 2021

(In thousands, except share amounts)

| | Accumulated | | | | | | | | Accumulated | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Common Stock | | Additional | Other | Treasury Stock | | Accumulated | Total | Common Stock | | Paid-in | Other | Treasury Stock | |
| | Shares | Amount | Paid-in Capital | Income (Loss) | Shares | Amount | Deficit | Stockholders' Equity | Shares | Amount | Capital | Income (Loss) | Shares | Amo |
| December 31, 2019 | 318,637,560 | \$ 3,186 | \$ 1,506,953 | \$ 1,288 | 15,259,045 | \$ (31,216) | \$ (1,350,307) | \$ 129,904 | | | | | | |
| Net loss attributable to the Company | — | — | — | — | — | — | (596,155) | (596,155) | | | | | | |
| Other comprehensive gain | — | — | — | 1,163 | — | — | — | 1,163 | | | | | | |
| Stock-based compensation | 439,649 | 4 | 17,131 | — | — | — | — | 17,135 | | | | | | |
| Stock dividend | 5,156 | — | 26 | — | — | — | (26) | — | | | | | | |
| Public offerings, common stock, net | 78,976,250 | 790 | 1,270,872 | — | — | — | — | 1,271,662 | | | | | | |
| Stock option exercises | 18,056,200 | 181 | 41,060 | — | 667,023 | (9,218) | — | 32,023 | | | | | | |
| Equity component of 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes issued, net of issuance costs and income tax expense | — | — | 100,761 | — | — | — | — | 100,761 | | | | | | |
| Purchase of capped calls | — | — | (16,253) | — | — | — | — | (16,253) | | | | | | |
| Termination of capped calls | — | — | 24,158 | — | — | — | — | 24,158 | | | | | | |
| Exercise of warrants | 5,180,457 | 52 | (52) | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | |
| Provision for common stock warrants | — | — | 439,915 | — | — | — | — | 439,915 | | | | | | |
| Accretion of discount, preferred stock | — | — | (29) | — | — | — | — | (29) | | | | | | |
| Conversion of preferred stock | 2,998,526 | 30 | 1,149 | — | — | — | — | 1,179 | | | | | | |
| Conversion of 5.5% and 7.5% Convertible Senior Notes | 30,615,615 | 306 | 62,247 | — | — | — | — | 62,553 | | | | | | |
| Repurchase of 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes, net of income tax benefit | 9,409,591 | 94 | (50,864) | — | — | — | — | (50,770) | | | | | | |
| Common stock issued for acquisitions | 9,658,465 | 97 | 49,576 | — | — | — | — | 49,673 | | | | | | |
| December 31, 2020 | 473,977,469 | \$ 4,740 | \$ 3,446,650 | \$ 2,451 | 15,926,068 | \$ (40,434) | \$ (1,946,488) | \$ 1,466,919 | 473,977,469 | \$ 4,740 | \$ 3,446,650 | \$ 2,451 | 15,926,068 | \$ (40,434) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Net loss attributable to the Company | — | — | — | — | — | — | (459,965) | (459,965) | | | | | | |
| Net loss | | | | | | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cumulative impact of Accounting Standards Update 2020-06 adoption | — | — | (130,185) | — | — | — | 9,550 | (120,635) | — | — | (130,185) | — | — | — |
| Other comprehensive loss | — | — | | (3,983) | — | — | — | (3,983) | — | — | — | (3,983) | — | — |
| Stock-based compensation | 100,662 | 1 | 76,469 | — | — | — | — | 76,470 | 100,662 | 1 | 76,469 | — | — | — |
| Public offerings, common stock, net | 32,200,000 | 322 | 2,022,897 | — | — | — | — | 2,023,219 | 32,200,000 | 322 | 2,022,897 | — | — | — |
| Private offerings, common stock, net | 54,966,188 | 549 | 1,564,065 | — | — | — | — | 1,564,614 | 54,966,188 | 549 | 1,564,065 | — | — | — |
| Stock option exercises | 5,097,667 | 51 | 7,469 | — | — | — | — | 7,520 | | | | | | |
| Stock exchanged for tax withholding | — | — | — | — | 1,148,642 | (32,092) | — | (32,092) | | | | | | |
| Stock option exercises and issuance of common stock upon grant/vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards | | | | | | | | | 5,097,667 | 51 | 7,469 | — | — | — |
| Treasury stock acquired from employees upon exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards | | | | | | | | | — | — | — | — | 1,148,642 | (32,092) |
| Exercise of warrants | 24,210,984 | 242 | 15,203 | — | — | — | — | 15,445 | 24,210,984 | 242 | 15,203 | — | — | — |
| Provision for common stock warrants | — | — | 6,142 | — | — | — | — | 6,142 | — | — | 6,142 | — | — | — |
| Conversion of 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes | 69,808 | 1 | 159 | — | — | — | — | 160 | 69,808 | 1 | 159 | — | — | — |
| Conversion of 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes | 3,016,036 | 30 | 15,155 | — | — | — | — | 15,185 | 3,016,036 | 30 | 15,155 | — | — | — |
| Common stock issued for acquisitions | 1,090,796 | 11 | 46,686 | — | — | — | — | 46,697 | 1,090,796 | 11 | 46,686 | — | — | — |
| December 31, 2021 | 594,729,610 | \$ 5,947 | \$ 7,070,710 | \$ (1,532) | 17,074,710 | \$ (72,526) | \$ (2,396,903) | \$ 4,605,696 | 594,729,610 | \$ 5,947 | \$ 7,070,710 | \$ (1,532) | 17,074,710 | \$ (72,526) |
| Net loss attributable to the Company | — | — | — | — | — | — | (724,008) | (724,008) | | | | | | |
| Net loss | | | | | | | | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other comprehensive loss | — | — | — | (24,472) | — | — | — | (24,472) | — | — | — | (24,472) | — | — |
| Stock exchanged for tax withholding | — | — | — | — | 1,001,417 | (23,735) | — | (23,735) | | | | | | |
| Treasury stock acquired from employees upon exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards | | | | | | | | | — | — | — | — | 1,001,417 | (23,735) |
| Stock-based compensation | 584,545 | 6 | 179,621 | — | — | — | — | 179,627 | 584,545 | 6 | 179,621 | — | — | — |
| Issuance of common stock under restricted stock award | 5,148,459 | 51 | (51) | — | — | — | — | — | | | | | | |
| Stock option exercises | 757,424 | 8 | 2,293 | — | — | — | — | 2,301 | | | | | | |
| Stock option exercises and issuance of common stock upon grant/vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards | | | | | | | | | 5,905,883 | 59 | 2,242 | — | — | — |
| Exercise of warrants | 6,793,479 | 68 | (68) | — | — | — | — | — | 6,793,479 | 68 | (68) | — | — | — |
| Common stock issued for acquisitions | 408,268 | 4 | 6,103 | — | — | — | — | 6,107 | 408,268 | 4 | 6,103 | — | — | — |
| Provision for common stock warrants | — | — | 38,698 | — | — | — | — | 38,698 | — | — | 38,698 | — | — | — |
| December 31, 2022 | 608,421,785 | \$ 6,084 | \$ 7,297,306 | \$ (26,004) | 18,076,127 | \$ (96,261) | \$ (3,120,911) | \$ 4,060,214 | 608,421,785 | \$ 6,084 | \$ 7,297,306 | \$ (26,004) | 18,076,127 | \$ (96,261) |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Net loss | — | — | — | — | — |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | 19,202 | — |
| Stock-based compensation | 1,548,608 | 15 | 162,893 | — | — |
| Stock option exercises and issuance of common stock upon grant/vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards | 5,103,159 | 53 | 1,560 | — | — |
| Treasury stock acquired from employees upon exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards | — | — | — | — | 1,093,239 |
| Exercise of warrants | 9,304,431 | 93 | (93) | — | — |
| Earnouts from acquisitions paid in stock | 927,042 | 9 | 7,991 | — | — |
| Provision for common stock warrants | — | — | 25,028 | — | — |
| December 31, 2023 | 625,305,025 | \$ 6,254 | \$ 7,494,685 | \$ (6,802) | 19,169,366 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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PLUG POWER INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022 and 2020, 2021

(In thousands)

| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating activities | | | | | | |
| Net loss | \$ (724,008) | \$ (459,965) | \$ (596,155) | \$ (1,368,833) | \$ (724,008) | \$ (459,965) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities: | | | | | | |
| Depreciation of long-lived assets | 30,402 | 20,900 | 14,434 | 51,986 | 30,402 | 20,900 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 21,195 | 2,469 | 1,135 | 19,097 | 21,195 | 2,469 |
| Lower of cost or net realizable value inventory adjustment and provision for excess and obsolete inventory | | | | 93,742 | 1,957 | 2,158 |
| Stock-based compensation | 179,627 | 76,470 | 17,135 | 162,908 | 179,627 | 76,470 |
| (Gain)/loss on extinguishment of debt | 986 | — | (17,686) | | | |
| Provision for losses on accounts receivable | | | | 8,407 | — | — |
| Loss on extinguishment of debt | | | | — | 986 | — |
| Amortization of debt issuance costs and discount on convertible senior notes | 2,710 | 3,018 | 17,061 | 2,213 | 2,710 | 3,018 |
| Provision for common stock warrants recorded as a reduction to revenue | 12,683 | 6,566 | 425,047 | | | |
| Deferred income tax expense (benefit) | 170 | (16,197) | (30,845) | | | |
| Impairment of long-lived assets | 5,218 | 10,224 | 6,430 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| (Benefit)/loss on service contracts | (8,645) | 63,124 | 33,125 | | | |
| Provision for common stock warrants | | | | 11,209 | 12,683 | 6,566 |
| Deferred income tax (benefit)/expense | | | | (8,534) | 170 | (16,197) |
| Impairment | | | | 20,014 | 5,218 | 10,224 |
| Impairment of goodwill | | | | 249,480 | — | — |
| Loss/(benefit) on service contracts | | | | 56,633 | (8,645) | 63,124 |
| Fair value adjustment to contingent consideration | 16,468 | 11,176 | (1,160) | 30,024 | 16,468 | 11,176 |
| Net realized loss on investments | 1,395 | 81 | — | 12,806 | 1,395 | 81 |
| Amortization of premium on available-for-sale securities | 990 | 9,232 | — | | | |
| (Accretion)/amortization of premium on available-for-sale securities | | | | (6,610) | 990 | 9,232 |
| Lease origination costs | (8,815) | (10,410) | — | (9,600) | (8,815) | (10,410) |
| Provision for bad debts and other assets | — | — | 700 | | | |
| Loss on disposal of assets | 268 | — | — | — | 268 | — |
| Change in fair value for equity securities | 18,159 | (6,738) | — | (11,421) | 18,159 | (6,738) |
| Loss on equity method investments | 20,166 | 5,704 | — | 41,786 | 20,166 | 5,704 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities that provide (use) cash: | | | | | | |
| Accounts receivable | (30,920) | (27,601) | (15,701) | (122,768) | (30,920) | (27,601) |
| Inventory | (363,709) | (98,791) | (63,389) | (408,631) | (365,666) | (100,949) |
| Contract assets | (39,515) | (10,608) | — | (40,258) | (39,515) | (10,608) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | (92,521) | (32,392) | (18,401) | 32,549 | (92,521) | (32,392) |
| Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities | 88,458 | 24,908 | 51,880 | 21,722 | 88,458 | 24,908 |
| Payments of contingent consideration | | | | (2,895) | — | — |
| Deferred revenue and other contract liabilities | 40,615 | 70,654 | 20,914 | 58,404 | 40,615 | 70,654 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | (828,623) | (358,176) | (155,476) | (1,106,570) | (828,623) | (358,176) |
| Investing activities | | | | | | |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment | (436,610) | (172,166) | (22,526) | (665,208) | (436,610) | (172,166) |
| Purchase of intangible assets | — | (928) | (1,957) | — | — | (928) |
| Proceeds from sales of long-lived assets | | | | 1,104 | — | — |
| Purchases of equipment related to power purchase agreements and equipment related to fuel delivered to customers | (27,263) | (20,172) | (25,738) | (30,918) | (27,263) | (20,172) |
| Purchase of available-for-sale securities | (838,622) | (3,159,372) | — | — | (838,622) | (3,159,372) |
| Proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities | 475,676 | 778,038 | — | 345,264 | 475,676 | 778,038 |
| Proceeds from maturities of available-for-sale securities | 247,879 | 1,129,088 | — | 1,006,161 | 247,879 | 1,129,088 |
| Purchase of equity securities | (5,000) | (169,793) | — | — | (5,000) | (169,793) |
| Proceeds from sales of equity securities | — | 28,536 | — | 144,250 | — | 28,536 |
| Net cash paid for acquisitions | (56,906) | (136,526) | (45,113) | — | (56,906) | (136,526) |
| Cash paid for non-consolidated entities and non-marketable equity securities | (38,524) | (17,596) | — | (72,601) | (38,524) | (17,596) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (679,370) | (1,740,891) | (95,334) | | | |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) investing activities | | | | 728,052 | (679,370) | (1,740,891) |
| Financing activities | | | | | | |
| Proceeds from exercise of warrants, net of transaction costs | — | 15,445 | — | — | — | 15,445 |
| Payments of contingent consideration | (2,667) | (1,541) | — | (10,105) | (2,667) | (1,541) |
| Proceeds from public and private offerings, net of transaction costs | — | 3,587,833 | 1,271,714 | — | — | 3,587,833 |
| Payments of tax withholding on behalf of employees for net stock settlement of stock-based compensation | (23,735) | (32,092) | — | (10,007) | (23,735) | (32,092) |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 2,301 | 7,520 | 32,023 | 1,613 | 2,301 | 7,520 |
| Proceeds from issuance of convertible senior notes, net | — | — | 205,098 | | | |
| Repurchase of convertible senior notes | — | — | (90,238) | | | |
| Purchase of capped calls and common stock forward | — | — | (16,253) | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Proceeds from long-term debt, net | — | — | 99,000 | | | |
| Proceeds from the termination of capped calls | — | — | 24,158 | | | |
| Principal payments on long-term debt | (121,389) | (48,681) | (48,020) | (6,010) | (121,389) | (48,681) |
| Proceeds from finance obligations | 122,886 | 108,925 | 65,259 | 104,251 | 122,886 | 108,925 |
| Principal repayments of finance obligations and finance leases | (54,853) | (39,630) | (27,212) | (73,625) | (54,853) | (39,630) |
| Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities | (77,457) | 3,597,779 | 1,515,529 | | | |
| Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities | | | | 6,117 | (77,457) | 3,597,779 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash | 2,600 | (802) | 65 | (7,799) | 2,600 | (802) |
| (Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | (1,790,639) | 1,168,865 | 1,172,908 | (555,597) | (1,790,639) | 1,168,865 |
| Increase in restricted cash | 207,789 | 329,045 | 91,876 | 175,397 | 207,789 | 329,045 |
| Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash beginning of period | 3,132,194 | 1,634,284 | 369,500 | 1,549,344 | 3,132,194 | 1,634,284 |
| Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash end of period | \$ 1,549,344 | \$ 3,132,194 | \$ 1,634,284 | \$ 1,169,144 | \$ 1,549,344 | \$ 3,132,194 |
| Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information | | | | | | |
| Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest of \$13.1 million, \$4.8 million and \$0 | \$ 35,520 | \$ 19,327 | \$ 28,942 | | | |
| Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest of \$8.1 million, \$13.1 million and \$4.8 million | | | | \$ 41,811 | \$ 35,520 | \$ 19,327 |
| Summary of non-cash activity | | | | | | |
| Recognition of right of use asset - finance leases | \$ 25,650 | \$ 28,180 | \$ — | \$ 8,908 | \$ 25,650 | \$ 28,180 |
| Recognition of right of use asset - operating leases | 178,222 | 110,337 | 55,651 | 90,795 | 178,222 | 110,337 |
| Net tangible assets (liabilities) acquired (assumed) in a business combination | 5,342 | (26,066) | 8,751 | | | |
| Net tangible assets (liabilities) acquired (assumed) in a business combination | | | | — | 5,342 | (26,066) |
| Common stock issued for acquisitions | 6,107 | 46,697 | — | — | 6,107 | 46,697 |
| Intangible assets acquired in a business combination | 73,952 | 120,962 | 32,268 | — | 73,952 | 120,962 |
| Conversion of convertible senior notes to common stock | — | 15,345 | 62,553 | — | — | 15,345 |
| Net transfers between inventory and long-lived assets | 1,619 | 6,297 | — | 728 | 1,619 | 6,297 |
| Earnouts from acquisitions paid in stock | | | | 8,000 | — | — |
| Accrued purchase of fixed assets, cash to be paid in subsequent period | 62,320 | 14,006 | — | 160,578 | 62,320 | 14,006 |
| Settlement of liability from acquisitions | — | 7,100 | — | — | — | 7,100 |
| Conversion of preferred stock to common stock | — | — | 1,179 | | | |

See notes to consolidated financial statements statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Nature of Operations

Description of Business

Plug is facilitating the paradigm shift to an increasingly electrified world by innovating cutting-edge hydrogen and fuel cell solutions.

While we continue to develop commercially viable hydrogen and fuel cell product solutions, we have expanded our offerings to support a variety of commercial operations that can be powered with green clean hydrogen. We provide electrolyzers that allow customers — such as refineries, producers of chemicals, steel, fertilizer and commercial refueling stations — to generate hydrogen on-site. We are focusing our efforts on (a) industrial mobility applications, including electric forklifts and electric industrial vehicles, at multi-shift high volume manufacturing and high throughput distribution sites where we believe our products and services provide a unique combination of productivity, flexibility, and environmental benefits; (b) production of hydrogen; and (c) stationary power systems that will support critical operations, such as data centers, microgrids, and generation facilities, in either a backup power or continuous power role, and replace batteries, diesel generators or the grid for telecommunication logistics, transportation, and utility customers; and (c) production of hydrogen. customers. Plug expects to support these products and customers with an ecosystem of vertically integrated products that produce, transport, store and handle, dispense, and use hydrogen for mobility and power applications.

Our current products product and services include: service portfolio includes:

GenDrive: GenDrive is our hydrogen fueled Proton Exchange Membrane (“PEM”) PEM fuel cell system, providing power to material handling electric vehicles, EVs, including Class 1, 2, 3 and 6 electric forklifts, Automated Guided Vehicles (“AGVs”), automated guided vehicles, and ground support equipment.

GenSure: GenSure is our stationary fuel cell solution providing scalable, modular PEM fuel cell power to support the backup and grid-support power requirements of the telecommunications, transportation, and utility sectors; our GenSure High Power Fuel Cell Platform supports large scale stationary power and data center markets.

Progen: Progen is our fuel cell stack and engine technology currently used globally in mobility and stationary fuel cell systems, and as engines in electric delivery vans. This includes Plug's membrane electrode assembly (“MEA”), a critical component of the fuel cell stack used in zero-emission fuel cell EV engines.

GenFuel: GenFuel is our liquid hydrogen fueling, delivery, generation, storage, and dispensing system.

GenCare: GenCare is our ongoing “Internet of Things”-based maintenance and on-site service program for GenDrive fuel cell systems, GenSure fuel cell systems, GenFuel hydrogen storage and dispensing products and ProGenProgen fuel cell engines.

GenSure: GenSure is our stationary fuel cell solution providing scalable, modular PEM fuel cell power to support the backup and grid-support power requirements of the telecommunications, transportation, and utility sectors; GenSure High Power Fuel Cell Platform will support large scale stationary power and data center markets.

GenKey: GenKey is our vertically integrated “turn-key” solution combining either GenDrive or GenSure fuel cell power with GenFuel fuel and GenCare aftermarket service, offering complete simplicity to customers transitioning to fuel cell power.

ProGen: ProGen is our fuel cell stack and engine technology currently used globally in mobility and stationary fuel cell systems, and as engines in electric delivery vans. This includes Plug's membrane electrode assembly (“MEA”), a critical component of the fuel cell stack used in zero-emission fuel cell electric vehicle engines.

Electrolyzers: The design and implementation of 5 MW and 10 MW electrolyzer systems that are modular, scalable hydrogen generators optimized for clean hydrogen production. Electrolyzers generate hydrogen from water using electricity and a special membrane and “green” hydrogen is generated by using renewable energy inputs, such as solar or wind power.

Liquefaction Systems: Plug's 15 ton-per-day and 30 ton-per-day liquefiers are engineered for high efficiency, reliability, and operational flexibility — providing consistent liquid hydrogen to customers. This design increases plant reliability and availability while minimizing parasitic losses like heat leak and seal gas losses.

Cryogenic Equipment: Engineered equipment including trailers and mobile storage equipment for the distribution of liquefied hydrogen, oxygen, argon, nitrogen and other cryogenic gases.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Liquid Hydrogen: Liquid hydrogen provides an efficient fuel alternative to fossil-based energy. We produce liquid hydrogen through our electrolyzer systems and liquefaction systems. Liquid hydrogen supply will be used by customers in material handling operations, fuel cell electric vehicle fleets, and stationary power applications.

We provide our products and solutions worldwide through our direct sales force, and by leveraging relationships with original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") and their dealer networks. Plug is currently targeting Asia, Australia, Europe, Middle East and North America for expansion in adoption. The European Union (the "EU") has rolled out ambitious targets for the hydrogen economy, as part of with the EU strategy for energy integration United Kingdom also taking steps in this direction, and Plug is seeking to execute on our strategy to become a leader one of the European leaders in the European hydrogen economy. Plug intends to implement This includes a targeted account strategy for material handling, securing strategic partnerships with European OEMs, energy companies, utility leaders and accelerating our electrolyzer business. Our global strategy includes leveraging a network of integrators or contract manufacturers. We manufacture our commercially viable products in Latham, New York, Rochester, New York, Slingerlands, New York, Houston, Texas., Lafayette, Indiana, and Spokane, Washington, and support liquid hydrogen production and logistics in Charleston, Tennessee and Kingsland, Georgia.

In addition, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Plug Power LA JV, LLC, created a joint venture with Niloco Hydrogen Holdings LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Olin, Corporation ("Olin"), named "Hidrogenii" in the third quarter of 2022. We believe Hidrogenii will support reliability of supply and speed to market for hydrogen throughout North America, and set the foundation for broader collaboration between Plug and Olin. Hidrogenii plans to begin with began the construction of a 15-ton-per-day hydrogen plant in St. Gabriel, Louisiana. Hidrogenii is owned 50% by Plug Power LA JV, LLC and 50% by Niloco Hydrogen Holdings LLC. As of December 31, 2022, there has been no activity related to this joint venture.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Plug Power France, entered into a joint venture with Renault named HyVia, a French société par actions simplifiée ("HyVia") in the second quarter of 2021. HyVia plans to manufacture and sell fuel cell powered electric light commercial vehicles ("FCELCVs" FCE-LCVs) and to supply hydrogen fuel and fueling stations to support the FCE-LCV market, in each case primarily in Europe. HyVia has received funding and is owned 50% by Plug Power France and 50% by Renault.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Plug Power Espana España S.L. ("Plug Power Spain"), entered into a joint venture with Acciona, Generación Renovable, S.A. ("Acciona"), named AccionaPlug S.L., in the fourth quarter of 2021. AccionaPlug S.L. plans The joint venture intends to develop operate, and maintain green clean hydrogen projects throughout in Spain and Portugal. AccionaPlug S.L. has received funding and is owned 50% by Plug Power Spain and 50% by Acciona. This joint venture was funded equally by Acciona and the Company, but has not yet commenced any related activities.

Plug Power Inc. entered into a joint venture with SK E&S named SK Plug Hyverse, Co. Ltd. ("SK Plug Hyverse"), which was initially funded in the first quarter of 2022. The joint venture with SK E&S Plug Hyverse seeks to accelerate the use of hydrogen as an alternative energy source in selected Asian markets. Through this initiative, the two companies will collaborate This collaboration aims to provide hydrogen fuel cell systems, hydrogen fueling stations, electrolyzers and green clean hydrogen to the Korean and other selected Asian markets. The partnership will leverage SK E&S's leadership in chemicals, petroleum and energy as well as Plug's leading hydrogen platform. This joint venture is owned 49% by Plug Power Inc. and 51% by SK E&S.

Liquidity Plug Power Inc. has also invested in a hydrogen infrastructure and growth equity fund, Clean H2 Infra Fund, a special limited partnership registered in France, since the fourth quarter of 2021. The Clean H2 Infra Fund is focused on clean hydrogen infrastructure through financing projects in the production, storage and distribution of clean hydrogen. As of December 31, 2023 the Company's ownership percentage in the Clean H2 Infra Fund was approximately 5%.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had \$690.6 million of cash Liquidity and cash equivalents, \$858.7 million of restricted cash, \$1.3 billion of available-for-sale securities and \$134.8 million of equity securities. In January and February 2021, the Company

issued and sold in a registered equity offering an aggregate of 32.2 million shares of its common stock at a purchase price of \$65.00 per share for net proceeds of approximately \$2.0 billion. Furthermore, in February 2021, the Company completed a sale of its common stock in connection with a strategic partnership with SK Holdings Co., Ltd. ("SK Holdings") to accelerate the use of hydrogen as an alternative energy source in Asian markets. The Company sold 54,996,188 shares of its common stock to a subsidiary of SK Holdings at a purchase price of \$29.29 per share, or an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$1.6 billion.

Capital Resources

The Company has continued to experience negative cash flows from operations and net losses. The Company incurred net losses attributable to common stockholders of \$724.0 million approximately \$1.4 billion, \$460.0 million \$724.0 million and \$596.2 million \$460.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022 and 2020, 2021, respectively.

The net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 was \$828.6 million, \$358.2 million, and \$155.5 million, respectively. The Company's working capital was \$2.7 billion \$822.2 million at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, which included unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$690.6 million \$135.0 million and restricted cash of \$159.0 million \$1.0 billion. The Company plans to invest a portion of its available cash to expand its current production and manufacturing capacity, construction of construct hydrogen plants, and to fund strategic acquisitions and partnerships, and invest in capital projects. Future use At the time of the issuance of the Company's 2023 third quarter Form 10-Q, conditions existed that raised substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As disclosed in Note 24, "Subsequent Events", on January 17, 2024, the Company entered into the At Market Issuance Sales Agreement (the "Original ATM Agreement") with B. Riley Securities, Inc. ("B. Riley"), pursuant to which the Company may, from time to time, offer and sell through or to B. Riley, as sales agent or principal, shares of the Company's common stock, having an aggregate offering price of

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

funds up to \$1.0 billion. As of February 23, 2024, the Company had offered and sold 77,417,069 shares of common stock having an aggregate offering price of approximately \$302.1 million under the Original ATM Agreement. On February 23, 2024, the Company and B. Riley entered into Amendment No. 1 to the Original ATM Agreement (the "Amendment" and, together with the Original ATM Agreement, the "ATM Agreement") to increase the aggregate offering price of shares of the Company's common stock available for future issuance under the Original ATM Agreement to \$1.0 billion. Under the ATM Agreement, for a period of 18 months, the Company has the right at its sole discretion to direct B. Riley to act on a principal basis and purchase directly from the Company up to \$11.0 million of shares of its common stock on any trading day (the "Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount") and up to \$55.0 million of shares in any calendar week (the "Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount Cap"). On and after June 1, 2024, so long as the Company's market capitalization is discretionary no less than \$1.0 billion, the Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount will remain \$11.0 million and the Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount Cap will remain \$55.0 million. If the Company's market capitalization is less than \$1.0 billion on and after June 1, 2024, the Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount will be decreased to \$10.0 million and the Maximum Commitment Advance Purchase Amount Cap will be decreased to \$30.0 million. The Company believes that its working capital and cash position, together with its right to direct B. Riley to purchase shares directly from the Company under the ATM Agreement, will be sufficient to fund its on-going operations for a period of at least one year after 12 months subsequent to the date issuance of the accompanying consolidated financial statements are issued, and, as a result, substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern no longer exists.

The net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 was \$679.4 million, \$1.7 billion, and \$95.3 million, respectively. This included purchases of property, plant and equipment and outflows associated with materials, labor, and overhead necessary to construct new leased property. Cash outflows related to equipment that we lease directly to customers are included in net cash used in investing activities.

The net cash (used in) provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 was (\$77.5) million, \$3.6 billion, and \$1.5 billion, respectively. The change was primarily driven by proceeds from public and private offerings, net

of transaction costs that occurred in 2021.

The Company's significant obligations consisted of the following as of December 31, 2022:

- Operating and finance leases totaling \$320.4 million and \$46.1 million, respectively, of which \$48.9 million and \$8.1 million, respectively, are due within the next 12 months. These leases are primarily related to sale/leaseback agreements entered into with various financial institutions to facilitate the Company's commercial transactions with key customers.
- Finance obligations totaling \$329.2 million of which approximately \$58.9 million is due within the next 12 months. Finance obligations consist primarily of debt associated with the sale of future revenues and failed sale/leaseback transactions.
- Convertible senior notes totaling \$193.9 million at December 31, 2022, none of which are due within the next twelve months. See Note 15, "Convertible Senior Notes," for more details.

The Company believes that its current working capital of \$2.7 billion at December 31, 2022, which includes cash and cash equivalents of \$690.6 million and available-for-sale securities of \$1.3 billion, will provide sufficient liquidity to fund operations for a least one year after the date the financial statements are issued.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In addition, we include our share of the results of our joint ventures HyVia, AccionaPlug S.L. and SK Plug Hyverse, and our investment in Clean H2 Infra Fund, using the equity method based on our economic ownership interest and our ability to exercise significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of HyVia, AccionaPlug S.L., SK Plug Hyverse, Hyverse and Clean H2 Infra Fund.

Use of Estimates

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments, including but not limited to those related to revenue recognition, valuation of inventories, goodwill and intangible assets, valuation of long-lived assets, accrual for service loss contracts, operating and finance leases, product warranty accruals, allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, unbilled revenue, common stock warrants, stock-based compensation, income taxes, and contingencies. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors and assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about (1) the carrying values of assets and liabilities and (2) the amount of revenue and expenses realized that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Leases

The Company is a lessee in noncancelable (1) operating leases, primarily related to sale/leaseback transactions with financial institutions for deployment of the Company's products at certain customer sites, and (2) finance leases. The Company accounts for leases in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 842, Leases (ASC Topic 842), as amended.

The Company determines if an arrangement is or contains a lease at contract inception. The Company recognizes a right of use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. For operating leases, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the lease commencement date. For finance leases, the lease

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

liability is initially measured in the same manner and date as for operating leases and is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Key estimates and judgments include how the Company determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the unpaid lease payments to present value, (2) the lease term, and (3) the lease payments.

- ASC Topic 842 requires a lessee to discount its unpaid future lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, its incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company cannot determine the interest rate implicit in the lease because it does not have access to the lessor's estimated residual value or the amount of the lessor's deferred initial direct costs. Therefore, the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate as to estimate the discount rate for the lease. The Company's incremental borrowing rate for a lease is the rate of interest it would have to pay on a collateralized basis to borrow an amount equal to the lease payments under similar terms. Adjustments that considered the Company's actual borrowing rate, inclusive of securitization, as well as borrowing rates for companies of similar credit quality, were applied in the determination of the incremental borrowing rate.
- The lease term for all of the Company's leases includes the noncancelable period of the lease, plus any additional periods covered by either a Company option to extend (or not to terminate) the lease that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, or an option to extend (or not to terminate) the lease controlled by the lessor.
- Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments, and for certain finance leases, the exercise price of a Company option to purchase the underlying asset if the Company is reasonably certain at lease commencement to exercise the option.

The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred less any lease incentives received. For operating leases, the right of use asset is subsequently measured throughout the lease term at the carrying amount of the lease liability, plus initial direct costs, plus (minus) any prepaid (accrued) lease payments, less the unamortized balance of lease incentives received. Lease expense for lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

For finance leases, the right of use asset is subsequently amortized using the straight-line method from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the underlying asset or the end of the lease term unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company or the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset. In those cases, the right of use asset is amortized over the useful life of the underlying asset. Amortization of the right of use asset is recognized and presented separately from interest expense on the lease liability. The Company's leases do not contain variable lease payments.

Right of use assets for operating and finance leases are periodically reviewed for impairment losses. The Company uses the long-lived assets impairment guidance in ASC Subtopic 360-10, *Property, Plant and Equipment — Overall*, to determine whether a right of use asset is impaired, and if so, the amount of the impairment loss to recognize.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The Company monitors for events or changes in circumstances that require a reassessment of its leases. When a reassessment results in the remeasurement of a lease liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the corresponding right of use asset.

Operating and finance lease right of use assets are presented separately on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The current portions of operating and finance lease liabilities are also presented separately within current liabilities and the long-term portions are presented separately within noncurrent liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

The Company has elected not to recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with its short-term leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

The Company enters into contracts that may contain one or a combination of fuel cell systems and infrastructure, installation, maintenance, spare parts, fuel delivery and other support services. Contracts containing fuel cell systems and related infrastructure may be sold directly to customers or provided to customers under a PPA. The Company also enters into contracts that contain electrolyzer stacks, systems, maintenance, and other support services. Furthermore, the Company enters into contracts related to the sales of cryogenic equipment, liquefaction systems and engineered equipment.

The Company does not include a right of return on its products other than rights related to standard warranty provisions that permit repair or replacement of defective goods. The Company accrues for anticipated standard warranty costs at the same time that revenue is recognized for the related product, or when circumstances indicate that warranty costs will be incurred, as applicable. Any prepaid amounts would only be refunded to the extent services have not been provided or the fuel cell systems or infrastructure have not been delivered.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price specified in a contract with a customer, subject to the allocation of the transaction price to distinct performance obligations as discussed below. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a product or service to a customer.

Promises to the customer are separated into performance obligations and are accounted for separately if they are (1) capable of being distinct and (2) distinct in the context of the contract. The Company considers a performance obligation to be distinct if the customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources readily available to the customer and the Company's promise to transfer the goods or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. The Company allocates revenue to each distinct performance obligation based on relative standalone selling prices.

Payment terms for sales of fuel cells, infrastructure, and service to customers are typically 30 to 90 days from shipment of the goods. Payment terms on electrolyzer systems are typically based on achievement of milestones over the term of the contract with the customer. Sale/leaseback transactions with financial institutions are invoiced and collected upon transaction closing.

Service is prepaid upfront in a majority of the arrangements. The Company does not adjust the transaction price for a significant financing component when the performance obligation is expected to be fulfilled within a year.

The Company has issued to each of Amazon.com NV Investment Holdings LLC and Walmart warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. The Company presents the provision for common stock warrants within each revenue-related line item on the consolidated statements of operations. This presentation reflects ~~at the~~ discount that those common stock warrants represent, and therefore revenue is net of these non-cash charges. The provision of common stock warrants is allocated to the relevant revenue-related line items based upon the expected mix of the revenue for each respective contract. See Note 17, "Warrant Transaction ~~Agreements,~~ ~~Agreements~~", for more details.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Nature of goods and services

The following is a description of principal activities from which the Company generates its revenue.

(i) ~~(b)~~ Sales of ~~Fuel Cell Systems, Related Infrastructure~~ equipment, related infrastructure and ~~Equipment~~ other

(j) Sales of fuel cell systems, related infrastructure and equipment

Revenue from sales of fuel cell systems, related infrastructure, and equipment represents sales of our GenDrive units, GenSure stationary backup power units, as well as hydrogen fueling infrastructure.

The Company uses a variety of information sources in determining standalone selling prices for fuel cells systems and the related infrastructure. For GenDrive fuel cells, given the nascent nature of the Company's market, the Company considers several inputs, including prices from a limited number of standalone sales as well as the Company's negotiations with customers. The Company also considers its costs to produce fuel cells as well as comparable list prices in estimating standalone selling prices. The Company uses applicable observable evidence from similar products in the market to

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

determine standalone selling prices for GenSure stationary backup power units and hydrogen fueling infrastructure. The determination of standalone selling prices of the Company's performance obligations requires significant judgment, including periodic assessment of pricing approaches and available observable evidence in the market. Once relative standalone selling prices are determined, the Company proportionately allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation within the customer arrangement based upon standalone selling price. The allocated transaction price related to fuel cell systems and spare parts is recognized as revenue at a point in time which usually occurs upon delivery (and occasionally at time of shipment). Revenue on hydrogen infrastructure installations is generally recognized at the point at which transfer of control passes to the customer, which usually occurs upon customer acceptance of the hydrogen infrastructure. The Company uses an input method to determine the

amount of revenue to recognize during each reporting period when such revenue is recognized over time, based on the costs incurred to satisfy the performance obligation.

(ii) Sales of **Electrolyzer Systems** electrolyzer systems and **Solutions** solutions

Revenue from sales of electrolyzer systems and solutions represents sales of electrolyzer stacks and systems used to generate hydrogen for various applications including mobility, ammonia production, methanol production, power to gas, and other uses.

The Company uses a variety of information sources in determining standalone selling prices for electrolyzer systems solutions. Electrolyzer stacks are typically sold on a standalone basis and the standalone selling price is the contractual price with the customer. **Electrolyzer systems are sold either on a standalone basis or with an extended service agreement and other equipment.** The Company uses an adjusted market assessment approach to determine the standalone selling price of electrolyzer systems when sold with extended service or other equipment. This includes considering both standalone selling prices of the systems by the Company and available information on competitor pricing on similar products. The determination of standalone selling prices of the Company's performance obligations requires judgment, including periodic assessment of pricing approaches and available observable evidence in the market. Once relative standalone selling prices are determined, the Company proportionately allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation within the customer arrangement based upon standalone selling price. Revenue on electrolyzer systems and stacks is generally recognized at the point at which transfer of control passes to the customer, which usually occurs upon title transfer at shipment or delivery to the customer location. In certain instances, control of electrolyzer systems transfers to the customer over time, and the related revenue is recognized over time as the performance obligation is satisfied. We recognize revenue over time when contract performance results in the creation of a product for which we do not have an alternative use and the contract includes an enforceable right to payment in an amount that corresponds directly with the value of the performance completed. In these instances, we use an input measure (cost-to-total cost or percentage-of-completion method) of progress to determine the amount of revenue to recognize during each reporting period based on the costs incurred to satisfy the performance obligation.

Payments received from customers are recorded within deferred revenue and customer deposits in the consolidated balance sheets until control is transferred. The related cost of such product and installation is also deferred as a component of deferred cost of revenue in the consolidated balance sheets until control is transferred.

(iii) Sales of cryogenic equipment and other

Revenue from sales of cryogenic equipment represents sales of liquefaction system and other cryogenic equipment such as trailers and mobile storage equipment for the distribution of liquefied hydrogen, oxygen, argon, nitrogen and other cryogenic gases.

The Company uses a variety of information sources in determining standalone selling prices for liquefaction systems and cryogenic equipment. Liquefaction systems are typically sold on a standalone basis and the standalone selling price is the contractual price with the customer. The Company uses an adjusted market assessment approach to determine the standalone selling price of liquefaction systems when sold with other equipment. This includes considering both standalone selling prices of the systems by the Company and available information on competitor pricing on similar products. The determination of standalone selling prices of the Company's performance obligation requires judgment, including periodic assessment of pricing approaches and available observable evidence in the market. Revenue on liquefaction systems is generally recognized over time. Control transfers to the customer over time, and the related revenue is recognized over time as the performance obligation is satisfied. We recognize revenue over time when contract performance results in the creation of a product for which we don't not have an alternative use and the contract includes

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(iii) an enforceable right to payment in an amount that corresponds directly with the value of the performance completed. In these instances, we use an input measure of progress to determine the amount of revenue to recognize during each reporting period based on the costs incurred to satisfy the performance obligation.

Revenue on cryogenic equipment is generally recognized at the point at which transfer of control passes to the customer, which usually occurs upon title transfer at shipment or delivery to the customer location.

Payments received from customers are recorded within deferred revenue and customer deposits in the consolidated balance sheets until control is transferred. The related costs of such product and installation is also deferred as a component of deferred cost of revenue in the consolidated balance sheets until control is transferred.

(b) Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure

Revenue from services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure represents revenue earned on our service and maintenance contracts and sales of spare parts. The Company uses an adjusted market assessment approach to determine standalone selling prices for services. This approach considers market conditions and constraints as well as objectives while maximizing the use of available observable inputs obtained from a limited number of historical standalone service renewal prices and negotiations with customers. The transaction price allocated to services as discussed above is generally recognized as revenue over time on a straight-line basis over the expected service period, as customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits of routine, recurring maintenance performed throughout the contract period.

In substantially all of its transactions, the Company sells extended maintenance contracts that generally provide for a five-to-ten-year-to-ten-year service period from the date of product installation in exchange for an up-front payment. Services include monitoring, technical support, maintenance and related services. These services are accounted for as a separate performance obligation, and accordingly, revenue generated from these transactions, subject to the proportional allocation of transaction price, is deferred and recognized as revenue over the term of the contract, generally on a straight-line basis. Additionally, the Company may enter into annual service and extended maintenance contracts that are billed monthly. Revenue generated from these transactions is recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Costs are recognized as incurred over the term of the contract. When costs are projected to exceed revenues over the life of the extended maintenance contract, an accrual for loss contracts is recorded. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company recorded a loss accrual of \$81.1 million and \$89.8 million, respectively. Costs are estimated based upon historical experience and consider the estimated impact of the Company's cost reduction initiatives, if any. The actual results may differ from these estimates. See "Extended Maintenance Contracts" below.

Extended maintenance contracts generally do not contain customer renewal options. Upon expiration, customers may either negotiate a contract extension or switch to purchasing spare parts and maintaining the fuel cell systems on their own.

(iv) (c) Power Purchase Agreements ("PPAs") purchase agreements

Revenue from PPAs primarily represents payments received from customers who make monthly payments to access the Company's GenKey solution.

Revenue associated with these agreements is recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the agreements as the customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits from the Company's performance of the services. The customers receive services ratably over the contract term.

In conjunction with entering into a PPA with a customer, the Company may enter into a separate transaction with third-party financial institutions in which the Company receives proceeds from the sale/leaseback transactions of the equipment and the sale of future service revenue. The proceeds from the financial institution are allocated between the sale of equipment and the sale of future service revenue based on the relative standalone selling prices of equipment and service. The proceeds allocated to the sale of future services are recognized as finance obligations. The proceeds allocated to the sale of the equipment are evaluated to determine if the transaction meets the criteria for sale/leaseback accounting. To meet the sale/leaseback criteria, control of the equipment must transfer to the financial institution, which requires among other criteria the leaseback to meet the criteria for an operating lease and the Company must not have a right to repurchase the equipment (unless specific criteria are met). These transactions typically meet the criteria for sale/leaseback

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

accounting and accordingly, the Company recognizes revenue on the sale of the equipment, and separately recognizes the leaseback obligations.

The Company recognizes an operating lease liability for the equipment leaseback obligation based on the present value of the future payments to the financial institutions that are attributed to the equipment leaseback. The discount rate used to determine the lease liability is the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company also records a right of use asset which is amortized over the term of the leaseback. Rental expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the leaseback and is included as a cost of PPA power purchase agreements revenue on the consolidated statements of operations.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Certain of the Company's transactions with financial institutions do not meet the criteria for sale/leaseback accounting and accordingly, no equipment sale is recognized. All proceeds from these transactions are accounted for as finance obligations. The right of use assets related to these transactions are classified as equipment related to the PPAs and fuel delivered to the customers, net in the consolidated balance sheets. The Company uses its transaction-date incremental borrowing rate as the interest rate for its finance obligations that arise from these transactions. No additional adjustments to the incremental borrowing rate have been deemed necessary for the finance obligations that have resulted from the failed sale/leaseback transactions.

In determining whether the sales of fuel cells and other equipment to financial institutions meet the requirements for revenue recognition under sale/leaseback accounting, the Company, as lessee, determines the classification of the lease. The Company estimates certain key inputs to the associated calculations such as: 1) discount rate used to determine the present value of future lease payments, 2) fair value of the fuel cells and equipment, and 3) useful life of the underlying asset(s):

- ASC Topic 842 requires a lessee to discount its future lease payments using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, its incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company cannot determine the interest rate implicit in its leases because it does not have access to the lessor's estimated residual value or the amount of the lessor's deferred initial direct costs. Therefore, the Company generally uses its incremental borrowing rate to estimate the discount rate for each lease. Adjustments that considered the Company's actual borrowing rate, inclusive of securitization, as well as borrowing rates for companies of similar credit quality were applied in the determination of the incremental borrowing rate.
- In order for the lease to be classified as an operating lease, the present value of the future lease payments cannot exceed 90% of the fair value of the leased assets. The Company estimates the fair value of the lease assets using the sales prices.
- In order for a lease to be classified as an operating lease, the lease term cannot exceed 75% (major part) of the estimated useful life of the leased asset. The average estimated useful life of the fuel cells is 10 years, and the average estimated useful life of the hydrogen infrastructure is 20 years. These estimated useful lives are compared to the term of each lease to determine the appropriate lease classification.

(v) (d) Fuel Delivered delivered to Customers customers and related equipment

Revenue associated with fuel delivered to customers represents the sale of hydrogen to customers that has been purchased by the Company from a third party or generated **on site, at our hydrogen production plant**. The stand-alone selling price is not estimated because it is sold separately and therefore directly observable.

The Company purchases hydrogen fuel from suppliers in most cases (and sometimes produces hydrogen onsite) and sells to its customers. Revenue and cost of revenue related to this fuel is recorded as dispensed and is included in the respective fuel delivered to customers and related equipment lines on the consolidated statements of operations.

(e) Other revenue

Other revenue includes payments received for technical services that include engineering services, program management services, procurement services and operations, testing and validation services with HyVia. The scope of these

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

services includes mutually agreed upon services as may be requested from time to time by HyVia. Other revenue also includes sales of electrolyzer engineering and design services. The scope of these services includes establishing and defining project technical requirements, standards and guidelines as well as assistance in scoping and scheduling of large-scale electrolyzer solutions.

Contract costs

The Company expects that incremental commission fees paid to employees as a result of obtaining sales contracts are recoverable and therefore the Company capitalizes them as contract costs.

Capitalized commission fees are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of time which the transfer of goods or services to which the assets relate occur, typically ranging from **five** to **ten** years. Amortization of the capitalized commission fees is included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

The Company recognizes the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the assets that the Company otherwise would have recognized is one year or less. These costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. Capitalized contract costs at **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021** were **\$0.6 million** **\$0.8 million** and **\$0.4 million** **\$0.6 million**, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Cash and **Cash Equivalents** cash equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, the Company considers all highly-liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. **At December 31, 2022, cash equivalents consisted of U.S.**

Treasury securities with original maturities of three months or less, and money market funds. Due to their short-term nature, the carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets approximate the fair value of cash and cash equivalents. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are deposited with financial institutions located in the U.S. and may at times exceed insured limits.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists primarily of cash that serves as support for leasing arrangements. Any cash that is legally restricted from use is classified as restricted cash. If the purpose of restricted cash relates to acquiring a long-term asset, liquidating a long-term liability, or is otherwise unavailable for a period longer than one year from the balance sheet date, the restricted cash is included in other long-term assets. Otherwise, restricted cash is included in other current assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Available-for-sale securities

Available-for-sale securities is comprised of U.S. Treasury securities, certificates of deposit and corporate bonds, with original maturities greater than three months. We consider these securities to be available for use in our current operations, and therefore classify them as current even if we do not dispose of the securities in the following year.

Available-for-sale securities are recorded at fair value as of each balance sheet date. As of each balance sheet date, unrealized gains and losses, with the exception of credit related losses, are recorded to accumulated other comprehensive loss. Any credit related losses are recognized as a credit loss allowance on the balance sheet with a corresponding adjustment to the statement of operations. Realized gains and losses are due to the sale and maturity of securities classified as available-for-sale and includes the loss from accumulated other comprehensive loss reclassifications for previously unrealized losses on available-for-sale debt securities.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has no investments classified as available-for-sale.

Equity securities

Equity securities are comprised of fixed income and equity market index mutual funds. Equity securities are valued at fair value with changes in the fair value recognized in our consolidated statements of operations. We consider

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

these securities to be available for use in our current year operations, and therefore classify them as current even if we do not dispose of the securities in the following year.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has no investments classified as equity securities.

Investments in non-consolidated entities and non-marketable equity securities

The Company accounts for its investments in non-consolidated entities, such as HyVia, AccionaPlug S.L., and SK Plug Hyverse and Clean H2 Infra Fund, as equity method investments.

Included in "Investments in non-consolidated entities and non-marketable equity securities" on the consolidated balance sheet are equity investments without readily determinable fair values ("non-marketable equity securities"). Non-marketable equity securities that do not qualify for equity method accounting are measured at cost, less any impairment and adjusted for changes

resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or similar investments of the same issuer. Our investment in non-marketable equity securities was \$8.8 million \$5.6 million and \$5.0 million \$8.8 million as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, respectively.

The Company sells goods and services to related parties, including its equity method investees, which are conducted at arm's length in the normal course of business. Transactions involving services do not result in assets remaining on the books of the investee, and therefore no profit elimination is recorded in accordance with ASC Subtopic 323-10-35, *Equity Method and Joint Ventures*. Transactions involving inventory are evaluated if the assets remain on the books of the investee or if they have been sold to a third party – intra-entity profits are eliminated for transactions in which assets remain on the books of the investee.

Common Stock Warrant Accounting stock warrant accounting

The Company accounts for common stock warrants as either derivative liabilities or as equity instruments depending on the specific terms of the respective warrant agreements. Common stock warrants that meet certain applicable requirements of ASC Subtopic 815-40, *Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts in Entity's Own Equity*, and other related guidance, including the ability of the Company to settle the warrants without the issuance of registered shares or the

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

absence of rights of the grantee to require cash settlement, are accounted for as equity instruments. The Company classifies these equity instruments within additional paid-in capital on the consolidated balance sheets.

Common stock warrants accounted for as equity instruments represent the warrants issued to Amazon and Walmart as discussed in Note 17, "Warrant Transaction Agreements." Agreements". The Company adopted FASB ASU 2019-08, *Compensation – Stock Compensation* (Topic 718) and *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (Topic 606), which requires entities to measure and classify share-based payment awards granted to a customer by applying the guidance under Topic 718, as of January 1, 2019. customer.

In order to calculate warrant charges, the Company used the Black-Scholes pricing model, which required key inputs including volatility and risk-free interest rate and certain unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data, requiring the Company to develop its own assumptions. The Company estimated the fair value of unvested warrants, considered to be probable of vesting, at the time. Based on that estimated fair value, the Company determined warrant charges, which are recorded as a reduction of revenue in the consolidated statement of operations.

Accounts Receivable receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the amount billed or billable to customers and are ordinarily due between 30 and 90 days after the issuance of the invoice. Receivables are reserved or written off based on individual credit evaluation and specific circumstances of the customer. The allowance for expected credit losses for current accounts receivable is based primarily on past collections experience relative to the length of time receivables are past due; however, when available evidence reasonably supports an assumption that counterparty credit risk over the expected payment period will differ from current and historical payment collections, a forecasting adjustment will be reflected in the allowance for expected credit losses. The allowance for doubtful accounts and related receivable are reduced when the amount is deemed uncollectible. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, and 2021, 2022, the allowance for doubtful accounts was \$8.8 million and \$43 thousand, and \$39 thousand, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Inventory

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in, first-out basis, and net realizable value. All inventory, including spare parts inventory held at service locations, is not relieved until the customer has received the product, at which time the customer obtains control of the goods. We maintain inventory levels adequate for our short-term needs within the next twelve months based upon present levels of production. An allowance for potential non-saleable inventory due to damaged, excess stock or obsolescence is based upon a detailed review of inventory, past history, and expected usage. The Company's estimate of the reserves utilizes certain inputs and involves judgment. The Company evaluates excess and obsolescence and lower of cost or net realizable value inventory reserves on a quarterly basis and, as necessary, reserves inventory based upon a variety of factors, including historical usage, forecasted usage and sales, product obsolescence, anticipated selling price, and anticipated cost to complete to determine product margin and other factors. We review all contracts related to product lines with projected negative margins that are arranged to be sold at a loss in the future as the basis for a lower of cost or net realizable value adjustment.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are originally recorded at cost or, if acquired as part of a business combination, at fair value. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as costs are incurred. Depreciation on plant and equipment which includes depreciation on one of the Company's manufacturing facilities, which is accounted for as a financing obligation, is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Gains and losses resulting from the sale of property and equipment are recorded in current operations. Included within machinery and equipment is certain equipment related to our hydrogen plants. The Company records depreciation and amortization over the following estimated useful lives:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Leasehold Building and leasehold improvements | 10 – 30 years |
| Machinery and equipment | 2 – 30 years |
| Software | 1 – 5 years |
| Hydrogen production plants | 30 years |

Equipment related to PPAs and Fuel Delivered

Equipment related to PPAs and fuel delivered to customers primarily consists of the assets deployed related to PPAs and sites where we deliver fuel to customers as well as equipment related to failed sale/leaseback transactions.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Equipment is depreciated over its useful life. Depreciation expense is recorded on a straight-line basis and is included in cost of revenue for PPAs or cost of fuel delivered to customers, respectively, in the consolidated statements of operations.

Impairment

Contract assets

During the fourth quarter of Long-Lived Assets 2023, there was a contract asset impairment charge of \$2.4 million related to our assessment of recoverability of a customer contract. There was no such impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Other current assets

During the second quarter of 2023, there was an other current asset impairment charge of \$9.7 million related to the termination of a commercial agreement. There was no such impairment charge for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Property, equipment, leasehold improvements, and finite-lived intangible assets

Long-lived assets, such as property, equipment, leasehold improvements, and finite-lived intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If circumstances require a long-lived asset or asset group to be tested for impairment, the Company first compares undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by that asset or asset group to its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the long-lived asset or asset group is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, an impairment

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds its fair value. In making these determinations, the Company uses certain assumptions, including, but not limited to: (i) estimated fair value of the assets; and (ii) estimated, undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by these assets, which are based on additional assumptions such as asset utilization, length of service, the asset will be used in the Company's operations, and (iii) estimated residual values. Fair value is determined using various valuation techniques including discounted cash flow models, quoted market values and third-party independent appraisals, as considered necessary.

There was impairment of \$0.8 million \$3.1 million and \$0 \$0.8 million of property, equipment, leasehold improvements, or finite-lived intangible assets during the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, respectively.

PPA Executory Contract Considerations

We evaluate PPA assets on a quarterly basis to identify events or changes in circumstances ("triggering events") that indicate the carrying value of certain assets may not be recoverable. PPA assets that we evaluate include right of use lease assets, equipment deployed to our PPAs, and assets related primarily to our fuel delivery business.

Upon the occurrence of a triggering event, PPA assets are evaluated on a per-site basis to determine if the carrying amounts are recoverable. The determination of recoverability is made based upon the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows of assets grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows independent of the cash flows of other groups. For operating assets, the Company has generally determined that the lowest level of identifiable cash flows is based on the customer sites. The assets related primarily to our fuel delivery business are considered to be their own asset group. The cash flows are estimated based on the remaining useful life of the primary asset within the asset group.

For assets related to our PPA agreements, we consider all underlying cash inflows related to our contract revenues and cash outflows relating to the costs incurred to service the PPAs. Our cash flow estimates used in the recoverability test, are based upon, among other things, historical results adjusted to reflect our best estimate of future cash flows and operating performance. Development of future cash flows also requires us to make assumptions and to apply judgment, including timing of future expected cash flows, future cost savings initiatives, and determining recovery values. Changes to our key assumptions related to future performance and other economic and market factors could adversely affect the outcome of our recoverability tests and cause more asset groups to be tested for impairment.

If the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows for a given asset group are less than the carrying amount of the related asset group, an impairment loss is determined by comparing the estimated fair value with the carrying amount of the asset group. The impairment loss is then allocated to the assets in the asset group based on the asset's relative carrying amounts. However, assets are not impaired below their then estimated fair values. Fair value is generally determined through various valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models, quoted market values and third-party independent appraisals, as well as year-over-year trends in pricing of our new equipment and overall evaluation of our industry and market, as considered necessary. The Company considers these indicators with certain of its own internal indices and metrics in determining fair value in light of the nascent state of the Company's market and industry. The estimate of fair value represents our best estimates of these factors and is subject to variability. Changes to our key assumptions related to future performance and other economic and market factors could adversely affect our impairment evaluation.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The In 2023, the Company has determined that the assets deployed for certain PPA arrangements, as well as certain assets related to the delivery of fuel to customers, are not recoverable based on the undiscounted estimated future cash flows of the asset group, and an expense \$4.4 million of \$4.8 million was recorded to the impairment of long-lived assets on the income statement. However, the estimated fair value of the assets in these asset groups equal or exceed the carrying amount of the assets or otherwise limit the amount of impairment that would have been recognized. The Company has identified the primary source of the losses for certain PPA arrangements to be the maintenance components of the PPA arrangements and the impact of customer warrant non-cash provisions. As the PPA arrangements are considered to be executory contracts and there is no specific accounting guidance that permits loss recognition for these revenue contracts, the Company has not recognized a provision for the expected future losses under these revenue arrangements. The Company expects that it will recognize future service losses for these arrangements as it continues its efforts to reduce costs of delivering the maintenance component of these arrangements. The Company has estimated total future revenues and costs for these types of arrangements based on existing contracts and leverage of the related assets. For the future estimates, the Company used service cost estimates for extended maintenance contracts and customer warrant provisions at rates consistent with experience to date. The terms for the underlying estimates vary but the average residual term on the existing contracts is 5 four years.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Intangible Assets assets

Intangible assets consist of acquired technology, customer relationships, trade name and trademarks, other finite intangibles and are amortized using a straight-line method over their useful lives. Additionally, the intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when certain triggering events occur.

Extended Maintenance Contracts maintenance contracts

On a quarterly basis, we evaluate any potential losses related to our extended maintenance contracts for fuel cell systems and related infrastructure that has been sold. We measure loss accruals at the customer contract level. The expected revenues and expenses for these contracts include all applicable expected costs of providing services over the remaining term of the contracts and the related unearned net

revenue. A loss is recognized if the sum of expected costs of providing services under the contract exceeds related unearned net revenue and is recorded as a provision for loss contracts related to service in the consolidated statements of operations. A key component of these estimates is the expected future service costs. In estimating the expected future service costs, the Company considers its current service cost level and applies judgement related to certain cost saving estimates that have been implemented in the field. The expected future cost savings will be primarily dependent upon the success of the Company's initiatives related to increasing stack life and achieving better economies of scale on service labor. If the expected cost saving initiatives are not realized, this will increase the costs of providing services and could adversely affect our estimated contract loss accrual. Further, as we continue to work to improve quality and reliability; however, unanticipated additional quality issues or warranty claims may arise and additional material charges may be incurred in the future. These quality issues could also adversely affect our contract loss accrual. The Company has undertaken and will soon undertake several other initiatives to extend the life and improve the reliability of its equipment. As a result of these initiatives and our additional expectation that the increase in certain costs will abate, the Company believes that its contract loss accrual is sufficient. However, if elevated service costs persist, the Company will adjust its estimated future service costs and increase its contract loss accrual estimate.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table shows the roll forward of balances in the accrual for loss contracts, including changes due to the provision for loss accrual, loss accrual acquired from acquisition, releases to service cost of sales, releases due to the provision for warrants and foreign currency translation adjustment (in thousands):

| | December 31, | | | Year ended | Year ended |
|--|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2022 | December 31, 2021 | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
| Beginning balance | \$ 89,773 | \$ 24,013 | \$ 3,702 | \$ 81,066 | \$ 89,773 |
| Provision for loss accrual | 23,295 | 71,988 | 35,473 | 85,375 | 23,295 |
| Loss accrual acquired from acquisition | — | 2,636 | — | — | — |
| Releases to service cost of sales | (35,446) | (8,864) | (2,348) | (29,713) | (35,446) |
| Increase/(decrease) to loss accrual related to customer warrants | 3,506 | — | (12,814) | — | — |
| Increase to loss accrual related to customer warrants | — | — | — | 971 | 3,506 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | (62) | — | — | 154 | (62) |
| Ending balance | \$ 81,066 | \$ 89,773 | \$ 24,013 | \$ 137,853 | \$ 81,066 |

The Company increased its provision for loss accrual to \$137.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 due to continued cost and inflationary increases of labor, parts and related overhead coupled with the timing of the remaining period of service required. As a result, the Company increased its estimated projected costs to service existing fuel cell systems and the related infrastructure.

Goodwill

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill is reviewed The Company reviews goodwill for impairment at least annually.

In accordance with ASC 350, *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other*, we test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis on October 31 and between annual tests if indicators of potential impairment exist. The impairment test compares the fair value of the reporting units to their carrying amounts to assess whether impairment exists. We have reviewed the provisions of ASC 350-20 with respect to the criteria necessary to evaluate the number of reporting units that exist. Based

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

on this review, we have concluded that we have one operating segment and one reporting unit. During the annual impairment review process, the Company has the option to perform a qualitative assessment over relevant events and circumstances to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that the fair value of a the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If this is the case, the amount or to perform a quantitative goodwill impairment test is required. If it is more-likely-than-not that assessment. We derive the fair value of a our reporting unit using the market approach, which estimates fair value based on the determination of comparable publicly-traded companies and market multiples of revenue and earnings derived from those companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting unit being valued. The Company compares and reconciles the fair value of the reporting unit to our market capitalization in order to assess the reasonableness of the calculated fair value by reporting unit. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss equal to the excess is greater than its carrying amount, the quantitative goodwill impairment test is not required. recorded.

The Company performs an impairment review of goodwill on an annual basis at October 31, and when a triggering event is determined to have occurred between annual impairment tests. Due to the proximity of The Company's stock price declined below book value during the fourth quarter 2022 interim goodwill impairment analysis date of 2023. Management believes the decline of the stock price was due primarily to missed projections and reduced liquidity. Based on the annual assessment date, and to allow for a greater amount of time to analyze the assessment of goodwill in advance results of our annual report filing deadline in future years, we updated our accounting policy to shift review, the annual Company recognized an impairment test from December 1 to October 31 in 2022 and future fiscal years. This change in date charge of \$249.5 million for the annual year ended December 31, 2023. The Company's analyses did not indicate impairment test is not deemed material as the new measurement date October 31 is in relative close proximity to the previous measurement date and the year-end balance sheet date, is not expected to materially impact the of goodwill analysis, and allows for more timely financial reporting on these estimates.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. See Note 10, "Intangible Assets and Goodwill", 2021, and 2020, the Company performed a qualitative assessment of goodwill for its single reporting unit based on multiple factors including market capitalization and determined that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of its reporting unit is less than the carrying amount. further information.

Fair Value Measurements value measurements

The Company records the fair value of assets and liabilities in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement* ("ASC 820"). ASC 820 defines fair value as the price received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability. The fair value should be calculated based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, not on assumptions specific to the entity.

In addition to defining fair value, ASC 820 expands the disclosure requirements around fair value and establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market. Each fair value measurement is reported in one of the three levels, which is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

These levels are:

- Level 1 — quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

- Level 3 — unobservable inputs reflecting management's own assumptions about the inputs used in pricing the asset or liability at fair value.
- pricing the asset or liability at fair value.

Income Taxes taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with FASB ASC No. 740-10-25, *Income Taxes-Overall-Recognition*. The Company recognizes in its consolidated financial statements the impact of a tax position only if that position is more likely than not to be sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits on the Other interest expense line and other expense, net line, respectively, in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Foreign Currency Translation currency translation

Foreign currency translation adjustments arising from conversion of the Company's foreign subsidiary's financial statements to U.S. dollars for reporting purposes are included in accumulated other comprehensive income income/(loss) in stockholders' equity on the consolidated balance sheets. sheet. Transaction gains and losses resulting from the effect of exchange rate changes on transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company's operations give rise to realized foreign currency transaction gains and losses and are included in interest and other income and interest and other expense, respectively, net in the consolidated statements of operations.

Research and Development development

Activities that qualify as research and development under ASC 730 include: (i) laboratory research aimed at discovery of new knowledge; (ii) searching for applications of new research findings or other knowledge; (iii) conceptual formulation and design of possible product or process alternatives; (iv) testing in search for or evaluation of product or process alternatives; (v) modification of the formulation or design of a product or process; (vi) design, construction, and testing of preproduction prototypes and models; (vii) design of tools, jigs, molds, and dies involving new technology; (viii) design, construction, and operation of a pilot plant that is not of a scale economically feasible to the entity for commercial production; (ix) engineering activity required to advance the design of a product to the point that it meets specific functional and economic requirements and is ready for manufacture; and (x) design and development of tools used to facilitate research and

development or components of a product or process that are undergoing research and development activities. Costs related to research and development activities by the Company are expensed as incurred.

Stock-Based Compensation Stock-based compensation

The Company maintains employee stock-based compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 19, "Employee Benefit Plans." Plans". Stock-based compensation represents the cost related to stock-based awards granted to employees and directors. The Company measures stock-based compensation cost at grant-date, based on the fair value of the award, and recognizes the cost as expense on a straight-line basis over the option's requisite service period. Forfeitures are recognized as they occur.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock-based awards using a Black-Scholes valuation model. Stock-based compensation expense is recorded in cost of revenue associated with sales of fuel cell systems, related infrastructure and equipment, cost of revenue for services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure, research and development expense and selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations based on the employees' respective function.

Beginning in September 2021, the Company also issued performance stock option awards that include a market condition. The grant date fair value of performance stock options is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model and the cost is recognized using the accelerated attribution method.

The Company records deferred tax assets for awards that result in deductions on the Company's income tax returns, based upon the amount of compensation cost recognized and the Company's Company's statutory tax rate. Differences between the deferred tax assets recognized for financial reporting purposes and the actual tax deduction reported on the Company's

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Company's income tax return are recorded in the income statement. Tax expense (benefit) for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$0.8 million.

Convertible Senior Notes senior notes

The Company accounts for its convertible senior notes as a single liability measured at amortized cost. The Company uses the effective interest rate method to amortize the debt issuance costs to interest expense over the respective term of the convertible senior notes.

Subsequent Events

The Company evaluates subsequent events at the date of the balance sheet as well as conditions that arise after the balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements are issued. The effects of conditions that existed at

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

the balance sheet date are recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Events and conditions arising after the balance sheet date but before the consolidated financial statements are issued are evaluated to determine if disclosure is required to keep the consolidated financial statements from being misleading. To the extent such events and conditions exist, if any, disclosures are made regarding the nature of events and the estimated financial effects for those events and conditions. See Note 23, 24, "Subsequent Events." Events".

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2020, ASU 2020-04, *Reference Rate Reform* (Topic 848): *Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting*, was issued to provide temporary optional expedients and exceptions to the GAAP guidance on contract modifications and hedge accounting to ease the financial reporting burdens related to the expected market transition from the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and other interbank offered rates to alternative reference rates. This update was effective starting March 12, 2020 and the Company may elect to apply the amendments prospectively through December 31, 2022. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. During the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2022, the Company adopted the optional relief guidance provided under this ASU after modifying certain debt to update the reference rate from LIBOR to SOFR. This caused a temporary mismatch in our interest rate swap and debt for a period of time. The application of this expedient preserves the presentation of the derivatives consistent with past presentation.

In October of 2021, ASU No. 2021-08- *Business Combinations* (Topic 805): *Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers* was issued. The standard update provides an exception to the fair value measurement for revenue contracts acquired in a business combination. The Company has elected to early adopt the standards update as of the fourth quarter of 2021.

On January 1, 2021, we early adopted ASU No. 2020-06, *Debt — Debt with Conversion and Other Options* (Subtopic 470-20) and *Derivatives and Hedging — Contracts in Entity's Own Equity* (Subtopic 815-40) using the modified retrospective approach. Consequently, the Company's 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2025 (the "3.75% Convertible Senior Notes") is now accounted for as a single liability measured at its amortized cost. This accounting change removed the impact of recognizing the equity component of the Company's convertible notes at issuance and the subsequent accounting impact of additional interest expense from debt discount amortization. Future interest expense of the convertible notes will be lower as a result of adoption of this guidance and net loss per share will be computed using the if-converted method for convertible instruments. The cumulative effect of the accounting change upon adoption on January 1, 2021 increased the carrying amount of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes by \$120.6 million, reduced accumulated deficit by \$9.6 million and reduced additional paid-in capital by \$130.2 million.

Recently Issued and Not Yet Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2020, ASU 2020-03, *Codification Improvements to Financial Instruments*, was issued to make various codification improvements to financial instruments to make the standards easier to understand and apply by eliminating inconsistencies and providing clarifications. This update will be effective at various dates beginning with date of issuance

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

of this ASU. The adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In November 2023, ASU 2023-07, *Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures*, was issued to improve reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses. The purpose of the amendments is to enable investors to better understand an entity's overall performance and assess potential future cash flows. This update will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, ASU 2023-09, *Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, was issued to require public business entities to annually disclose specific categories in the rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. Additionally, annual disclosures on income taxes paid will be required to be further disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes. This update will be effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The adoption of this standard will not have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements. However, we are currently evaluating the impact of this ASU on our income tax disclosures.

3. Acquisitions

Alloy Custom Products, LLC and WesMor Cryogenics, LLC

On December 5, 2022, the Company acquired two subsidiaries of Cryogenic Industrial Solutions, LLC, Alloy Custom Products, LLC, and WesMor Cryogenics, LLC (collectively, "CIS"). The CIS acquisition will allow the Company to increase its production capabilities for stainless steel and aluminum cryogenic transport truck-mounted cryogenic pressure vessels, cryogenic transport trailers, and other mobile storage containers.

The fair value of consideration paid by the Company in connection with the CIS acquisition was as follows (in thousands):

| | | | |
|--|----|--------|----------|
| Cash | \$ | 30,700 | \$30,700 |
| Due to Cryogenic Industrial Solutions, LLC | | 500 | 500 |
| Plug Power Inc. Common Stock | | 6,107 | 6,107 |
| Total consideration | \$ | 37,307 | \$37,307 |

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table summarizes the preliminary final allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired, excluding goodwill (in thousands):

| | | | |
|--|----|---------|----------|
| Cash | \$ | 267 | \$ 267 |
| Accounts receivable | | 5,038 | 5,038 |
| Inventory | | 11,120 | 11,120 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | | 464 | 464 |
| Property, plant and equipment | | 3,887 | 3,887 |
| Right of use asset | | 1,538 | 1,538 |
| Identifiable intangible assets | | 13,430 | 13,430 |
| Lease liability | | (1,562) | (1,562) |
| Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities | | (3,826) | (3,826) |
| Deferred revenue | | (6,193) | (6,193) |
| Total net assets acquired, excluding goodwill | \$ | 24,163 | \$24,163 |

The preliminary allocation of For the purchase price is still considered provisional due to year ended December 31, 2023, the finalization of the valuation for the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and related tax liabilities, if Company did not record any in relation to the CIS acquisition. Therefore, the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are subject to change as we obtain additional information for valuation assumptions such as market demand for CIS product lines to support forecasted financial data, which will not exceed 12 months from the date of acquisition. measurement period adjustments.

The fair value of the tradename totaling \$6.2 million was calculated using the relief from royalty approach which is a variant of the income approach, and was assigned a useful life of fifteen 15 years. The fair value of the customer relationships totaling \$7.1 million was

calculated using the multi-period excess earnings method ("MPEEM") approach which is a variant of the income approach, and was assigned a useful life of fifteen 15 years. The basic principle of the MPEEM approach is that a single asset, in isolation, is not capable of generating cash flow for an enterprise. Several assets are brought together and exploited to generate cash flow. The fair value of the non-compete agreements was \$0.2 million with a useful life of five years.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The goodwill was primarily attributed to the value of synergies created with the Company's current and future offerings and the value of the assembled workforce. Goodwill and intangible assets are not deductible for income tax purposes. Goodwill associated with the CIS acquisition was calculated as follows (in thousands):

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----------|-----------|
| Consideration paid | \$ | 37,307 | \$ 37,307 |
| Less: net assets acquired | | (24,163) | (24,163) |
| Total goodwill recognized | \$ | 13,144 | \$ 13,144 |

The acquisition of CIS contributed \$47.7 million and \$3.7 million to total consolidated revenue for the year years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Company determined that the net income from the CIS acquisition for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 was immaterial.

The CIS acquisition was not considered material to our consolidated results of operations or financial position and, therefore, pro forma financial information is not presented.

Joule Processing LLC

On January 14, 2022, the Company acquired Joule Processing LLC ("Joule"), an engineered modular equipment, process design and procurement company founded in 2009.

The fair value of consideration paid by the Company in connection with the Joule acquisition was as follows (in thousands):

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--------|----------|
| Cash | | 28,140 | \$28,140 |
| Contingent consideration | | 41,732 | 41,732 |
| Total consideration | \$ | 69,872 | \$69,872 |

The contingent consideration represents the estimated fair value associated with earn-out payments of up to \$130.0 million that the sellers are eligible to receive in cash or shares of the Company's common stock (at the Company's

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election). Of the total earnout consideration, \$90.0 million is related to the achievement of certain financial performance and \$40.0 million is related to the achievement of certain operational milestones.

The following table summarizes the final allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired, excluding goodwill (in thousands):

| | | | |
|---|----|---------|----------|
| Current assets | \$ | 2,672 | \$ 2,672 |
| Property, plant and equipment | | 493 | 493 |
| Right of use asset | | 182 | 182 |
| Identifiable intangible assets | | 60,522 | 60,522 |
| Lease liability | | (374) | (374) |
| Current liabilities | | (2,612) | (2,612) |
| Contract liability | | (3,818) | (3,818) |
| Total net assets acquired, excluding goodwill | \$ | 57,065 | \$57,065 |

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company did not record any measurement period adjustments.

The fair value of the developed technology totaling \$59.2 million included in the identifiable intangible assets was calculated using the MPEEM approach. Therefore, to determine cash flow from the developed technology over its useful life of 15 years, one must deduct the related expenses incurred for the exploitation of other assets used for the generation of overall cash flow. The fair value of the tradename totaling \$0.8 million was calculated using the relief from royalty approach, which is a variant of the income approach, and was assigned a useful life of four years. The fair value of the non-compete agreements was \$0.5 million with a useful life of six years.

In addition to identifiable intangible assets, the fair value of acquired work in process and finished goods inventory, included in inventory, was estimated based on the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred and a market participant profit rate.

In connection with the acquisition, the Company recorded on its consolidated balance sheet a liability of \$41.7 million representing the fair value of contingent consideration payable and is recorded in the consolidated balance sheet

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

in the loss accrual for service contracts and other liabilities. The fair value of this contingent consideration was \$75.5 million and \$53.2 million as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively, and as a result, a \$11.5 million increase of \$22.3 million was recorded in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

Included in the purchase price consideration are contingent earn-out payments as described above. Due to the nature of the earn-outs, a scenario based analysis using the probability of achieving the milestone expectations was used to determine the fair value of the contingent consideration. These fair value measurements were based on unobservable inputs and are considered to be Level 3 financial instruments.

The goodwill was primarily attributed to the value of synergies created with the Company's current and future offerings and the value of the assembled workforce. Goodwill and intangible assets are not deductible for income tax purposes. Goodwill associated with the Joule acquisition was calculated as follows (in thousands):

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----------|-----------|
| Consideration paid | \$ | 28,140 | \$ 28,140 |
| Contingent consideration | | 41,732 | 41,732 |
| Less: net assets acquired | | (57,065) | (57,065) |
| Total goodwill recognized | \$ | 12,807 | \$ 12,807 |

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a measurement period adjustment to decrease goodwill by \$0.1 million due to the payment of a hold back liability, which was recorded in accrued expenses in the condensed consolidated balance. The acquisition of Joule would have contributed \$36.5 million \$36.8 million and \$3.6 million to total consolidated revenue and net income for the year ended December 31, 2022, respectively.

Applied Cryo Technologies Acquisition

On November 22, 2021, respectively, had the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Applied Cryo Technologies, Inc. ("Applied Cryo") acquisition occurred on January 1, 2021. Applied Cryo is a manufacturer of engineered equipment servicing multiple applications, including cryogenic trailers and mobile storage equipment for the oil and gas markets and equipment for the distribution of liquified hydrogen, oxygen, argon, nitrogen and other cryogenic gases.

The fair value of consideration paid by the Company in connection with the Applied Cryo acquisition was as follows (in thousands):

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Cash | \$ 98,559 |
| Plug Power Inc. Common Stock | 46,697 |
| Contingent consideration | 14,000 |
| Settlement of preexisting relationship | 2,837 |
| Total consideration | <u>\$ 162,093</u> |

Included in the \$98.6 million of cash consideration above, \$5.0 million is consideration held by our paying agent in connection with this acquisition reported as restricted cash, with a corresponding accrued liability as of December 31, 2022 on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. We expect that this will be settled in the first half of 2023.

The contingent consideration represents the estimated fair value associated with earn-out payments of up to \$30.0 million that the sellers are eligible to receive in the form of cash or shares of the Company's Common Stock (at the Company's election). Of the total earnout consideration, \$15.0 million is related to the achievement of certain production targets during the period of January 1, 2022 through July 1, 2024, and \$15.0 million is associated with the achievement of certain cost targets during the same period.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table summarizes the final allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired, excluding goodwill (in thousands):

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Cash | \$ 1,180 |
| Accounts receivable | 4,123 |
| Inventory | 24,655 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | 1,506 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 4,515 |
| Right of use asset | 2,788 |
| Identifiable intangible assets | 70,484 |
| Lease liability | (2,672) |
| Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities | (7,683) |
| Deferred tax liability | (16,541) |
| Deferred revenue | (12,990) |
| Total net assets acquired, excluding goodwill | <u>\$ 69,365</u> |

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a measurement period adjustment to decrease goodwill by \$0.5 million due to a release of escrow, which was recorded to accrued expenses in the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

Identifiable intangible assets consisted of developed technology, non-compete agreements, backlog, tradename, and customer relationships. The fair value of the developed technology totaling \$26.3 million was calculated using the relief from royalty approach which is a variant of the income approach. The application of the relief from royalty approach involves estimating the value of an intangible asset by quantifying the present value of the stream of market derived royalty payments that the owner of the intangible asset is exempted or 'relieved' from paying. The fair value of the tradename totaling \$13.7 million was calculated using the relief from royalty approach. The fair value of the acquired customer relationships totaling \$26.6 million was calculated using the multi-period excess earnings method ("MPEEM") approach which is a variant of the income approach. The basic principle of the MPEEM approach is that a single asset, in isolation, is not capable of generating cash flow for an enterprise. Several assets are brought together and exploited to generate cash flow. Therefore, to determine cash flow from the exploitation of customer relationships, one must deduct the related expenses incurred for the exploitation of other assets used for the generation of overall cash flow. The fair value of the customer relationships was estimated by discounting the net cash flow derived from the expected revenues attributable to the acquired customer relationships. The fair value of the non-compete agreements and backlog was \$3.9 million.

In addition, to identifiable intangible assets, the fair value of acquired work in process and finished goods inventory was estimated based on the estimated selling price less costs to be incurred and a market participant profit rate.

Included in the purchase consideration are four contingent earn-out payments (as described above): the first production earn-out, second production earn-out, the first cost earn-out, and the second cost earn-out. Due to the nature of the earn-outs, as outlined in the purchase agreement, a scenario based method ("SBM") was used to value these contingent payments as the payments are milestone based in nature. These fair value measurements were based on unobservable inputs and are considered to be level 3 financial instruments.

In connection with the acquisition the Company recorded on its of Joule would have contributed \$10.8 million and \$43 thousand to total consolidated balance sheet an initial liability of \$14.0 million representing the fair value of contingent consideration payable, revenue and is recorded in the consolidated balance sheet in the net loss accrual for service contracts and other liabilities. The fair value of this contingent consideration was \$15.9 million as of December 31, 2022, and as a result a \$1.9 million increase was recorded in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2022.

In connection with December 31, 2021, respectively, had the acquisition of these net deferred tax liabilities, the Company reduced its valuation allowance by \$16.5 million and recognized a tax benefit \$16.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2021 occurred on January 1, 2021.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The goodwill was primarily attributed to the value of synergies created with the Company's current and future offerings and the value of the assembled workforce. Goodwill and intangible assets are not deductible for income tax purposes. Goodwill associated with the Applied Cryo acquisition was calculated as follows (in thousands):

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Consideration paid | \$ 162,093 |
| Less: net assets acquired | (69,365) |
| Total goodwill recognized | <u>\$ 92,728</u> |

Frames Holding B.V. Acquisition

On December 9, 2021, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding shares of Frames Holding B.V. ("Frames"). Frames, a leader in turnkey systems integration for the energy section, designs, builds, and delivers processing equipment, separation technologies, flow control and safeguarding systems, renewable energy and water solutions.

The fair value of consideration paid by the Company in connection with the Frames acquisition was as follows (in thousands):

| | | |
|--|----|----------------|
| Cash | \$ | 94,541 |
| Contingent consideration | | 29,057 |
| Settlement of preexisting relationship | | 4,263 |
| Total consideration | \$ | <u>127,861</u> |

The contingent consideration represents the estimated fair value associated with earn-out payments of up to €30.0 million that the sellers are eligible to receive in the form of cash. The contingent consideration is related to the achievement of certain production targets during the four years following the closing date and is payable in two equal installments. The first target is achieved when the Company has shipped or has made ready for shipment 100MW of containerized electrolyzer systems, or non-containerized electrolyzer systems or arrays. The remaining targets are achieved when the Company has shipped or has made ready for shipment an additional 50MW of containerized electrolyzer systems, or non-containerized electrolyzer systems or arrays, with a maximum of additional 150MW.

The following table summarizes the final allocation of the purchase price to the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired, excluding goodwill (in thousands):

| | | |
|--|----|---------------|
| Cash | \$ | 45,394 |
| Accounts receivable | | 17,910 |
| Inventory | | 34 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | | 3,652 |
| Property, plant and equipment | | 709 |
| Right of use asset | | 1,937 |
| Contract asset | | 9,960 |
| Identifiable intangible assets | | 50,478 |
| Lease liability | | (1,937) |
| Contract liability | | (22,737) |
| Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities | | (18,465) |
| Deferred tax liability | | (10,644) |
| Provision for loss contracts | | (2,636) |
| Warranty provisions | | (7,566) |
| Total net assets acquired, excluding goodwill | \$ | <u>66,089</u> |

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded a measurement period adjustment of an increase to goodwill by \$6.6 million due to the recording of the deferred tax liabilities surrounding the tangible and intangible assets acquired.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Identifiable intangible assets consisted of developed technology, non-compete agreements, backlog, tradename, and customer relationships.

The fair value of the developed technology totaling \$5.3 million was calculated using the relief from royalty approach which is a variant of the income approach. The fair value of the tradename totaling \$11.6 million was calculated using the relief from royalty approach. The fair value of the acquired customer relationships totaling \$27.2 million was calculated using the MPEEM approach which is a variant of the income

approach. The fair value of the customer relationships was estimated by discounting the net cash flow derived from the expected revenues attributable to the acquired customer relationships. The fair value of the non-compete agreements totaling \$4.9 million was calculated using the with and without income approach. The fair value of the backlog was \$1.4 million.

Included in the purchase consideration are four contingent earn-out payments (as described above). Due to the nature of the earn-outs, as outlined in the purchase agreement, a scenario based analysis using the probability of achieving the milestone expectations was used to determine the fair value of the contingent consideration. These fair value measurements were based on unobservable inputs and are considered to be level 3 financial instruments.

In connection with the acquisition, the Company recorded on its consolidated balance sheet a liability of \$29.1 million representing the fair value of contingent consideration payable, and is recorded in the consolidated balance sheet in the loss accrual for service contracts and other liabilities. The fair value of this contingent consideration was \$31.0 million as of December 31, 2022, of which \$3.4 million was due to an increase in the fair value of the liability and was recorded in the consolidated statement of operations, offset by \$1.7 million due to the foreign currency translation.

Included in Frames' net assets acquired are net deferred tax liabilities of \$10.6 million.

The goodwill was primarily attributed to the value of synergies created with the Company's current and future offerings and the value of the assembled workforce. Goodwill and intangible assets are not deductible for income tax purposes. Goodwill associated with the Frames acquisition was calculated as follows (in thousands):

| | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Consideration paid | \$ 127,861 |
| Less: net assets acquired | (66,089) |
| Total goodwill recognized | \$ 61,772 |

Purchased goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The acquisition of Frames would have contributed \$75.7 million and \$3.8 million to total consolidated revenue and net income for the year ended December 31, 2021, respectively, had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2021. The following table reflects the unaudited consolidated pro forma results of operations for the year years ended December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022 and 2021 assuming that the Frames Joule acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2021 (in thousands):

| | For the year ended December 31, 2021 | For the year ended December 31, 2022 | For the year ended December 31, 2021 |
|----------|---|---|---|
| | | (unaudited) | (unaudited) |
| Revenue | \$ 570,502 | \$ 701,742 | \$ 513,174 |
| Net loss | \$ (456,510) | \$ (723,934) | \$ (460,008) |

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Investments

The fair values of the Company's investments are based upon prices provided by an independent pricing service. Management has assessed and concluded that these prices are reasonable and has not adjusted any prices received from the independent provider.

The Company received proceeds from the sales and maturities of available-for-sale securities totaling \$1.4 billion during the year ended December 31, 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has no investments classified as available-for-sale.

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, fair value of those investments classified as available-for-sale, and allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2022 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2022 | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Amortized | Gross | Gross | Fair | Allowance for |
| | Cost | Unrealized Gains | Unrealized Losses | Value | Credit Losses |
| Corporate bonds | \$ 200,735 | \$ 7 | \$ (7,109) | \$ 193,633 | — |
| U.S. Treasuries | 1,154,879 | 111 | (15,680) | 1,139,310 | — |
| Total | \$ 1,355,614 | \$ 118 | \$ (22,789) | \$ 1,332,943 | \$ — |

The amortized cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, fair value of those investments classified as available-for-sale, and allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2021 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2021 | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Amortized | Gross | Gross | Fair | Allowance for |
| | Cost | Unrealized Gains | Unrealized Losses | Value | Credit Losses |
| Corporate bonds | \$ 228,614 | \$ — | \$ (2,232) | \$ 226,382 | — |
| U.S. Treasuries | 1,014,319 | 20 | (456) | 1,013,883 | — |
| Total | \$ 1,242,933 | \$ 20 | \$ (2,688) | \$ 1,240,265 | \$ — |

The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses on securities classified as available-for-sale, and length of time that the individual securities have been in a continuous loss position as of December 31, 2022 (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2022 | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Less than 12 months | | 12 months or greater | | Total | |
| | Fair Value of | | Fair Value of | | Fair Value of | |
| | Investments with | Gross Unrealized | Investments with | Gross Unrealized | Investments with | Gross Unrealized |
| | Unrealized Losses | Losses | Unrealized Losses | Losses | Unrealized Losses | Losses |
| Corporate bonds | \$ 39,047 | \$ (1,186) | \$ 152,837 | \$ (5,924) | \$ 191,884 | \$ (7,110) |
| U.S. Treasuries | 491,633 | (969) | 356,610 | (14,710) | 848,243 | (15,679) |
| Total available-for-sale securities | \$ 530,680 | \$ (2,155) | \$ 509,447 | \$ (20,634) | \$ 1,040,127 | \$ (22,789) |

The aggregate fair value of available-for-sale securities in an unrealized loss position at December 31, 2021 was \$969.0 million. No available-for-sale securities had been in a continuous unrealized loss position for greater than 12 months in 2021.

| | December 31, 2022 | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Amortized | Gross | Gross | Fair | Allowance for |
| | Cost | Unrealized Gains | Unrealized Losses | Value | Credit Losses |
| Corporate bonds | \$ 200,735 | \$ 7 | \$ (7,109) | \$ 193,633 | — |
| U.S. Treasuries | 1,154,879 | 111 | (15,680) | 1,139,310 | — |
| Total | \$ 1,355,614 | \$ 118 | \$ (22,789) | \$ 1,332,943 | \$ — |

We regularly review available-for-sale securities for declines in fair values that we determine to be credit related. In order to determine whether an allowance for credit losses was required, we considered factors such as whether amounts related to securities have become uncollectible, whether we intend to sell a security, and whether it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell a security prior to recovery. The Company also reviewed the declines in market fair value related to our available-for-sale securities and determined that these declines were due to fluctuations in interest rates. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the Company did not have an allowance for credit losses related to available-for-sale securities as the Company no longer has available-for-sale securities.

Additionally, we regularly review whether available-for-sale securities are other-than-temporarily impaired ("OTTI"). Available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses are considered OTTI if the Company intends to sell the security or if the Company will be required to sell the security prior to any anticipated recovery. If the Company determines that a security is OTTI under these circumstances, the impairment recognized in earnings is measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value. The Company recorded an other-than-temporary impairment of \$10.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2023 for available-for-sale debt securities in an unrealized loss position due to a change in the Company's ability and intent to retain these investments for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in the fair value. The other-than-temporary impairment charge was realized when the Company sold its remaining available-for-sale securities and equity securities during the fourth quarter of 2023. No such OTTI charge was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2022.

The Company received proceeds from the sales of equity securities totaling \$144.3 million during 2023. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has no investments classified as equity securities.

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The cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of those investments classified as equity securities at December 31, 2022 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2022 | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Cost | Gross Unrealized Gains | Gross Unrealized Losses | Fair Value |
| Fixed income mutual funds | \$ 70,257 | \$ — | \$ (2,620) | \$ 67,637 |
| Exchange traded mutual funds | 75,999 | — | (8,800) | 67,199 |
| Total | \$ 146,256 | \$ — | \$ (11,420) | \$ 134,836 |

The cost, gross unrealized gains and losses, and fair value of those investments classified as equity securities at December 31, 2021 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2021 | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | Cost | Gross Unrealized Gains | Gross Unrealized Losses | Fair Value |
| Fixed income mutual funds | \$ 70,247 | \$ — | \$ (574) | \$ 69,673 |
| Exchange traded mutual funds | 71,010 | 7,312 | — | 78,322 |
| Total | \$ 141,257 | \$ 7,312 | \$ (574) | \$ 147,995 |

A summary of the amortized cost and fair value of investments classified as available-for-sale, by contractual maturity, as of December 31, is as follows (in thousands):

| Maturity: | December 31, 2022 | | December 31, 2021 | | December 31, 2023 | | December 31, 2022 | |
|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Amortized | Fair | Amortized | Fair | Amortized | Fair | Amortized | Fair |
| | Cost | Value | Cost | Value | Cost | Value | Cost | Value |
| Less than 12 months | \$ 1,045,120 | \$ 1,039,333 | \$ 670,584 | \$ 670,306 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 1,045,120 | \$ 1,039,333 |
| 12 months or greater | 310,494 | 293,610 | 572,349 | 569,959 | — | — | 310,494 | 293,610 |
| Total | \$ 1,355,614 | \$ 1,332,943 | \$ 1,242,933 | \$ 1,240,265 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 1,355,614 | \$ 1,332,943 |

Accrued interest income was \$0 and \$3.0 million at December 31, 2023 and \$3.7 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, 2022, respectively, and is included within the balance for prepaid expenses and other current assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

Equity Method Investments

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022, the Company accounted for the following investments in the investee's common stock under the equity method, which are included in the investments in non-consolidated entities and non-marketable equity securities on the consolidated balance sheets (amounts in thousands):

| Investee | As of December 31, 2022 | | | As of December 31, 2021 | | | As of December 31, 2023 | | | As of December 31, 2022 | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| | Formation Date | Common Stock Ownership % | Carrying Value | Common Stock Ownership % | Carrying Value | | Formation Date | Common Stock Ownership % | Carrying Value | Common Stock Ownership % | Carrying Value | |
| HyVia | Q2 2021 | 50% | \$ 11,281 | 50% | \$ 6,545 | | Q2 2021 | 50% | \$ (2,068) | 50% | \$11,281 | |
| AccionaPlug S.L. | Q4 2021 | 50% | 2,225 | 50% | 526 | | Q4 2021 | 50% | 3,198 | 50% | 2,225 | |
| Clean H2 Infra Fund | | | | | | | Q4 2021 | 5% | 13,357 | 5% | 3,922 | |
| SK Plug Hyverse | Q1 2022 | 49% | 8,937 | N/A | — | | Q1 2022 | 49% | 41,609 | 49% | 8,937 | |
| | | | \$ 22,443 | | \$ 7,071 | | | | \$56,096 | | \$26,365 | |

As of December 31, 2023, the Company's investment in HyVia is negative due to historical losses. The Company is committed to fund its share of losses of the joint venture and, therefore, has continued to record losses as incurred. The negative equity investment is recorded on the consolidated balance sheet to the contingent consideration, loss accrual for service contracts, and other liabilities financial statement line item.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company contributed approximately \$22.3 million, \$2.6 million, \$33.8 million and \$13.1 million, respectively, to HyVia, AccionaPlug S.L., SK Plug Hyverse and Clean H2 Infra Fund.

The Company had the following capital commitments related to its equity method investments as of December 31 as follows (in thousands):

| | |
|-------|-----------|
| 2024 | \$152,672 |
| 2025 | 17,300 |
| Total | \$169,972 |

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Fair Value Measurements

The Company records the fair value measurements of assets and liabilities in accordance with ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurement* ("ASC 820"). ASC 820 defines fair value as the price received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability. The fair value should be calculated based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, not on assumptions specific to the entity.

In addition to defining fair value, ASC 820 expands the disclosure requirements around fair value and establishes a fair value hierarchy for valuation inputs. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are

observable in the market. Each fair value measurement is reported in one of the three levels, which is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

These levels are:

- Level 1 — quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 — unobservable inputs reflecting management's own assumptions about the inputs used in pricing the asset or liability at fair value.

Securities reported at fair value utilizing Level 1 inputs represent assets whose fair value is determined based upon observable unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets in active markets. Level 2 securities represent assets whose fair value is determined using observable market information such as previous day trade prices, quotes from less active markets or quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics. Available-for-sale securities are characterized as Level 1 assets, such as U.S. Treasuries, and Level 2 assets, as value of the corporate bonds are determined using observable market inputs. Equity securities are characterized as Level 1 assets, as their fair values are determined using active markets for identical assets. There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023.

Financial instruments not recorded at fair value on a recurring basis include equity method investments that have not been remeasured or impaired in the current period, such as our investments in HyVia, AccionaPlug S.L., and SK Plug Hyverse. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company contributed approximately \$25.0 million, \$0.8 million Hyverse and \$8.3 million, respectively, to HyVia, AccionaPlug S.L. and SK Plug Hyverse. Clean H2 Infra Fund.

The following table summarizes the carrying amount and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 (in thousands):

| | As of December 31, 2022 | | | | | As of December 31, 2023 | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------|------------|
| | Carrying Amount | Fair Value | Fair Value Measurements | | | Carrying Amount | Fair Value | Fair Value Measurements | | |
| | | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Assets | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash equivalents | \$ 212,577 | \$ 212,577 | \$ 212,577 | \$ — | \$ — | | | | | |
| Corporate bonds | 193,633 | 193,633 | — | 193,633 | — | | | | | |
| U.S. Treasuries | 1,139,310 | 1,139,310 | 1,139,310 | — | — | | | | | |
| Equity securities | 134,836 | 134,836 | 134,836 | — | — | | | | | |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingent consideration | 116,165 | 116,165 | — | — | 116,165 | \$ 126,216 | \$ 126,216 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 126,216 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | As of December 31, 2021 | | | | | As of December 31, 2022 | | | | |
| | Carrying Amount | Fair Value | Fair Value Measurements | | | Carrying Amount | Fair Value | Fair Value Measurements | | |
| | | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Assets | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash equivalents | \$ 115,241 | \$ 115,241 | \$ 115,241 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ 212,577 | \$ 212,577 | \$ 212,577 | \$ — | \$ — |
| Corporate bonds | 226,382 | 226,382 | — | 226,382 | — | 193,633 | 193,633 | — | 193,633 | — |
| U.S. Treasuries | 1,013,883 | 1,013,883 | 1,013,883 | — | — | 1,139,310 | 1,139,310 | 1,139,310 | — | — |
| Equity securities | 147,995 | 147,995 | 147,995 | — | — | 134,836 | 134,836 | 134,836 | — | — |
| Swaps and forward contracts | 70 | 70 | 70 | — | — | | | | | |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contingent consideration | 62,297 | 62,297 | — | — | 62,297 | 116,165 | 116,165 | — | — | 116,165 |
| Swaps and forward contracts | 981 | 981 | 981 | — | — | | | | | |

The liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis that have unobservable inputs and are therefore categorized as Level 3 are related to contingent consideration. The fair value as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 is comprised of \$100.1 million

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contingent consideration related to the acquisitions of Joule acquisition in 2022, the Frames Applied Cryo, acquisition in 2021 and Joule, as well as \$16.1 million from two acquisitions in 2020, the Giner ELX, Inc. was acquired in June 2020, the remaining contingent consideration of \$14.5 million as of December 31, 2022 is related to the achievement of the dry build electrolyzer stack earnout and the achievement of certain revenue targets for years 2022 through 2023. United Hydrogen Group Inc. was acquired acquisitions in June 2020, and i 2020. ncluded in

In connection with the purchase price was Frames acquisition, the Company recorded on its consolidated balance sheet a liability of \$29.1 million representing the fair value of contingent consideration based on the future performance related to the expansion payable. The fair value of the liquefaction capacity of the Charleston, Tennessee liquid hydrogen plant. The Company's liability for this contingent consideration was measured at \$31.8 million and \$31.0 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The fair value based of the liability increased by \$1.1 million due to foreign currency translation losses. Partially offsetting this increase was a decrease of \$0.3 million recorded in change in fair value of contingent consideration in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2023.

In connection with the Giner ELX, Inc. acquisition, the Company recorded on its consolidated balance sheet a liability of \$16.0 million representing the Company's expectations fair value of achieving contingent consideration payable. The fair value of this contingent consideration was \$18.0 million and \$14.5 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. An increase of \$5.5 million was recorded in change in fair value of contingent consideration in the expansion milestone. consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2023. Partially offsetting this increase were payments that reduced the fair value of the liability by \$2.0 million for year ended December 31, 2023.

In connection with the United Hydrogen Group Inc. acquisition, the Company recorded on its consolidated balance sheet a liability of \$1.1 million representing the fair value of contingent consideration payable. The fair value of this contingent consideration was \$0.9 million and \$1.5 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. A decrease of \$0.6 million was recorded in change in fair value of contingent consideration in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2023.

In connection with the Applied Cryo Technologies, Inc. acquisition, the Company recorded on its consolidated balance sheet an initial liability of \$14.0 million representing the fair value of contingent consideration payable. The fair value of this contingent consideration was \$0 million and \$15.9 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The decrease of \$15.9 million was due to payments that reduced the fair value of the liability by \$19.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2023. Partially offsetting this decrease was an increase of \$3.1 million recorded in change in fair value of contingent consideration in the consolidated statement of operations during the year ended December 31, 2023. The \$19.0 million payment made during the second quarter of 2023 settled the remaining obligation of the earn-out.

Finally, as described in Note 3, "Acquisitions", an increase of \$22.3 million to the fair value of contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Joule was recorded in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2023.

In the audited consolidated balance sheets, contingent consideration is recorded in the contingent consideration, loss accrual for service contracts, and other liabilities financial statement line item, and is comprised of the following unobservable inputs for the year ended December 31, 2023:

| Financial Instrument | Fair Value | Valuation Technique | Unobservable Input Range (weighted average) | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---|-----------------|
| Contingent Consideration | \$ 126,216 | Scenario based method | Credit spread | 13.61% |
| | | | Discount rate | 17.71% - 19.06% |
| | | | | |
| | 126,216 | | | |

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for service contracts, and other liabilities financial statement line item, and is comprised of the following unobservable inputs for the year ending December 31, 2022:

| Financial Instrument | Fair Value | Valuation Technique | Unobservable Input Range (weighted average) | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Contingent Consideration | \$ 85,269 | Scenario based method | Credit spread | 15.73% - 15.74% |
| | | | Discount rate | 19.85% - 20.68% |
| | 11,310 | Monte carlo simulation | Credit spread | 15.74% |
| | | | Discount rate | 20.00%-20.30% |
| | 19,586 | Monte carlo simulation | Revenue volatility | 45.29% |
| | | | Credit spread | 15.73% |
| | | | Revenue volatility | 35.7% - 23.1% (35.0%) |
| | | | Gross profit volatility | 106.7% - 23.2% (60.0%) |
| | <u>116,165</u> | | | |

In the audited consolidated balance sheets, contingent consideration is recorded in the contingent consideration, loss accrual for service contracts, and other liabilities financial statement line item, and is comprised of the following unobservable inputs for the year ending December 31, 2021 ended December 31, 2022:

| Financial Instrument | Fair | | Unobservable | Range (weighted average) | Fair | | Unobservable | Range (weighted average) |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Value | Valuation Technique | | | Value | Valuation Technique | | |
| Contingent Consideration | \$49,927 | Scenario based method | Credit spread | 12.31% - 12.57% | \$ 85,269 | Scenario based method | Credit spread | 15.73% - 15.74% |
| | | | Discount rate | 12.45% - 13.13% | | | Discount rate | 19.85% - 20.68% |
| | 12,370 | Monte carlo simulation | Credit spread | 12.40% | 11,310 | Monte carlo simulation | Credit spread | 15.74% |
| | | | Discount rate | 12.46%-13.18% | | | Discount rate | 20.00% - 20.30% |
| | <u>62,297</u> | | Revenue volatility | 48.60% | 19,586 | Monte carlo simulation | Revenue volatility | 45.29% |
| | | | | | | | Credit spread | 15.73% |
| | | | | | | | Revenue volatility | 35.7% - 23.1% (35.0%) |
| | | | | | | | Gross profit volatility | 106.7% - 23.2% (60.0%) |
| | | | | | <u>116,165</u> | | | |

The change in the carrying amount of Level 3 liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 was as follows (in thousands):

| | | Year ended December 31, 2022 |
|---|----|---------------------------------|
| Beginning Balance at December 31, 2021 | | 62,297 |
| Payments | | (2,667) |
| Additions due to acquisitions | | 41,732 |
| Fair value adjustments | | 16,468 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | | (1,665) |
| Ending balance at December 31, 2022 | | <u>116,165</u> |
| | | Year Ended December 31, 2023 |
| Beginning balance at December 31, 2022 | \$ | 116,165 |
| Cash payments | | (13,000) |
| Payment settled in stock | | (8,000) |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Fair value adjustments | 30,024 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 1,027 |
| Ending balance at December 31, 2023 | <u>\$ 126,216</u> |

6. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per common stock are computed by dividing net loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common stock outstanding during the reporting period. After January 1, 2021, the date of the adoption of ASU 2020-06, in periods when we have net income, the shares of our common stock subject to the convertible notes outstanding during the period will be included in our diluted earnings per share under the if-converted method. Since the Company is in a net loss position, all common stock equivalents would be considered anti-dilutive and are therefore not included in the determination of diluted earnings per share. Accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share are the same.

The following table provides the components of the calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except share amounts):

| | December 31, | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| Numerator: | | | |
| Net loss | <u>\$ (1,368,833)</u> | <u>\$ (724,008)</u> | <u>\$ (459,965)</u> |
| Denominator: | | | |
| Weighted average number of common stock outstanding | <u>595,468,419</u> | <u>579,716,708</u> | <u>558,182,177</u> |

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table provides the components of the calculations of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except share amounts):

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
| Numerator: | | | |
| Net loss attributable to common stockholders | <u>\$ (724,008)</u> | <u>\$ (459,965)</u> | <u>\$ (596,181)</u> |
| Denominator: | | | |
| Weighted average number of common stock outstanding | <u>579,716,708</u> | <u>558,182,177</u> | <u>354,790,106</u> |

The potentially dilutive securities are summarized as follows:

| | At December 31, | | | At December 31, | | |
|---|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| Stock options outstanding (1) | 27,598,269 | 23,806,909 | 10,284,498 | 39,261,362 | 27,598,269 | 23,806,909 |
| Restricted stock outstanding (2) | 6,276,376 | 4,851,873 | 5,874,642 | | | |
| Restricted stock and restricted stock units outstanding (2) | | | | 6,732,884 | 6,276,376 | 4,851,873 |
| Common stock warrants (3) | 88,774,725 | 80,017,181 | 104,753,740 | 78,561,263 | 88,774,725 | 80,017,181 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Convertible Senior Notes (4) | 39,170,766 | 39,170,766 | 42,256,610 | 39,170,766 | 39,170,766 | 39,170,766 |
| Number of dilutive potential shares of common stock | 161,820,136 | 147,846,729 | 163,169,490 | 163,726,275 | 161,820,136 | 147,846,729 |

- (1) During the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022, and 2020, 2021, the Company granted options for 13,254,689, 4,761,724, and 16,502,335 and 3,509,549, shares of common stock, options, respectively.
- (2) During the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022, and 2020, 2021, the Company granted 4,131,193, 4,289,682, 1,894,356, and 3,227,149, 1,894,356, shares of restricted stock and restricted stock units, respectively.
- (3) In August 2022, the Company issued a warrant to acquire up to 16,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock as part of a transaction agreement with Amazon, subject to certain vesting events, as described in Note 17, "Warrant Transaction Agreements." Agreements. The warrant had no shares exercised of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023.

In April 2017, the Company issued a warrant to acquire up to 55,286,696 of the Company's common stock as part of a transaction agreement with Amazon, subject to certain vesting events, as described in Note 17, "Warrant Transaction Agreements." Agreements. The warrant was exercised with respect to 24,704,450 34,917,912 shares and 17,461,994 24,704,450 shares of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, respectively.

In July 2017, the Company issued a warrant to acquire up to 55,286,696 of the Company's common stock as part of a transaction agreement with Walmart, subject to certain vesting events, as described in Note 17, "Warrant Transaction Agreements." Agreements. The warrant had been exercised with respect to 13,094,217 shares of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022.

- (4) In March 2018, the Company issued \$100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2023 (the "5.5% Convertible Senior Notes"). In May 2020, the Company repurchased \$66.3 million of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes due 2023 (the "5.5% Convertible Senior Notes") and in the fourth quarter of 2020, \$33.5 million of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes were converted into approximately 14.6 million shares of common stock. The remaining \$160 thousand aggregate principal amount of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes were converted into 69,808 shares of common stock in January 2021. In September 2019, the Company issued \$40.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 7.5% Convertible Senior Note due 2023 (the "7.5% Convertible Senior Note"), which was fully converted into 16.0 million shares of common stock on July 1, 2020. In May 2020, the Company issued \$212.5 million in aggregate principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes. During 2021, \$15.2 million of the 3.75% Notes due 2025 (the "3.75% Convertible Senior Notes" were converted into 3,016,036 shares of common stock. Notes). There were no other conversions for the year years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2022.

7. Inventory

Inventory as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, consists of the following (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Raw materials and supplies - production locations | \$ 564,818 | \$ 450,432 |
| Raw materials and supplies - customer locations | 20,751 | 18,860 |
| Work-in-process | 149,574 | 112,231 |
| Finished goods | 226,110 | 64,113 |
| Inventory | \$ 961,253 | \$ 645,636 |

Inventory is primarily comprised of raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods. The increase in inventory is primarily due to a combination of new product offerings, as well as increased revenue and orders, partially offset by inventory reserves. The Company has inventory reserves made up of excess and obsolete items and related lower of cost or net realizable value adjustments of \$85.2 million and \$5.4 million as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

7. Inventory

Inventory as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, consists of the following (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2022 | December 31, 2021 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Raw materials and supplies - production locations | \$ 450,432 | \$ 187,449 |
| Raw materials and supplies - customer locations | 18,860 | 16,294 |
| Work-in-process | 112,231 | 58,341 |
| Finished goods | 64,113 | 7,079 |
| Inventory | <u>\$ 645,636</u> | <u>\$ 269,163</u> |

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the reserve for excess and obsolete inventory was \$5.4 million and \$3.5 million, respectively.

Inventory is primarily comprised of raw materials, work-in-process, and finished goods. The increase in inventory is primarily due to a combination of new product offerings, as well as increased revenue and orders.

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 consists of the following (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2022 | December 31, 2021 | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Land | \$ 1,772 | \$ 1,165 | \$ 6,049 | \$ 1,772 |
| Construction in progress | 575,141 | 169,415 | 1,109,896 | 575,141 |
| Leasehold improvements | 21,363 | 2,099 | | |
| Hydrogen production plants | | | 77,107 | 48,147 |
| Building and leasehold improvements | | | 95,229 | 21,363 |
| Software, machinery, and equipment | 169,633 | 112,068 | 229,352 | 121,486 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 767,909 | 284,747 | 1,517,633 | 767,909 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | (48,116) | (29,124) | (81,456) | (48,116) |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | <u>\$ 719,793</u> | <u>\$ 255,623</u> | <u>\$ 1,436,177</u> | <u>\$ 719,793</u> |

Construction in progress is primarily comprised of construction of ~~five~~ four hydrogen production plants, the Gigafactory in Rochester, NY, and our facility in the Slingerlands, NY, plants. Completed assets are transferred to their respective asset classes, and depreciation begins when an asset is ready for its intended use. Interest on outstanding debt is capitalized during periods of capital asset construction and amortized over the useful lives of the related assets. For the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, we capitalized \$13.1 million \$8.2 million and \$5.5 million \$13.1 million of interest.

Depreciation expense related to property, plant and equipment was \$19.0 million \$33.3 million, \$6.9 million \$19.0 million, and \$4.8 million \$6.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022, and 2020, 2021, respectively.

9. Equipment Related to Power Purchase Agreements and Fuel Delivered to Customers, net Net

Equipment related to power purchase agreements and fuel delivered to customers, net, at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 consists of the following (in thousands):

| December 31, 2022 | December 31, 2021 | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

| | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Equipment related to power purchase agreements and fuel delivered to customers | \$ 109,683 | \$ 89,641 | \$ 139,651 | \$ 109,683 |
| Less: accumulated depreciation | (20,390) | (16,739) | (28,390) | (20,390) |
| Equipment related to power purchase agreements and fuel delivered to customers, net | 89,293 | 72,902 | 111,261 | 89,293 |

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As of **December 31, 2022**, **December 31, 2023** and **2021, 2022**, the Company had deployed assets at customer sites that had associated PPAs. These PPAs expire over the next one to ten years. PPAs contain termination clauses with associated penalties, the amount of which cause the likelihood of cancellation to be remote.

Depreciation expense is **\$6.9 million**, **\$8.0 million**, **\$7.4 million**, **\$6.9 million** and **\$7.9 million**, **\$7.4 million** for the years ended **December 31, 2022**, **December 31, 2023**, **2021**, **2022** and **2020**, **2021**, respectively.

The Company recorded an impairment of **\$0.2 million**, **\$1.5 million** and **\$10.2 million** for the years ended **December 31, 2022**, **December 31, 2023, 2022** and **2021**, respectively.

The Company terminated its contractual relationship with a fuel provider effective March 31, 2021. The Company has historically leased fuel tanks from this provider. As a result of this termination, the Company recognized approximately \$17.0 million of various costs for the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily for removal of tanks, reimbursement of unamortized installation costs, costs to temporarily provide customers with fuel during the transition period, and certain other contract settlement costs, which were recorded in the Company's consolidated statement of operations as cost of revenue — fuel delivered to customers. The Company also purchased certain fuel tanks that were previously under operating leases from the fuel provider during 2021 and included in equipment related to power purchase agreements and fuel delivered to customers. In 2022 and 2023, there were no such vendor terminations.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

10. Intangible Assets and Goodwill

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of the Company's acquired identifiable intangible assets as of **December 31, 2022**, **December 31, 2023** are as follows (in thousands):

| | Weighted Average Amortization Period | Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Total | Weighted Average Amortization Period | Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Total |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Acquired technology | 14 years | \$ 104,221 | \$ (12,754) | \$ 91,467 | 14 years | \$ 103,060 | \$ (20,204) | \$ 82,856 |
| Dry stack electrolyzer technology | 10 years | 29,000 | (2,417) | 26,583 | 10 years | 29,000 | (5,317) | 23,683 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Customer relationships, Non-compete agreements, Backlog & Trademark | 13 years | 102,521 | (12,846) | 89,675 | | | | |
| Customer relationships, trade name and other | | | | | 13 years | 103,981 | (21,634) | 82,347 |
| | | \$ 235,742 | \$ (28,017) | \$ 207,725 | | \$ 236,041 | \$ (47,155) | \$ 188,886 |

The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of the Company's acquired identifiable intangible assets as of **December 31, 2021** **December 31, 2022** are as follows (in thousands):

| | Weighted Average Amortization Period | Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Total | Weighted Average Amortization Period | Gross Carrying Amount | Accumulated Amortization | Total |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Acquired technology | 13 years | \$ 45,530 | \$ (5,392) | \$ 40,138 | 14 years | \$ 104,221 | \$ (12,754) | \$ 91,467 |
| Customer relationships, Non-compete agreements, Backlog & Trademark | 12 years | 90,497 | (1,427) | 89,070 | | | | |
| In process research and development | Indefinite | 29,000 | — | 29,000 | | | | |
| Dry stack electrolyzer technology | | | | | 10 years | 29,000 | (2,417) | 26,583 |
| Customer relationships, trade name and other | | | | | 13 years | 102,521 | (12,846) | 89,675 |
| | | \$ 165,027 | \$ (6,819) | \$ 158,208 | | \$ 235,742 | \$ (28,017) | \$ 207,725 |

The change in the gross carrying amount of the acquired technology and customer relationships, trade name and other from **2021** the years ended **December 31, 2022** to **2022**, **2023** was primarily due to the acquisition of Joule and CIS, the addition of the dry build electrolyzer stack related to the Giner ELX acquisition, and changes in foreign currency translation.

Amortization expense for acquired identifiable intangible assets for the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2022** and **2021** was \$19.1 million, \$21.2 million and **2020** was \$21.2 million, \$2.5 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

Estimated amortization expense for subsequent years was as follows (in thousands):

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| 2024 | \$ 18,955 |
| 2025 | 18,174 |
| 2026 | 16,564 |
| 2027 | 16,556 |
| 2028 | 47,901 |
| 2029 and thereafter | 70,736 |
| Total | \$ 188,886 |

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended **December 31, 2023** was as follows (in thousands):

| | |
|---|------------|
| Beginning balance at December 31, 2022 | \$ 248,607 |
| Impairment of goodwill | (249,480) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 873 |
| Ending balance at December 31, 2023 | \$ - |

Based on the results of our annual review, the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$249.5 million for the year ended **December 31, 2023**. The Company's stock price declined below book value during the fourth quarter of 2023. Management believes the decline of the stock price was due primarily to missed projections and reduced liquidity. The Company's analyses did not indicate impairment of goodwill for the years ended **December 31, 2022** and **2021**. Goodwill was \$0 and \$248.6 million as of **December 31, 2023** and **2022** respectively. See Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies", for a full description of the Company's goodwill accounting policy.

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Estimated amortization expense for subsequent years was as follows

11. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses at December 31, 2023 and 2022 consist of (in thousands):

| | | |
|---------------------|----|----------------|
| 2023 | \$ | 19,033 |
| 2024 | | 18,973 |
| 2025 | | 18,204 |
| 2026 | | 16,635 |
| 2027 | | 16,628 |
| 2028 and thereafter | | 118,252 |
| Total | \$ | <u>207,725</u> |

Goodwill was \$248.6 million and \$220.4 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 respectively, which primarily increased \$26.1 million as a result of the Joule and CIS acquisitions, and decreased \$3.8 million due to translation adjustments for Plug Power Europe and Frames goodwill. There were no impairments during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

The change in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2022 was as follows (in thousands):

| | | |
|---|----|----------------|
| Beginning balance at December 31, 2021 | \$ | 220,436 |
| Acquisitions | | 26,087 |
| Measurement period adjustments | | 5,868 |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | | (3,784) |
| Ending balance at December 31, 2022 | \$ | <u>248,607</u> |

| | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Accrued payroll and compensation related costs | \$ 32,584 | \$ 18,231 |
| Accrual for capital expenditures | 83,781 | 53,089 |
| Accrued accounts payable | 64,767 | 53,899 |
| Accrued sales and other taxes | 17,207 | 15,112 |
| Accrued interest | 562 | 421 |
| Accrued other | 1,643 | 15,678 |
| Total | <u>\$ 200,544</u> | <u>\$ 156,430</u> |

11. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses at December 31, 2022 and 2021 consist of (in thousands):

| | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Accrued payroll and compensation related costs | \$ 18,231 | \$ 22,005 |
| Accrual for capital expenditures | 53,089 | 6,735 |
| Accrued accounts payable | 53,899 | 36,701 |
| Accrued sales and other taxes | 15,112 | 10,632 |

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Accrued interest | 421 | 429 |
| Accrued other | 15,678 | 2,735 |
| Total | <u>\$ 156,430</u> | <u>\$ 79,237</u> |

12. Operating and Finance Lease Liabilities

As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, the Company had operating leases, as lessee, primarily associated with sale/leaseback transactions that are partially secured by restricted cash, security deposits and pledged escrows (see also Note 1, "Nature of Operations") as summarized below. These leases expire over the next one to **nine seven** years. Minimum rent payments under operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Leases contain termination clauses with associated penalties, the amount of which cause the likelihood of cancellation to be remote. At the end of the lease term, the leased assets may be returned to the lessor by the Company, the Company may negotiate with the lessor to purchase the assets at fair market value, or the Company may negotiate with the lessor to renew the lease at market rental rates. No residual value guarantees are contained in the leases. No financial covenants are contained within the lease, however there are customary operational covenants such as assurance the Company properly maintains the leased assets and carries appropriate insurance, etc. The leases include credit support in the form of either cash, collateral or letters of credit. See Note 21, "Commitments and **contingencies**," **Contingencies**, for a description of cash held as security associated with the leases.

The Company has finance leases associated with its property and equipment in Latham, New York and at fueling customer locations.

Future minimum lease payments under operating and finance leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) as of December 31, 2023 were as follows (in thousands):

| | Operating Lease | Finance Lease | Total Lease |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Liability | Liability | Liabilities |
| 2024 | \$ 99,356 | \$ 12,117 | \$ 111,473 |
| 2025 | 94,569 | 15,033 | 109,602 |
| 2026 | 85,693 | 12,175 | 97,868 |
| 2027 | 71,414 | 8,485 | 79,899 |
| 2028 | 49,477 | 1,896 | 51,373 |
| 2029 and thereafter | 145,875 | 3,247 | 149,122 |
| Total future minimum payments | 546,384 | 52,953 | 599,337 |
| Less imputed interest | (190,691) | (7,379) | (198,070) |
| Total | <u>\$ 355,693</u> | <u>\$ 45,574</u> | <u>\$ 401,267</u> |

Rental expense for all operating leases was \$95.0 million, \$67.6 million, and \$38.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, security deposits associated with sale/leaseback transactions were \$7.4 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, and were included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheet.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Other information related to the operating leases are presented in the following table:

| | Year ended | Year ended |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
| Cash payments - operating cash flows (in thousands) \$ | 91,637 | \$ 63,214 |
| Weighted average remaining lease term (years) | 5.76 | 6.52 |
| Weighted average discount rate | 11.3% | 11.2% |

Finance lease costs include amortization of the right of use assets (i.e., depreciation expense) and interest on lease liabilities (i.e., interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations), and were \$7.5 million and \$6.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the right of use assets associated with finance leases, net was \$57.3 million and \$53.7 million, respectively. The accumulated depreciation for these right of use assets was \$9.0 million and \$4.7 million at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Other information related to the finance leases are presented in the following table:

| | Year ended | Year ended |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
| Cash payments - operating cash flows (in thousands) \$ | 3,059 | \$ 2,447 |
| Cash payments - financing cash flows (in thousands) \$ | 8,638 | \$ 6,586 |
| Weighted average remaining lease term (years) | 3.87 | 3.92 |
| Weighted average discount rate | 6.8% | 6.7% |

The Company has outstanding obligations to Wells Fargo under several Master Lease Agreements totaling \$171.3 million and \$159.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. These outstanding obligations are included in operating lease liabilities and finance obligations on the consolidated balance sheets.

13. Finance Obligation

The Company has sold future services to be performed associated with certain sale/leaseback transactions and recorded the balance as a finance obligation. The outstanding balance of this obligation at December 31, 2023 was \$350.8 million, \$74.0 million and \$276.8 million of which was classified as short-term and long-term, respectively, on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The outstanding balance of this obligation at December 31, 2022 was \$312.1 million, \$55.4 million and \$256.6 million of which was classified as short-term and long-term, respectively, on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The amount is amortized using the effective interest method. Interest expense recorded related to finance obligations for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021 was \$39.6 million, \$29.7 million and \$21.0 million, respectively.

In prior periods, the Company entered into sale/leaseback transactions that were accounted for as financing transactions and reported as part of finance obligations. The outstanding balance of this obligation at December 31, 2023 was \$17.6 million, \$10.0 million and \$7.6 million of which was classified as short-term and long-term, respectively on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The outstanding balance of finance obligations related to sale/leaseback transactions at December 31, 2022 was \$17.2 million, \$3.5 million and \$13.7 million of which was classified as short-term and long-term, respectively on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The Company has finance leases associated with its property and equipment in Latham, New York and at fueling customer locations. The fair value of this finance obligation approximated the carrying value as of December 31, 2022.

Future minimum lease payments under operating and finance leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) as of December 31, 2022 were as follows (in thousands):

| | Operating Lease | Finance Lease | Total Lease |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | Liability | Liability | Liabilities |
| 2023 | \$ 82,019 | \$ 10,901 | \$ 92,920 |
| 2024 | 81,157 | 10,851 | 92,008 |
| 2025 | 76,444 | 13,763 | 90,207 |
| 2026 | 67,951 | 10,904 | 78,855 |
| 2027 | 53,741 | 6,947 | 60,688 |
| 2028 and thereafter | 96,147 | — | 96,147 |
| Total future minimum payments | 457,459 | 53,366 | 510,824 |
| Less imputed interest | (137,094) | (7,230) | (144,324) |
| Total | \$ 320,365 | \$ 46,137 | \$ 366,500 |

Rental expense for all operating leases was \$67.6 million, \$38.6 million, and \$22.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, security deposits associated with sale/leaseback transactions were \$5.8 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, and were included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheet.

Other information related to the operating leases are presented in the following table:

| | Year ended December 31, 2022 | Year ended December 31, 2021 |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cash payments (in thousands) | \$ 63,214 | \$ 37,463 |
| Weighted average remaining lease term (years) | 6.52 | 5.60 |
| Weighted average discount rate | 11.2% | 10.9% |

Finance lease costs include amortization of the right of use assets (i.e., depreciation expense) and interest on lease liabilities (i.e., interest expense in the consolidated statement of operations), and were \$6.2 million and \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the right of use assets associated with finance leases, net was \$53.7 million and \$32.5 million, respectively. The accumulated depreciation for these right of use assets was \$4.7 million and \$1.5 million at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Other information related to the finance leases are presented in the following table:

| | Year ended December 31, 2022 | Year ended December 31, 2021 |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cash payments (in thousands) | \$ 9,033 | \$ 3,648 |
| Weighted average remaining lease term (years) | 3.92 | 4.56 |
| Weighted average discount rate | 6.7% | 6.7% |

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

13. Finance Obligation

The Company has sold future services to be performed associated with certain sale/leaseback transactions and recorded the balance as a finance obligation. The outstanding balance of this obligation at December 31, 2022 was \$312.1million, \$55.4 million and \$256.6 million of which was classified as short-term and long-term, respectively, on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The outstanding balance of this obligation at December 31, 2021 was \$236.6 million, \$37.5 million and \$199.1 million of which was classified as short-term and long-term, respectively, on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The amount is amortized using the effective interest method. Interest expense recorded related to finance obligations for the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$29.7 million and \$21.0 million, respectively. The fair value of this finance obligation approximated the carrying value as of both December 31, 2022 and 2021.

In prior periods, the Company entered into sale/leaseback transactions that were accounted for as financing transactions and reported as part of finance obligations. The outstanding balance of this obligation at December 31, 2022 was \$17.2 million, \$3.5 million and \$13.7 million of which was classified as short-term and long-term, respectively on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The outstanding balance of finance obligations related to sale/leaseback transactions at December 31, 2021 was \$17.0 million, \$4.5 million and \$12.5 million of which was classified as short-term and long-term, respectively on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The fair value of this finance obligation approximated the carrying value as of both December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Future minimum payments under finance obligations notes above as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** were as follows (in thousands):

| | Sale of future revenue - debt | Sale/leaseback financings | Total Finance Obligations | Sale of Future Revenue - Debt | Sale/Leaseback Financings | Total Finance Obligations |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2023 | \$ 88,161 | \$ 4,468 | \$ 92,629 | | | |
| 2024 | 88,161 | 10,223 | 98,384 | \$ 109,805 | \$ 11,133 | \$ 120,938 |
| 2025 | 82,904 | 1,319 | 84,223 | 104,547 | 2,229 | 106,776 |
| 2026 | 66,181 | 1,319 | 67,500 | 87,824 | 2,229 | 90,053 |
| 2027 | 49,610 | 1,319 | 50,929 | 71,253 | 2,229 | 73,482 |
| 2028 and thereafter | 34,634 | 1,345 | 35,979 | | | |
| 2028 | | | | 51,188 | 2,015 | 53,203 |
| 2029 and thereafter | | | | 25,503 | 1,131 | 26,634 |
| Total future minimum payments | 409,651 | 19,993 | 429,644 | 450,120 | 20,966 | 471,086 |
| Less imputed interest | (97,577) | (2,827) | (100,404) | (99,367) | (3,325) | (102,692) |
| Total | \$ 312,074 | \$ 17,166 | \$ 329,240 | \$ 350,753 | \$ 17,641 | \$ 368,394 |

Other information related to the above finance obligations are presented in the following table:

| | Year ended December 31, 2022 | Year ended December 31, 2021 | Year ended December 31, 2023 | Year ended December 31, 2022 |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Cash payments (in thousands) | \$ 72,377 | \$ 57,016 | \$ 96,781 | \$ 72,377 |
| Weighted average remaining term (years) | 4.84 | 5.03 | 4.49 | 4.84 |
| Weighted average discount rate | 11.1% | 10.8% | 11.3% | 11.1% |

The fair value of the Company's total finance obligations approximated their carrying value for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

14. Long-Term Debt

In March 2019, the Company entered into a loan and security agreement, as amended, with Generate Lending, LLC, providing for a secured term loan facility in the amount of \$100 million (the "Term Loan Facility"). In December 2022, the Company fully repaid the outstanding balance of the Term Loan Facility, which resulted in a recording of a loss on the extinguishment of debt of \$1.0 million on the consolidated statement of operations.

In June 2020, the Company acquired debt as part of the acquisition of United Hydrogen Group Inc. The outstanding carrying value of the debt is \$9.0 million was \$3.9 million as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. The outstanding principal on the debt is

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

\$11.4 million \$5.5 million and the unamortized debt discount is \$2.4 million \$1.6 million, bearing varying interest rates ranging from 2.2% 5.6% to 8.3%, and is scheduled to mature in 2026. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, the principal balance is due at each of the following dates is the following (in thousands):

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|----|--------|---------|
| | December 31, 2023 | \$ | 5,960 | |
| | December 31, 2024 | | 3,357 | 3,357 |
| | December 31, 2025 | | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| | December 31, 2026 | | 900 | 900 |
| | | \$ | 11,417 | |
| Total outstanding principal | | | | \$5,457 |

15. Convertible Senior Notes

3.75% Convertible Senior Notes

On May 18, 2020, the Company issued \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due June 1, 2025, which is referred to herein as the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes, in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. On May 29, 2020, the Company issued an additional \$12.5 million in aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

At issuance in May 2020, the total net proceeds from the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes were as follows:

| | Amount | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | (in thousands) | |
| Principal amount | \$ 212,463 | \$212,463 |
| Less initial purchasers' discount | (6,374) | |
| Less cost of related capped calls | (16,253) | |
| Less other issuance costs | (617) | |
| Less: initial purchasers' discount | | (6,374) |
| Less: cost of related capped calls | | (16,253) |
| Less: other issuance costs | | (617) |
| Net proceeds | \$ 189,219 | \$189,219 |

The 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes bear interest at a rate of 3.75% per year, payable semi-annually in arrears on June 1 and December 1 of each year, beginning on December 1, 2020. The notes will mature on June 1, 2025, unless earlier converted, redeemed or repurchased in accordance with their terms.

The 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes are senior, unsecured obligations of the Company and rank senior in right of payment to any of the Company's indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the notes, equal in right of payment to any of the Company's existing and future liabilities that are not so subordinated, effectively junior in right of payment to any of the Company's secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the collateral securing such indebtedness, and structurally subordinated to all indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, of its current or future subsidiaries.

Holders of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes may convert their notes at their option at any time prior to the close of the business day immediately preceding December 1, 2024 in the following circumstances:

- 1) during any calendar quarter commencing after March 31, 2021, if the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price for each of at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter;
- 2) during the five business days after any five consecutive trading day period (such five consecutive trading day period, the measurement period) in which the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock and the conversion rate on each such trading day;

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

- 3) if the Company calls any or all of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes for redemption, any such notes that have been called for redemption may be converted at any time prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the redemption date; or

- 4) upon the occurrence of specified corporate events, as described in the indenture governing the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes.

On or after December 1, 2024, the holders of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes may convert all or any portion of their notes at any time prior to the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date regardless of the foregoing conditions.

The initial conversion rate for the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes is 198.6196 shares of the Company's common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$5.03 per share of the Company's common stock,

subject to adjustment upon the occurrence of specified events. Upon conversion, the Company will pay or deliver, as applicable, cash, shares of the Company's common stock or a combination of cash and shares of the Company's common stock, at the Company's election. During the year years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2022, there were no conversions. During the year ended December 31, 2021, \$15.2 million of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes were converted and the Company issued approximately 3.0 million shares of common stock in conjunction with these conversions.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

In addition, following certain corporate events or following issuance of a notice of redemption, the Company will increase the conversion rate for a holder who elects to convert its notes in connection with such a corporate event or convert its notes called for redemption during the related redemption period in certain circumstances.

The 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes will be redeemable, in whole or in part, at the Company's option at any time, and from time to time, on or after June 5, 2023 and before the 41st scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date, at a cash redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, but only if the last reported sale price per share of the Company's common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive), including at least one of the three trading days immediately preceding the date the Company sends the related redemption notice, during any 30 consecutive trading day period ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which the Company sends such redemption notice.

If the Company undergoes a "fundamental change" (as defined in the Indenture), holders may require the Company to repurchase their notes for cash all or any portion of their notes at a fundamental change repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid interest, to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date.

The Company accounts for the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes as a liability. We incurred transaction costs related to the issuance of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes of approximately \$7.0 million, consisting of initial purchasers' discount of approximately \$6.4 million and other issuance costs of \$0.6 million which were recorded as debt issuance cost (presented as contra debt in the consolidated balance sheets) and are being amortized to interest expense over the term of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes.

The 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes consisted of the following (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2022 | December 31, 2021 | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Principal amounts: | | | | |
| Principal | \$ 197,278 | \$ 197,278 | \$ 197,278 | \$ 197,278 |
| Unamortized debt issuance costs (1) | (3,359) | (4,645) | (2,014) | (3,359) |
| Net carrying amount | \$ 193,919 | \$ 192,633 | \$ 195,264 | \$ 193,919 |

- 1) Included in the consolidated balance sheets within the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes, net and amortized over the remaining life of the notes using the effective interest rate method.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table summarizes the total interest expense and effective interest rate related to the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes (in thousands, except for effective interest rate):

| | December 31, 2022 | December 31, 2021 | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Interest expense | \$ 7,398 | \$ 7,446 | \$ 7,546 | \$ 7,398 |
| Amortization of debt issuance costs | 1,286 | 1,670 | 1,345 | 1,286 |
| Total | 8,684 | 9,116 | 8,891 | 8,684 |
| Effective interest rate | 4.5% | 4.5% | 4.6% | 4.5% |

Based on the closing price of the Company's common stock of \$12.37 on December 30, 2022, the if-converted value of the notes was greater than the principal amount. The estimated fair value of the note 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 was approximately \$493.0 million \$213.2 million. Fair The fair value estimation was primarily based on a stock exchange, quoted price in an active trade on December 29, 2022 of the 3.75% Senior Convertible Note. market.

Capped Call

In conjunction with the pricing of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes, the Company entered into privately negotiated capped call transactions (the "3.75% Notes Capped Call") with certain counterparties at a price of \$16.2 million. The 3.75% Notes Capped Call covers, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, the aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock that underlie the initial 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes and is generally expected to reduce potential dilution to the Company's common stock upon any conversion of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes and/or

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

offset any cash payments the Company is required to make in excess of the principal amount of the converted notes, as the case may be, with such reduction and/or offset subject to a cap based on the cap price. The cap price of the 3.75% Notes Capped Call is initially \$6.7560 per share, which represents a premium of approximately 60% over the last then-reported sale price of the Company's common stock of \$4.11 per share on the date of the transaction and is subject to certain adjustments under the terms of the 3.75% Notes Capped Call. The 3.75% Notes Capped Call becomes exercisable if the conversion option is exercised.

The net cost incurred in connection with the 3.75% Notes Capped Call has been recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheet.

5.5% Convertible Senior Notes & Common Stock Forward

In March 2018, the Company issued \$100.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes due on March 15, 2023 (the "5.5% Convertible Senior Notes"), in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act.

In May During 2020, the Company used a portion of the net proceeds from the issuance of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes to finance the cash portion of the partial repurchase of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes, which consisted of a repurchase of approximately \$66.3 million in aggregate principal amount of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes in privately-negotiated transactions for aggregate consideration of \$128.9 million, consisting of approximately \$90.2 million in cash and approximately 9.4 million shares of the Company's common stock. The partial repurchase of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes resulted converted \$33.5 million in a \$13.2 million gain on early

debt extinguishment. In the fourth quarter of 2020, \$33.5 million of the remaining 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes were converted into 14.6 million shares of common stock which resulted in a gain of approximately \$4.5 million which was recorded on the consolidated statement of operations on the gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt line.

On January 7, 2021, the remaining aggregate principal of \$160 thousand aggregate principal amount of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes were converted into 69,808 14.6 million shares of the Company's common stock. Interest expense and amortization for On January 7, 2021, the period were immaterial.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Capped Call

In conjunction with the pricing final remaining aggregate principal amount of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes the Company entered was converted into privately negotiated capped call transactions (the "5.5% Notes Capped Call") with certain counterparties at a price 69,808 shares of \$16.0 million to reduce the potential dilution to the Company's common stock upon any conversion of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes and/or offset any cash payments the Company is required to make in excess of the principal amount of the converted 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes, as the case may be. The net cost incurred in connection with the 5.5% Notes Capped Call has been recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheets.

In conjunction with the pricing of the partial repurchase of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes, the Company terminated 100% of the 5.5% Notes Capped Call on June 5, 2020. As a result of the termination, the Company received \$24.2 million, which was recorded in additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheets.

The net cost incurred in connection with the 5.5% Notes Capped Call has been recorded as a reduction to additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheets.

In conjunction with the partial repurchase of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes, the Company terminated 100% of the 5.5% Notes Capped Call on June 5, 2020. As a result of the termination, the Company received \$24.2 million which was recorded in additional paid-in capital.

Common Stock Forward stock.

In connection with the issuance of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes, the Company also entered into a forward stock purchase transaction (the "Common Stock Forward"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to purchase 14,397,906 shares of its common stock for settlement on or about March 15, 2023. In connection with the issuance of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes and the partial repurchase of the 5.5% Convertible Senior Notes, the Company amended and extended the maturity of the Common Stock Forward to June 1, 2025. The number of shares of common stock that the Company will ultimately repurchase under the Common Stock Forward is subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments. The Common Stock Forward is subject to early settlement or settlement with alternative consideration in the event of certain corporate transactions.

The net cost incurred in connection with book value of the Common Stock Forward of \$27.5 million was recorded as an increase in treasury stock in the consolidated balance sheets. The related shares were accounted for as a repurchase of common stock.

The book value of the 5.5% Notes Capped Call and Common Stock Forward are is not remeasured. There were no shares of common stock settled in connection with the Common Stock Forward during the year years ended December 31, 2022. During the year ended December 31, 2021, 8.1 million shares were settled December 31, 2023 and received by the Company, 2022.

16. Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock

The Company has authorized 5.0 million 5,000,000 million shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, share, consisting of 170,000 shares of previously designated Series A Junior Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock and 4,830,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock. The Company's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, as amended, provides that shares of preferred stock may be issued from time to time in one or more series. The Company's Board of Directors is authorized to fix the voting rights, if any, designations, powers, preferences, qualifications, limitations, and restrictions thereof, applicable to the shares of each series.

The Company has authorized Series A Junior Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share. As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022, there were no shares of Series A Junior Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock issued and outstanding.

Common Stock and Warrants

The Company has one class of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. Each share of the Company's common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters submitted to stockholders.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

In February 2021, the Company completed the previously announced sale of its common stock in connection with a strategic partnership with SK Holdings to accelerate the use of hydrogen as an alternative energy source in Asian markets. The Company sold 54,966,188 shares of its common stock to a subsidiary of SK Holdings at a purchase price of \$29.2893 per share, or an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$1.6 billion.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

In January and February 2021, the Company issued and sold in a registered equity offering an aggregate of 32.2 million shares of its common stock at a purchase price of \$65.00 per share for net proceeds of approximately \$2.0 billion.

In November 2020, the Company issued and sold in a registered direct offering an aggregate of 43,700,000 shares of its common stock at a purchase price of \$22.25 per share for net proceeds of approximately \$927.3 million.

In August 2020, the Company issued and sold in a registered direct offering an aggregate of 35,276,250 shares of its common stock at a purchase price of \$10.25 per share for net proceeds of approximately \$344.4 million.

There were 590,345,658 and 577,654,900 shares of common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

On August 24, 2022, the Company and Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon") entered into a Transaction Agreement (the "2022 Transaction Agreement"), under which the Company concurrently issued to Amazon.com NV Investment Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Amazon, a warrant (the "Amazon Warrant") to acquire up to 16,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock (the "Amazon Warrant Shares"), subject to certain vesting events described below. The Company and Amazon entered into the 2022 Transaction Agreement in connection with a concurrent commercial arrangement under which Amazon agreed to purchase hydrogen fuel from the Company through August 24, 2029. **At December 31, 2022 As of December 31, 2023, 1,000,000 2,000,000** of the Amazon Warrant Shares issued pursuant to the 2022 Transaction Agreement had **vested upon issuance. vested.**

During 2017, warrants to purchase up to 110,573,392 shares of common stock were issued in connection with transaction agreements with Amazon and Walmart, as discussed in Note 17, "Warrant Transaction **Agreements. Agreements.**"

Accumulated Other Comprehensive ~~Loss~~ Income/(Loss)

Accumulated **Other Comprehensive Loss** comprises other comprehensive income/(loss) is comprised of unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities and foreign currency translation gains and losses. Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) was \$12.8 million, \$0 and \$0 for the following (in thousands): years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively, due to realized loss on available-for-sale securities.

| | Gains and Losses on on Available-For- Sale Securities | Unrealized Gains and Losses on Available-For-Sale Securities | Foreign Currency Items | Total |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2021 | \$ (150) | \$ (67) | \$ (1,315) | \$ (1,532) |
| Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications | — | — | — | — |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss | (599) | 599 | — | — |
| Net current-period other comprehensive loss | — | (20,004) | (4,468) | (24,472) |
| Balance at December 31, 2022 | \$ (749) | \$ (19,472) | \$ (5,783) | \$ (26,004) |
| Balance at December 31, 2020 | \$ — | \$ 2,451 | \$ — | \$ 2,451 |
| Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications | — | — | — | — |
| Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss | (150) | 150 | — | — |
| Net current-period other comprehensive loss | — | (2,668) | (1,315) | (3,983) |
| Balance at December 31, 2021 | \$ (150) | \$ (67) | \$ (1,315) | \$ (1,532) |

Net current-period other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023 increased due to a change in net unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities of \$9.9 million, partially offset by foreign currency translation losses of \$3.5 million. Net current-period other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2022 increased due to unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities of \$20.0 million and foreign currency translation losses of \$4.5 million. Net current-period other comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased due to unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities of \$2.7 million and foreign currency translation losses of \$1.3 million.

17. Warrant Transaction Agreements

Amazon Transaction Agreement in 2022

On August 24, 2022, the Company and Amazon entered into a Transaction Agreement (the "2022 Transaction Agreement"), under which the Company concurrently issued to Amazon.com NV Investment Holdings LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Amazon, a warrant (the "2022 Amazon Warrant") to acquire up to 16,000,000 shares (the "2022 Amazon Warrant Shares") of the Company's common stock, subject to certain vesting events described below. The

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Company and Amazon entered into the 2022 Transaction Agreement in connection with a concurrent commercial arrangement under which Amazon agreed to purchase hydrogen fuel from the Company through August 24, 2029.

Warrant

1,000,000 of the 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares vested immediately upon issuance of the 2022 Amazon Warrant. 15,000,000 of the 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares will vest in multiple tranches over the 7-year term of the 2022 Amazon Warrant based on payments made to the Company directly by Amazon or its affiliates, or indirectly through third parties, with 15,000,000 of the 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares fully vesting if Amazon-related payments of \$2.1 billion are made in the aggregate. The exercise price for the first 9,000,000 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares is \$22.9841 per share and the fair value on the grant date was \$20.36. The exercise price for the remaining 7,000,000 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares will be an amount per share equal to 90% of the 30-day volume weighted average share price of the Company's common stock as of the final vesting event that results in full vesting of the first 9,000,000 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares. The 2022 Amazon Warrant is exercisable through August 24, 2029.

Upon the consummation of certain change of control transactions (as defined in the 2022 Amazon Warrant) prior to the vesting of at least 60% of the aggregate 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares, the 2022 Amazon Warrant will automatically

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vest and become exercisable with respect to an additional number of 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares such that 60% of the aggregate 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares shall have vested. If a change of control transaction is consummated after the vesting of at least 60% of the aggregate 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares, then no acceleration of vesting will occur with respect to any of the unvested 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares as a result of the transaction. The exercise price and the 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares issuable upon exercise of the Amazon Warrant are subject to customary antidilution adjustments.

At December 31, 2022 On August 24, 2022, 1,000,000 of the 2022 Amazon Warrant Shares issued pursuant to the 2022 Transaction Agreement had vested upon issuance. vested. The warrant charge fair value associated with the vested shares of tranche 1 of \$20.4 million was capitalized to contract assets in our consolidated financial statements based on the grant date fair value and is subsequently amortized ratably as a reduction to revenue based on the Company's estimate of revenue over the term of the agreement. As of December 31, 2023, the balance of the contract asset related to tranche 1 was \$19.4 million which is recorded in contract assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. During the second quarter of 2023, all 1,000,000 of the Amazon Warrant Shares associated with tranche 2 vested. The total warrant fair value associated with the vested shares of tranche 2 was determined on the grant date of August 24, 2022 in the amount amortized during of \$20.4 million. As of December 31, 2023, the year 2022 balance of the contract asset related to tranche 2 was \$0.5 million \$13.8 million. Tranche 3 will vest over the next \$1.0 billion of collections from Amazon and its affiliates. The grant date fair value of tranches 2 and tranche 3 will also be amortized ratably as a reduction to revenue based on the Company's estimate of revenue over the term of the agreement. As of December 31, 2023, the balance of the contract asset related to tranche 3 was \$5.2 million. Because the exercise price has yet to be determined, the fair value of tranche 4 will be remeasured at each reporting period end and amortized ratably as a reduction to revenue based on the Company's estimate of revenue over the term of the agreement. The total amount of provision for common stock warrants recorded as a reduction of revenue for the 2022 Amazon Warrant during the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2022 was \$4.9 million and \$5.2 million, respectively.

The assumptions used to calculate the valuations as of August 24, 2022 and December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 are as follows:

| | Tranches 1-3 August 24, 2022 | Tranche 4 December 31, 2022 | Tranches 1-3 August 24, 2022 | Tranche 4 December 31, 2023 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 3.15% | 3.88% | 3.15% | 3.78% |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Volatility | 75.00% | 75.00% | 75.00% | 85.00% |
| Expected average term | 7 years | 4 years | | |
| Expected average term (years) | | | 7.00 | 4.00 |
| Exercise price | \$22.98 | \$11.13 | \$22.98 | \$4.05 |
| Stock price | \$20.36 | \$12.37 | \$20.36 | \$4.50 |

Amazon Transaction Agreement in 2017

On April 4, 2017, the Company and Amazon entered into a Transaction Agreement (the "2017 Amazon Transaction Agreement"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue to Amazon Amazon.com NV Investment Holdings LLC, a warrant (the "2017 Amazon Warrant") to acquire up to 55,286,696 shares (the "2017 Amazon Warrant Shares") of the Company's common stock, (the "2017 Amazon Warrant Shares"), subject to certain vesting events described below. events. The Company and Amazon entered into the 2017 Amazon Transaction Agreement in connection with existing commercial agreements between the Company and Amazon with respect to the deployment of the Company's GenKey fuel cell technology at Amazon distribution centers. The existing commercial agreements contemplate, but do not guarantee, future purchase orders for the Company's fuel cell technology. The vesting of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares was conditioned upon payments made by Amazon or its affiliates (directly or indirectly through third parties) pursuant to the existing commercial agreements.

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Under the terms of the 2017 Amazon Warrant, the first tranche of the 5,819,652 of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares vested upon execution of the 2017 Amazon Warrant, and the remaining 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares vest based on Amazon's payment of up to \$600.0 million to the Company in connection with Amazon's purchase of goods and services from the Company. The \$6.7 million fair value of the first tranche of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares, was recognized as selling, general and administrative expense upon execution of the 2017 Amazon Warrant.

Provision for the second and third tranches of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares was recorded as a reduction of revenue, because they represent consideration payable to a customer.

The fair value of the second tranche of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares was measured at January 1, 2019, upon adoption of ASU 2019-08. The second tranche of 29,098,260 of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares vested in four equal installments, as Amazon or its affiliates, directly or indirectly through third parties, made an aggregate of \$50.0 million in payments for goods and services to the Company, up to payments totaling \$200.0 million in the aggregate. The last installment of the second tranche vested on November 2, 2020. Revenue reductions of \$497 thousand, \$9.0 million and \$4.1 million were associated with the second tranche of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares were recorded in 2021, 2020, and 2019, respectively, under the terms of the 2017 Amazon Warrant.

Under the terms of the 2017 Amazon Warrant, the third tranche of 20,368,784 of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares vests in eight equal installments, as Amazon or its affiliates, directly or indirectly through third parties, made an aggregate of \$50.0 million in payments for goods and services to the Company, up to payments totaling \$400.0 million in the aggregate. The measurement date for the third tranche of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares was November 2, 2020, when their exercise price was determined, as discussed further below. The fair value of the third tranche of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares was determined to be \$10.57 each. During 2020, revenue reductions of \$24.1 million associated with the third tranche of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares were recorded under the terms of the 2017 Amazon Warrant, prior to the December 31, 2020 waiver described below.

On December 31, 2020, the Company waived the remaining vesting conditions under the 2017 Amazon Warrant, which resulted in the immediate vesting of all the third tranche of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares and recognition of an additional \$399.7 million reduction to revenue.

The \$399.7 million reduction to revenue resulting from the December 31, 2020 waiver was determined based upon a probability assessment of whether the underlying shares would have vested under the terms of the 2017 Amazon Warrant. Based upon the Company's projections of probable future cash collections from Amazon (i.e., a Type I share based payment modification), a reduction of revenue associated with 5,354,905 of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares was recognized at their previously measured November 2, 2020 fair value of \$10.57 per warrant. A reduction of revenue associated with the remaining 12,730,490 of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares was recognized at their December 31, 2020 fair value of \$26.95 each, based upon the Company's assessment that associated future cash collections from Amazon were not deemed probable (i.e., a Type III share-based payment modification).

The \$399.7 million reduction to revenue was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2020 because the Company concluded such amount was not recoverable from the margins expected from future purchases by Amazon under the 2017 Amazon Warrant, and no exclusivity or other rights were conferred to the Company in connection with the December 31, 2020 waiver. Additionally, for the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company recorded a reduction to the provision for warrants of \$12.8 million in connection with the release of the service loss accrual. **Shares.**

The 2017 Amazon Warrant was exercised with respect to **24,704,450** **34,917,912** and **17,461,994** **24,704,450** shares of the Company's common stock as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021, 2022**, respectively.

At both **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **December 31, 2021** **December 31, 2022**, all 55,286,696 of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares had vested. The total amount of provision for common stock warrants recorded as a reduction of revenue for the 2017 Amazon Warrant during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020 was \$0.4 million, \$0.5 million and \$420.0 million, respectively.

The exercise price for the first and second tranches of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares was \$1.1893 per share. The exercise price of the third tranche of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares was \$13.81 per share, which was determined

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

pursuant to **Warrant** during the terms of the 2017 Amazon Warrant as an amount equal to 90% of the 30-day volume weighted average share price of the Company's common stock as of November 2, 2020 **years ended December 31, 2023**, the final vesting date of the second tranche of the 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares. The 2017 Amazon Warrant is exercisable through April 4, 2027. The 2017 Amazon Warrant provides for net share settlement that, if elected by the holder, will reduce the number of shares issued upon exercise to reflect net settlement of the exercise price. The 2017 Amazon Warrant provides for certain adjustments that may be made to the exercise price **2022** and the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise due to customary anti-dilution provisions based on future events. The 2017 Amazon Warrant is classified as an equity instrument.

Fair value of the 2017 Amazon Warrant at December 31, 2020 **2021 was \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million** and November 2, 2020 was based on the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model, which is based, in part, upon level 3 unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data, requiring the Company to develop its own assumptions. All 2017 Amazon Warrant Shares were fully vested as of December 31, 2020. **\$0.5 million, respectively.**

The Company used the following assumptions for its 2017 Amazon Warrant:

| | December 31, 2020 | November 2, 2020 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 0.58% | 0.58% |
| Volatility | 75.00% | 75.00% |
| Expected average term | 6.26 | 6.42 |
| Exercise price | \$13.81 | \$13.81 |

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| Stock price | \$33.91 | \$15.47 |
|-------------|---------|---------|

Walmart Transaction Agreement

On July 20, 2017, the Company and Walmart entered into a Transaction Agreement (the "Walmart Transaction Agreement"), pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue to Walmart a warrant (the "Walmart Warrant") to acquire up to 55,286,696 shares of the Company's common stock, subject to certain vesting events (the "Walmart Warrant Shares"). The Company and Walmart entered into the Walmart Transaction Agreement in connection with existing commercial agreements between the Company and Walmart with respect to the deployment of the Company's GenKey fuel cell technology across various Walmart distribution centers. The existing commercial agreements contemplate, but do not guarantee, future purchase orders for the Company's fuel cell technology. The vesting of the warrant shares conditioned upon payments made by Walmart or its affiliates (directly or indirectly through third parties) pursuant to transactions entered into after January 1, 2017 under existing commercial agreements.

The majority of the Walmart Warrant Shares will vest based on Walmart's payment of up to \$600.0 million to the Company in connection with Walmart's purchase of goods and services from the Company. The first tranche of 5,819,652 Walmart Warrant Shares vested upon the execution of the Walmart Warrant and was fully exercised as of December 31, 2020. Accordingly, \$10.9 million, the fair value of the first tranche of Walmart Warrant Shares, was recorded as a provision for common stock warrants and presented as a reduction to revenue on the consolidated statements of operations during 2017. All future provision for common stock warrants is measured based on their grant-date the fair value of the awards and recorded as a charge against revenue. The second tranche of 29,098,260 Walmart Warrant Shares vests vested in four installments of 7,274,565 Walmart Warrant Shares each time Walmart or its affiliates, directly or indirectly through third parties, make made an aggregate of \$50.0 million in payments for goods and services to the Company, up to payments totaling \$200.0 million in the aggregate.

The exercise price for the first and second tranches of Walmart Warrant Shares is was \$2.1231 per share. After Walmart has made payments to the Company totaling \$200.0 million, the third tranche of 20,368,784 Walmart Warrant Shares will vest in eight installments of 2,546,098 Walmart Warrant Shares each time Walmart or its affiliates, directly or indirectly through third parties, make an aggregate of \$50.0 million in payments for goods and services to the Company, up to payments totaling \$400.0 million in the aggregate. The exercise price of the third tranche of the Walmart Warrant Shares will be is \$6.28 per share, which was determined pursuant to the terms of the Walmart Warrant as an amount per share equal to 90% of the 30-day volume weighted average share price of the Company's common stock as of October 30, 2023, the final vesting date of the second tranche of the Walmart Warrant Shares, provided that, with limited exceptions, the exercise price for the third tranche will not be lower than \$1.1893 Shares. The Walmart Warrant is exercisable through July 20, 2027.

The Walmart Warrant provides for net share settlement that, if elected by the holder, will reduce the number of shares issued upon exercise to reflect net settlement of the exercise price. The Walmart Warrant provides for certain

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adjustments that may be made to the exercise price and the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise due to customary anti-dilution provisions based on future events. The Walmart Warrant is classified as an equity instrument.

The warrant had been exercised with respect to 13,094,217 shares of the Company's common stock as of both December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022.

At December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2021 December 31, 2022, 27,643,347 34,917,912 and 20,368,782 27,643,347 of the Walmart Warrant Shares had vested, respectively. As of December 31, 2023, the balance of the contract asset related to the Walmart Warrant was \$2.4 million. The total amount of provision for common stock warrants recorded as a reduction of revenue for the Walmart Warrant during the years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 and 2020 was \$5.9 million, \$7.1 million, \$6.1 million, and \$5.0 million \$6.1 million, respectively.

Fair value of the Walmart Warrant at January 1, 2019 and October 30, 2023 was based on the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model, which is based, in part, upon level 3 unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data, requiring the Company to develop its own assumptions. Except for the third tranche, all existing unvested Walmart Warrant Shares are measured using a measurement date of January 1, 2019, the adoption date, in accordance with ASU 2019-08.

The Company used the following assumptions for its Walmart Warrant:

| | January 1, 2019 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 2.63% |
| Volatility | 95.00% |
| Expected average term | 8.55 |
| Exercise price | \$2.12 |
| Stock price | \$1.24 |

The assumptions used to calculate the valuations of the final tranche of the Walmart Warrant as of December 31, 2022 are as follows:

| | December 31, 2022 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 3.92% |
| Volatility | 75.00% |
| Expected average term | 3.5 years |
| Exercise price | \$11.13 |
| Stock price | \$12.37 |

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The assumptions used to calculate the valuations as of January 1, 2019 and October 30, 2023 are as follows:

| | Tranches 1-2 January 1, 2019 | Tranche 3 October 30, 2023 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Risk-free interest rate | 2.63% | 4.73% |
| Volatility | 95.00% | 75.00% |
| Expected average term (years) | 8.55 | 3.72 |
| Exercise price | \$2.12 | \$6.28 |
| Stock price | \$1.24 | \$5.70 |

18. Revenue

Disaggregation of revenue

The following table provides information about disaggregation of revenue (in thousands):

| Major products/services lines | Year Ended December 31, | | | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
| Sales of fuel cell systems | \$ 207,691 | \$ 225,229 | \$ (55,091) | \$181,168 | \$207,691 | \$225,229 |
| Sales of hydrogen infrastructure | 141,528 | 135,055 | (43,391) | 183,606 | 141,528 | 135,055 |
| Sales of electrolyzers | 28,463 | 16,667 | 4,187 | 82,611 | 28,463 | 16,667 |
| Sales of engineered equipment | 93,489 | 7,571 | — | 32,361 | 93,489 | 7,571 |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | 35,280 | 26,706 | (9,801) | 39,093 | 35,280 | 26,706 |
| Power Purchase Agreements | 47,183 | 35,153 | 26,620 | | | |
| Power purchase agreements | | | | 63,731 | 47,183 | 35,153 |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | 57,196 | 46,917 | (16,072) | 66,246 | 57,196 | 46,917 |
| Sales of cryogenic equipment | 87,761 | 8,255 | — | | | |
| Sales of cryogenic equipment and other | | | | 231,687 | 87,761 | 8,255 |
| Other | 2,849 | 789 | 311 | 10,837 | 2,849 | 789 |
| Net revenue | \$ 701,440 | \$ 502,342 | \$ (93,237) | \$891,340 | \$701,440 | \$502,342 |

Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets, and contract liabilities from contracts with customers (in thousands):

| | December 31, | | December 31, | | December 31, December 31, | |
|---|--------------|----|--------------|----|---------------------------|------------|
| | 2022 | | 2021 | | 2023 | 2022 |
| Accounts receivable | \$ 129,450 | \$ | 92,675 | \$ | \$ 243,811 | \$ 129,450 |
| Contract assets | 104,287 | | 38,757 | | 155,989 | 104,287 |
| Deferred revenue and contract liabilities | 229,898 | | 183,090 | | 288,302 | 229,898 |

Contract assets relate to contracts for which revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis, however billings escalate over the life of a contract. Contract assets also include amounts recognized as revenue in advance of billings to customers, which are dependent upon the satisfaction of another performance obligation. These amounts are included in contract assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

The deferred revenue and contract liabilities relate to the advance consideration received from customers for services that will be recognized over time (primarily fuel cell and related infrastructure **services** **services and electrolyzer systems and solutions**). Deferred revenue and contract liabilities also include advance consideration received from customers prior to delivery of products. These amounts are included within deferred revenue and other contract liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet.

Significant changes in the contract assets and the contract liabilities balances during the period are as follows (in thousands):

| Contract assets | | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| | December 31, 2022 | | December 31, 2021 |
| Transferred to receivables from contract assets recognized at the beginning of the period | \$ | (33,394) | \$ (14,638) |
| Contract assets assumed as part of acquisition | | — | 9,960 |
| Contract assets related to warrants | | 26,455 | — |
| Revenue recognized and not billed as of the end of the period | | 72,469 | 25,246 |
| Net change in contract assets | \$ | 65,530 | \$ 20,568 |

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Significant changes in the contract assets and the contract liabilities balances during the period are as follows (in thousands):

| Deferred revenue and contract liabilities | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | December 31, 2022 | December 31, 2021 |
| Increases due to cash received, net of amounts recognized as revenue during the period | \$ 200,347 | \$ 182,052 |
| Contract liabilities assumed as part of acquisitions | 10,011 | 35,727 |
| Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance as of the beginning of the period | (163,550) | (110,974) |
| Net change in deferred revenue and contract liabilities | \$ 46,808 | \$ 106,805 |

| Contract assets | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
| Transferred to receivables from contract assets recognized at the beginning of the period | \$ (94,860) | \$ (33,394) |
| Change in contract assets related to warrants | 14,260 | 26,455 |
| Impairment | (2,375) | — |
| Revenue recognized and not billed as of the end of the period | 134,677 | 72,469 |
| Net change in contract assets | \$ 51,702 | \$ 65,530 |

| Deferred revenue and contract liabilities | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 |
| Increases due to customer billings, net of amounts recognized as revenue during the period | \$ 151,965 | \$ 200,347 |
| Change in contract liabilities related to warrants | 440 | — |
| Contract liabilities assumed as part of acquisitions | — | 10,011 |
| Revenue recognized that was included in the contract liability balance as of the beginning of the period | (94,001) | (163,550) |
| Net change in deferred revenue and contract liabilities | \$ 58,404 | \$ 46,808 |

Estimated future revenue

The following table includes estimated revenue included in the backlog expected to be recognized in the future (sales of fuel cell systems, equipment, and hydrogen installations are expected to be recognized as revenue within one year; sales of services, PPAs, and fuel are expected to be recognized as revenue over five to ten years) related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the end of the reporting period, including provision for common stock warrants (in thousands):

| | December 31, 2023 | Expected recognition period (years) |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sales of fuel cell systems | \$ 64,954 | 1 - 2 |
| Sales of hydrogen installations and other infrastructure | 22,860 | 1 |
| Sales of electrolyzers | 301,323 | 1 - 2 |
| Sales of engineered equipment | 19,876 | 1 |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | 123,080 | 5 - 10 |
| Power purchase agreements | 435,967 | 5 - 10 |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | 95,444 | 5 - 10 |
| Sales of cryogenic equipment and other | 87,927 | 1 |
| Total estimated future revenue | \$ 1,151,431 | |

| | December 31, 2022 |
|--|----------------------|
| Sales of fuel cell systems | \$ 38,234 |
| Sales of hydrogen installations and other infrastructure | 31,876 |
| Sales of electrolyzers | 303,038 |
| Sales of engineered equipment | 18,500 |
| Services performed on fuel cell systems and related infrastructure | 126,814 |
| Power Purchase Agreements | 375,802 |
| Fuel delivered to customers and related equipment | 93,798 |
| Sales of cryogenic equipment | 193,644 |
| Total estimated future revenue | <u>\$ 1,181,706</u> |

19. Employee Benefit Plans

2011 and 2021 Stock Option and Incentive Plan

On May 12, 2011, the Company's stockholders approved the 2011 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "2011 Plan"). The 2011 Plan provided for the issuance of up to a maximum number of shares of common stock equal to the sum of (i) 1,000,000, plus (ii) the number of shares of common stock underlying any grants pursuant to the 2011 Plan or the Plug Power Inc. 1999 Stock Option and Incentive Plan that are forfeited, canceled, repurchased or are terminated (other than by exercise). The shares were issued pursuant to stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards and certain other equity-based awards granted to employees, directors and consultants of the Company. No further grants may be made under the 2011 Plan after May 12, 2021. Through various amendments to the 2011 Plan approved by the Company's stockholders, the number of shares of the Company's common stock authorized for issuance under the 2011 Plan had been increased to 42.4 million. In July 2021, the 2021 Stock Option Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan") was approved by the Company's stockholders. The 2021 Plan provides for the issuance of up to a maximum number of shares of common stock equal to the sum of (i) 22,500,000 shares, plus the 473,491 shares remaining under the 2011 Plan as of the effective date of that the 2021 Plan, plus (iii) shares underlying any awards under the 2021 Plan and the 2011 Plan that are forfeited, canceled, cash-settled or otherwise terminated, other than by exercise. In June 2022, the Company's stockholders approved an increase in the number of shares of the Company's common stock authorized for issuance under the 2021 Plan to 40,030,000. Stock-based compensation costs recognized, excluding the Company's matching contributions to the Plug Power Inc. 401(k) Savings & Retirement Plan and quarterly Board compensation, were approximately \$169.8 million, \$72.4 million and \$14.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, in connection with the 2011 and 2021 Plans.

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Plan that are forfeited, canceled, cash-settled or otherwise terminated, other than by exercise. In June 2023, the Company's stockholders approved an increase in the number of shares of the Company's common stock authorized for issuance under the 2021 Plan to 51,400,000. Stock-based compensation costs recognized, excluding the Company's matching contributions of \$12.1 million to the Plug Power Inc. 401(k) Savings & Retirement Plan and quarterly Board compensation, were approximately \$150.0 million, \$169.8 million and \$72.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively, in connection with the 2011 and 2021 Plans.

The components and classification of stock-based compensation expense, excluding the Company's matching contributions to the Plug Power Inc. 401(k) Savings & Retirement Plan and quarterly Board compensation, were as follows (in thousands):

| Year ended December 31, | | | Year ended December 31, | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|------|------|
| 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Cost of sales | \$ 7,259 | \$ 1,965 | \$ 324 | \$ 11,079 | \$ 7,259 | \$ 1,965 |
| Research and development | 6,369 | 5,983 | 1,624 | 9,532 | 6,369 | 5,983 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 156,127 | 64,443 | 12,444 | 129,387 | 156,127 | 64,443 |
| | <u>\$ 169,755</u> | <u>\$ 72,391</u> | <u>\$ 14,392</u> | <u>\$149,998</u> | <u>\$169,755</u> | <u>\$72,391</u> |

Option Awards

The Company issues options that become exercisable based on time and/or market conditions and are classified as equity awards.

Service Stock Options Awards

To date, service-based stock option awards ("Service Stock Options") granted under the 2011 and 2021 Plans have vesting provisions ranging from one to three years in duration and expire ten years after issuance. Service Stock Options for employees issued under these plans generally vest in equal annual installments over three years and expire ten years after issuance. Service Stock Options granted to members of the Board generally vest one year after issuance. The Company estimates the fair value of the Service Stock Options using a Black-Scholes valuation model, and the resulting fair value is recorded as compensation cost on a straight-line basis over the option vesting period. Key inputs and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the Service Stock Options include the grant price of the award, the expected option term, volatility of the Company's stock, an appropriate risk-free rate, and the Company's dividend yield. Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by employees who receive equity awards, and subsequent events are not indicative of the reasonableness of the original estimates of fair value made by the Company. The assumptions made for purposes of estimating fair value under the Black-Scholes model for the 6,849,689, 3,261,724, 1,942,335, and 3,509,549 1,942,335 Service Stock Options granted during years ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022, and 2020, 2021, respectively were as follows:

| | December 31, 2022 | December 31, 2021 | December 31, 2020 | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 | December 31, 2021 |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Expected term of options (years) | 5 | 3-5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3-5 |
| Risk free interest rate | 1.26% - 4.34% | 0.61% - 1.23% | 0.37% - 1.37% | 3.40% - 4.69% | 1.26% - 4.34% | 0.61% - 1.23% |
| Volatility | 73.38% - 85.97% | 72.46% - 76.60% | 64.19% - 68.18% | 80.02% - 92.55% | 73.38% - 85.97% | 72.46% - 76.60% |

There was no expected dividend yield for the Service Stock Options granted.

Beginning in the second quarter of 2021, the expected term is based on the Company's historical experience with employee early exercise behavior. The estimated stock price volatility is derived from the Company's actual historic stock prices over the expected term, which represents the Company's best estimate of expected volatility. Prior to this, the Company used the simplified method in determining its expected term of all its Service Stock Option grants in all periods presented. The simplified method was used because the Company did not believe historical exercise data provided a reasonable basis for the expected term of its grants, primarily as a result of the limited number of Service Stock Option exercises that had historically occurred.

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The following table reflects the Service Stock Option activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023:

| | Weighted | | | | Weighted | | | |
|--------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Weighted | | Average | | Weighted | | Average | |
| | Average | | Remaining | | Average | | Remaining | |
| | Exercise | Contractual | Intrinsic | Aggregate | Exercise | Contractual | Intrinsic | Aggregate |
| Shares | Price | Terms | Value | | Shares | Price | Terms | Value |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------|------|------------|------------|----------|---------------|
| Options outstanding at December 31, 2021 | \$ 9,786,909 | \$ 11.65 | 7.70 | \$ 172,412 | | | |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2021 | 4,724,624 | 4.37 | 6.50 | 112,715 | | | |
| Options unvested at December 31, 2021 | 5,062,285 | 18.44 | 8.80 | 59,697 | | | |
| Options outstanding at December 31, 2022 | | | | | 12,078,269 | \$ 14.34 | 7.57 \$42,835 |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2022 | | | | | 6,661,969 | 8.41 | 6.40 42,182 |
| Options unvested at December 31, 2022 | | | | | 5,416,300 | 21.63 | 9.01 653 |
| Granted | 3,261,724 | 20.25 | — | — | 6,849,689 | 7.08 | — — |
| Exercised | (757,424) | 2.96 | — | — | (716,581) | 2.25 | — — |
| Forfeited | (212,940) | 24.25 | — | — | (875,015) | 26.27 | — — |
| Options outstanding at December 31, 2022 | \$ 12,078,269 | \$ 14.34 | 7.57 | \$ 42,835 | | | |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2022 | 6,661,969 | 8.41 | 6.40 | 42,182 | | | |
| Options unvested at December 31, 2022 | \$ 5,416,300 | \$ 21.63 | 9.01 | \$ 653 | | | |
| Options outstanding at December 31, 2023 | | | | | 17,336,362 | \$ 11.37 | 7.86 \$11,391 |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2023 | | | | | 8,288,944 | 11.84 | 6.18 7,250 |
| Options unvested at December 31, 2023 | | | | | 9,047,418 | \$ 10.94 | 9.39 \$ 4,141 |

The weighted average grant-date fair value of the Service Stock Options granted during for the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2022** and **2021** was **\$4.88**, **\$13.39**, and **2020** was **\$13.39**, **\$19.80** and **\$7.22** per share, respectively. The total intrinsic fair value of Service Stock Options exercised during the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2021**, **2022**, and **2020**, **2021**, was approximately **\$15.1 million** **\$5.3 million**, **\$115.5 million** **\$15.1 million**, and **\$145.0 million** **\$115.5 million**. The total fair value of Service Stock Options vested during the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2022**, and **2021** and **2020** was **\$33.1 million**, **\$22.6 million**, **\$11.0 million**, and **\$5.9 million** **\$11.0 million**, respectively.

Compensation cost associated with Service Stock Options represented approximately **\$27.5 million** **\$31.5 million**, **\$17.4 million** **\$27.5 million**, and **\$41.5 million** **\$17.4 million** of the total share-based payment expense recorded for the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2021** **2022** and **2020**, **2021**, respectively. As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** and **2021**, **2022**, there was approximately **\$59.8 million** **\$53.1 million** and **\$46.2 million** **\$59.8 million** of unrecognized compensation cost related to Service Stock Options to be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of **2.11** **2.10** years.

Performance Stock Option Awards

The Company grants performance-based stock **option** **options** awards ("Performance Stock Options") under the **2021 plan** to the **Company's** Chief Executive Officer and certain other executive officers. These Performance Stock Options are subject to both **market** **performance-based** conditions, tied to the achievement of stock price hurdles, and time-based vesting; therefore, a Monte Carlo Simulation was utilized to determine the **grant date** **grant-date** fair value with the associated expense recognized over the requisite service period. **The Up to one third (1/3) the Performance Stock Options performance-based conditions will be satisfied as vest and become exercisable on each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date, provided that** the volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock during any 30 consecutive trading day period in the **relevant three-year** performance period following the grant date of the stock options ("VWAP") equals or exceeds certain levels. **These levels range between \$35 and \$100.**

The **Performance Stock** **Company** granted 6,405,000 performance-based options in May 2023. Options **granted have a required service periods ranging between 2 and 3 years.** The Performance Stock Options that meet the performance-based conditions will vest **1/3** on each for the first three anniversaries of the grant date. The performance based conditions are as follows, 33.33% of the performance stock options will be deemed to have satisfied the performance-based condition and **become exercisable ratably over** will be eligible to be exercised if the **service period**, VWAP equals \$9.84; an additional 33.33% of the options will be deemed to have satisfied the performance-based condition and will be eligible to be exercised if the VWAP equals \$11.81; and the remaining 33.34% of the options will be deemed to have satisfied the performance-based condition and will be eligible to be exercised if the VWAP equals or exceeds \$13.77. There will be no interpolation for the **Chief Executive Officer's** Performance Stock Option **granted on May 18, 2023** if the VWAP falls between any two stock price hurdles, **except unless** in the event of a change in control. **For awards granted to other executives if the VWAP falls between two of the stock price hurdles, an incremental number of shares will be earned based on linear interpolation in \$1 increments.**

Failure to achieve any of the stock price hurdles applicable to a Performance Stock Option during the **required three-year** performance period will result in the applicable **shares** **options** not becoming **exercisable and being forfeited**, **exercisable**. The Performance Stock Options have a maximum term of seven years from the grant date.

Key inputs and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of Performance Stock Options include the grant price of the awards, the expected option term, VWAP hurdle rates, volatility of the Company's stock, an appropriate risk-free rate, and the Company's dividend yield. Estimates of fair value are not intended to predict actual future events or the value ultimately realized by employees who receive equity awards, and subsequent events are not indicative of the reasonableness of the original estimates of fair value made by the Company.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

ultimately realized by employees who receive equity awards, and subsequent events are not indicative of the reasonableness of the original estimates of fair value made by the Company.

The following table presents key assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the performance stock option Performance Stock Option awards granted in 2023, 2022 and 2021:

| | December 31, 2022 | December 31, 2021 | December 31, 2023 | December 31, 2022 | December 31, 2021 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Remaining VWAP performance period (years) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Risk-free interest rate | 3.10% | 1.12% | 3.60% | 3.10% | 1.12% |
| Expected volatility | 75.00% | 70.00% | 75.00% | 75.00% | 70.00% |
| Closing stock price on grant date | \$ 26.38 | \$ 26.92 | \$ 7.87 | \$ 26.38 | \$ 26.92 |

The For the 2022 and 2021 Performance Stock Option awards, the expected term was determined based on term features within the grants that decreases the overall grant pool if options are exercised early (0-3 years) reducing the maximum future payout and the Company's historical experience with employee early exercise behavior. There was no such early exercise option for the 2023 Performance Stock Option award. The estimated stock price volatility was derived from the Company's actual historic stock prices over the past five years, which represents the Company's best estimate of expected volatility.

The following table reflects the Performance Stock Option activity for the year ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023. Solely for the purposes of this table, the number of shares is based on participants earning the maximum number of shares underlying the Performance Stock Options (i.e., 200% of the target number of shares).

| | Weighted | | | | Weighted | | | |
|--|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Weighted | Average | Average | Aggregate | Weighted | Average | Average | Aggregate |
| | Exercise | Contractual | Intrinsic | | Exercise | Contractual | Intrinsic | |
| | Shares | Price | Terms | Value | Shares | Price | Terms | Value |
| Options outstanding at December 31, 2021 | 14,020,000 | \$ 26.92 | 6.70 | \$ 18,336 | | | | |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2021 | — | — | — | — | | | | |
| Options unvested at December 31, 2021 | 14,020,000 | 26.92 | 6.70 | 18,336 | | | | |
| Options outstanding at December 31, 2022 | | | | | 15,520,000 | \$ 26.87 | 5.81 | \$ — |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2022 | | | | | 1,391,000 | 26.9 | 5.7 | — |
| Options unvested at December 31, 2022 | | | | | 14,129,000 | 26.86 | 5.82 | — |
| Granted | 1,500,000 | 26.38 | 6.64 | — | 6,405,000 | 7.87 | 6.38 | — |
| Exercised | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Forfeited | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Options outstanding at December 31, 2022 | 15,520,000 | \$ 26.87 | 5.81 | \$ — | | | | |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2022 | 1,391,000 | 26.92 | 5.73 | — | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|----------|------|------|------------|----------|------|------|
| Options unvested at December 31, 2022 | 14,129,000 | \$ 26.86 | 5.82 | \$ — | | | | |
| Options outstanding at December 31, 2023 | | | | | 21,925,000 | \$ 21.32 | 5.27 | \$ — |
| Options exercisable at December 31, 2023 | | | | | 2,782,000 | 26.92 | 4.73 | — |
| Options unvested at December 31, 2023 | | | | | 19,143,000 | \$ 20.50 | 5.35 | \$ — |

The weighted average grant-date fair value of Performance Stock Options granted during the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2022** and **2021** was **\$4.32**, **\$9.73** and **\$12.70**, respectively. There were no Performance Stock Options exercised during the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2022** and **2021**. The total fair value of the performance stock options that vested during the years ended **December 31, 2023**, **2022** and **2021** was **\$20.8 million**, **\$20.8 million** and **\$0**, respectively.

As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, there were **2,782,000** **5,661,000** unvested shares underlying Performance Stock Options for which the employee requisite service period has not been rendered but are expected to vest. The aggregate intrinsic value of these unvested Performance Stock Options **is** was **\$0** as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**. The weighted average remaining contractual term of these unvested Performance Stock Options was **5.73** **5.97** years as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**.

Compensation cost associated with Performance Stock Options represented approximately **\$95.7** **\$64.0 million**, **\$95.7 million** and **\$27.8 million** of the total share-based payment expense recorded for the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2022** and **2021**, respectively. As of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, there was approximately **\$70.4 million** **\$34.2 million** of unrecognized compensation cost related to Performance Stock Options to be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of **1.88** **1.55** years.

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock awards generally vest in equal installments over a period of one to three years. Restricted stock awards are valued based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, and compensation cost is recorded on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The Company recorded expense associated with its restricted stock awards of approximately **\$46.5 million**, **\$27.2 million**, and **\$7.6 million**, for the years ended **December 31, 2022**, **2021**, and **2020**, respectively. Additionally, for the years ended **December 31, 2022**, **2021**, and **2020**, there was **\$110.3 million**, **\$74.5 million**, and **\$41.5 million**, respectively, of unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted stock awards to be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of **2.16** years.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Restricted Common Stock and Restricted Stock Unit Awards

Restricted common stock and restricted stock unit awards generally vest in equal installments over a period of one to three years. Restricted common stock and restricted stock unit awards are valued based on the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, and compensation cost is recorded on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

A summary of restricted common stock award and restricted stock unit activity for the year ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023** is as follows (in thousands except share amounts):

| | Weighted | | Aggregate | Weighted | | Aggregate |
|--|--------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------|-----------|
| | Average Grant Date | | Intrinsic | Average Grant Date | | Intrinsic |
| | Shares | Fair Value | Value | Shares | Fair Value | Value |
| Unvested restricted stock at December 31, 2021 | 4,851,873 | \$ 21.59 | \$ 136,968 | | | |
| Unvested restricted stock at December 31, 2022 | | | | 6,276,376 | \$ 21.56 | \$77,639 |
| Granted | 4,289,682 | 20.28 | — | 4,131,193 | 11.55 | — |
| Vested | (2,628,397) | (13.96) | — | (2,851,637) | 20.40 | — |
| Forfeited | (236,782) | 23.84 | — | (823,048) | 23.60 | — |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----|-------|----|--------|-----------------------------|
| Unvested restricted stock at December 31, 2022 | 6,276,376 | \$ | 21.56 | \$ | 77,639 | |
| Unvested restricted stock at December 31, 2023 | | | | | | 6,732,884 \$ 15.66 \$30,298 |

The weighted average grant-date fair value of the restricted common stock and restricted stock unit awards granted during the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, was \$11.55, \$20.28, and 2020, was \$20.28, \$32.35, and \$12.61, respectively. The total fair value of restricted common stock and restricted stock unit awards that vested for the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 and 2020 was \$58.2 million, \$36.7 million, and \$76.0 million, respectively.

The Company recorded expense associated with its restricted common stock and restricted stock unit awards of approximately \$54.5 million, \$46.5 million, and \$23.3 million \$27.2 million, for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Additionally, for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, there was \$84.1 million, \$110.3 million, and \$74.5 million, respectively, of unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted common stock and restricted stock unit awards to be recognized over a weighted average remaining period of 1.99 years.

Included in the total unvested restricted common stock and restricted stock units as of December 31, 2023, there were 375,000 restricted common stock units outstanding with a performance target. The Company recorded expense associated with the restricted common stock units with a performance target of \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023. Additionally, as of December 31, 2023 there was \$3.1 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to the restricted common stock units outstanding with a performance target to be recognized over the weighted average period of 2.58 years.

401(k) Savings & Retirement Plan

The Company offers a 401(k) Savings & Retirement Plan to eligible employees meeting certain age and service requirements. This plan permits participants to contribute 100% of their salary, up to the maximum allowable by the Internal Revenue Service regulations. Participants are immediately vested in their voluntary contributions plus actual earnings or less actual losses thereon. Participants are vested in the Company's matching contribution based on years of service completed. Participants are fully vested upon completion of three years of service. During 2018, the Company began funding its matching contribution in a combination of cash and common stock. The Company issued 1,473,662 shares of common stock, 442,056 shares of common stock, 90,580 shares of common stock, and 403,474 90,580 shares of common stock pursuant to the Plug Power Inc. 401(k) Savings & Retirement Plan during the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022, and 2020, 2021, respectively.

The Company's expense for this plan was approximately \$9.2 million \$12.1 million, \$4.3 million \$9.2 million, and \$2.6 million \$4.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022, and 2020, 2021, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Non-Employee Director Compensation

Each non-employee director is paid an annual retainer for his or her service, in the form of either cash or stock compensation. This annual retainer is paid in four quarterly installments. The Company granted 59,323, 21,886, 12,258, and 36,175 12,258 shares of common stock to non-employee directors as quarterly compensation for the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022, and 2020, 2021, respectively. All common stock issued related to this annual retainer that is paid quarterly, is fully vested at the time of issuance and is valued at fair value on the date of issuance. The Company's share-based compensation expense in connection with non-employee director quarterly compensation was approximately \$452 thousand, \$390 thousand \$372 thousand and \$228 \$372 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023, 2021, 2022, and 2020, 2021, respectively.

20. Income Taxes

The components of loss before income taxes and the income tax (expense) benefit for the years ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, **2021**, **2022**, and **2020**, **2021**, by jurisdiction, are as follows (in thousands):

| | 2022 | | | 2021 | | | 2020 | | | 2023 | | | 2022 | | | U.S. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | U.S. | Foreign | Total | U.S. | Foreign | Total | U.S. | Foreign | Total | U.S. | Foreign | Total | U.S. | Foreign | Total | |
| Loss before income taxes | \$(697,342) | \$(25,827) | \$(723,169) | \$(466,825) | \$(9,337) | \$(476,162) | \$(624,302) | \$(2,698) | \$(627,000) | \$(1,211,796) | \$(164,401) | \$(1,376,197) | \$(697,342) | \$(25,827) | \$(723,169) | \$(466,825) |
| Income tax (expense) benefit | 868 | (1,707) | (839) | 16,540 | (343) | 16,197 | 30,845 | — | 30,845 | 29 | 7,335 | 7,364 | 868 | (1,707) | (839) | 16,540 |
| Net loss attributable to the Company | \$(696,474) | \$(27,534) | \$(724,008) | \$(450,285) | \$(9,680) | \$(459,965) | \$(593,457) | \$(2,698) | \$(596,155) | | | | | | | |
| Net loss | | | | | | | | | | \$(1,211,767) | \$(157,066) | \$(1,368,833) | \$(696,474) | \$(27,534) | \$(724,008) | \$(450,285) |

The significant components of current and deferred income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended **December 31, 2023**, **2022**, and **2021**, by jurisdiction, are as follows (in thousands):

| | 2023 | | | 2022 | | | 2021 | | |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | U.S. | Foreign | Total | U.S. | Foreign | Total | U.S. | Foreign | Total |
| Current income tax (benefit) expense | \$ — | \$ 1,170 | \$ 1,170 | \$ — | \$ 668 | \$ 668 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — |
| Deferred tax (benefit) expense | (100,754) | (2,618) | (103,372) | (42,705) | 6,968 | (35,737) | (51,999) | 1,064 | (50,935) |
| Net operating loss carryforward generated | (146,174) | (17,653) | (163,827) | (92,030) | 4,332 | (87,698) | (105,498) | (2,038) | (107,536) |
| Valuation allowance increase (decrease) | 246,899 | 11,766 | 258,665 | 133,867 | (10,261) | 123,606 | 140,957 | 1,317 | 142,274 |
| Expense (benefit) for income taxes | \$ (29) | \$ (7,335) | \$ (7,364) | \$ (868) | \$ 1,707 | \$ 839 | \$ (16,540) | \$ 343 | \$ (16,197) |

The Company's effective income tax rate differed from the federal statutory rate as follows:

| | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| U.S. Federal statutory tax rate | (21.0)% | (21.0)% | (21.0)% |
| Deferred state taxes | 0.0 % | 0.0 % | (0.6)% |
| Common stock warrant liability | 0.0 % | 0.0 % | (6.0)% |
| Section 162M Disallowance | 0.7 % | 1.9 % | 1.1 % |
| Equity Compensation | 0.4 % | (0.7)% | (4.3)% |
| Provision to return and deferred tax asset adjustments | (2.1)% | 4.6 % | (1.3)% |
| Change in U.S. Federal/Foreign statutory tax rate | (0.1)% | 0.0 % | 0.3 % |
| Other, net | 0.6 % | 0.6 % | (1.5)% |
| Impairment of goodwill | 3.3 % | 0.0 % | 0.0 % |
| Change in valuation allowance | 17.7 % | 14.8 % | 29.9 % |
| | (0.5)% | 0.1 % | (3.4)% |

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The Company has recorded a net deferred tax liability in other non-current liabilities, at December 31, 2023 and 2022 of approximately \$3.2 million and

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The significant components of current and deferred income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, by jurisdiction, are as follows (in thousands):

| | 2022 | | | 2021 | | | 2020 | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------------|
| | U.S. | Foreign | Total | U.S. | Foreign | Total | U.S. | Foreign | Total |
| Current income tax (benefit) expense | \$ — | \$ 668 | \$ 668 | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — | \$ — |
| Deferred tax (benefit) expense | (42,705) | 6,968 | (35,737) | (51,999) | 1,064 | (50,935) | (31,408) | (67) | (31,475) |
| Net operating loss carryforward generated | (92,030) | 4,332 | (87,698) | (105,498) | (2,038) | (107,536) | (51,849) | (438) | (52,287) |
| Valuation allowance increase (decrease) | 133,867 | (10,261) | 123,606 | 140,957 | 1,317 | 142,274 | 52,412 | 505 | 52,917 |
| Expense (benefit) for income taxes | \$ (868) | \$ 1,707 | \$ 839 | \$ (16,540) | \$ 343 | \$ (16,197) | \$ (30,845) | \$ — | \$ (30,845) |

The Company's effective income tax rate differed from the federal statutory rate as follows:

| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| U.S. Federal statutory tax rate | (21.0)% | (21.0)% | (21.0)% |
| Deferred state taxes | 0.0 % | (0.6)% | (2.3)% |
| Common stock warrant liability | 0.0 % | (6.0)% | 13.4 % |
| Section 162M Disallowance | 1.9 % | 1.1 % | 0.0 % |
| Equity Compensation | (0.7)% | (4.3)% | 0.0 % |
| Provision to return and deferred tax asset adjustments | 4.6 % | (1.3)% | 0.0 % |
| Change in U.S. Federal/Foreign statutory tax rate | 0.0 % | 0.3 % | 0.0 % |
| Other, net | 0.6 % | (1.5)% | (3.5)% |
| Change in valuation allowance | 14.8 % | 29.9 % | 8.4 % |
| | 0.1 % | (3.4)% | (5.0)% |

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities for financial reporting and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The Company has recorded a net deferred tax liability in other non-current liabilities, at December 31, 2022 and 2021 of approximately \$11.5 million

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

and \$5.0 million, \$11.5 million, respectively. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2022, December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

| | U.S. | | Foreign | | Total | | U.S. | | Foreign | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------|--------|--------|
| | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 | 2023 | 2022 |
| Deferred revenue | 33,172 | 24,514 | 137 | 146 | 33,309 | 24,660 | 39,241 | 33,172 | 142 | 137 | 39,383 | 33,309 |
| Interest expense | 31,368 | 29,095 | — | — | 31,368 | 29,095 | 28,126 | 31,368 | — | — | 28,126 | 31,368 |
| Other reserves and accruals | 26,591 | 23,398 | 287 | 7,332 | 26,878 | 30,730 | 57,265 | 26,591 | 337 | 287 | 57,602 | 26,878 |
| Tax credit carryforwards | 14,949 | 8,960 | — | 1,289 | 14,949 | 10,249 | 20,794 | 14,949 | — | — | 20,794 | 14,949 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Amortization of stock-based compensation | 30,217 | 13,904 | — | — | 30,217 | 13,904 | 44,023 | 30,217 | — | — | 44,023 | 30,217 |
| Non-compensatory warrants | 6,268 | 4,115 | — | — | 6,268 | 4,115 | 2,950 | 6,268 | — | — | 2,950 | 6,268 |
| Capitalized research & development expenditures | 60,588 | 37,912 | — | 4,613 | 60,588 | 42,525 | 82,374 | 60,588 | — | — | 82,374 | 60,588 |
| Right of use liability (operating leases) | 32,616 | 6,118 | 259 | 485 | 32,875 | 6,603 | 41,960 | 32,616 | — | 259 | 41,960 | 32,875 |
| Capital loss carryforwards | | | | | | | 1,763 | — | — | — | 1,763 | |
| Net operating loss carryforwards | 297,790 | 205,760 | 7,720 | 12,052 | 305,510 | 217,812 | 443,964 | 297,790 | 25,373 | 7,720 | 469,337 | 305,510 |
| Total deferred tax asset | 533,559 | 353,776 | 8,403 | 25,917 | 541,962 | 379,693 | 762,460 | 533,559 | 25,852 | 8,403 | 788,312 | 541,962 |
| Valuation allowance | (429,291) | (295,424) | (8,183) | (18,444) | (437,474) | (313,868) | (676,190) | (429,291) | (19,949) | (8,183) | (696,139) | (437,474) |
| Net deferred tax assets | \$ 104,268 | \$ 58,352 | \$ 220 | \$ 7,473 | \$ 104,488 | \$ 65,825 | \$ 86,270 | \$ 104,268 | \$ 5,903 | \$ 220 | \$ 92,173 | \$ 104,488 |
| Intangible assets | (29,731) | (23,244) | (9,938) | (11,098) | (39,669) | (34,342) | (27,749) | (29,731) | (9,088) | (9,938) | (36,837) | (39,669) |
| Convertible debt | (26,989) | (27,346) | — | — | (26,989) | (27,346) | — | (26,989) | — | — | — | (26,989) |
| Right of use asset (operating leases) | (40,194) | (247) | (260) | (485) | (40,454) | (732) | (50,632) | (40,194) | — | (260) | (50,632) | (40,454) |
| Property, plant and equipment and right of use assets | (7,383) | (8,489) | (1,500) | — | (8,883) | (8,489) | (7,889) | (7,383) | — | (1,500) | (7,889) | (8,489) |
| Deferred tax liability | \$ (104,297) | \$ (59,326) | \$ (11,699) | \$ (11,583) | \$ (115,996) | \$ (70,909) | \$ (86,270) | \$ (104,297) | \$ (9,088) | \$ (11,699) | \$ (95,358) | \$ (115,996) |
| Net | \$ (29) | \$ (974) | \$ (11,479) | \$ (4,110) | \$ (11,508) | \$ (5,084) | \$ — | \$ (29) | \$ (3,185) | \$ (11,479) | \$ (3,185) | \$ (11,508) |

The Company has recorded a valuation allowance, as a result of uncertainties related to the realization of its net deferred tax asset, at December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021 2022 of approximately \$437.5 million \$696.1 million and \$313.9 million \$437.5 million, respectively. A reconciliation of the current year change in valuation allowance is as follows (in thousands):

| | U.S. | Foreign | Total |
|---|------------|-------------|------------|
| Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance for current year increase in net operating losses | \$ 119,784 | (5,924) | \$ 113,860 |
| Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance for current year net increase in deferred tax assets other than net operating losses | 22,081 | (12,265) | 9,816 |
| Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance due to change in tax rates | (7,998) | 7,928 | (70) |
| Net increase (decrease) in valuation allowance | \$ 133,867 | \$ (10,261) | \$ 123,606 |

| | U.S. | Foreign | Total |
|--|------------|-----------|------------|
| Increase in valuation allowance for current year increase in net operating losses | \$ 177,299 | 11,496 | \$ 188,795 |
| Increase in valuation allowance for current year net increase in deferred tax assets other than net operating losses | 69,600 | — | 69,600 |
| Increase in valuation allowance due to change in tax rates | — | 270 | 270 |
| Net increase in valuation allowance | \$ 246,899 | \$ 11,766 | \$ 258,665 |

The Company has not changed its overall conclusion with respect to the need for a valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets in the U.S., which remain fully reserved. With the exception of the Company's Netherlands subsidiary, all deferred tax assets are offset by a full valuation allowance because it is more likely than not that the tax benefits of the net operating loss carryforwards and other deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company's Netherlands subsidiary has established a valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets that will not be realized. There are \$8.2 million of DTAs recorded in the Netherlands, of which \$6.5 million do not require a reserve, as the Netherlands entity has approximately \$9.7 million of DTLs that provide a sufficient source of income to support realization of a portion of its DTAs.

Under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), the use of loss carryforwards may be limited if a change in ownership of a company occurs. If it is determined that due to transactions involving the Company's shares owned by its 5 percent

or greater stockholders a change of ownership has occurred under the provisions of Section 382 of the Code, the Company's federal and state NOL carryforwards could be subject to significant Section 382 limitations.

The Company's deferred tax assets include \$1.4 billion of U.S. net operating loss carryforwards. The NOL carryforwards available at December 31, 2022, include \$1.2 billion of NOL that was generated in 2018 through 2022, that do not expire. The remainder, if unused, will expire at various dates from 2034 through 2037. Based on analysis of stock transactions, an ownership change as defined under Section 382 of the Code occurred in 2013, which imposes a \$13.5

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

million transactions, an ownership change as defined under Section 382 of the Code occurred in 2013, which imposes a \$13.5 million limit on the utilization of pre-change losses that can be used to offset taxable income in future years. The pre-change NOL carryforwards will expire, if unused, at various dates from 2021 through 2033. The Company continuously analyzes stock transactions and has determined that no ownership changes have occurred since 2013 that would further limit the utilization of NOLs. Therefore, NOLs of \$1.4 billion incurred in post-change years are not subject to limitation.

Approximately \$14.9 million of research credit carryforwards generated after the most recent IRC Section 382 ownership change are included in the Company's deferred tax assets. Due to limitations under IRC Section 382, research credit carryforwards existing prior to the most recent IRC Section 382 ownership change will not be used and are not reflected in the Company's gross deferred tax asset at December 31, 2022. The remaining credit carryforwards will expire during the periods 2033 through 2042.

At December 31, 2022, the Company has unused Canadian net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$1.3 million. The net operating loss carryforwards if unused will expire at various dates between 2040 through 2043. At December 31, 2022, the Company has no remaining Scientific Research and Experimental Development ("SR&ED") expenditures or ITC credit carryforwards.

At December 31, 2022, the Company has unused French net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$27.3 million. The net operating loss may carry forward indefinitely or until the Company changes its activity.

At December 31, 2022, the Company no longer has unused Netherlands net operating loss carryforwards. As carryforwards of approximately \$31.1 million. The net operating loss may carry forward indefinitely or until the carryforward amount of \$2.9 million as of December 31, 2021 was utilized in the current year. Company changes its activity.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has no un-repatriated foreign earnings or unrecognized tax benefits.

The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 ("IRA") was signed into law on August 16, 2022. Key provisions under the IRA include a 15% corporate alternative minimum tax imposed on certain large corporations and the extension and expansion of clean energy tax incentives. The 15% corporate alternative minimum tax is not expected to affect the Company in the near future. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the clean energy tax incentives on its businesses and is awaiting U.S. Department of the Treasury and Internal Revenue Service guidance.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to examination by taxing authorities. Open tax years in the U.S. range from 2019 and forward. Open tax years in the foreign jurisdictions range from 2012 and forward. However, upon examination in subsequent years, if net operating losses carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards are utilized, the US and foreign jurisdictions can reduce net operating loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards utilized in the year being examined if they do not agree with the carryforward amount. As of December 31, 2022, the Company was not under audit in the U.S. or non-U.S. taxing jurisdictions.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 requires taxpayers to capitalize and amortize research and development costs pursuant to Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") Section 174. The requirement was effective for the Company beginning after December 31, 2021. We As of December 31, 2023, we recorded a deferred tax asset of approximately \$19.0 million \$39.5 million due to Section 174 capitalization. We note that the Company is currently in a full valuation allowance as it relates to the U.S. taxing jurisdiction as a result there is no impact to cash taxes payable.

The Company has not changed its overall conclusion with respect to the need for a valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets, which remain fully reserved, with the exception of \$20.0 million of DTAs recorded in the Netherlands, which do not require a reserve as the Netherlands entity has approximately \$31.5 million of DTLs that provide a sufficient source of income to support realization of its DTAs.

21. Commitments and Contingencies

Restricted Cash

In connection with certain of the above noted sale/leaseback agreements, cash of \$383.7 million \$573.5 million and \$275.1 million \$383.7 million, respectively, was required to be restricted as security as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, which will be released over the lease term. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company also had certain letters of credit backed by security deposits totaling \$370.7 million and \$379.6 million, respectively, of which \$340.0 million and \$354.0 million are security for the above noted sale/leaseback agreements, respectively, and \$30.7 million and \$25.6 million are customs related letters of credit, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

over the lease term. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company also had certain letters of credit backed by security deposits totaling \$379.6 million and \$286.0 million, respectively, that are security for the above noted sale/leaseback agreements.

As of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, the Company had \$75.5 million \$76.8 million and \$67.7 million \$75.5 million, respectively, held in escrow related to the construction of certain hydrogen plants.

The Company also had \$5.0 million, \$2.3 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.8 million \$0.2 million of consideration held by our paying agent in connection with the Applied Cryo, Joule and CIS acquisitions, respectively, reported as restricted cash as of December 31, 2022, with a corresponding accrued liability on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The Company had \$10.0 million of consideration held by our paying agent in connection with the Applied Cryo reported as restricted cash as of December 31, 2021 December 31, 2023, with a corresponding accrued liability on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. Additionally, the Company had \$10.8 million \$11.7 million and \$12.2 million \$10.8 million in restricted cash as collateral resulting from the Frames acquisition as of December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 and 2021, 2022, respectively.

Litigation

Legal matters are defended and handled in the ordinary course of business. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred. The Company has not recorded any accruals related to any legal matters.

Concentrations of credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist principally of cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable and marketable securities. Cash and restricted cash are maintained in accounts with financial institutions which, at times,

may exceed the Federal depository insurance coverage of \$250 thousand. The Company has not experienced losses on these accounts and management believes, based upon the quality of the financial institutions, that the credit risk with regard to these deposits is not significant. The Company's available-for-sale securities consists primarily of investments in U.S. Treasury securities and short-term high credit quality corporate debt securities. Equity securities are comprised of fixed income and equity market index mutual funds. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has no cash equivalents, available-for-sale securities or equity securities.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to receivables exist due to the limited number of select customers with whom the Company has initial commercial sales arrangements. To mitigate credit risk, the Company performs appropriate evaluation of a prospective customer's financial condition.

At December 31, 2023, one customer comprised approximately 21.5% of the total accounts receivable balance. At December 31, 2022, one customer comprised approximately 24.9% of the total accounts receivable balance. At December 31, 2021, one customer comprised approximately 46.6% of the total accounts receivable balance.

For purposes of assigning a customer to a sale/leaseback transaction completed with a financial institution, the Company considers the end user of the assets to be the ultimate customer. For the year ended December 31, 2023, two customers accounted for 34.3% of total consolidated revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2022, three customers accounted for 51.2% of total consolidated revenues. For the year ended December 31, 2021, three customers accounted for 75.7% of total consolidated revenues.

Guarantee

On December 31, 2020 May 30, 2023, our joint venture, HyVia, entered into a government grant agreement with Bpifrance. As part of the agreement, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Plug Power France, was required to issue a guarantee to Bpifrance in the amount of €20 million through the end of January 2027. Plug Power France is liable to the extent of the guarantee for sums due to Bpifrance from HyVia under the agreement based on the difference between the total amount paid by Bpifrance and the final amount certified by HyVia and Bpifrance. As part of the agreement, there are certain milestones that HyVia is required to meet, and the nonperformance of these milestones or termination of this agreement could result in this guarantee being called upon. As of December 31, 2023, no payments related to this guarantee have been made by the Company waived the remaining vesting conditions under the Amazon Warrant, which resulted in and Plug Power France did not record a reduction in revenue of \$399.7 million, which resulted in negative consolidated revenue of \$93.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. See Note 17, "Warrant Transaction Agreements," to the consolidated financial statements for further information. Total revenue in 2020 liability for this customer was negative \$310.1 million. For guarantee as the year ended December 31, 2020, this customer accounted for (332.4)% likelihood of our total consolidated revenues which included a provision for warrant charge the guarantee being called upon is remote as of \$420.0 million, which was recorded as a reduction of revenue. Additionally, 156.2% of our total consolidated revenues were associated primarily with two other customers. December 31, 2023.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Unconditional purchase obligations

The Company has entered into certain off-balance sheet commitments that require the future purchase of goods or services ("unconditional purchase obligations"). The Company's unconditional purchase obligations primarily consist of supplier arrangements, take or pay contracts and service agreements. For certain vendors, the Company's unconditional obligation to purchase a minimum quantity of raw materials at an agreed upon price is fixed and determinable; while certain other raw material costs will vary due to product forecasting and future economic conditions.

Future payments under non-cancelable unconditional purchase obligations with a remaining term in excess of one year as of December 31, 2023, were as follows (in thousands):

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 2024 | \$ 42,125 |
| 2025 | 8,023 |
| 2026 | 8,023 |
| 2027 | 2,638 |
| 2028 | — |
| 2029 and thereafter | — |
| Total | 60,809 |

22. Segment and Geographic Area Reporting

Our organization is managed from a sales perspective based on “go-to-market” sales channels, emphasizing shared learning across end-user applications and common supplier/vendor relationships. These sales channels are structured to serve a range of customers for our products and services. As a result of this structure, we concluded that we have one operating and reportable segment — the design, development and sale of **green** hydrogen products and solutions that help customers meet their business goals while decarbonizing their operations. Our chief executive officer was identified as the chief operating decision maker (CODM). All significant operating decisions made by management are

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

largely based upon the analysis of Plug on a total company basis, including assessments related to our incentive compensation plans.

| | Revenues | | | Long-Lived Assets | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Year ended December 31, | | | As of December 31, | |
| | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2022 | 2021 |
| North America | \$ 579,218 | \$ 476,246 | \$ (100,523) | \$ 1,209,900 | \$ 570,777 |
| Europe | 46,033 | 20,814 | 3,929 | 13,215 | 2,608 |
| Asia | 50,498 | 718 | 147 | — | — |
| Other | 25,691 | 4,564 | 3,210 | — | 171 |
| Total | \$ 701,440 | \$ 502,342 | \$ (93,237) | \$ 1,223,115 | \$ 573,556 |

The revenue and long-lived assets based on geographic location are as follows (in thousands):

| | Revenues | | | Long-Lived Assets | |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Year ended December 31, | | | As of December 31, | |
| | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 | 2023 | 2022 |
| North America | \$ 751,421 | \$ 579,218 | \$ 476,246 | \$ 1,881,315 | \$ 1,209,900 |
| Europe | 112,892 | 46,033 | 20,814 | 122,489 | 13,215 |
| Asia | 13,937 | 50,498 | 718 | — | — |
| Other | 13,090 | 25,691 | 4,564 | 884 | — |
| Total | \$ 891,340 | \$ 701,440 | \$ 502,342 | \$ 2,004,688 | \$ 1,223,115 |

23. Related Party Transactions

HyVia

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

We have evaluated events **Common Stock At Market Issuance Sales Agreement**

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SIGNATURES

PLUG POWER INC.

REFINITIV 

Date: **March 1, 2023** February 29, 2024

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Exhibit 3.9

FIFTH SIXTH AMENDED AND RESTATED

BY-LAWS

OF

PLUG POWER INC.

(the "Corporation")

Adopted by the Board of Directors on **23 28th** of February, **2023 2024**

Article I

Stockholders

SECTION 1. Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of stockholders (any such meeting being referred to in these By-laws as an "Annual Meeting") shall be held at the hour, date and place within or without the United States that is fixed by the Board of Directors, which time, date and place may subsequently be changed at any time, before or after the notice for such meeting has been sent to the stockholders, by vote of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may, in its sole discretion, determine that a meeting of stockholders shall not be held at any place, but may instead be held solely by means of remote communication as authorized by Section 211(a)(2) of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the "DGCL"). In the absence of any such designation or determination, stockholders' meetings shall be held at the Corporation's principal executive office. If no Annual Meeting has been held for a period of thirteen (13) months after the Corporation's last Annual Meeting, a special meeting in lieu thereof may be held, and such special meeting shall have, for the purposes of these By-laws or otherwise, all the force and effect of an Annual Meeting. Any and all references hereafter in these By-laws to an Annual Meeting or Annual Meetings also shall be deemed to refer to any special meeting(s) in lieu thereof.

SECTION 2. Notice of Stockholder Business and Nominations.

(a) Annual Meetings of Stockholders.

(1) Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the "Board of Directors") and the proposal of other business to be considered by the stockholders may be brought before an Annual Meeting (i) by or at the direction of the Board of Directors or (ii) by any stockholder of the Corporation who was a stockholder of record at the time of giving of notice of the Annual Meeting provided for in these By-laws, who is entitled to vote at the meeting, who is present (in person or by proxy) at the meeting and who complies with the notice procedures set forth in these By-laws as to such nomination or business. For the avoidance of doubt, the foregoing clause (ii) shall be the exclusive means for a stockholder to bring nominations or business properly before an Annual Meeting (other than matters properly brought under Rule 14a-8 (or any successor rule) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), and such stockholder must comply with the

notice and other procedures set forth in Article I, Section 2(a)(2), (3), and (4) of these By-laws to bring such nominations or business properly before an Annual Meeting. In addition to the other requirements set forth in these By-laws, for any proposal of business to be considered at an Annual Meeting, it must be a proper subject for action by stockholders of the Corporation under Delaware law.

(2) For nominations or other business to be properly brought before an Annual Meeting by a stockholder pursuant to clause (ii) of Article I, Section 2(a)(1) of these By-laws, the stockholder must (i) have given Timely Notice (as defined below) thereof in writing to the Secretary of the Corporation, (ii) have provided any updates or supplements to such notice at the times and in the forms required by these By-laws and (iii) together with the beneficial owner(s), if any, on whose behalf the nomination or business proposal is made, have acted in accordance with the representations set forth in the Solicitation Statement (as defined below) required by these By-laws. To be timely, a stockholder's written notice shall be received by the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than the close of business on the ninetieth (90th) day nor earlier than the close of business on the one hundred twentieth (120th) day prior to the one-year anniversary of the preceding year's Annual Meeting; provided, however, that in the event the Annual Meeting is first convened more than thirty (30) days before or more than sixty (60) days after such anniversary date, or if no Annual Meeting were held in the preceding year, notice by the stockholder to be timely must be received by the Secretary of the Corporation not later than the close of business on the later of the ninetieth (90th) day prior to the scheduled date of such Annual Meeting or the tenth (10th) day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made (such notice within such time periods shall be referred to as "Timely Notice"). Such stockholder's Timely Notice shall set forth:

(A) as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election or reelection as a director, (i) the name, age, business address and residence address of the nominee, (ii) the principal occupation or employment of the nominee, (iii) the class and number of shares of capital stock of the Corporation that are held of record or are beneficially owned by the nominee or their affiliates or associates (each as defined below) and any Synthetic Equity Interest (as defined below) held or beneficially owned by the nominee or their affiliates or associates, (iv) a description of all arrangements or understandings between or among the stockholder and each nominee and any other person or persons (naming such person or persons) pursuant to which the nominations are to be made by the stockholder or concerning the nominee's potential service on the Board of Directors, (v) a questionnaire with respect to the background and qualifications of the nominee completed by the nominee in the form provided by the Corporation (which questionnaire shall be provided by the Secretary upon written request of any stockholder of record identified by name within five (5) business days of such written request), (vi) a representation and agreement in the form provided by the Corporation (which form shall be provided by the Secretary upon written request of any stockholder of record identified by name within five (5) business days of such written request) that: (a) such proposed nominee is not and will not become party to any agreement, arrangement or understanding with any person or entity as to how such proposed nominee, if elected as a director of the Corporation, will act or vote on any issue or question (a "Voting Commitment") that has not been disclosed to the Corporation; (b) such proposed nominee is not and will not become a party to any agreement, arrangement, or understanding with any person or entity other

than the Corporation with respect to any direct or indirect compensation, reimbursement, or indemnification in connection with service or action as a director that has not been disclosed to the Corporation; (c) such proposed nominee would, if

elected as a director, comply with all applicable rules and regulations of the exchanges upon which shares of the Corporation's capital stock trade, each of the Corporation's corporate governance, ethics, conflict of interest, confidentiality, stock ownership and trading policies and guidelines applicable generally to the Corporation's directors and, if elected as a director of the Corporation, such person currently would be in compliance with any such policies and guidelines that have been publicly disclosed; (d) such proposed nominee intends to serve as a director for the full term for which he or she is to stand for election; and (e) such proposed

nominee will promptly provide to the Corporation such other information as it may reasonably request; and (vii) any other information relating to such proposed nominee that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors in an election contest, or is otherwise required, in each case pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act (including without limitation such person's written consent to being named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected);

(B) as to any other business that the stockholder proposes to bring before the meeting, a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting, the text, if any, of any resolutions or Bylaw amendment proposed for adoption, the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting, and any material interest in such business of each Proposing Person (as defined below);

(C)(i) the name and address of the stockholder giving the notice, as they appear on the Corporation's books, and the names and addresses of the other Proposing Persons (if any) and (ii) as to each Proposing Person, the following information: (a) the class or series and number of all shares of capital stock of the Corporation which are, directly or indirectly, owned beneficially or of record by such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates (as such terms are defined in Rule 12b-2 promulgated under the Exchange Act), Associates, including any shares of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation as to which such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates has a right to acquire beneficial ownership at any time in the future (whether or not such right is exercisable immediately or only after the passage of time or upon the satisfaction of any conditions or both) pursuant to any agreement, arrangement or understanding (whether or not in writing), (b) all Synthetic Equity Interests (as defined below) in which such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates, directly or indirectly, holds an interest including a description of the material terms of each such Synthetic Equity Interest, including without limitation, identification of the counterparty to each such Synthetic Equity Interest and disclosure, for each such Synthetic Equity Interest, as to (1) whether or not such Synthetic Equity Interest conveys any voting rights, directly or indirectly, in such shares to such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates, (2) whether or not such Synthetic Equity Interest is required to be, or is capable of being, settled through delivery of such shares and (3) whether or not such Proposing Person, any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates and/or, to the extent known, the counterparty to such Synthetic Equity Interest has entered into other transactions that hedge or mitigate the economic effect of such Synthetic Equity Interest, (c) any proxy (other than a revocable proxy given in response to a public proxy solicitation made pursuant to, and in accordance with, the Exchange Act), agreement, arrangement, understanding or relationship pursuant to which such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates has or shares a right to, directly or indirectly, vote any shares of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation, (d) any rights to dividends or

other distributions on the shares of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation, directly or indirectly, owned beneficially by such

Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates that are separated or separable from the underlying shares of the Corporation, (e) any performance-related fees (other than an asset based fee) that such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates, directly or indirectly, is entitled to receive based on any increase or decrease in the value of shares of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation or any Synthetic Equity Interests, (f)(1) if such Proposing Person is not a natural person, the identity of the natural person or persons associated with such Proposing Person responsible for (i) the formulation of and decision to propose the director nomination or business to be brought before the meeting and (ii) making voting and investment decisions on behalf of the Proposing Person (irrespective of whether such person or persons have "beneficial ownership" for purposes of Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act of any securities owned of record or beneficially by the Proposing Person) (such person or persons, the "Responsible Person"), the manner in which such Responsible Person was selected, any fiduciary duties owed by such Responsible Person to the equity holders or other beneficiaries of such Proposing Person and, the qualifications and background of such Responsible Person or (2) if such Proposing Person is a natural person, the qualifications and

background of such natural person, (g) any equity interests or any Synthetic Equity Interests in any principal competitor of the Corporation beneficially owned by such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates, Associates, (h) any direct or indirect interest of such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates in any contract with the Corporation, any affiliate Affiliate of the Corporation or any principal competitor of the Corporation (including, without limitation, in any such case, any employment agreement, collective bargaining agreement or consulting agreement), (i) any pending or threatened litigation in which such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates is a party or material participant involving the Corporation or any of its officers or directors, or any affiliate Affiliate of the Corporation, (j) any material transaction occurring during the prior twelve months between such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates, Associates, on the one hand, and the Corporation, any affiliate Affiliate of the Corporation or any principal competitor of the Corporation, on the other hand, and (k) any other information relating to such Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filing required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies or consents by such Proposing Person in support of the business proposed to be brought before the meeting pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act (the disclosures to be made pursuant to the foregoing clauses (a) through (k) are referred to, collectively, as "Material Ownership Interests"); provided, however, that the Material Ownership Interests shall not include any such disclosures with respect to the ordinary course business activities of any broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee who is a Proposing Person solely as a result of being the stockholder of record directed to prepare and submit the notice required by these Bylaws on behalf of a beneficial owner;

(D)(i) a description of all agreements, arrangements or understandings to which any Proposing Person or any of its affiliates Affiliates or associates Associates is a party (whether the counterparty or counterparties are a Proposing Person or any affiliate Affiliate or associate Associate thereof, on the one hand, or one or more other third parties, on the other hand, (including any proposed nominee(s)) (a) pertaining to the nomination(s) or other business proposed to be brought before the meeting of stockholders or (b) entered into for the purpose of acquiring, holding, disposing or voting of any shares of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation (which description shall identify the name of each other person who is party to such

an agreement, arrangement or understanding), and (ii) identification of the names and addresses of other stockholders (including beneficial owners) known by any of the Proposing Persons to

support such nominations or other business proposal(s), and to the extent known the class and number of all shares of the Corporation's capital stock owned beneficially or of record by such other stockholder(s) or other beneficial owner(s); and

(E)a statement (i) that the stockholder is a holder of record of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote at such meeting, a representation that such stockholder intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to propose such business or nominees and an acknowledgement that, if such stockholder (or a qualified representative of such stockholder) does not appear to present such business or proposed nominees, as applicable, at such meeting, the Corporation need not present such business or proposed nominees for a vote at such meeting, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such vote may have been received by the Corporation, (ii) whether or not the stockholder giving the notice and/or the other Proposing Person(s), if any, (a) will deliver a proxy statement and form of proxy to holders of, in the case of a business proposal, at least the percentage of voting power of all of the shares of capital stock of the Corporation required under applicable law to approve the proposal or, in the case of a nomination or nominations, at least sixty seven percent (67%) of the voting power of all of the shares of capital stock of the Corporation entitled to vote on the election of directors or (b) otherwise solicit proxies or votes from stockholders in support of such proposal or nomination, as applicable, (iii) providing a representation as to whether or not such Proposing Person intends to solicit proxies in support of director nominees other than the Corporation's director nominees in accordance with Rule 14a-19 promulgated under the Exchange Act, and (iv) that the stockholder will provide any other information relating to such item of business that would be required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filing required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies in

support of the business proposed to be brought before the meeting pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act (such statement, the "Solicitation Statement").

For purposes of this Article I of these By-laws, the term "Proposing Person" shall mean the following persons: (i) the stockholder of record providing the notice of nominations or business proposed to be brought before a stockholders' meeting, and (ii) the beneficial owner(s), if different, on whose behalf the nominations or business proposed to be brought before a stockholders' meeting is made. For purposes of this Section 2, each of the terms "Affiliates" and "Associates" shall have the meaning attributed to such term in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act. For purposes of this Section 2 of Article I of these By-laws, the term "Synthetic Equity Interest" shall mean any transaction, agreement or arrangement (or series of transactions, agreements or arrangements), including, without limitation, any derivative, swap, hedge, repurchase or so-called "stock borrowing" agreement or arrangement, the purpose or effect of which is to, directly or indirectly: (a) give a person or entity economic benefit and/or risk similar to ownership of shares of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation, in whole or in part, including due to the fact that such transaction, agreement or arrangement provides, directly or indirectly, the opportunity to profit, or share in any profit, or avoid a loss from any increase or decrease in the value of any shares of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation, (b) mitigate loss to, reduce the economic risk of or manage the risk of share price changes for, any person or entity with respect to any shares of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation, (c) otherwise provide in any manner the opportunity to profit, or share in any profit, or avoid a loss from any decrease in the value of any shares of any class or series of capital stock

of the Corporation, or (d) increase or decrease the voting power of any person or entity with respect to any shares of any class or series of capital stock of the Corporation.

(3) A stockholder providing Timely Notice of nominations or business proposed to be brought before an Annual Meeting shall further update and supplement such notice, if necessary, so that the information (including, without limitation, the Material Ownership Interests information) provided or required to be provided in such notice pursuant to these By-laws shall be true and correct as of the record date for the meeting and as of the date that is ten (10) business days prior to such Annual Meeting, and such update and supplement shall be received by the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation not later than the close of business on the fifth (5th) business day after the record date for the Annual Meeting (in the case of the update and supplement required to be made as of the record date), and not later than the close of business on the eighth (8th) business day prior to the date of the Annual Meeting (in the case of the update and supplement required to be made as of ten (10) business days prior to the meeting). For the avoidance of doubt, the obligation to update as set forth in Section 2(a)(3) of these Bylaws shall not limit the Corporation's rights with respect to any deficiencies in any notice provided by a stockholder, extend any applicable deadlines hereunder, or enable or be deemed to permit a stockholder who has previously submitted notice hereunder to amend or update any proposal or nomination or to submit any new proposal, including by changing or adding nominees, matters, business and/or resolutions proposed to be brought before a meeting of the stockholders. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a Proposing Person no longer plans to solicit proxies in accordance with its representation pursuant to Article I, Section 2(a)(2)(E) of these Bylaws, such Proposing Person shall inform the Corporation of this change by delivering a written notice to the Secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation no later than two (2) business days after making the determination not to proceed with a solicitation of proxies. A Proposing Person shall also update its notice so that the information required by Article I, Section 2(a)(2)(C) of these Bylaws is current through the date of the meeting or any adjournment, postponement, or rescheduling thereof, and such update shall be delivered in writing to the secretary at the principal executive offices of the Corporation no later than two (2) business days after the occurrence of any material change to the information previously disclosed pursuant to Article I, Section 2(a)(2)(C) of these Bylaws.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in the second sentence of Article I, Section 2(a)(2) of these By-laws to the contrary, in the event that the number of directors to be elected to the Board of Directors of the Corporation is increased and there is no public

announcement naming all of the nominees for director or specifying the size of the increased Board of Directors made by the Corporation at least ten (10) days before the last day a stockholder may deliver a notice of nomination in accordance with the second sentence of Article I, Section 2(a)(2) of these Bylaws, a stockholder's notice required by these By-laws shall also be considered timely, but only with respect to nominees for any new positions created by such increase, if it shall be received by the Secretary of the Corporation not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the day on which such public announcement is first made by the Corporation.

(b) General.

(1) Only such persons who are nominated in accordance with the provisions of these By-laws shall be eligible for election and to serve as directors and only such business shall be conducted at an Annual Meeting as shall have been brought before the meeting in accordance with the provisions of this Bylaw or in accordance with Rule 14a-8 under the

Exchange Act. The Board of Directors or a designated committee thereof shall have the power to determine whether a nomination or any business proposed to be brought before the meeting was made in accordance with the provisions of these By-laws. If neither the Board of Directors nor such designated committee makes a determination as to whether any stockholder proposal or nomination was made in accordance with the provisions of these By-laws, the presiding officer of the Annual Meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether the stockholder proposal or nomination was made in accordance with the provisions of these By-laws. If the Board of Directors or a designated committee thereof or the presiding officer, as applicable, determines that any stockholder proposal or nomination was not made in accordance with the provisions of these By-laws, such proposal or nomination shall be disregarded and shall not be presented for action at the Annual Meeting.

(2) Except as otherwise required by law, nothing in this Article I, Section 2 shall obligate the Corporation or the Board of Directors to include in any proxy statement or other stockholder communication distributed on behalf of the Corporation or the Board of Directors information with respect to any nominee for director or any other matter of business submitted by a stockholder.

(3) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Article I, Section 2, if the nominating or proposing stockholder (or a qualified representative of the stockholder) does not appear at the Annual Meeting to present a nomination or any business, such nomination or business shall be disregarded, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such vote may have been received by the Corporation. For purposes of this Article I, Section 2, to be considered a qualified representative of the proposing stockholder, a person must be authorized by a written instrument executed by such stockholder or an electronic transmission delivered by such stockholder to act for such stockholder as proxy at the meeting of stockholders and such person must produce such written instrument or electronic transmission, or a reliable reproduction of the written instrument or electronic transmission, to the presiding officer at the meeting of stockholders.

(4) For purposes of these By-laws, "public announcement" shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by the Dow Jones News Service, Associated Press or comparable national news service or in a document publicly filed by the Corporation with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Section 13, 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

(5) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of these By-laws, a stockholder shall also comply with all applicable requirements of the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, but not limited to, Rule 14a-19 of the Exchange Act, with respect to the matters set forth in these By-laws. If a stockholder fails to comply with any applicable requirements of the Exchange Act, including, but not limited to, Rule 14a-19 promulgated thereunder, such stockholder's proposed nomination or proposed business shall be deemed to have not been made in compliance with this Bylaw and shall be disregarded.

(6) Further notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Bylaw, unless otherwise required by law, (i) no Proposing Person shall solicit proxies in support of director nominees other than the Corporation's nominees unless such Proposing Person has complied with Rule 14a-19 promulgated under the Exchange Act in connection with the

solicitation of such proxies, including the provision to the Corporation of notices required thereunder with timely notice, and (ii) if any Proposing Person (A) provides notice pursuant to Rule 14a-19(b) promulgated under the Exchange Act, (B) subsequently fails to comply with the requirements of Rule 14a-19(a)(2) or Rule 14a-19(a)(3) promulgated under the Exchange Act, including the provision to the Corporation of notices required thereunder with timely notice, and (C) no other Proposing Person has provided notice pursuant to, and in compliance with, Rule 14a-19 under the Exchange Act that it intends to solicit proxies in support of the election of such proposed nominee in accordance with Rule 14a-19(b) under the Exchange Act, then such proposed nominee shall be disqualified from nomination, the Corporation shall disregard the nomination of such proposed nominee and no vote on the election of such proposed nominee shall occur. Upon request by the Corporation, if any Proposing Person provides notice pursuant to Rule 14a-19(b) promulgated under the Exchange Act, such Proposing Person shall deliver to the Corporation, no later than five (5) business days prior to the applicable meeting date, reasonable evidence that it has met the requirements of Rule 14a-19(a)(3) promulgated under the Exchange Act.

(7) The number of nominees a stockholder may nominate for election at the Annual Meeting (or in the case of a stockholder giving the notice on behalf of a beneficial owner, the number of nominees a stockholder may nominate for election at the Annual Meeting on behalf of such beneficial owner) shall not exceed the number of directors to be elected at such Annual Meeting.

SECTION 3. Special Meetings. Except as otherwise required by statute and subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of any series of preferred stock, special meetings of the stockholders of the Corporation may be called only by or at the direction of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors may postpone or reschedule any previously scheduled special meeting of stockholders. Only those matters set forth in the notice of the special meeting may be considered or acted upon at a special meeting of stockholders of the Corporation. Nominations of persons for election to the Board of Directors and stockholder proposals of other business shall not be brought before a special meeting of stockholders to be considered by the stockholders unless such special meeting is held in lieu of an annual meeting of stockholders in accordance with Article I, Section 1 of these By-laws, in which case such special meeting in lieu thereof shall be deemed an Annual Meeting for purposes of these By-laws and the provisions of Article I, Section 2 of these By-laws shall govern such special meeting.

SECTION 4. Notice of Meetings; Adjournments.

A notice of each Annual Meeting stating the hour, date and place, if any, of such Annual Meeting and the means of remote communication, if any, by which stockholders and proxyholders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such Annual Meeting, shall be given not less than ten (10) days nor more than sixty (60) days before the Annual Meeting, to each stockholder entitled to vote thereat by delivering such notice to such stockholder or by mailing it, postage prepaid, addressed to such stockholder at the address of such stockholder as it

appears on the Corporation's stock transfer books. Without limiting the manner by which notice may otherwise be given to stockholders, any notice to stockholders may be given by electronic transmission in the manner provided in Section 232 of the

Notice of all special meetings of stockholders shall be given in the same manner as provided for Annual Meetings, except that the notice of all special meetings shall state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting has been called.

Notice of an Annual Meeting or special meeting of stockholders need not be given to a stockholder if a waiver of notice is executed, or waiver of notice by electronic transmission is provided, before or after such meeting by such stockholder or if such stockholder attends such meeting, unless such attendance is for the express purpose of objecting at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of any business because the meeting was not lawfully called or convened.

The Board of Directors may postpone and reschedule or cancel any previously scheduled Annual Meeting or special meeting of stockholders and any record date with respect thereto, regardless of whether any notice or public disclosure with respect to any such meeting has been sent or made pursuant to Section 2 of this Article I of these By-laws or otherwise. In no event shall the public announcement of an adjournment, postponement or rescheduling of any previously scheduled meeting of stockholders commence a new time period for the giving of a stockholder's notice under this Article I of these By-laws.

When any meeting is convened, the presiding officer or the stockholders present or represented by proxy at such meeting may adjourn the meeting from time to time for any reason, regardless of whether a quorum is present, to reconvene at any other time and at any place at which a meeting of stockholders may be held under these Bylaws. When any Annual Meeting or special meeting of stockholders is adjourned to another hour, date or place (including an adjournment taken to address a technical failure to convene or continue a meeting using remote communication), notice need not be given of the adjourned meeting if the time, place, if any, thereof, and the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders and proxy holders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such adjourned meeting are (i) announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken, (ii) displayed, during the time scheduled for the meeting, on the same electronic network used to enable stockholders and proxy holders to participate in the meeting by means of remote communication or (iii) set forth in the notice of meeting given in accordance with this Section 4; provided, however, that if the adjournment is for more than thirty (30) days from the meeting date, or if after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting, notice of the adjourned meeting and the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders and proxyholders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such adjourned meeting shall be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote thereat and each stockholder who, by law or under the Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation (as the same may hereafter be amended and/or restated, the "Certificate") or these By-laws, is entitled to such notice.

SECTION 5. Quorum.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the Certificate or these Bylaws, at each meeting of stockholders, the presence in person or by remote communication, if applicable, or represented by proxy, of the holders of a majority in voting power of the outstanding shares of stock entitled to vote at the meeting shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum. If less than a quorum is present at a meeting, the holders of voting stock representing a majority of the voting

power present at the meeting or the presiding officer may adjourn the meeting from time to time, and the meeting may be held as adjourned without further notice, except as provided in Section 4 of this Article I. At such adjourned meeting at which a quorum is

present, any business may be transacted which might have been transacted at the meeting as originally noticed. The stockholders present at a duly constituted meeting may continue to transact business until adjournment, notwithstanding the withdrawal of enough stockholders to leave less than a quorum.

SECTION 6. Voting and Proxies.

(a) The stockholders entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section Article IV, Section 5 of these Bylaws, subject to Section 217 (relating to voting rights of fiduciaries, pledgors and joint owners of stock) and Section 218 (relating to voting trusts and other voting agreements) of the DGCL. Stockholders shall have one vote for each share of stock entitled to vote owned by them of record according to the stock ledger of the Corporation as of the record date, unless otherwise provided by law or by the Certificate. Stockholders may vote either (i) in person, (ii) by written proxy or (iii) by a transmission permitted by Section 212(c) of the DGCL. Any copy, facsimile telecommunication or other reliable reproduction of the writing or transmission permitted by Section 212(c) of the DGCL may be substituted for or used in lieu of the original writing or transmission for any and all purposes for which the original writing or transmission could be used, provided that such copy, facsimile telecommunication or other reproduction shall be a complete reproduction of the entire original writing or transmission. Proxies shall be filed in accordance with the procedures established for the meeting of stockholders. Except as otherwise limited therein or as otherwise provided by law, proxies authorizing a person to vote at a specific meeting shall entitle the persons authorized thereby to vote at any adjournment of such meeting, but they shall not be valid after final adjournment of such meeting. A proxy with respect to stock held in the name of two or more persons shall be valid if executed by or on behalf of any one of them unless at or prior to the exercise of the proxy the Corporation receives a specific written notice to the contrary from any one of them. In the event the Corporation receives proxies for disqualified or withdrawn nominees for the Board of Directors, such votes for such disqualified or withdrawn nominees in the proxies will be treated as abstentions.

(b) Any stockholder directly or indirectly soliciting proxies from other stockholders must use a proxy card color other than white, which shall be reserved for the exclusive use by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 7. Action at Meeting.

When a quorum is present at any meeting of stockholders, any matter before any meeting of stockholders (other than an election of a director or directors) shall be decided by a majority of the votes properly cast for and against such matter, except where a larger vote is required by

law, by the Certificate or by these By-laws. Any election of directors by stockholders shall be determined by a plurality of the votes properly cast on the election of directors.

SECTION 8. Stockholder Lists.

The Corporation shall prepare, no later than the tenth (10th) day before each Annual Meeting or special meeting of stockholders, a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the meeting, arranged in alphabetical order, and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder for any purpose germane to the meeting for a period of ten (10) days ending on the day before the meeting date in the manner provided by law.

SECTION 9. Conduct of Meeting. The Board of Directors may adopt by resolution such rules, regulations, and procedures for the conduct of any meeting of stockholders as it shall deem appropriate. Except to the extent inconsistent with rules, regulations, and procedures adopted by the Board of Directors, the chair of the meeting shall have the right to prescribe such rules, regulations, and procedures and to do all such acts, as, in the judgment of such chair, are necessary, appropriate, or convenient for the proper

conduct of the meeting. Such rules, regulations, or procedures, whether adopted by the Board of Directors or the chair of the meeting, may include, without limitation, the following: (a) the establishment of an agenda for the meeting; (b) rules and procedures for maintaining order at the meeting and the safety of those present at the meeting; (c) limitations on attendance at or participation in the meeting to stockholders of record of the Corporation, their duly authorized and constituted proxies, or such other persons as the chair of the meeting shall determine; (d) restrictions on entry to the meeting after the time fixed for the commencement thereof; (e) the determination of the circumstances in which any person may make a statement or ask questions and limitations on the time allotted to questions or comments; (f) the determination of when the polls shall open and close for any given matter to be voted on at the meeting; (g) the exclusion or removal of any stockholders or any other individual who refuses to comply with meeting rules, regulations, or procedures; (h) restrictions on the use of audio and video recording devices, cell phones, and other electronic devices; (i) rules, regulations, and procedures for compliance with any federal, state, or local laws or regulations (including those concerning safety, health, or security); (j) procedures (if any) requiring attendees to provide the Corporation advance notice of their intent to attend the meeting; and (k) rules, regulations, or procedures regarding the participation by means of remote communication of stockholders and proxy holders not physically present at a meeting, whether such meeting is to be held at a designated place or solely by means of remote communication. Unless and to the extent determined by the Board of Directors or the chair of the meeting, the chair of the meeting shall not be obligated to adopt or follow any technical, formal, or parliamentary rules or principles of procedure.

SECTION

10. Voting Procedures and Inspectors of Elections.

The Corporation shall, in advance of any meeting of stockholders, appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting and make a written report thereof. The Corporation may designate one or more persons as alternate inspectors to replace any inspector who fails to act. If no inspector or alternate is able to act at a meeting of stockholders, the presiding officer shall appoint one or more inspectors to act at the meeting. Any inspector may, but need not, be an

officer, employee or agent of the Corporation. Each inspector, before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspector with strict impartiality and according to the best of his or her ability. The inspectors

shall perform such duties as are required by the DGCL, including the counting of all votes and ballots. The inspectors may appoint or retain other persons or entities to assist the inspectors in the performance of the duties of the inspectors. The presiding officer may review all determinations made by the inspectors, and in so doing the presiding officer shall be entitled to exercise his or her sole judgment and discretion and he or she shall not be bound by any determinations made by the inspectors. All determinations by the inspectors and, if applicable, the presiding officer, shall be subject to further review by any court of competent jurisdiction.

Article II

Directors

SECTION 1. Powers.

The business and affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board of Directors except as otherwise provided by the Certificate or required by law.

SECTION 2. Number and Terms.

The number of directors of the Corporation shall be fixed solely and exclusively by resolution duly adopted from time to time by the Board of Directors, provided the Board of Directors shall consist of at least one (1) member. The directors shall hold office in the manner provided in the Certificate.

SECTION 3. Qualification.

No director need be a stockholder of the Corporation.

SECTION 4. Vacancies.

Vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be filled in the manner provided in the Certificate.

SECTION 5. Removal.

Directors may be removed from office only in the manner provided in the Certificate and applicable law.

SECTION 6. Resignation.

A director may resign at any time by electronic transmission or by giving written notice to the Chairperson of the Board, if one is elected, the President or the Secretary. A resignation shall be effective upon receipt, unless the resignation otherwise provides.

SECTION 7. Regular Meetings.

Regular meetings of the Board of Directors may be held at such hour, date and place as the Board of Directors may by resolution from time to time determine and publicize by means of

reasonable notice given to any director who is not present at the meeting at which such resolution is adopted.

SECTION 8. Special Meetings.

Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called, orally or in writing, by or at the request of a majority of the directors, the Chairperson of the Board, if one is elected, or the President. The person calling any such special meeting of the Board of Directors may fix the hour, date and place thereof.

SECTION 9. Notice of Meetings.

Notice of the hour, date and place of all special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be given to each director by the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, or in case of the death, absence, incapacity or refusal of such persons, by the Chairperson of the Board, if one is elected, or the President or such other officer designated by the Chairperson of the Board, if one is elected, or the President. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given to each director in person, by telephone, or by facsimile, electronic mail, or other form of electronic communication, sent to his or her business or home address, at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the meeting, or by written notice mailed to his or her business or home address, at least forty-eight (48) hours in advance of the meeting *provided, however*, that if the Chairperson of the Board or the President determines that it is otherwise necessary or advisable to hold the meeting sooner, then the Chairperson of the Board or the President, as the case may be, may prescribe a shorter time period for notice to be given personally or by telephone, facsimile, electronic mail or other similar means of communication. Such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when hand delivered to such address; read to such director by telephone; deposited in the mail so addressed; with postage thereon prepaid, if mailed; or dispatched or transmitted if sent by facsimile transmission or by electronic mail or other form of electronic communications.

A written waiver of notice signed or electronically transmitted before or after a meeting by a director and filed with the records of the meeting shall be deemed to be equivalent to notice of the meeting. The attendance of a director at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting at the beginning of the meeting to the transaction of any business because such meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Except as otherwise required by law, by the Certificate or by these By-laws, neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any meeting of the Board of Directors need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting.

SECTION

10. Quorum.

At any meeting of the Board of Directors, a majority of the total number of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but if less than a quorum is present at a meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time, and the meeting may be held as adjourned without further notice. Any business which might have been

transacted at the meeting as originally noticed may be transacted at such adjourned meeting at

which a quorum is present. For purposes of this Section 10, the total number of directors includes any unfilled vacancies on the Board of Directors.

SECTION

11. Action at Meeting.

At any meeting of the Board of Directors at which a quorum is present, the vote of a majority of the directors present shall constitute action by the Board of Directors, unless otherwise required by law, by the Certificate or by these By-laws.

SECTION

12. Action by Consent.

Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board of Directors consent thereto in writing or by electronic transmission and the writing or writings or electronic transmission or transmissions are filed with the records of the meetings of the Board of Directors. Such filing shall be in paper form if the minutes are maintained in paper form and shall be in electronic form if the minutes are maintained in electronic form. Such consent shall be treated as a resolution of the Board of Directors for all purposes.

SECTION

13. Manner of Participation.

Directors may participate in meetings of the Board of Directors by means of video conference, conference telephone or other communications equipment by means of which all directors participating in the meeting can hear each other, and participation in a meeting in accordance herewith shall constitute presence in person at such meeting for purposes of these By-laws.

SECTION

14. Presiding Director. The Board of Directors shall designate a representative to preside over all meetings of the Board of Directors, provided that if the Board of Directors does not so designate such a presiding director or such designated presiding director is unable to so preside or is absent, then the Chairperson of the Board, if one is elected, shall preside over all meetings of the Board of Directors. If both the designated presiding director, if one is so designated, and the Chairperson of the Board, if one is elected, are unable to preside or are absent, the Board of Directors shall designate an alternate representative to preside over a meeting of the Board of Directors.

SECTION

15. Committees.

The Board of Directors, by vote of a majority of the directors then in office, may elect one or more committees, including, without limitation, a Compensation Committee, a Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and an Audit Committee, and may delegate thereto some or all of its powers to such committee(s) except those which by law, by the Certificate or by these By-laws may not be delegated. Except as the Board of Directors may otherwise determine, any such committee may make rules for the conduct of its business, but unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors or in such rules, its business shall be conducted so far as possible in the same manner as is provided by these By-laws for the Board of Directors. All members of such committees shall hold such offices at the pleasure of the Board of

Directors. The Board of Directors may abolish any such committee at any time. Any committee

to which the Board of Directors delegates any of its powers or duties shall keep records of its meetings and shall report its action to the Board of Directors. The Corporation elects to be governed by the provisions of Section 141(c)(2) of the DGCL.

SECTION

16. Compensation of Directors.

Directors shall receive such compensation for their services as shall be determined by a majority of the Board of Directors, or a designated committee thereof, provided that directors who are serving the Corporation as employees shall not receive any salary or other compensation for their services as directors of the Corporation.

Article III

Officers

SECTION 1. Enumeration.

The officers of the Corporation shall consist of a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary and such other officers, including, without limitation, a Chairperson of the Board of Directors, a Chief Executive Officer and one or more Vice Presidents (including Executive Vice Presidents or Senior Vice Presidents), Assistant Vice Presidents, Assistant Treasurers and Assistant Secretaries, as the Board of Directors may determine. Any number of offices may be held by the same person. The salaries and other compensation of the officers of the Corporation will be fixed by or in the manner designated by the Board of Directors or a committee thereof to which the Board of Directors has delegated such responsibility.

SECTION 2. Election.

The Board of Directors shall elect the President, the Treasurer and the Secretary. Other officers may be elected by the Board of Directors at such regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors or at any other regular or special meeting.

SECTION 3. Qualification.

No officer need be a stockholder or a director.

SECTION 4. Tenure.

Except as otherwise provided by the Certificate or by these By-laws, each of the officers of the Corporation shall hold office until the regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors following the next Annual Meeting and until his or her successor is elected

and qualified or until his or her earlier resignation or removal.

SECTION 5. Resignation and Removal.

Any officer may resign by delivering his or her written or electronically transmitted resignation to the Corporation addressed to the President or the Secretary, and such resignation

shall be effective upon receipt, unless the resignation otherwise provides. Any resignation is

without prejudice to the rights, if any, of the Corporation under any contract to which the officer is a party. Except as otherwise provided by law or by resolution of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors may remove any officer with or without cause by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors then in office. Except as the Board of Directors may otherwise determine, no officer who resigns or is removed shall have any right to any compensation as an officer for any period following his or her resignation or removal, or any right to damages on account of such removal, whether his or her compensation be by the month or by the year or otherwise, unless such compensation is expressly provided in a duly authorized written agreement with the Corporation.

SECTION 6. Absence or Disability.

In the event of the absence or disability of any officer, the Board of Directors may designate another officer to act temporarily in place of such absent or disabled officer.

SECTION 7. Vacancies.

Any vacancy in any office may be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 8. President.

The President shall, subject to the direction of the Board of Directors, have such powers and shall perform such duties as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate.

SECTION 9. Chairperson of the Board.

The Chairperson of the Board, if one is elected, shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate.

SECTION

10. Chief Executive Officer.

The Chief Executive Officer, if one is elected, shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate.

SECTION

11. Vice Presidents and Assistant Vice Presidents.

Any Vice President (including any Executive Vice President or Senior Vice President) and any Assistant Vice President shall have such powers and shall perform such duties as the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer may from time to time designate.

SECTION

12. Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers.

The Treasurer shall, subject to the direction of the Board of Directors and except as the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer may otherwise provide, have general charge of the financial affairs of the Corporation and shall cause to be kept accurate books of account. The Treasurer shall have custody of all funds, securities, and valuable documents of the Corporation.

He or she shall have such other duties and powers as may be designated from time to time by the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer.

Any Assistant Treasurer shall have such powers and perform such duties as the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer may from time to time designate.

SECTION

13. Secretary and Assistant Secretaries.

The Secretary shall record all the proceedings of the meetings of the stockholders and the Board of Directors (including committees of the Board of Directors) in books kept for that purpose. In his or her absence from any such meeting, a temporary secretary chosen at the meeting shall record the proceedings thereof. The Secretary shall have charge of the stock ledger (which may, however, be kept by any transfer or other agent of the Corporation). The Secretary shall have custody of the seal of the Corporation, and the Secretary, or an Assistant Secretary, shall have authority to affix it to any instrument requiring it, and, when so affixed, the seal may be attested by his or her signature or that of an Assistant Secretary. The Secretary shall have such other duties and powers as may be designated from time to time by the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer. In the absence of the Secretary, any Assistant Secretary may perform his or her duties and responsibilities.

Any Assistant Secretary shall have such powers and perform such duties as the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer may from time to time designate.

SECTION

14. Other Powers and Duties.

Subject to these By-laws and to such limitations as the Board of Directors may from time to time prescribe, the officers of the Corporation shall each have such powers and duties as generally pertain to their respective offices, as well as such powers and duties as from time to time may be conferred by the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer.

SECTION

15. Representation of Shares of Other Corporations. The Chairperson of the Board, the President, any Vice President, the Treasurer, the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Corporation, or any other person authorized by the Board of Directors or the President or a Vice President, is authorized to vote, represent and exercise on behalf of the Corporation all rights incident to any and all securities of any other entity or entities standing in the name of the Corporation. The authority granted herein may be exercised either by such person directly or by any other person authorized to do so by proxy or power of attorney duly executed by such person having the authority.

SECTION

16. Bonded Officers. The Board of Directors may require any officer to give the Corporation a bond in such sum and with such surety or sureties as shall be satisfactory to the Board of Directors upon such terms and conditions as the Board of Directors may specify, including without limitation a bond for the faithful performance of his or her duties and for the restoration to the Corporation of all property in his or her possession or under his or her control belonging to the Corporation.

Article IV

Capital Stock

SECTION 1. Certificates of Stock.

Each stockholder shall be entitled to a certificate of the capital stock of the Corporation in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Directors. Such certificate shall be signed by any two authorized officers of the Corporation. The Corporation seal and the signatures by the Corporation's officers, the transfer agent or the registrar may be facsimiles. In case any officer, transfer agent or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed on such certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent or registrar before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the Corporation with the same effect as if he or she were such officer, transfer agent or registrar at the time of its issue. Every certificate for shares of stock which are subject to any restriction on transfer and every certificate issued when the Corporation is authorized to issue more than one class or series of stock shall contain such legend with respect thereto as is required by law. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary provided in these Bylaws, the Board of Directors may provide by resolution or resolutions that some or all of any or all classes or series of its stock shall be uncertificated shares (except that the foregoing shall not apply to shares represented by a certificate until such certificate is surrendered to the Corporation), and by the approval and adoption of these Bylaws the Board of Directors has determined that all classes or series of the Corporation's stock may be uncertificated, whether upon original issuance, re-issuance, or subsequent transfer.

SECTION 2. Transfers.

Subject to any restrictions on transfer and unless otherwise provided by the Board of Directors, shares of stock that are represented by a certificate may be transferred on the books of the Corporation by the surrender to the Corporation or its transfer agent of the certificate theretofore properly endorsed or accompanied by a written assignment or power of attorney properly executed, with transfer stamps (if necessary) affixed, and with such proof of the authenticity of signature as the Corporation or its transfer agent may reasonably require. Shares of stock that are not represented by a certificate may be transferred on the books of the Corporation by submitting to the Corporation or its transfer agent such evidence of transfer and following such other procedures as the Corporation or its transfer agent may require.

SECTION 3. Stock Transfer Agreements. The Corporation shall have power to enter into and perform any agreement with any number of stockholders of any one or more classes of stock of the Corporation to restrict the transfer of shares of stock of the corporation of any one or more classes owned by such stockholders in any manner not prohibited by the DGCL.

SECTION 4. Record Holders.

Except as may otherwise be required by law, by the Certificate or by these By-laws, the Corporation shall be entitled to treat the record holder of stock as shown on its books as the owner of such stock for all purposes, including the payment of dividends and the right to vote with respect thereto, regardless of any transfer, pledge or other disposition of such stock, until

the shares have been transferred on the books of the Corporation in accordance with the requirements of these By-laws.

SECTION 5. Record Date.

In order that the Corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof or entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, or entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of stock or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which record date: (a) in the case of determination of stockholders entitled to vote at any meeting of stockholders, shall, unless otherwise required by law, not be more than sixty (60) nor less than ten (10) days before the date of such meeting and (b) in the case of any other action, shall not be more than sixty (60) days prior to such other action. If no record date is fixed: (i) the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held and (ii) the record date for determining stockholders for any other purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution relating thereto.

SECTION 6. Replacement of Certificates.

In case of the alleged loss, destruction or mutilation of a certificate of stock of the Corporation, a duplicate certificate may be issued in place thereof, upon such terms as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

Article V

Indemnification

SECTION 1. Definitions.

For purposes of this Article V:

(a) "Director" means any person who serves or has served the Corporation as a director on the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

(b) "Officer" means any person who serves or has served the Corporation as an officer appointed by the Board of Directors of the Corporation;

(c) "Non-Officer Employee" means any person who serves or has served as an employee of the Corporation, but who is not or was not a Director or Officer;

(d) "Proceeding" means any threatened, pending or completed action, suit, arbitration, alternate dispute resolution mechanism, inquiry, investigation, administrative hearing or other proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative, arbitral or investigative;

(e) "Expenses" means all reasonable attorneys' fees, retainers, court costs, transcript costs, fees of expert witnesses, private investigators and professional advisors (including,

(including, without limitation, accountants and investment bankers), travel expenses, duplicating costs, printing and binding costs, costs of preparation of demonstrative evidence and other courtroom presentation aids and devices, costs incurred in connection with document review, organization, imaging and computerization, telephone charges, postage, delivery service fees, and all other

disbursements, costs or expenses of the type customarily incurred in connection with prosecuting, defending, preparing to prosecute or defend, investigating, being or preparing to be a witness in, settling or otherwise participating in, a Proceeding;

(f) "Corporate Status" describes the status of a person who (i) in the case of a Director, is or was a director of the Corporation and is or was acting in such capacity, (ii) in the case of an Officer, is or was an officer, employee, trustee or agent of the Corporation or is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of any other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise which such Officer is or was serving at the request of the Corporation, and (iii) in the case of a Non-Officer Employee, is or was an employee of the Corporation or is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of any other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise which such Non-Officer Employee is or was serving at the request of the Corporation. For purposes of subsection (ii) of this Section 1(f), an officer or director of the Corporation who is serving as a director, partner, trustee, officer, employee or agent of a Subsidiary shall be deemed to be serving at the request of the Corporation;

(g) "Disinterested Director" means, with respect to each Proceeding in respect of which indemnification is sought hereunder, a Director of the Corporation who is not and was not a party to such Proceeding; and

(h) "Subsidiary" shall mean any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, trust or other entity of which the Corporation owns (either directly or through or together with another Subsidiary of the Corporation) either (i) a general partner, managing member or other similar interest or (ii) (A) 50% or more of the voting power of the voting capital equity interests of such corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture or other entity, or (B) 50% or more of the outstanding voting capital stock or other

voting equity interests of such corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture or other entity.

SECTION 2. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

(a) Subject to the operation of Section 4 of this Article V, each Director and Officer shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Corporation to the fullest extent authorized by the DGCL, as the same exists or may hereafter be amended (but, in the case of any such amendment, only to the extent that such amendment permits the Corporation to provide broader indemnification rights than such law permitted the Corporation to provide prior to such amendment), and to the extent authorized in this Section 2.

(1)Actions, Suits and Proceedings Other than By or In the Right of the Corporation. Each Director and Officer shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Corporation against any and all Expenses and Liabilities that are incurred or paid by such Director or Officer or on such Director's or Officer's behalf in connection with any Proceeding

or any claim, issue or matter therein (other than an action by or in the right of the Corporation), which such Director or Officer is, or is threatened to be made, a party to or participant in by reason of such Director's or Officer's Corporate Status, if such Director or Officer acted in good faith and in a manner such Director or Officer reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation and, with respect to any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful.

(2)Actions, Suits and Proceedings By or In the Right of the Corporation. Each Director and Officer shall be indemnified and held harmless by the Corporation against any and all Expenses that are incurred by such Director or Officer or on such Director's or Officer's behalf in connection with any Proceeding or any claim, issue or matter therein by or in the right of the Corporation, which such Director or Officer is, or is threatened to be made, a party to or participant in by reason of such Director's or Officer's Corporate Status, if such Director or Officer acted in good faith and in a manner such Director or Officer reasonably

believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation; provided, however, that no indemnification shall be made under this Section 2(a)(2) in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which such Director or Officer shall have been finally adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be liable to the Corporation, unless, and only to the extent that, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or another court in which such Proceeding was brought shall determine upon application that, despite adjudication of liability, but in view of all the circumstances of the case, such Director or Officer is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnification for such Expenses that such court deems proper.

(3)Survival of Rights. The rights of indemnification provided by this Section 2 shall continue as to a Director or Officer after he or she has ceased to be a Director or Officer and shall inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, executors, administrators and personal representatives.

(4)Actions by Directors or Officers. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation shall indemnify any Director or Officer seeking indemnification in connection with a Proceeding initiated by such Director or Officer only if such Proceeding (including any

parts of such Proceeding not initiated by such Director or Officer) was authorized in advance by the Board of Directors, unless such Proceeding was brought to enforce such Officer's or Director's rights to indemnification or, in the case of Directors, advancement of Expenses under these By-laws in accordance with the provisions set forth herein.

SECTION 3. Indemnification of Non-Officer Employees.

Subject to the operation of Section 4 of this Article V, each Non-Officer Employee may, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, be indemnified by the Corporation to the fullest extent authorized by the DGCL, as the same exists or may hereafter be amended, against any or all Expenses and Liabilities that are incurred by such Non-Officer Employee or on such Non-Officer Employee's behalf in connection with any threatened, pending or completed Proceeding, or any claim, issue or matter therein, which such Non-Officer Employee is, or is threatened to be made, a party to or participant in by reason of such Non-Officer Employee's Corporate Status, if such Non-Officer Employee acted in good faith and in a manner such Non-Officer Employee reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation and, with

respect to any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. The rights of indemnification provided by this Section 3 shall exist as to a Non-Officer Employee after he or she has ceased to be a Non-Officer Employee and shall inure to the benefit of his or her heirs, personal representatives, executors and administrators. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation may indemnify any Non-Officer Employee seeking indemnification in connection with a Proceeding initiated by such Non-Officer Employee only if such Proceeding was authorized in advance by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 4. Determination.

Unless ordered by a court, no indemnification shall be provided pursuant to this Article V to a Director, to an Officer or to a Non-Officer Employee unless a determination shall have been made that such person acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the Corporation and, with respect to any criminal Proceeding, such person had no reasonable cause to believe his or her conduct was unlawful. Such determination shall be made by (a) a majority vote of the Disinterested Directors, even though less than a quorum of the Board of Directors, (b) a committee comprised of Disinterested Directors, such committee having been designated by a majority vote of the Disinterested Directors (even though less than a quorum), (c) if there are no such Disinterested Directors, or if a majority of Disinterested Directors so directs, by independent legal counsel in a written opinion, or (d) by the stockholders of the Corporation.

SECTION 5. Advancement of Expenses to Directors Prior to Final Disposition.

(a) The Corporation shall advance all Expenses incurred by or on behalf of any Director in connection with any Proceeding in which such Director is involved by reason of such Director's Corporate Status within thirty (30) days after the receipt by the Corporation of a written statement from such Director requesting such advance or advances from time to time, whether prior to or after final disposition of such Proceeding. Such statement or statements shall reasonably evidence the Expenses incurred by such Director and shall be preceded or accompanied by an undertaking by or on behalf of such Director to repay any Expenses so

advanced if it shall ultimately be determined that such Director is not entitled to be indemnified against such Expenses. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation shall advance all Expenses incurred by or on behalf of any Director seeking advancement of expenses hereunder in connection with a Proceeding initiated by such Director only if such Proceeding (including any parts of such Proceeding not initiated by such Director) was (i) authorized by the Board of Directors, or (ii) brought to enforce such Director's rights to indemnification or advancement of Expenses under these Bylaws.

(b) If a claim for advancement of Expenses hereunder by a Director is not paid in full by the Corporation within thirty (30) days after receipt by the Corporation of documentation of Expenses and the required undertaking, such Director may at any time thereafter bring suit against the Corporation to recover the unpaid amount of the claim and, if successful in whole or in part, such Director shall also be entitled to be paid the expenses of prosecuting such claim. The failure of the Corporation (including its Board of Directors or any committee thereof, independent legal counsel, or stockholders) to make a determination concerning the permissibility of such advancement of Expenses under this Article V shall not be

a defense to an action brought by a Director for recovery of the unpaid amount of an advancement claim and shall not create a presumption that such advancement is not permissible. The burden of proving that a Director is not entitled to an advancement of expenses shall be on the Corporation.

(c) In any suit brought by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the Corporation shall be entitled to recover such expenses upon a final adjudication that the Director has not met any applicable standard for indemnification set forth in the DGCL.

SECTION 6. Advancement of Expenses to Officers and Non-Officer Employees Prior to Final Disposition.

(a) The Corporation may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, advance any or all Expenses incurred by or on behalf of any Officer or any Non-Officer Employee in connection with any Proceeding in which such person is involved by reason of his or her Corporate Status as an Officer or Non-Officer Employee upon the receipt by the Corporation of a statement or statements from such Officer or Non-Officer Employee requesting such advance or advances from time to time, whether prior to or after final disposition of such Proceeding. Such statement or statements shall reasonably evidence the Expenses incurred by such Officer or Non-Officer Employee and shall be preceded or accompanied by an undertaking by or on behalf of such person to repay any Expenses so advanced if it shall ultimately be determined that such Officer or Non-Officer Employee is not entitled to be indemnified against such Expenses.

(b) In any suit brought by the Corporation to recover an advancement of expenses pursuant to the terms of an undertaking, the Corporation shall be entitled to recover

such expenses upon a final adjudication that the Officer or Non-Officer Employee has not met any applicable standard for indemnification set forth in the DGCL.

SECTION 7. Contractual Nature of Rights.

(a) The provisions of this Article V shall be deemed to be a contract between the Corporation and each Director and Officer entitled to the benefits hereof at any time while this Article V is in effect, in consideration of such person's past or current and any future performance of services for the Corporation. Neither amendment, repeal or modification of any provision of this Article V nor the adoption of any provision of the Certificate inconsistent with this Article V shall eliminate or reduce any right conferred by this Article V in respect of any act or omission occurring, or any cause of action or claim that accrues or arises or any state of facts existing, at the time of or before such amendment, repeal, modification or adoption of an inconsistent provision (even in the case of a proceeding based on such a state of facts that is commenced after such time), and all rights to indemnification and advancement of Expenses granted herein or arising out of any act or omission shall vest at the time of the act or omission in question, regardless of when or if any proceeding with respect to such act or omission is commenced. The rights to indemnification and to advancement of expenses provided by, or granted pursuant to, this Article V shall continue notwithstanding that the person has ceased to be a director or officer of the Corporation and shall inure to the benefit of the estate, heirs, executors, administrators, legatees and distributees of such person.

(b) If a claim for indemnification hereunder by a Director or Officer is not paid in full by the Corporation within sixty (60) days after receipt by the Corporation of a written claim for indemnification, such Director or Officer may at any time thereafter bring suit against the Corporation to recover the unpaid amount of the claim, and if successful in whole or in part, such Director or Officer shall also be entitled to be paid the expenses of prosecuting such claim. The failure of the Corporation (including its Board of Directors or any committee thereof, independent legal counsel, or stockholders) to make a determination concerning the permissibility of such indemnification under this Article V shall not be a defense to an action brought by a Director or Officer for recovery of the unpaid amount of an indemnification claim and shall not create a presumption that such indemnification is not permissible. The burden of proving that a Director or Officer is not entitled to indemnification shall be on the Corporation.

(c) In any suit brought by a Director or Officer to enforce a right to indemnification hereunder, it shall be a defense that such Director or Officer has not met any applicable standard for indemnification set forth in the DGCL.

SECTION 8. Non-Exclusivity of Rights.

The rights to indemnification and to advancement of Expenses set forth in this Article V shall not be exclusive of any other right which any Director, Officer, or Non-Officer Employee may have or hereafter acquire under any statute, provision of the Certificate or these By-laws, agreement, vote of stockholders or Disinterested Directors or otherwise.

SECTION 9. Insurance.

The Corporation may maintain insurance, at its expense, to protect itself and any Director, Officer or Non-Officer Employee against any liability of any character asserted against or incurred by the Corporation or any such Director, Officer or Non-Officer Employee, or arising out of any such person's Corporate Status, whether or not the Corporation would have the power to indemnify such person against such liability under the DGCL or the provisions of this Article V.

SECTION

10. Other Indemnification. The Corporation's obligation, if any, to indemnify or provide advancement of Expenses to any person under this Article V as a result of such person serving, at the request of the Corporation, as a director, partner, trustee, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise shall be reduced by any amount such person may collect as indemnification or advancement of Expenses from such other corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or enterprise (the "Primary Indemnitor"). Any indemnification or advancement of Expenses under this Article V owed by the Corporation as a result of a person serving, at the request of the Corporation, as a director, partner, trustee, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise shall only be in excess of, and shall be secondary to, the indemnification or advancement of Expenses available from the applicable Primary Indemnitor(s) and any applicable insurance policies.

SECTION

11. Savings Clause. If this Article V or any portion hereof shall be invalidated on any ground by any court of competent jurisdiction, then the Corporation shall nevertheless indemnify each Indemnitee as to any expenses (including, without limitation, attorneys' fees), liabilities, losses, judgments, fines (including, without limitation, excise taxes and penalties arising under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended) and amounts paid in settlement in connection with any action, suit, proceeding or investigation, whether civil, criminal or administrative, including, without limitation, an action by or in the right of the Corporation, to the fullest extent permitted by any applicable portion of this Article V that shall not have been invalidated and to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law.

Article VI

Miscellaneous Provisions

SECTION 1. Fiscal Year.

The fiscal year of the Corporation shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. Seal.

The Board of Directors shall have power to adopt and alter the seal of the Corporation.

SECTION 3. Execution of Instruments.

All deeds, leases, transfers, contracts, bonds, notes and other obligations to be entered into by the Corporation in the ordinary course of its business without director action may be executed on behalf of the Corporation by the Chairperson of the Board, if one is elected, the President or the Treasurer or any other officer, employee or agent of the Corporation as the Board of Directors or the executive committee of the Board of Directors may authorize.

SECTION 4. Voting of Securities.

Unless the Board of Directors otherwise provides, the Chairperson of the Board, if one is elected, the President or the Treasurer may waive notice of and act on behalf of this Corporation, or appoint another person or persons to act as proxy or attorney in fact for this Corporation with or without discretionary power and/or power of substitution, at any meeting of stockholders or shareholders of any other corporation or organization, any of whose securities are held by this Corporation.

SECTION 5. Resident Agent.

The Board of Directors may appoint a resident agent upon whom legal process may be served in any action or proceeding against the Corporation.

SECTION 6. Corporate Records.

The original or attested copies of the Certificate, By-laws and records of all meetings of the incorporators, stockholders and the Board of Directors and the stock transfer books, which

shall contain the names of all stockholders, their record addresses and the amount of stock held by each, may be kept outside the State of Delaware and shall be kept at the principal office of the Corporation, at the an office of its counsel, at an office of its transfer agent or at such other place or places as may be designated from time to time by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 7. Certificate.

All references in these By-laws to the Certificate shall be deemed to refer to the Certificate, as amended and/or restated and in effect from time to time.

SECTION 8. Exclusive Jurisdiction of Delaware Courts or the United States Federal District Courts.

Unless the Corporation consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware shall be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Corporation, (ii) any action asserting a claim of, or a claim based on, a breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any current or former director, officer or other employee or stockholder of the Corporation to the Corporation or the Corporation's stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or the Certificate or these Bylaws (including the interpretation, validity or enforceability thereof) or as to which the DGCL confers jurisdiction on the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, or (iv) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs

doctrine; provided, however, that this sentence will not apply to any causes of action arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, or to any claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. Unless the Corporation consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States of America shall be the sole and exclusive forum for resolving any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Exchange Act, or the respective rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. To the

fullest extent permitted by law, any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of capital stock of the Corporation shall be deemed to have notice of and consented to the provisions of this Section 8.

SECTION 9. Amendment of By-laws.

(a) Amendment by Directors. Except as provided otherwise by law, these By-laws may be amended or repealed by the Board of Directors by the affirmative vote of a majority of the directors then in office.

(b) Amendment by Stockholders. Except as otherwise provided herein, the By-laws of the Corporation may be amended or repealed at any Annual Meeting, or special meeting of stockholders called for such purpose, by the affirmative vote of at least not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on such amendment or repeal, voting together as a single class; provided, however, that if the Board of Directors recommends that stockholders approve such amendment or repeal at such meeting of stockholders, such amendment or repeal shall only require the affirmative vote of the majority of

outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote on such amendment or repeal, voting together as a single class.

SECTION

10. Notices. If mailed, notice to stockholders shall be deemed given when deposited in the mail, postage prepaid, directed to the stockholder at such stockholder's address as it appears on the records of the Corporation. Without limiting the manner by which notice otherwise may be given to stockholders, any notice to stockholders may be given by electronic transmission in the manner provided in Section 232 of the DGCL.

SECTION

11. Waivers. A written waiver of any notice, signed by a stockholder or director, or waiver by electronic transmission by such person, whether given before or after the time of the event for which notice is to be given, shall be deemed equivalent to the notice required to be given to such person. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any meeting need be specified in such a waiver.

Adopted February 23, 2023 February 28, 2024 and effective as of February 23, 2023 February 28, 2024.

Exhibit 10.10 4.7

EXECUTIVE EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT PLUG POWER INC.

This Employment Agreement ("Agreement") is made as of the 1st day of June, 2021 (the "Commencement Date"), between **DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES**
REGISTERED
UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED

Plug Power, Inc., a Delaware corporation, (the "Company"), and David Mindnich (the "Executive").

WHEREAS, the Executive and the Company have determined to enter into an agreement related to the employment has one class of Executive by the Company;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

1. Employment. The term of this Agreement shall extend from the Commencement Date until the first anniversary of the Commencement Date; provided, however, that the term of this Agreement shall automatically be extended for one additional year on the anniversary of the Commencement Date and on each anniversary thereafter unless, not less than ninety (90) days prior to each such date, either party shall have given notice to the other that it does not wish to extend this Agreement; provided, further, that if a Change in Control occurs during the original or extended term of this Agreement, the term of this Agreement shall continue in effect for a period of not less than twelve (12) months beyond the month in which the Change in Control occurred. The term of this Agreement shall also terminate upon any Date of Termination (as defined in Section 4) and may be referred to herein as the "Term."

2. Position and Duties. During the Term, the Executive shall serve as the Executive Vice President, Global Manufacturing, and shall have responsibilities and duties consistent with his position and such other responsibilities and duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board"), the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the "CEO") or other authorized executives, provided that such responsibilities and duties are consistent with the Executive's position or other positions that he may hold from time to time. The Executive shall devote his full working time

and efforts to the business and affairs of the Company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Executive may serve on other boards of directors with the approval of the Board, or engage in religious, charitable or other community activities as long as such services and activities are disclosed to the Board and do not materially interfere with the Executive's performance of his duties to the Company as provided in this Agreement.

3. **Policies.** Except as provided herein, the Executive shall be covered by and agrees to comply with all of the Company's policies and procedures, including but not limited to the Company's Employee Handbook, on the same terms as are applicable to other executives of the Company.

4. **Compensation and Related Matters.**

(a) **Base Salary.** The Executive's initial annual base salary shall be \$300,000.00. The Executive's base salary shall be re-determined annually by the Compensation Committee of the Board. The base salary in effect at any given time is referred to herein as "Base



Salary." The Base Salary shall be payable in substantially equal installments based upon the payroll cycle of the Company and will be subject to applicable withholdings and deductions.

(b) **Incentive Compensation.** The Executive shall be eligible to receive cash incentive compensation as determined by Compensation Committee of the Board from time to time.

(c) **Expenses.** The Executive shall be entitled to receive prompt reimbursement for all reasonable expenses incurred by him in performing services hereunder during the Term, in accordance with the policies and procedures then in effect and established by the Company for its senior executive officers.

(d) **Other Benefits.** During the Term, the Executive shall be entitled to continue to participate in or receive benefits under all of the Company's Employee Benefit Plans in accordance with the terms of such plans in effect on the date hereof, or under plans or arrangements that provide the Executive with benefits at least substantially equivalent to those provided under such Employee Benefit Plans. As used herein, the term "Employee Benefit Plans" includes, without limitation, each retirement plan; stock option plan; life insurance plan; medical insurance plan; disability plan; and health and accident plan or arrangement established and maintained by the Company on the date hereof for employees of the same status within the hierarchy of the Company. During the Term, the Executive shall be entitled to participate in or receive benefits under any employee benefit plan or arrangement which may, in the future, be made available by the Company to its executives and key management employees, subject to and on a basis consistent with the terms, conditions and overall administration of such plan or arrangement. Any payments or benefits payable to the Executive under a plan or arrangement referred to in this Section 3(d) in respect of any calendar year during which the Executive is employed by the Company for less than the whole of such year shall, unless otherwise provided in the applicable plan or arrangement, be prorated in accordance with the number of days in such calendar year during which he is so employed. Should any such payments or benefits accrue on a fiscal (rather than calendar) year, then the proration in the preceding sentence shall be on the basis of a fiscal year rather than calendar year.

(e) **Vacations.** The Executive shall be entitled to 160 hours of paid vacation in each calendar year, which shall be accrued monthly during the calendar year and shall be subject to the Company's vacation policy. The Executive shall also be entitled to all paid holidays given by the Company to its executives.

5. **Termination.** The Executive's employment hereunder may be terminated without any breach of this Agreement under the following circumstances:

(a) **Death.** The Executive's employment hereunder shall automatically terminate upon his death.

(b) **Disability.** The Company may terminate the Executive's employment if he is disabled and unable to perform the essential functions of the Executive's then existing position or positions under this Agreement with or without reasonable accommodation for a period of 180 days (which need not be consecutive) in any 12-month period. If any question shall arise as to



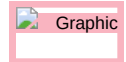
whether during any period the Executive is disabled so as to be unable to perform the essential functions of the Executive's then existing position or positions with or without reasonable accommodation, the Executive may, and at the request of the Company shall, submit to the Company a certification in reasonable detail by a physician selected by the Company to whom the Executive or the Executive's guardian has no reasonable objection as to whether the Executive is so disabled or how long such disability is expected to continue, and such certification shall for the purposes of this Agreement be conclusive of the issue. The Executive shall cooperate with any reasonable request of the physician in connection with such certification. If such question shall arise and the Executive shall fail to submit such certification, the Company's determination of such issue shall be binding on the Executive. Nothing in this Section 4(b) shall be construed to waive the Executive's rights, if any, under existing law including, without limitation, the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. §2601 *et seq.* and the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §12101 *et seq.*

(c) **Termination by the Company for Cause.** At any time during the Term, the Company may terminate the Executive's employment hereunder for Cause. For purposes of this Agreement, "Cause" shall mean: (i) conduct by the Executive constituting a material act of misconduct in connection with the performance of the Executive's duties, including, without limitation, misappropriation of funds or property of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or affiliates other than the occasional, customary and de minimis use of Company property for personal purposes; (ii) the commission by the Executive of (A) any felony; or (B) a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, deceit, dishonesty or fraud; (iii) any conduct by the Executive that would reasonably be expected to result in material injury or reputational harm to the Company or any of its subsidiaries and affiliates if the Executive were retained in the Executive's position; (iv) continued non-performance by the Executive of the Executive's responsibilities hereunder (other than by reason of the Executive's physical or mental illness, incapacity or disability) which has continued for more than thirty (30) days following written notice of such non-performance from the Board; (v) a breach by the Executive of the Employee Patent, Confidentiality, and Non- Solicitation/Non-Compete Agreement between the Executive and the Company (the "Confidentiality Agreement"); (vi) a material violation by the Executive of any of the Company's written employment policies; (vii) failure to cooperate with a bona fide internal investigation or an investigation by regulatory or law enforcement authorities, after being instructed by the Company to cooperate, or the willful destruction or failure to preserve documents or other materials known to be relevant to such investigation or the inducement of others to fail to cooperate or to produce documents or other materials in connection with such investigation; or (viii) the Executive's failure to honor his fiduciary duties to the Company.

(d) **Termination Without Cause.** At any time during the Term, the Company may terminate the Executive's employment hereunder without Cause. Any termination by the Company of the Executive's employment under this Agreement which does not constitute a termination for Cause **securities registered** under Section 5(c) or result from the death or disability of the Executive under Section 5(a) or (b) shall be deemed a termination without Cause.

(e) Termination by the Executive. At any time during the Term, the Executive may terminate his employment hereunder for any reason, including but not limited to Good Reason. If the Executive provides notice to the Company under Section 1 that he elects to discontinue the extensions, such action shall be deemed a voluntary termination by the Executive

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and one without Good Reason. For purposes of this Agreement, "Good Reason" shall mean that the Executive has complied with the "Good Reason Process" (hereinafter defined) following the occurrence of any of the following events after a Change in Control: (i) a material diminution in the Executive's responsibilities, authority or duties; (ii) a material diminution in the Executive's Base Salary; (iii) a material change in the geographic location at which the Executive provides services to the Company; or (iv) the material breach of this Agreement by the Company. "Good Reason Process" shall mean that (i) the Executive reasonably determines in good faith that a "Good Reason" condition has occurred; (ii) the Executive notifies the Company in writing of the occurrence of the Good Reason condition within sixty (60) days of the occurrence of such condition; (iii) the Executive cooperates in good faith with the Company's efforts, for a period not less than 30 days following such notice (the "Cure Period"), to remedy the condition; (iv) notwithstanding such efforts, the Good Reason condition continues to exist; and (v) the Executive terminates his employment within sixty (60) days after the end of the Cure Period. If the Company cures the Good Reason condition during the Cure Period, Good Reason shall be deemed not to have occurred.

(f) Notice of Termination. Except for termination as specified in Section 5(a), any termination of the Executive's employment by the Company or any such termination by the Executive shall be communicated by written Notice of Termination to the other party hereto. For purposes of this Agreement, a "Notice of Termination" shall mean a notice which shall indicate the specific termination provision in this Agreement relied upon.

(g) Date of Termination. "Date of Termination" shall mean: (i) if the Executive's employment is terminated by his death, the date of his death; (ii) if the Executive's employment is terminated by the Company for Cause under Section 5(c), the date on which Notice of Termination is given; (iii) if the Executive's employment is terminated by the Company under Section 5(b) or 5(d), thirty (30) days after the date on which a Notice of Termination is given; (iv) if the Executive's employment is terminated by the Executive under Section 5(e) without Good Reason, thirty (30) days after the date on which a Notice of Termination is given, and (v) if the Executive's employment is terminated by the Executive under Section 5(e) with Good Reason, the date on which a Notice of Termination is given after the end of the Cure Period. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the event that the Executive gives a Notice of Termination to the Company, the Company may unilaterally accelerate the Date of Termination and such acceleration shall not constitute a termination by the Company for purposes of this Agreement.

6. Compensation Upon Termination.

(a) Termination Generally. If the Executive's employment with the Company is terminated for any reason during the Term, the Company shall pay or provide to the Executive (or to his authorized representative or estate) any earned but unpaid base salary, incentive compensation determined by the Board to be earned but not yet paid, unpaid expense reimbursements, accrued but unused vacation and any vested benefits the Executive may have under the Company's Employee Benefit Plans through the Date of Termination (the "Accrued Benefit"). The Executive shall not be entitled to receive any other termination payments or benefits from the Company except as specifically provided in Section 6(b) or Section 7.

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(b) **Termination by the Company Without Cause.** Except as provided in Section 7, if the Executive's employment is terminated by the Company without Cause as provided in Section 5(d), then the Company shall, through the Date of Termination, pay the Executive his Accrued Benefit. Except as provided in Section 7, if (i) the Executive's employment is terminated by the Company without Cause as provided in Section 5(d), (ii) the Executive signs a general release of claims in a form and manner satisfactory to the Company (the "Release") within 21 days of the receipt of the Release and does not revoke such Release during the seven-day revocation period (if applicable), and (iii) the Executive complies with the Confidentiality Agreement, then

A. The Company shall pay the Executive an amount equal to the sum of one (1) times the Executive's Base Salary. Such amount shall be paid out either in a lump sum or in installments, per the discretion of the Company, and commencing on the first payroll date after the Date of Termination or expiration of the seven-day revocation period for the Release, whichever is later.

B. As of the Date of Termination, all vested stock options held by the Executive shall be exercisable for twelve (12) months following the Date of Termination; and any unvested stock options, restricted stock or other stock-based equity award will be immediately forfeited upon the Date of Termination.

C. Executive's coverage under the Company's group health insurance will extend through the end of the month in which the Date of Termination occurs. Executive may elect COBRA continuation coverage for the group health plans. Notification of conditions and premiums costs to continue health insurance will be provided to Executive following termination. Executive will be responsible for payment of premiums for health insurance coverage secured after the end of the month in which the Date of Termination occurs. In consideration of the loss of various benefits provided by the Company, the Company shall choose to either provide a lump sum payment to Executive equal to twelve (12) times the Company's share of the monthly health insurance premium for the health insurance plan in force on the Date of Termination, less applicable withholdings and deductions OR provide a monthly subsidy for a period of twelve (12) months and equivalent to the Company's share of the monthly health insurance premium for the health insurance plan in force on the Date of Termination to offset the Executive's COBRA cost.

D. The Company shall have no obligation to make any further payments (salary, bonus or otherwise) or provide any further benefits to Executive except as otherwise provided under the applicable terms of this Agreement or the Company's Employee Benefit Plans.

7. **Change in Control Payment.** The provisions of this Section 7 set forth certain terms regarding the Executive's rights and obligations upon the occurrence of a Change in Control of the Company. These provisions are intended to assure and encourage in advance the Executive's continued attention and dedication to his assigned duties and his objectivity during the pendency and after the occurrence of any such event. These provisions shall apply in lieu of, and expressly supersede, the provisions of Section 6(b) regarding severance pay and benefits upon a termination



of employment, if such termination of employment occurs within 12 months after the occurrence of the first event constituting a Change in Control, provided that such first event occurs during the Term. These provisions shall terminate and be of no further force or effect beginning 12 months after the occurrence of a Change in Control.

(a) **Change in Control.** If (i) within twelve (12) months after a Change in Control, the Executive's employment is terminated by the Company without Cause as provided in Section 5(d) or the Executive terminates his employment for Good Reason as provided in Section 5(e), (ii) the Executive signs the Release within twenty-one (21) days of the receipt of the Release and does not revoke the Release during the seven-day revocation period (if applicable), and (iii) the Executive complies with the Confidentiality Agreement, then

A. The Company shall pay to the Executive an amount equal to (i) one-hundred percent (100%) the Executive's average annual base salary over the three (3) fiscal years immediately prior to the Termination Date (or the Executive's annual base salary in effect immediately prior to the Change in Control, if higher) and (ii) one-hundred percent (100%) of the Executive's average annual bonus over the three (3) fiscal years immediately prior to the Change in Control (or the Executive's annual bonus for the last fiscal year immediately prior to the Change in Control, if higher). Such amounts shall be paid out either in a lump sum or in installments, per the discretion of the Company, and commencing on the first payroll date after the Date of Termination or expiration of the seven-day revocation period for the Release, whichever is later, subject to Section 7(b) regarding additional limitations and Section 8 regarding IRC Section 409A.

B. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any applicable option agreement or stock-based award agreement, on the Termination Date the Executive shall vest in such portion of his stock options and other stock-based awards as he would have vested in if he had remained employed by the Company for twelve (12) months following the Termination Date.

C. Executive's coverage under the Company's group health insurance will extend through the end of the month in which the Date of Termination occurs. Executive may elect COBRA continuation coverage for the group health plans. Notification of conditions and premiums costs to continue health insurance will be provided to Executive following termination. Executive will be responsible for payment of premiums for health insurance coverage secured after the end of the month in which the Date of Termination occurs. In consideration of the loss of various benefits provided by the Company, the Company shall choose to either provide a lump sum payment to Executive equal to twelve (12) times the Company's share of the monthly health insurance premium for the health insurance plan in force on the Date of Termination, less applicable withholdings and deductions OR provide a monthly subsidy for a period of twelve (12) months and equivalent to the Company's share of the monthly health insurance premium for the health insurance plan in force on the Date of Termination to offset the Executive's COBRA cost.



D. The Company shall pay to the Executive all reasonable legal and arbitration fees and expenses incurred by the Executive in obtaining or enforcing any right or benefit provided by this Agreement, except in cases involving frivolous or bad faith litigation.

E. The Company shall have no obligation to make any further payments (salary, bonus or otherwise) or provide any further benefits to Executive except as otherwise provided under the applicable terms of this Agreement

or the Company's Employee Benefit Plans.

(b) Additional Limitation.

(i) Anything in this Agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, in the event that any compensation, payment or distribution by the Company to or for the benefit of the Executive, whether paid or payable or distributed or distributable pursuant to the terms of this Agreement or otherwise (the "Severance Payments"), would be subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code, the following provisions shall apply:

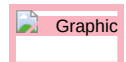
A. If the Severance Payments, reduced by the sum of (1) the Excise Tax and (2) the total of the Federal, state, and local income and employment taxes payable by the Executive on the amount of the Severance Payments which are in excess of the Threshold Amount, are greater than or equal to the Threshold Amount, the Executive shall be entitled to the full benefits payable under this Agreement.

B. If the Threshold Amount is less than (x) the Severance Payments, but greater than (y) the Severance Payments reduced by the sum of (1) the Excise Tax and (2) the total of the federal, state, and local income and employment taxes on the amount of the Severance Payments which are in excess of the Threshold Amount, then the benefits payable under this Agreement shall be reduced (but not below zero) to the extent necessary so that the maximum Severance Payments shall not exceed the Threshold Amount.

(ii) For the purposes of this Section 7(b), "Threshold Amount" shall mean three times the Executive's "base amount" within the meaning of Section 280G(b)(3) of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder less one dollar (\$1.00); and "Excise Tax" shall mean the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Code, and any interest or penalties incurred by the Executive with respect to such excise tax.

(iii) The determination as to which of the alternative provisions of Section 7(b)(i) shall apply to the Executive shall be made by a nationally recognized accounting firm selected by the Company (the "Accounting Firm"), which shall provide detailed supporting calculations both to the Company and the Executive within fifteen (15) business days of the Date of Termination, if applicable, or at such earlier time as is reasonably requested by the Company or the Executive. For purposes of determining which of the alternative provisions of Section 7(b)(i) shall apply, the Executive shall be

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deemed to pay federal income taxes at the highest marginal rate of federal income taxation applicable to individuals for the calendar year in which the determination is to be made, and state and local income taxes at the highest marginal rates of individual taxation in the state and locality of the Executive's residence on the Date of Termination, net of the maximum reduction in federal income taxes which could be obtained from deduction of such state and local taxes. Any determination by the Accounting Firm shall be binding upon the Company and the Executive.

(c) Definitions. For purposes of this Section 7, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Change in Control" shall be deemed to have occurred in any one of the following events:

(i) any "person," as such term is used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act") referred to herein as the Exchange Act: common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, referred

to herein as the Common Stock. The following description sets forth certain material terms and provisions of the Common Stock. This description also summarizes relevant provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, referred to herein as the DGCL. The following summary does not purport to be complete and is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the applicable provisions of the DGCL and our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended from time to time, referred to herein as the Certificate of Incorporation, and our Sixth Amended and Restated Bylaws, as amended from time to time, referred to herein as the Bylaws, copies of which are incorporated by reference as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K of which this Exhibit 4.7 is a part. We encourage you to read the Certificate of Incorporation, the Bylaws and the applicable provisions of the DGCL for additional information. References in this Exhibit 4.7 to "Plug Power," the "Company," "we," "our" or "us" refer to Plug Power Inc.

General

Authorized Shares

The Certificate of Incorporation authorizes us to issue up to 1,505,000,000 shares, of which (i) 1,500,000,000 shares are classified as shares of Common Stock, and (ii) 5,000,000 shares are classified as preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, consisting of 170,000 shares of Series A Junior Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock and 4,830,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock. As of December 31, 2023, (other than there were no shares of Series A Junior Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock outstanding.

Power to Issue Additional Shares of Common Stock and Preferred Stock, and Reclassify Shares of Stock

Additional shares of authorized Common Stock and preferred stock may be issued, as authorized by our board of directors from time to time, without stockholder approval, except as may be required by applicable securities exchange requirements. The Certificate of Incorporation authorizes our board of directors to classify any unissued shares of preferred stock and to reclassify any previously classified but unissued shares of any series into other classes or series of stock. Prior to the Company, any issuance of its subsidiaries, any trustee, fiduciary shares of each class or series of preferred stock, the Company's board of directors will set the terms, preferences, conversion or other person rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends or entity holding securities under other distributions, qualifications and terms or conditions of redemption for each such class or series.

Voting Rights

The holders of Common Stock possess exclusive voting rights in us, except to the extent our board of directors specifies voting power with respect to any employee benefit plan or trust of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, together with all Affiliates and Associates (as such terms are hereinafter defined) of such person), shall become the "beneficial owner" (as such term is defined in Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, other class of securities issued in the future. Each holder of our Common Stock is entitled to one vote for each share held of record on each matter submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the Company representing 25% or more election of the then outstanding shares directors. The holders of common stock of the Company (the "Stock") (other than as a result of an acquisition of securities directly from the Company); or

(ii) persons who, as of the effective date of this Agreement (the "Effective Date"), constitute the Company's Board of Directors (the "Incumbent Directors") cease for any reason, including, without limitation, as a result of a tender offer, proxy contest, merger or similar transaction, to constitute at least a majority of the Board, provided that stock issued and outstanding and entitled to vote, present in person or represented by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the stockholders.

Stockholders do not have any person becoming right to cumulate votes in the election of directors. Consequently, the holders of a majority or, in certain circumstances, a plurality of the shares of Common Stock entitled to vote in any election of directors may elect all of the directors standing for election. In an uncontested election, a director nominee will be elected to the board of directors only if the votes cast for such nominee's election exceed the votes cast against such nominee's election. In a contested election, or otherwise where the number of director nominees exceeds the number of directors to be elected, directors shall be elected by a plurality of the Company votes cast.

With respect to matters other than the election of directors, at any meeting of the stockholders at which a quorum is present or represented, the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting power of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at such meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter shall be the act of the stockholders, except as otherwise required by law.

Dividend and Liquidation Rights

Subject to the preferences that may be applicable to any then outstanding preferred stock, each holder of our Common Stock is entitled to share ratably in distributions to stockholders and to receive ratably such dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by our board of directors out of legally available funds. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, holders of our Common Stock will be entitled to share ratably in the net assets legally available for distribution to stockholders after the payment of all of our debts and other liabilities, subject to the satisfaction of any liquidation preference granted to the holders of any outstanding shares of preferred stock.

Terms of Conversion, Sinking Fund Provisions, Redemption

All of the outstanding shares of Commons Stock are, and the shares of Common Stock issued upon the conversion of any securities convertible into our Common Stock will be, duly authorized, fully paid and nonassessable. Holders of our Common Stock have no preemptive, conversion or subscription rights, and there are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to our Common Stock. The rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of our Common Stock are subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of any series of our preferred stock that we may designate and issue in the future.

Delaware Anti-Takeover Law and Provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

Delaware Anti-Takeover Law

We are subject to Section 203 of the DGCL. Section 203 generally prohibits a public Delaware corporation from engaging in a "business combination" with an "interested stockholder" for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless:

- prior to the date of the transaction, the board of directors of the corporation approved either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;
- the interested stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced, excluding for purposes of determining the number of shares outstanding (a) shares owned by persons who are directors and also officers and (b) shares owned by employee stock plans in which employee participants do not have the right to determine confidentially whether shares held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer; or
- on or subsequent to the Effective Date shall be considered an Incumbent Director if such person's election was date of the transaction, the business combination is approved by the board and authorized at an annual or such person was nominated for election special meeting of stockholders, and not by either (A) a written consent, by the affirmative vote of at least a majority two-thirds of the Incumbent Directors outstanding voting stock which is not owned by the interested stockholder.

Section 203 defines a business combination to include:

- any merger or (B) a vote of at least a majority of consolidation involving the Incumbent Directors who are members of a nominating committee comprised, in corporation and the majority, of Incumbent Directors; but provided further, that interested stockholder;
- any such person whose initial assumption of office is in connection with an actual or threatened election contest relating to the election of members of the Board of Directors sale, transfer, pledge or other actual disposition involving the interested stockholder of 10% or threatened solicitation of proxies or consents by or on behalf of a Person other than the Board, including by reason of agreement intended to avoid or settle any such actual or threatened contest or solicitation, shall not be considered an Incumbent Director; or

(iii) Upon (A) the consummation of any consolidation or merger of the Company where the shareholders of the Company, immediately prior to the consolidation or merger, did not, immediately after the consolidation or merger,

beneficially own (as such term is defined in Rule 13d-3 of the Exchange Act), directly or indirectly, shares representing in the aggregate more than 50% of the voting shares of the corporation issuing cash or securities in the consolidation or merger (or of its ultimate parent corporation, if



any), (B) the consummation of any sale, lease, exchange or other transfer (in one transaction or a series of transactions contemplated or arranged by any party as a single plan) of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company corporation;

- subject to exceptions, any transaction that results in the issuance or transfer by the corporation of any stock of the corporation to the interested stockholder;
- and the receipt by the interested stockholder of the benefit of any loans, advances, guarantees, pledges or other financial benefits provided by or through the corporation.

In general, Section 203 defines an interested stockholder as any entity or (C) the completion of a liquidation or dissolution that has been approved by the stockholders of the Company; or

(iv) For purposes of this Agreement, "Affiliate" and "Associate" shall have the respective meanings ascribed to such terms in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act, as in effect on the date of this Agreement; provided, however, that no person who is a director or officer of the Company shall be deemed an Affiliate or an Associate of any other director or officer of the Company solely as a result of his position as director or officer of the Company.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a "Change in Control" shall not be deemed to have occurred for purposes of the foregoing clause (i) solely as the result of an acquisition of securities by the Company which, by reducing the number of shares of Stock outstanding, increases the proportionate number of shares of Stock beneficially owned by any person to 25% owning 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of the corporation or any entity or person affiliated with or controlling or controlled by the entity or person.

Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws

Provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws may delay or discourage transactions involving an actual or potential change in our control or change in our management, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares or transactions that our stockholders might otherwise deem to be in their best interests. Therefore, these provisions could adversely affect the price of our Common Stock. Among other things, our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws:

- permit our board of directors to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of Stock then outstanding; provided, however, preferred stock, with any rights, preferences and privileges as they may designate;
- provide that if the authorized number of directors may be changed only by resolution of the board of directors;
- provide that all vacancies, including newly created directorships, may, except as otherwise required by law and subject to the rights of the holders of any such person shall at any time following such acquisition series of securities preferred stock, be filled by the Company become affirmative vote of a majority of directors then in office, even if less than a quorum;

- divide our board of directors into three classes;

- generally require that any action to be taken by our stockholders must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders and not be taken by written consent;
 - provide that stockholders seeking to present proposals before a meeting of stockholders or to nominate candidates for election as directors at a meeting of stockholders must provide notice in writing in a timely manner, and also specify requirements as to the beneficial owner form and content of any additional shares a stockholder's notice;
 - do not provide for cumulative voting rights (therefore allowing the holders of Stock (other than pursuant to a stock split, stock dividend, or similar transaction) and such person immediately thereafter is the beneficial owner of 25% or more majority of the shares of Common Stock then outstanding, then a "Change entitled to vote in Control" shall be deemed any uncontested election of directors to have occurred for purposes elect all of the foregoing clause (i), as applicable.
8. Section 409A provide that, except as otherwise required by statute and subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock, special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by the board of directors pursuant to a resolution adopted by a majority of the directors then in office.

(a) Anything in this Agreement to The amendment of any of these provisions, with the contrary notwithstanding, if at the time exception of the Executive's "separation from service" within the meaning ability of Section 409A our board of the Code, the Company determines that the Executive is a "specified employee" within the meaning directors to issue shares of Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code, preferred stock and to the extent designate any payment or benefit that the Executive becomes entitled to under this Agreement rights, preferences and privileges thereto, would be considered deferred compensation subject to the 20 percent additional tax imposed pursuant to Section 409A(a) of the Code as a result of the application of Section 409A(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Code, then no such payment shall be payable and no such benefit shall be provided prior to the date that is the earlier of (A) six months and one day after the Executive's separation from service, or (B) the Executive's death.

(b) All in-kind benefits provided and expenses eligible for reimbursement under this Agreement shall be provided require approval by the Company or incurred by the Executive during the time periods set forth in this Agreement. All reimbursements shall be paid as soon as administratively practicable, but in no event shall any reimbursement be paid after the last day holders of the taxable year following the taxable year in which the expense was incurred. at least two-thirds of our then outstanding Common Stock.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The amount of in-kind benefits provided or reimbursable expenses incurred in one taxable year shall not affect the in-kind benefits to be provided or the expenses eligible transfer agent and registrar for reimbursement in any other taxable year. Such right to reimbursement or in-kind benefits our Common Stock is not subject to liquidation or exchange for another benefit. Broadridge Corporate Issuer Solutions, Inc. The transfer agent and registrar's address is P.O. Box 1342, Brentwood, NY 11717.

Stock Exchange Listing

(c) To the extent that any payment or benefit described in this Agreement constitutes "non-qualified deferred compensation" under Section 409A of the Code, and to the



extent that such payment or benefit is payable upon the Executive's termination of employment, then such payments or benefits shall be payable only upon the Executive's "separation from service." The determination of whether and when a separation from service has occurred shall be made in accordance with the presumptions set forth in Treasury Regulation Section 1.409A-1(h).

(d) The parties intend that this Agreement will be administered in accordance with Section 409A of the Code. To the extent that any provision of this Agreement is ambiguous as to its compliance with Section 409A of the Code, the provision shall be read in such a manner so that all payments hereunder comply with Section 409A of the Code. The parties agree that this Agreement may be amended, as reasonably requested by either party, and as may be necessary to fully comply with Section 409A of the Code and all related rules and regulations in order to preserve the payments and benefits provided hereunder without additional cost to either party.

(e) The Company makes no representation or warranty and shall have no liability to the Executive or any other person if any provisions of this Agreement are determined to constitute deferred compensation subject to Section 409A of the Code but do not satisfy an exemption from, or the conditions of, such Section.

9. Covenants.

(a) Confidentiality Agreement. The Executive acknowledges and agrees that the Employee Patent, Confidentiality, and Non-Solicitation/Non-Compete Agreement shall continue in effect as if set forth herein.

(b) Litigation and Regulatory Cooperation. During and after the Term, the Executive shall cooperate fully with the Company and all of its subsidiaries and affiliates (including its and their outside counsel) in connection with the contemplation, prosecution and defense of all phases of existing, past and future claims or actions which relate to events or occurrences that transpired while the Executive was employed by the Company. The Executive's full cooperation in connection with such claims or actions shall include, but not be limited to, being available to meet with counsel to prepare for discovery or trial and to act as a witness on behalf of the Company at mutually convenient times. During and after the Term, the Executive also shall cooperate fully with the Company in connection with any investigation or review of any federal, state or local regulatory authority as any such investigation or review relates to events or occurrences that transpired while the Executive was employed by the Company. The Company shall reimburse the Executive for any pre-approved reasonable business travel expenses that are incurred in connection with the Executive's performance of obligations pursuant to this Section 8(a) after receipt of appropriate documentation consistent with the Company's business expense reimbursement policy.

(c) Disparagement. During and after the Term, the Executive agrees not to make any disparaging statements concerning the Company or any of its subsidiaries, affiliates or current or former officers, directors, shareholders, employees or agents ("Company Parties"). The Executive further agrees not to take any actions or conduct himself in any way that would reasonably be expected to affect adversely the reputation or good will of the Company or any of the Company Parties. The Executive further agrees that he shall not voluntarily provide information to or otherwise cooperate with any individual or entity that is contemplating or



pursuing litigation against the Company or any of the Company Parties or that is undertaking any investigation or review of the Company's or any of the Company Parties' activities or practices. Nothing in this Agreement prevents Executive from filing a charge with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") or participating in any investigation or proceeding conducted by the EEOC nor does it limit Executive's ability to file a complaint with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or communicate

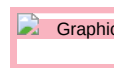
with the SEC or otherwise participate in any investigation or proceeding that may be conducted by the SEC nor does it prevent Executive from disclosing information about unlawful acts in the workplace, including, but not limited to, sexual harassment. These nondisparagement obligations shall not in any way affect the Executive's obligation to testify truthfully in any legal proceeding.

(d) Return of Property. As soon as possible in connection with any termination of the Executive's employment under this Agreement or when otherwise requested by the Company, the Executive shall return to the Company all Company property, including, without limitation, computer equipment, software, keys and access cards, credit cards, files and any documents (including computerized data and any copies made of computer data or software) containing information concerning the Company, its business or its business relationships (in the latter two cases, actual or prospective). The Executive shall also commit to deleting and finally purging any duplicates of files or documents that may contain Company information from any computer or other device that remains his property after any Date of Termination. If requested by the Company, Executive will provide a written acknowledgement and certification that all such Company property has been returned and electronic data permanently deleted and that Executive has not shared or provided such information to any third parties. Executive acknowledges and agrees that failure to surrender such property will cause irreparable damage to the Company.

(e) Injunction. The Executive agrees that it would be difficult to measure any damages caused to the Company which might result from any breach by the Executive of his obligations under this Agreement, and that in any event money damages would be an inadequate remedy for any such breach. Accordingly, subject to Section 10 of this Agreement, the Executive agrees that if the Executive breaches, or proposes to breach, any provision of this Agreement, the Company shall be entitled, in addition to all other remedies that it may have, to an injunction or other appropriate equitable relief to restrain any such breach without showing or proving any actual damage to the Company.

10. Settlement and Arbitration of Disputes. Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this Agreement or the breach thereof shall be settled exclusively by arbitration in accordance with the laws of the State of New York by three arbitrators, one of whom shall be appointed by the Company, one by the Executive and the third by the first two arbitrators. If the first two arbitrators cannot agree Our Common Stock trades on the appointment of a third arbitrator, then the third arbitrator shall be appointed by the American Arbitration Association. Such arbitration shall be conducted in the City of Albany in accordance with the Employment Arbitration Rules of the American Arbitration Association, except with respect to the selection of arbitrators which shall be as provided in this Section 10. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrators may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof. This Section 10 shall be specifically enforceable. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Section 10 shall not preclude either party from pursuing a court action for the sole purpose of obtaining a temporary restraining order or a preliminary

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injunction in circumstances in which such relief is appropriate; provided that any other relief shall be pursued through an arbitration proceeding pursuant to this Section 10.

11. Consent to Jurisdiction. To the extent that any court action is permitted consistent with or to enforce Section 10 of this Agreement, the parties hereby consent to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of New York State and the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York. Accordingly, with respect to any such court action, the Executive (a) submits to the personal jurisdiction of such courts; (b) consents to service of process; and (c) waives any other requirement (whether imposed by statute, rule of court, or otherwise) with respect to personal jurisdiction or service of process.

12. Integration. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements between the parties concerning such subject matter, except the

Confidentiality Agreement, which remains in full force and effect.

13. Withholding. All payments made by the Company to the Executive under this Agreement shall be net of any tax or other amounts required to be withheld by the Company under applicable law.

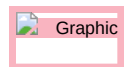
14. Successor to the Executive. This Agreement shall inure to the benefit of and be enforceable by the Executive's personal representatives, executors, administrators, heirs, distributees, devisees and legatees. In the event of the Executive's death after his termination of employment but prior to the completion by the Company of all payments due him under this Agreement, the Company shall continue such payments to the Executive's beneficiary designated in writing to the Company prior to his death (or to his estate, if the Executive fails to make such designation).

15. Conditions of Offer. The Company's offer of employment is conditioned on Executive's submission of satisfactory proof of legal authorization to work in the United States and, if requested, Executive's completion of a standard background check to the satisfaction of the Company. This offer is also conditioned on Executive signing and returning the Company's Employee Patent, Confidentiality, and Non-Solicitation/Non-Compete Agreement.

16. Enforceability. If any portion or provision of this Agreement (including, without limitation, any portion or provision of any section of this Agreement) shall to any extent be declared illegal or unenforceable by a court of competent jurisdiction, then the remainder of this Agreement, or the application of such portion or provision in circumstances other than those as to which it is so declared illegal or unenforceable, shall not be affected thereby, and each portion and provision of this Agreement shall be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.

17. Waiver. No waiver of any provision hereof shall be effective unless made in writing and signed by the waiving party. The failure of any party to require the performance of any term or obligation of this Agreement, or the waiver by any party of any breach of this Agreement, shall not prevent any subsequent enforcement of such term or obligation or be deemed a waiver of any subsequent breach.

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18. Notices. Any notices, requests, demands and other communications provided for by this Agreement shall be sufficient if in writing and delivered in person or sent by a nationally recognized overnight courier service or by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, to the Executive at the last address the Executive has filed in writing with the Company or, in the case of the Company, at its main offices, attention of the Board.

19. Effect on Other Plans. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to limit the rights of the Executive **NASDAQ Capital Market** under the Company's benefit plans, programs or policies except (a) as otherwise provided herein, and (b) that the Executive shall have no rights to any severance or similar benefits under any severance pay plan, policy or practice.

20. Amendment. This Agreement may be amended or modified only by a written instrument signed by the Executive and by a duly authorized representative of the Company.

21. Governing Law. This is a California contract and shall be construed under and be governed in all respects by the laws of the State of California, without giving effect to the conflict of laws principles of such State. With respect to any disputes concerning federal law, such disputes shall be determined in accordance with the law as it would be interpreted and applied by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

22. **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which when so executed and delivered shall be taken to be an original; but such counterparts shall together constitute one and the same document.

23. **Successor to Company.** The Company shall require any successor (whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise) to all or substantially all of the business or assets of the Company expressly to assume and agree to perform this Agreement to the same extent that the Company would be required to perform it if no succession had taken place. Failure of the Company to obtain an assumption of this Agreement at or prior to the effectiveness of any succession shall be a breach of this Agreement and shall constitute Good Reason if the Executive elects to terminate employment.

24. **Gender Neutral.** Wherever used herein, a pronoun in the masculine gender shall be considered as including the feminine gender unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

25. **Survival.** The provisions of this Agreement shall survive the termination of this Agreement and/or the termination of the Executive's employment to the extent necessary to effectuate the terms contained herein.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement effective on the date and year first above written.

PLUG POWER INC.

By: /s/ Andrew Marsh 6/4/2021
Name: Andrew Marsh
Title: Chief Executive Officer

David Mindnich

By: /s/ David Mindnich 6/4/2021
Name: David Mindnich
Title: EVP, Global Manufacturing

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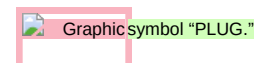


Exhibit 21.1

Plug Power Inc. Subsidiaries

Below is a list of Plug Power Inc.'s wholly owned subsidiaries. The names of certain subsidiaries have been omitted because, considered in the aggregate as a single subsidiary, they would not constitute, as of **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**, a "significant subsidiary" as that term is defined in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X.

Plug Project Holding Co. **Power Hydrogen Holdings, Inc. (incorporated in Delaware)**

Joule Processing, LLC (incorporated in Delaware)

Yellowtail Energy, LLC (incorporated in Delaware)

Gateway Hydrogen, LLC (incorporated in Delaware)

Youngwind, LLC (incorporated in Delaware)

Peachtree Renewables, LLC (incorporated in Delaware)

Plug Power Limestone LLC (incorporated in Delaware)

Heartland Solar 1, LLC (Delaware)

LA JV LLC (incorporated in Delaware) Texas

United Hydrogen Group, Inc. (incorporated in Delaware)

Alloy Custom Products, LLC (incorporated in Indiana)

Westmor Cryogenics, LLC (incorporated in Texas)

Applied Cryo Technologies, Inc. (incorporated in Texas)

Joule Processing, LLC (incorporated in Texas)

Frames Holding BV (incorporated in Netherlands)

Plug Power France SAS (incorporated in France)

Plug Power Europe SAS (incorporated in Texas)

Plug Power España S.L. (incorporated in Spain)

Plug Power Germany GmbH (incorporated in Germany)

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement **Nos. No. 333-265488** on Form S-3 and Registration Statement Nos. **333-267508 333- 258797, 333- 267508, 333- 274250** and **333-258797 333- 274249** on Form S-8 of our reports dated **March 1, 2023** **February 29, 2024**, relating to the financial statements of Plug Power, Inc. and its subsidiaries and the effectiveness of Plug Power, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended **December 31, 2022** **December 31, 2023**.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Rochester, NY

March 1, 2023 **February 29, 2024**

Exhibit 23.2

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No. 333-265488) on Form S-3 and (Nos. 333-258797, **333-267508, 333-274249, and 333-267508 333-274250**) on Form S-8 of our report dated March 1, 2022, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Plug Power Inc..

/s/ KPMG LLP

Albany, New York

March 1, 2023 February 29, 2024

Exhibit 31.1

I, Andrew Marsh, certify that:

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

Date: March 1, 2023 February 29, 2024

by: /s/ ANDREW MARSH

Andrew Marsh
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

I, Paul B. Middleton certify that:

- Date: **March 1, 2023** February 29, 2024
- by: /s/ PAUL B. MIDDLETON
Paul B. Middleton
Chief Financial Officer

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

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- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

This certification is being furnished and not filed, and shall not be incorporated into any documents for any other purpose, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. A signed original of this written statement required by § 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the SEC or its staff upon request.

/s/ ANDREW MARSH

Andrew Marsh

Chief Executive Officer

March 1, 2023 February 29, 2024

Exhibit 32.2

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Plug Power Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2022 December 31, 2023 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Paul B. Middleton, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("§ 906"), that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

This certification is being furnished and not filed, and shall not be incorporated into any documents for any other purpose, under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. A signed original of this written statement required by § 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the SEC or its staff upon request.

/s/ PAUL B. MIDDLETON

Paul B. Middleton

Chief Financial Officer

March 1, 2023 February 29, 2024

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Exhibit 97

PLUG POWER INC.

COMPENSATION RECOVERY POLICY

Adopted as of November 30, 2023

Plug Power Inc., a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), has adopted a Compensation Recovery Policy (this "Policy") as described below. This Policy is effective as of October 2, 2023 (the "Effective Date") and replaces, effective as of that date, the Company's Policy for Recoupment of Incentive Compensation adopted as of March 8, 2019 (the "Prior Policy"). The Prior Policy remains in effect with respect to compensation received prior to the Effective Date.

1. Overview

The Policy sets forth the circumstances and procedures under which the Company shall recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation from Covered Persons in accordance with rules issued by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and the Nasdaq Stock Market. Capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to such terms in Section 3 below.

2. Compensation Recovery Requirement

In the event the Company is required to prepare a Financial Restatement, the Company shall recover reasonably promptly all Erroneously Awarded Compensation with respect to such Financial Restatement.

3. Definitions

- a. "Applicable Recovery Period" means the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the Restatement Date for a Financial Restatement. In addition, in the event the Company has changed its fiscal year: (i) any transition period of less than nine months occurring within or immediately following such three completed fiscal years shall also be part of such Applicable Recovery Period and (ii) any transition period of nine to 12 months will be deemed to be a completed fiscal year.
- b. "Applicable Rules" means any rules or regulations adopted by the Exchange pursuant to Rule 10D-1 under the Exchange Act and any applicable rules or regulations adopted by the SEC pursuant to Section 10D of the Exchange Act.
- c. "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Company.
- d. "Committee" means the Compensation Committee of the Board or, as determined by the Board for any particular application of this Policy, either (i) a majority of independent directors serving on the Board or (ii) a committee of the Board consisting only of independent directors.
- e. "Covered Person" means any Executive Officer. A person's status as a Covered Person with respect to Erroneously Awarded Compensation shall be determined as of the time of receipt of such Erroneously Awarded Compensation regardless of the person's current role or status with the Company (e.g., if a person began service as an Executive Officer after the beginning of an Applicable Recovery Period, that person would not be considered a Covered Person with respect to Erroneously

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Awarded Compensation received before the person began service as an Executive Officer, but would be considered a Covered Person with respect to Erroneously Awarded Compensation received after the person began service as an Executive Officer where such person served as an Executive Officer at any time during the performance period for such Erroneously Awarded Compensation).

- f. **"Erroneously Awarded Compensation"** means the amount of any Incentive-Based Compensation received by a Covered Person on or after the Effective Date and during the Applicable Recovery Period that exceeds the amount that otherwise would have been received by the Covered Person had such compensation been determined based on the restated amounts in a Financial Restatement, computed without regard to any taxes paid. Calculation of Erroneously Awarded Compensation with respect to Incentive-Based Compensation based on stock price or total shareholder return, where the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in a Financial Restatement, shall be based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Financial Restatement on the stock price or total shareholder return upon which the Incentive-Based Compensation was based, and the Company shall maintain documentation of the determination of such reasonable estimate and provide such documentation to the Exchange in accordance with the Applicable Rules. Incentive-Based Compensation is deemed received when the Financial Reporting Measure is attained, not when the actual payment, grant, or vesting occurs.
- g. **"Exchange"** means the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC.
- h. **"Executive Officer"** means any person who served the Company in any of the following roles at any time during the performance period applicable to Incentive-Based Compensation and received Incentive-Based Compensation after beginning service in any such role (regardless of whether such Incentive-Based Compensation was received during or after such person's service in such role): the president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer (or if there is no such accounting officer the controller), any vice president in charge of a principal business unit, division, or function (such as sales, administration, or finance), any other officer who performs a policy making function, or any other person who performs similar policy making functions for the Company. Executive officers of parents or subsidiaries of the Company may be deemed Executive Officers if they perform such policy making functions for the Company.
- i. **"Financial Reporting Measures"** mean measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company's financial statements, any measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures (including, for example, a non-GAAP financial measure), and stock price and total shareholder return.
- j. **"Financial Restatement"** means a restatement of previously issued financial statements of the Company due to the material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required restatement to correct an error in previously-issued financial statements that is material to the previously-issued financial statements or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period.
- k. **"Incentive-Based Compensation"** means any compensation provided, directly or indirectly, by the Company or any of its subsidiaries that is granted, earned, or vested based, in whole or in part, upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure.
- l. **"Restatement Date"** means, with respect to a Financial Restatement, the earlier to occur of: (i) the date the Board concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare

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the Financial Restatement or (ii) the date a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare the Financial Restatement.

4. Exception to Compensation Recovery Requirement

The Company may elect not to recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation pursuant to this Policy if the Committee determines that recovery would be impracticable, and one or more of the following conditions, together with any further requirements set forth in the Applicable Rules, are met: (i) the direct expense paid to a third party, including outside legal counsel, to assist in enforcing this Policy

would exceed the amount to be recovered, and the Company has made a reasonable attempt to recover such Erroneously Awarded Compensation; or (ii) recovery would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan to fail to be so qualified under applicable regulations.

5. Tax Considerations

To the extent that, pursuant to this Policy, the Company is entitled to recover any Erroneously Awarded Compensation that is received by a Covered Person, the gross amount received (i.e., the amount the Covered Person received, or was entitled to receive, before any deductions for tax withholding or other payments) shall be returned by the Covered Person.

6. Method of Compensation Recovery

The Committee shall determine, in its sole discretion, the method for recovering Erroneously Awarded Compensation hereunder, which may include, without limitation, any one or more of the following:

- a. requiring reimbursement of cash Incentive-Based Compensation previously paid;
- b. seeking recovery of any gain realized on the vesting, exercise, settlement, sale, transfer or other disposition of any equity-based awards;
- c. cancelling or rescinding some or all outstanding vested or unvested equity-based awards;
- d. adjusting or withholding from unpaid compensation or other set-off;
- e. cancelling or offsetting against planned future grants of equity-based awards; and/or
- f. any other method permitted by applicable law or contract.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a Covered Person will be deemed to have satisfied such person's obligation to return Erroneously Awarded Compensation to the Company if such Erroneously Awarded Compensation is returned in the exact same form in which it was received; provided that equity withheld to satisfy tax obligations will be deemed to have been received in cash in an amount equal to the tax withholding payment made.

7. Policy Interpretation

This Policy shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the Applicable Rules and any other applicable law. The Committee shall take into consideration any applicable interpretations and guidance of the SEC in interpreting this Policy, including, for example, in determining whether a financial restatement qualifies as a Financial Restatement hereunder. To the extent the Applicable Rules require recovery of Incentive-Based Compensation in additional circumstances besides those specified above, nothing in this Policy shall be deemed

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to limit or restrict the right or obligation of the Company to recover Incentive-Based Compensation to the fullest extent required by the Applicable Rules.

8. Policy Administration

This Policy shall be administered by the Committee; provided, however, that the Board shall have exclusive authority to authorize the Company to prepare a Financial Restatement. In doing so, the Board may rely on a recommendation of the Audit Committee of the Board. The Committee shall have such powers and authorities related to the administration of this Policy as are consistent with the governing documents of the Company and applicable law. The Committee shall have full power and authority to take, or direct the taking of, all actions and to make all determinations required or provided for under this Policy and shall have full power and authority

to take, or direct the taking of, all such other actions and make all such other determinations not inconsistent with the specific terms and provisions of this Policy that the Committee deems to be necessary or appropriate to the administration of this Policy. The interpretation and construction by the Committee of any provision of this Policy and all determinations made by the Committee under this Policy shall be final, binding and conclusive.

9. Compensation Recovery Repayments not Subject to Indemnification

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in any agreement with, or the organizational documents of, the Company or any of its subsidiaries, Covered Persons are not entitled to indemnification for Erroneously Awarded Compensation or for any claim or losses arising out of or in any way related to Erroneously Awarded Compensation recovered under this Policy.

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DISCLAIMER

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE REFINITIV CORPORATE DISCLOSURES DELTA REPORT™ IS A COMPARISON OF TWO FINANCIALS PERIODIC REPORTS. THERE MAY BE MATERIAL ERRORS, OMISSIONS, OR INACCURACIES IN THE REPORT INCLUDING THE TEXT AND THE COMPARISON DATA AND TABLES. IN NO WAY DOES REFINITIV OR THE APPLICABLE COMPANY ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY INVESTMENT OR OTHER DECISIONS MADE BASED UPON THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS REPORT. USERS ARE ADVISED TO REVIEW THE APPLICABLE COMPANY'S ACTUAL SEC FILINGS BEFORE MAKING ANY INVESTMENT OR OTHER DECISIONS.

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