

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

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023

OR

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

Commission file number: 001-40146

FORIAN INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State of Other Jurisdiction of incorporation or Organization)

85-3467693

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

41 University Drive , Suite 400 , Newtown , PA
(Address of principal executive offices)

18940
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (267) 225-6263

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, \$0.001 Par Value per Share	FORA	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically; every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (\$232.0405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer 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.

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 Section 240.10D-1(b).

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

As of June 30, 2023 (last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$ 40 million based on the closing sale price as reported on Nasdaq. Shares of voting stock held by each executive officer and director of the registrant, together with voting stock held by affiliates of the registrant's executive officers and directors, have been excluded from this calculation given that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates of the registrant. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of March 27, 2024, there are 31,131,835 shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, including shares of unvested restricted stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement relating to the 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated herein by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the extent stated herein. Such Proxy Statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7, contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, business strategy, prospective products, product approvals, research and development costs, timing and likelihood of success, plans and objectives of management for future operations and future results of anticipated products, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "could," "intend," "target," "project," "contemplate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions. The forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are only predictions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions described under the sections in this Annual Report on Form 10-K titled "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified and some of which are beyond our control, you should not rely on these forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The events and circumstances reflected in our forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Moreover, we operate in an evolving environment. New risk factors and uncertainties may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all risk factors and uncertainties. Except as required by applicable law, we do not plan to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of any new information, future events, changed circumstances or otherwise.

As used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the terms "Forian," "registrant," the "Company," "we," "us," and "our" mean Forian Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Forian Inc. is a leading provider of healthcare data. Forian connects organizations to analytics-ready information they can depend on to improve medical outcomes. Forian provides a unique suite of data management capabilities, proprietary enriched information and analytics solutions to optimize and measure operational, clinical and financial performance for its healthcare customers. Our subscription and services-based solutions cover the life sciences, pharma services and healthcare payer and provider industries.

Forian was founded on October 15, 2020, as a wholly owned subsidiary of Medical Outcomes Research Analytics, LLC ("MOR"), which was founded on May 6, 2019, in connection with the business combination transactions described below. On October 16, 2020, Forian entered into a definitive agreement with Helix Technologies, Inc. ("Helix") and MOR, pursuant to which DNA Merger Sub, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Forian ("Merger Sub"), merged with and into Helix, with Helix surviving the merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of Forian (the "Merger"). On March 2, 2021, Forian entered into a definitive agreement with the equity holders of MOR pursuant to which the equity holders of MOR contributed their interests in MOR to Forian in exchange for shares of Forian common stock (the "Contribution" and together with the Merger, the "Business Combination"). Following consummation of the Business Combination on March 2, 2021, Forian became the parent company of both Helix and MOR. On March 3, 2021, Forian's common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, commenced trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market ("Nasdaq") under the ticker symbol "FORA."

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On February 10, 2023, Helix completed the sale of 100% of the outstanding capital stock of its wholly owned subsidiary, Bio-Tech Medical Software, Inc., a Florida corporation ("BioTrack"), to BT Assets Group Inc., a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Alleaves Inc., a Delaware corporation ("Alleaves") (the "BioTrack Transaction"). BioTrack's primary business was the provision of software solutions to state governments and licensees within the cannabis industry. As a result of the BioTrack Transaction, as of February 10, 2023, we no longer provide software solutions to the cannabis industry; however, we retained certain license rights with respect to transactional data processed by the BioTrack point of sale software solution for use in our information offerings. The results of the BioTrack business, together with the prior security monitoring and web services businesses sold on March 3, 2022 and October 31, 2022, respectively (collectively, the "Helix Businesses"), are presented as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and, as such, have been excluded from continuing operations. Refer to "Note 4 – Discontinued Operations" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our principal executive offices are located at 41 University Drive, Suite 400, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940 and our primary website address is www.forian.com. The reference to the Forian website address does not constitute incorporation by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K of the information contained at or available through our website.

Our Business

Forian is derived from Greek work, *plirofóía*, meaning information or intelligence. At Forian, we are a leading provider of high-fidelity, analytics-ready healthcare informatics and solutions. We leverage our expertise in data management and data science to cleanse, link and enhance structured and unstructured datapoints to generate information products for healthcare customers. Our solutions sit atop a massive and perpetually growing expanse of large-scale data assets in our cloud-based proprietary data factory. We create data-based subscription products that have a wide breadth of use across the fragmented U.S. healthcare ecosystem. Our offerings include, but are not limited to, innovative commercial, Real World Evidence ("RWE") and market access solutions and proprietary data-driven insights to optimize the operational, clinical and financial performance of our customers.

As the costs of healthcare delivery and research rapidly increase, entities within the healthcare ecosystem are increasingly interested in understanding the healthcare professional and patient journeys. This understanding helps them grasp the costs, value and efficacy of healthcare products and services. By comprehending these healthcare journeys, which is done from a data-first approach, entities can enhance their commercial effectiveness. They can better target and segment customers and understand how access to products and services based on insurance coverage impacts health outcomes differently. Additionally, emerging therapeutics are increasingly becoming part of the patient journey and may offer greater pharmacoeconomic benefit and generate superior outcomes. However, adoption of alternative therapies is consistently thwarted by a lack of trusted information. Forian is uniquely positioned to overcome this challenge by leveraging different sources of linked data to provide mission critical clinical and commercial intelligence to customers across traditional healthcare and emerging therapeutic markets. Our agile structure has allowed us to build market-driven product and service offerings, as described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, that deliver value to customers at various stages of maturity by providing proprietary data insights to drive business and product innovation.

Our Markets

According to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, U.S. healthcare spending is roughly 17% of GDP and the market has been expanding and evolving rapidly over the past decade due to an aging population, innovations in treatments and a reimagining of service delivery. There has been a growing emphasis on digitizing medical records and providing access to those records to providers and patients in support of more efficient and effective care. Disparate, unconnected systems, new diagnostics and treatment protocols are all generating new sources of data. In addition, data is being generated from retailers, social media and the internet. Collectively, the expansion of the volume and type of data has created challenges in making information interoperable and actionable. New and existing sources of data are often unstructured, preventing the seamless ability to derive valuable insights. New systems and solutions are needed to provide accessible and statistically significant data sets that offer the ability to conduct longitudinal analyses. The derived information and business intelligence is relevant to all healthcare stakeholders, and we believe there is an increasing need for the aggregation and integration of the large clinical data sets, irrespective of the source (e.g., traditional healthcare systems or emerging technologies).

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We view the market for healthcare analytics in three principal segments: clinical analytics, commercial analytics and technology platform solutions. The market for clinical analytics includes RWE, health economics, outcomes research databases and analytic platforms as well as clinical data capture, clinical analytics and research services, investigator site and patient recruitment, observation studies and pharmacoeconomics. The market for commercial analytics includes customer segmentation and targeting, campaign measurement, longitudinal patient analytics and payer market access analytics. The market for technology platform solutions includes information technology, data management, data warehousing, IT outsourcing and software development.

We believe that RWE continues to drive value for all healthcare stakeholders. The proliferation of information technology and analytics extends well beyond life sciences. Information is critical to the ability for payers to manage and price risk effectively. The emergence of new data assets and technology have enabled better risk stratification, treatment protocol development and decision making relating to coverage of existing and emerging therapies. The ability to enter into value-based contracts is predicated on access to RWE related data and analytics.

Similarly, the healthcare delivery system is changing rapidly with telehealth and remote based monitoring become critical. As such, providers require more information to inform treatment decisions. This requires connectivity and access to their patients' information including the use of over-the-counter and unapproved pharmaceutical treatments. Absent standards and the ability to capture and integrate these data into their medical records, they will lack the information required to guide the most effective treatments.

The use of cannabis and alternative therapies for medical purposes is gaining momentum worldwide due to recent legalization and emerging research into therapeutic value and efficacy. Medical cannabis is used for the treatment of a growing array of diseases and chronic conditions, including but not limited to pain, inflammation, arthritis, anxiety, depression, epilepsy and Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases.

Life science companies' understanding of the patient journey may be incomplete without extending the interaction of emerging therapeutics, including cannabis-based treatments into their research. Governments, manufacturers, cultivators and distributors as well as dispensaries need information on the safety and efficacy of cannabis in both medical and adult use settings. As a result of our proprietary licensed data, we believe that we will be uniquely positioned to meet the needs of these markets as legalization and usage of alternate therapy's expands.

We provide our information solutions both as an enabling technology to consultants and service providers serving the healthcare and life sciences industries, as well as to end users in the healthcare and life sciences industries.

Our Offerings

We are a leading healthcare information provider. Our mission is to provide our clients with superior information and analytical solutions that promote safer, more efficient and profitable business operations. Additionally, we strive to improve the health outcomes of patients by enabling our clients to serve their customers more comprehensively. Our ultimate goal is to empower our clients to make a positive impact on both their businesses and their customers' well-being through the use of large scale data.

We have developed a Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, as amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act ("HIPAA"), compliant repository of linked longitudinal de-identified patient health information in the United States. Our databases are updated daily, weekly or monthly and include billions of de-identified patient events dating back to 2014 and represent the majority of the U.S. population. We consistently look to acquire incremental sources to further enrich our offerings through our data factory. Our data factory processes, enhances, standardizes and integrates complex and disparate transactional data, such as medical, hospital and pharmacy claims, healthcare payer remittances, retail point of sale transactions and consumer demographics as well as social determinants of health. With deep domain knowledge, our team architected our technology platform to meet and exceed the strictest data privacy requirements in highly regulated industries, while being agile to deliver with best-in-class speed and flexibility. These integrated data are used to power multiple existing and in-development information products and services for customers across the healthcare and life sciences industries.

We provide information products to service providers and directly to end markets within the healthcare and life sciences industries. Our licenses to service providers allow us to quickly scale our business and penetrate market segments by leveraging our expertise in data management and our partners' presence in an end market. We also provide both customized or productized solutions directly to healthcare and life sciences companies. A significant portion of our revenues are generated through multi-year contracts providing for the provision of an information product which is updated over time.

Our products will assist our clients to better understand the value and efficacy of healthcare and emerging alternative therapeutics while providing critical business insights into our customers' products, services, customers and the dynamics of a rapidly changing marketplace.

Our information products provide a more complete patient treatment care pathways with comprehensive overviews of therapeutic interventions. By leveraging HIPAA-compliant processes, proprietary algorithms and technology, we have created a suite of comprehensive, linked, and standardized information product offerings integrating data from siloed, disparate sources and platforms. We believe these information offerings deliver unique and innovative key insights and value to our customers. We have contracted with multiple third-party data providers to license structured and unstructured data that we believe is necessary to provide our information offerings. We provide action ready, digestible information sets that enable our clients solutions to drive clinical and commercial performance improvements without having to source, standardize, cleanse and aggregate from multiple other sources. Our information products are largely subscription based, multiyear contracts providing solutions tailored to specific client needs to power innovative solutions for the healthcare market or used internally for commercial and clinical analytics. Information products are also purchased on a one-time basis as a custom report to meet a specific analytic need. These products typically provide normalized and aggregated market measures which our clients use to make investment, product, clinical, or other commercial decisions to maximize their return on investment.

In the creation of our information products, we leverage various deterministic and probabilistic matching techniques that work on hashed and encrypted data to both ensure accurate patient matching and enumeration while maintaining patient/customer privacy. As new patients/customers are constantly entering the system, this is not a moment-in-time function, but rather an ongoing process that needs to be carefully managed and continuously tested to ensure low rates of false positive and false negative matches.

We continue to develop RWE and data management solutions to assist customers seeking to understand the safety, efficacy, and therapeutics of traditional and emerging therapies. Our project-based RWE solutions and analytics are designed to enable the integration otherwise unconnected and disparate data to enable near real-time surveillance of adverse events and to study the clinical economic and social impacts of various therapeutic alternatives, including those derived from cannabinoids and psychedelics. These solutions will enable up to clinical-grade observational research to be conducted to evaluate the impact of emerging therapies on patient outcomes and as alternatives to existing therapies and will support:

- the delivery of evidence-based insight into the safety and efficacy of ethical pharmaceuticals and emerging therapies to pharmaceutical manufacturers, physicians, caregivers, payers and patients with credible evidence to improve patient care and health outcomes;
- the empowerment of regulators to more-granularly assess the safety, health, social and economic outcomes associated with all therapeutic options as the cannabis market scales and emerging therapies are adopted as mainstream therapeutic alternatives; and
- the creation of new standards for product and treatment classification in emerging therapeutic markets where no existing or widely adopted standards exist today.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe our key competitive strengths include:

- *Flexible and scalable approach to privacy-focused analytics software and solutions.* Our solutions are purpose-built and delivered in an analytics-ready form to address the needs of stakeholders across the patient journey. We can provide client-centric deliverables that address a specific need that may be satisfied with linked healthcare data, SDoh data and other permutations of integrated offerings. The ability to offer a unified data asset due to our linkage and data factory capabilities allows for a deeper analysis with less human and processing costs, human agency, and time in precuring the disparate data sources. Our technology and processes allow quick, flexible and accurate delivery, which differentiates our offerings larger incumbents that have longer contracting, pricing, and rigid delivery systems.
- *Deep domain expertise.* Our knowledge base in large transactional database platforms, commercial analytics, consumer and physician marketing, market access and healthcare economics and pharmacoeconomics in healthcare enables us to develop solutions that address the unique demands of the industries we serve. Through the incorporation of industry best practices into solutions that are curated for our stakeholders, our customers enjoy enhanced analytical solutions to drive their informed business decisions. Across various disciplines, our team has deep industry expertise in life sciences that translates into solutions by design that enable our clients to solve problems unique to their sector.
- *Diverse customer base.* Our customer base extends across to a broad range of stakeholders within the healthcare industry carrying the mission to better understand and improve the patient journey. This diverse customer set offers us a uniquely informed point of view from each customer vantage point of how our solutions can best assist in optimizing performance. While we serve the continuum of healthcare ecosystem as clients, we have only started to penetrate pharmaceuticals. We believe there our products are uniquely suited for large pharma service and other companies servicing the life sciences market today and will be increasingly attractive to pharmaceutical clients as our product offerings continues to evolve. Our information services team is defined by the innovative spirit of allowing the problems our healthcare customers face to shape the solutions that are best for our customers.
- *Large integrated longitudinal database and technology.* Our data factory processes, integrates, deidentifies and standardizes medical, hospital and pharmacy claims datasets along with point of sale data, consumer behavior and demographic-level data and other datasets to produce a longitudinal database that encompass the vast majority of the U.S. population. We will continue to invest in and integrate unique data sources to further strengthen and differentiate our solutions.

Our Growth Strategies

We strive to improve our customers' commercial and clinical business performance and in turn the efficiencies and safety of therapeutic products through our customers' adoption of our information solutions. We intend to continue investing in commercial sales, research and development and our strategic partnerships. We believe that we are well positioned to achieve our growth objectives across multiple industry verticals. Key elements of our strategy include:

- *Innovate and advance our platform and services.* We have a history of technological innovation, and plan to release new features and upgrades on a regular basis. We intend to continue making significant investments in all information products, reporting and analytics solutions, database architecture and data science talent to further differentiate our products and increase sales. In improving our ability to integrate with partners, we enable ourselves to capitalize on new data and services that add value to our customers and create further differentiation of our data assets and proprietary offerings.
- *Drive growth by acquiring new customers.* We believe that nearly all organizations that discover, develop, produce and market healthcare products or services must embrace data driven analytics to compete effectively. As such, the opportunity to continue growing our customer base is significant.

- *Increase usage and upsell within our existing customer base.* We plan to continue investing in sales and marketing, with a focus on cross selling additional information solutions to deliver more value to and expand our relationships with our customers, leading to scale and operating leverage for our business. Many of our customers buy data or information products from different sources, and have an ability to buy more from us as we bring new offerings to market.
- *Leverage our products into new markets.* Our information solutions provide innovative benefits to life sciences, payer and provider customers as well as consulting and service providers to these customers. We believe there is significant opportunity to deploy the use of linked proprietary solutions in adjacent industries, such as media, government as well as the financial services markets.
- *Expand our data and strategic partner network.* Our information products are derived partly from data acquired from strategic data partners. As part of our growth strategy, we may seek to acquire assets, data-driven products or companies that are synergistic with our business and add value to our data assets and offering sets.
- *Grow offerings through selective investments and acquisitions.* We may seek out companies and opportunities that complement our core strengths and can help us expand our capabilities, reach and impact. Our approach is deliberate and strategic, ensuring that each investment or acquisition is thoroughly vetted and aligned with our long-term goals.

Our Technology Platform

Our data ingestion, transformation, delivery services and business intelligence platforms are managed entirely via cloud-based data centers located in the United States. We leverage third parties to provide our computing infrastructure and configure their architecture to optimize data operations. For example, we utilize Amazon Web Services for data storage and several components of our processing framework. This architecture allows us to capitalize on the physical integrity, security, reliability and scalability of Amazon Web Services while building and processing proprietary data methodologies. Our core databases are sourced primarily through second and third parties and are maintained within an architecture that complies with HIPAA and applicable state privacy laws. We standardize our solutions methodologies and carefully separate customer data to ensure compliance, security and performance.

We maintain a reliable business continuity plan, where data replication and disaster recovery procedures minimize internal warehousing and customer delivery impact in the event of incident. We continuously monitor our infrastructure for unauthorized access and functional abnormalities to prevent or minimize system disruption. We maintain active System and Organization Controls Type 2 (SOC 2) across all five trust service categories (i.e., security, availability, processing integrity, confidentiality and privacy), which are reviewed by an independent third party on an annual basis.

Competition

While the healthcare industry includes well-capitalized, experienced competitors, we believe our unique data assets, synergies, intellectual property and experienced leadership offer us competitive advantages. In general, our competitors include a variety of entities such as information and clinical analytics providers such as ICON plc, information and commercial analytics providers such as IQVIA, technology and services providers such as Veeva Systems, Inc. and Definitive Healthcare Corp. and client in-house developed technologies.

Government Regulation

The products and services we offer include the license of information products that contain medical, hospital and pharmacy claims data, retail point of sale transaction data and consumer demographic data that have been de-identified in accordance with the requirements of applicable federal and state privacy laws, including HIPAA, and therefore are largely beyond the scope of these laws. However, we may receive personal data, including protected health information, for purposes of de-identifying such information prior to integrating the de-identified data into the environment that informs our information products. In addition, compliance with recently enacted and anticipated state privacy laws could require additional investment and management attention and may subject us to significant liabilities if we or our data suppliers do not comply appropriately with new and potentially conflicting laws and regulations. If there is a future change in these laws, we may also face limitations on our ability to use de-identified information that could harm our business.

Intellectual Property

In addition to our expansive data sets described above, we develop and use a number of proprietary methodologies, analytics, systems, technologies, software and other intellectual property in the conduct of our business. We rely upon a combination of legal, technical and administrative safeguards to protect our proprietary and confidential information and trade secrets, and patent, copyright and trademark laws to protect other intellectual property rights. We consider our trademark and related names, marks and logos to be of material importance to our business, and we have registered or applied for registration for certain of these trademarks in the United States and will aggressively seek to protect them. Trademarks and service marks generally may be renewed indefinitely so long as they are in use and/or their registrations are properly maintained, and so long as they have not been found to have become generic. The technology and other intellectual property rights owned and licensed by us are of importance to our business, although our management believes that our business, as a whole, is not dependent upon any one intellectual property or group of such properties.

Human Capital Resources

The foundation of our software, data and analytics solutions is our people, and the level of our success in helping our customers solve problems is a direct function of our commitment to our employees. Our intent is to continue to build a first-class organization premised on the importance of our contribution to customer success while remaining ever conscious of our responsibility to our employees and the communities in which we operate.

We are committed to equity and fairness in honoring our commitment to our employees. As set forth in our *Code of Business Conduct and Ethics*, diversity across gender, race, ethnicity, religion, politics, sexual orientation, age, experience and thought enhances our ability to support our customers, suppliers, partners and employees. In fostering a culture of inclusion, we enable each of us to present our authentic selves in our dealings with the people with whom we interact, and in so doing allow us to be more effective and impactful in the performance of our responsibilities. We embrace the opportunity to enable our customers to better serve their customers and continually seek to improve the value we bring, all while maintaining a critical balance between our employees' work with colleagues and customers and their lives outside of Forian.

In order to prioritize the health and safety of our employees, following the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, we transitioned to remote work and continue to engage with and support our employees as they serve one another and our customers remotely.

As of March 26, 2024, we had 37 employees, all but one of whom are full time. None of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement or are represented by a labor union. We have not experienced any organized work stoppages, and we consider the relationships with our employees to be positive.

Available Information

We make available, free of charge, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC through the investor relations section of our website at <https://forian.com/investors/sec-filings>. The information found on our website is not incorporated into this or any other report we file with or furnish to the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K before making an investment in our common stock. Our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects could be materially and adversely affected if any of these risks occurs, and as a result, the market price of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to our Business Operations

We have a limited operating and financial history.

We are an emerging growth company and face all of the risks and uncertainties associated with an early-stage and unproven business. We incorporated in October 2020 in anticipation of the Business Combination and had no operating history or revenues prior to their closing. We are faced with risks inherent in operating a new business, including difficulties often encountered in developing, producing and commercializing new technologies; developing the markets for our products and technologies; and attracting and retaining qualified management, sales and/or marketing and technical staff, in addition to the risks described below.

We may need additional capital to fund our operations.

We may require additional capital to fund our current operations and anticipated expansion of our business and to pursue targeted revenue opportunities. There is no assurance that additional capital to fund our operations can be raised. Additional capital may not be available, the terms of any such capital raising may be uncertain, and the terms of any prospective equity capital may not be acceptable. In addition, any future sale of equity securities would dilute the ownership and control of the then-current stockholders and could be at prices substantially below prices at which our shares currently trade or may trade. The inability to raise capital could require us to significantly curtail or terminate operations.

We could lose our access to data from external sources, which could prevent us from providing our solutions.

We depend upon data from external sources to create our information products. In general, we do not own the data that powers our information offerings. Our data sources could withdraw or increase the price for their data for a variety of reasons, and we could also become subject to legislative, judicial or contractual restrictions on the use of such data, in particular if such data are not collected by the third parties in a way that allows us to legally use and/or process the data. Additionally, the length of our licenses with our data suppliers and our ability to extend these licenses varies across suppliers, some of whom may offer similar products or services to certain categories of our customers and prospective customers. Our competitors could also enter into exclusive contracts with our data sources, which although atypical may preclude us from receiving certain data from these suppliers or restrict us in our use of such data, which would give our competitors an advantage. If a substantial number of data sources, or certain key sources, were to withdraw, limit or be unable to provide their data, or if we were to lose access to data due to government regulation or if the collection of data became uneconomical, our ability to provide our information solutions to our customers could be impacted, which could materially adversely affect our business, reputation, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

We may make acquisitions as a component of our growth strategy. We may not be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates or consummate acquisitions on acceptable terms, or we may be unable to successfully integrate acquisitions, which could disrupt our operations and adversely impact our business and operating results.

A component of our growth strategy is to acquire complementary businesses in order to enhance the solutions we offer to our customers. We continue to pursue acquisitions of complementary technologies, products, data sources and businesses as a component of our growth strategy. Acquisitions involve certain known and unknown risks that could cause our actual growth or operating results to differ from our expectations. For example, we may not be able to identify suitable acquisition candidates or to consummate acquisitions on acceptable terms; we may not be able to obtain the necessary financing, on favorable terms or at all, to finance any or all of our potential acquisitions; and acquired technologies, products or businesses may not perform as we expect and we may fail to realize anticipated revenue and profits. In addition, our acquisition strategy may divert management's attention away from our existing business, resulting in the loss of key customers or employees, and expose us to unanticipated problems or legal liabilities, including responsibility as a successor for undisclosed or contingent liabilities of acquired businesses or assets.

If we fail to conduct due diligence on our potential targets effectively, for example, we may not identify problems at target companies or fail to recognize incompatibilities or other obstacles to successful integration. Our inability to successfully integrate future acquisitions could impede us from realizing all of the benefits of those acquisitions and could severely weaken our business operations. The integration process may disrupt our business and, if new technologies, products or businesses are not implemented effectively, may preclude the realization of the full benefits expected by us and could harm our results of operations. In addition, the overall integration of new technologies, products or businesses may result in unanticipated problems, expenses, liabilities and competitive responses.

Further, even if the operations of an acquisition are integrated successfully, we may not realize the full benefits of the acquisition, including the synergies, cost savings or growth opportunities that we expect. These benefits may not be achieved within the anticipated time frame, or at all. Further, acquisitions may cause us to issue common stock that would dilute our current stockholders' ownership percentage, use a substantial portion of our cash resources, experience volatility in earnings due to changes in contingent consideration related to acquisition earn-out liability estimates or become subject to litigation.

If we do not successfully develop and deploy new products and technologies to address the needs of our customers, our business and results of operations could suffer.

Our success is based on our ability to design information products that enable the integration of data into a common operating environment to facilitate advanced data analysis, knowledge management and collaboration. We are also heavily reliant on our information technology infrastructure, processes and procedures and will devote significant resources to ensuring we have competitive informational technology systems. Information technology changes rapidly, however, and we may not be able to stay ahead of such advances. If we are unable to introduce new or upgraded products, services or technology that users and collaborators recognize as valuable, we may fail to generate additional engagement on our platforms, attract and retain customers or monetize the activity on our platforms. We have spent substantial amounts of time and money researching and developing new technologies and enhanced versions of existing features to meet customers' and potential customers' rapidly evolving needs and our efforts to develop new and upgraded products, services or technology will require us to continue to incur significant costs. We cannot guarantee current or prospective users and customers will respond favorably to new or improved products, services or technology.

The introduction of new products and services by competitors or the development of entirely new technologies to replace existing offerings could make our platforms obsolete or adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We may experience difficulties with software development, design, or marketing that delay or prevent our development, introduction, or implementation of new platforms, features, or capabilities. Any delays could result in adverse publicity, loss of revenue or market acceptance, or claims by customers, any of which could harm our business. Moreover, the design and development of new platforms or new features and capabilities to existing platforms may require substantial investment, and there is no assurance that such investments will be successful. If customers do not widely adopt our new platforms, experiences, features, and capabilities, we may not be able to realize a return on our investment and our business, financial condition, and results of operations may be adversely affected.

New and existing platforms and changes to existing platforms could fail to attain sufficient market acceptance for many reasons, including:

- the failure to predict market demand accurately in terms of product functionality and to supply offerings that meet this demand in a timely fashion;
- product defects, errors or failures or our inability to satisfy customer service level requirements;
- negative publicity or negative private statements about the security, performance or effectiveness of our platforms or product enhancements;

- delays in releasing to the market new offerings or enhancements to existing offerings;
- the introduction or anticipated introduction of competing platforms or functionalities by competitors;
- the inability of our platforms or product enhancements to scale and perform to meet customer demands; and
- receiving qualified or adverse opinions in connection with security or penetration testing, certifications or audits, such as those related to IT controls and security standards and frameworks or compliance.

If we are not able to continue to identify challenges faced by our customers and develop, license or acquire new features and capabilities to our offerings in a timely and cost-effective manner, or if such enhancements do not achieve market acceptance, our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects may suffer and anticipated revenue growth may not be achieved.

We depend on computing infrastructure operated by third parties to support some of our solutions and customers, and any errors, disruption, performance problems, or failure in their or our operational infrastructure could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The software, internal applications and systems underlying our products and services are inherently complex and may contain defects or errors, particularly when first introduced or when new versions or enhancements are released. The development, expansion, operation and maintenance of our technology and network infrastructure is expensive and complex and requires significant internal and external resources. If we do not successfully develop, expand, operate or maintain our technology and network infrastructure, or if we experience operational failures, our reputation could be harmed, and we could lose current and prospective customers and service providers, which could adversely impact the business, financial condition or results of operations.

We rely on third parties for certain services made available to users of our platforms, which could limit our control over the quality of the user experience and our cost of providing services.

Our ability to generate revenue will be affected by the amount of time it takes to complete and enhance our platform. Additionally, there are multiple third-party vendors and service providers that must continue to provide us access to their application programming interfaces and operating systems, and we will rely on cooperation from third parties to integrate with their systems. Should third-party vendors, service providers and collaborators not perform as expected, cooperate with us or deliver their work as planned, we may not be able to release our products and services in a timely manner.

We utilize third-party software in our product and service offerings and expect to continue to do so. The correction of these errors and defects will be dependent on these third parties, so it may be difficult for us to correct them. Further, we cannot be certain that third-party licensors will continue to make their software available to us on acceptable terms, or invest the appropriate levels of resources in their software to maintain and enhance our capabilities or remain in business.

We may not be able to successfully manage our intellectual property and we may be subject to infringement claims.

Part of our success will depend on our ability to protect our proprietary rights in the technologies used in our products. We will consider trade secrets, including confidential and unpatented technology, important to the maintenance of our competitive position. However, trade secrets and know-how are difficult to protect. Further, if any of our trade secrets were to be lawfully obtained or independently developed by a competitor, we would have no right to prevent that competitor from using the technology or information to compete with us. If any of our trade secrets were to be disclosed to or independently developed by a competitor, our competitive position could be materially and adversely harmed. Additionally, if we are unable to protect our proprietary rights adequately, our business could be harmed.

There has been substantial litigation in internet and software-related industries regarding patent, trademark and copyrights and other intellectual property rights and, from time to time, third parties may claim infringement by us of their intellectual property rights. If we were found to be infringing on the intellectual property rights of any third party, we could be subject to liabilities for such infringement, which could have a material adverse impact on our profitability. In addition, any such claims could distract management from conducting the business.

Real or perceived errors, failures, defects or bugs in our platforms, products or services could adversely affect our results of operations and growth prospects.

Because we offer very complex platforms, products and services, undetected errors, defects, failures or bugs may occur, especially when platforms or capabilities are first introduced or when new versions or other product or infrastructure updates are released. These platforms are often installed and used in large-scale computing environments with different operating systems, software products and equipment, and data source and network configurations, which may cause errors or failures in our platforms or may expose undetected errors, failures, or bugs in our platforms. The platforms often have different versions and updates based off of specific-state requirements. Despite testing, errors, failures, or bugs may not be found in new software or releases until after commencement of commercial shipments. Errors can also delay the development or release of new platforms or capabilities or new versions of platforms, adversely affect our reputation and our customers' willingness to buy our platforms, and adversely affect market acceptance or perception of these platforms. Many customers use these platforms, products and services in applications that are critical to their businesses or missions and may have a lower risk tolerance to defects in our platforms, products and services than to defects in other, less critical, software products. Any errors or delays in releasing new software or new versions of platforms, products and services or allegations of unsatisfactory performance or errors, defects or failures in released software could cause us to lose revenue or market share, increase our service costs, result in substantial costs in redesigning the software, result in the loss of significant customers, subject us to liability for damages and divert company resources from other tasks, any one of which could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, our platforms could be perceived to be ineffective for a variety of reasons outside of our control. Hackers or other malicious parties could circumvent our or customers' security measures, and customers may misuse our platforms resulting in a security breach or perceived product failure.

Real or perceived errors, failures, or bugs in our platforms, products and services, or dissatisfaction with those services or outcomes, could result in customer terminations and/or claims by customers for losses sustained by them. In such an event, we may be required, or may choose, for customer relations or other reasons, to expend additional resources in order to help correct any such errors, failures, or bugs.

In a dynamic industry like ours, our success and growth depend on our ability to attract, recruit, retain and develop qualified employees.

Our business functions at the intersection of rapidly changing technological, social, economic and regulatory developments that require a wide-ranging set of expertise and intellectual capital. To continue to successfully compete and grow, we must attract, recruit, develop and retain the necessary personnel who can provide the needed expertise across the entire spectrum of our intellectual capital needs. While we have a number of key personnel who have substantial experience with our operations, we must also develop our personnel to provide succession plans capable of maintaining continuity in the midst of the inevitable unpredictability of human capital. The market for qualified personnel is competitive, and we may not succeed in recruiting additional personnel or may fail to effectively replace current personnel who depart with qualified or effective successors. Our effort to retain and develop personnel may also result in significant additional expenses, which could adversely affect our profitability. There can be no assurances that qualified employees will continue to be employed or that we will be able to attract and retain qualified personnel in the future. Failure to retain or attract key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting which, if not timely remediated, may adversely affect the accuracy and reliability of our financial statements and our reputation, business and stock price, as well as lead to a loss of investor confidence in us.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal control over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal control. Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), requires that we furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment is required to include disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. Our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting until our first annual report required to be filed with the SEC following the later of the date we are deemed to be an "accelerated filer" or a "large accelerated filer," each as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or the date we are no longer an "emerging growth company," as defined in the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act enacted in April 2012 ("JOBS Act"). If we have a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, we may not detect errors on a timely basis and our financial statements may be materially misstated.

As described under "Item 9A. Controls and Procedures," we concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2023, and that we had, as of such date, material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting related to the lack of properly designed general information technology controls surrounding logical access, change management, and vendor application management. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim consolidated financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

We intend to remediate these material weaknesses. While we believe the steps we take to remediate these material weaknesses will improve the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and will remediate the identified deficiencies, if our remediation efforts are insufficient to address the material weaknesses or we identify additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting in the future, our ability to analyze, record and report financial information accurately, to prepare our financial statements within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the SEC and to otherwise comply with our reporting obligations under the federal securities laws may be adversely affected. The occurrence of, or failure to remediate, these material weaknesses and any future material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting may adversely affect the accuracy and reliability of our financial statements and have other consequences that could materially and adversely affect our business, including an adverse impact on the market price of our common stock. In addition, we could become subject to investigations by Nasdaq, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

If our internal control over financial reporting or our disclosure controls and procedures are not effective, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results, prevent fraud or file our periodic reports in a timely manner, which may cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and may lead to a decline in our stock price.

We rely on financial reporting and data analytics that must be accurate in order to make real-time management decisions, accurately manage our cash position, and maintain adequate inventory levels while conserving adequate cash to fund operations. In the event of a systems failure, a process breakdown, the departure of key management or fraud, we would be unable to efficiently manage these items and may experience liquidity shortfalls that our cash position or revolving credit facility may not be able to accommodate. In such a situation, we also may not be able to accurately report our financial results, prevent fraud or file our periodic reports in a timely manner, which may cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and may lead to a decline in our stock price.

We may be unable to accurately forecast our operating results and growth rate, which may adversely affect our reported results and stock price.

We may not be able to accurately forecast our operating results and growth rate. We use a variety of factors in our forecasting and planning processes, including historical results, recent history and assessments of economic and market conditions. Our growth rates may not be sustainable, and our growth depends on the continued growth of demand for the products we offer. Lower demand caused by changes in customer preferences, a weakening of the economy or other factors may result in decreased revenues or growth. Furthermore, many of our expenses and investments are fixed, and we may not be able to adjust our spending in a timely manner to compensate for any unexpected shortfall in our operating results. Failure to accurately forecast our operating results and growth rate could cause our actual results to be materially lower than anticipated. If our growth rate declines as a result, investors' perceptions of our business may be adversely affected, and the market price of our common stock could decline.

Consolidation in the industries in which our customers operate may reduce the volume of services purchased by consolidated customers following an acquisition or merger, which could materially harm our operating results and financial condition.

Mergers or consolidations among our customers could in the future reduce the number of our customers and potential customers. When companies consolidate, overlapping services previously purchased separately are usually purchased only once by the combined entity, leading to loss of revenue. Other services that were previously purchased by one of the merged or consolidated entities may be deemed unnecessary or cancelled. If our customers merge with or are acquired by other entities that are not our customers, or that use fewer of our services, they may discontinue or reduce their use of our services. There can be no assurance as to the degree to which we may be able to address the revenue impact of such consolidation. Any of these developments could materially harm our operating results and financial condition.

Risks Related to Regulatory and Legal Matters

Federal and state privacy and data protection laws are evolving and compliance with applicable requirements may increase our operating costs or adversely impact our ability to service our customers and market our products and services.

Federal and state laws and regulations regarding the collection, retention, security, use, disclosure and transfer of personal data (collectively, "Privacy Laws") are changing, increasing in number and expanding in scope. Existing Privacy Laws include HIPAA, which regulates protected health information ("PHI") created or received by or on behalf of health care providers, health plans, and other covered entities. The recently enacted Washington My Health My Data Act gives Washington consumers rights with respect to consumer health data, which is defined expansively. In recent years, several states have adopted Privacy Laws that regulate the privacy and security of personal data much more broadly than U.S. laws have in the past. The California Consumer Privacy Act, as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act, the Connecticut Act Concerning Personal Data Privacy and Online Monitoring, the Colorado Privacy Act, the Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act and the Utah Consumer Privacy Act all went into effect in 2023. Nine additional states (i.e., Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Montana, New Jersey, Oregon, Tennessee and Texas) have passed comprehensive Privacy Laws that will go into effect from 2024 through 2026, and several additional states are considering similar laws. It is possible that these Privacy Laws may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our data practices. Establishing and maintaining compliance with these various Privacy Laws could cause us or the third parties that license us data to incur substantial costs or require changes in business practices that are adverse to our business.

The products and services we offer include the license of information products that contain data that have been de-identified in accordance with the requirements of applicable Privacy Laws, including HIPAA, and therefore are largely beyond the scope of current Privacy Laws. However, we may receive personal data, including PHI, for purposes of de-identifying such information prior to integrating the de-identified data into the environment that informs our information products. These state Privacy Laws are very recent and thus far there has been little interpretation of these laws by regulators or courts. Accordingly, there is uncertainty as to whether the de-identification requirements under the more recent Privacy Laws conform with the HIPAA de-identification standards. Compliance with state Privacy Laws could require additional investment and management attention and may subject us to significant liabilities if we or our data suppliers do not comply appropriately with new and potentially conflicting laws and regulations. If there is a future change in Privacy Laws, we may also face limitations on our ability to use de-identified information that could harm our business. There is also a risk that the third parties that license us data and de-identification software may fail to properly de-identify PHI under HIPAA or personal data under applicable state Privacy Laws, some of which may impose different standards for de-identification than those required by HIPAA.

The privacy, security and breach notification rules promulgated under HIPAA establish a set of national privacy and security standards for the protection of PHI by health plans, health care clearinghouses and certain health care providers, referred to as "covered entities," and the third parties with which such covered entities contract for services, referred to as "business associates," that engage in creating, receiving, maintaining or transmitting PHI. While we generally do not consider our products and services to subject us to HIPAA, both because the healthcare data contained within our information products are de-identified to remove PHI before being ingested into our environments and because we do not constitute a covered entity, in certain scenarios, we may nevertheless be contractually obligated to comply with certain HIPAA obligations as a business associate of a covered entity, including the various requirements of the HIPAA de-identification rules. Additionally, if PHI is inadvertently introduced into our environments without being properly de-identified, we may be directly liable for failing to meet the obligations of a business associate under HIPAA. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office for Civil Rights may impose penalties for a failure to comply with applicable requirement of HIPAA. Penalties will vary significantly depending on factors such as the date of the violation, whether the business associate knew or should have known of the failure to comply, or whether the business associate's failure to comply was due to willful neglect. Mandatory penalties for HIPAA violations can be significant. A single breach incident can result in violations of multiple standards. If a person knowingly or intentionally obtains or discloses PHI in violation of HIPAA requirements, criminal penalties may also be imposed.

We have implemented practices and procedures to facilitate our continued compliance with applicable Privacy Laws, which steps include engaging third parties to provide guidance with respect to the de-identification of the data that informs our information products and certification at least annually as to the privacy and security frameworks we have established (e.g., with respect to de-identification under HIPAA and system and organization controls). In addition to our reliance on those third parties, we are dependent on the third parties that license us data to deliver information to us in a form and in a manner that complies with applicable Privacy Laws. There is no assurance that the safeguards and controls employed by us or the third parties that license us data and de-identification software will be sufficient to prevent a breach of applicable Privacy Laws, or that claims will not be filed against us or these third parties despite such safeguards and controls. Data suppliers might decide to modify or discontinue their services without adequate notice, which may cause additional expense in arranging new services and could harm our reputation, business, operating results and financial condition.

Many Privacy Laws protect more than health-related information, and although they vary by jurisdiction, these laws can extend to employee information, business information, healthcare provider information and other information relating to identifiable individuals. Recently enacted comprehensive state Privacy Laws impose enhanced data privacy obligations for entities that fall within the scope of these laws and create individual privacy rights for residents, including the right to access and delete their personal information, the right to opt-out of certain sharing and sales of their personal information and the right to opt-in to the sharing of sensitive personal information, including information about health and race. These regulations and legislative developments have potentially far-reaching consequences and may require us to modify our data management practices and to incur substantial expense in order to comply. Failure to comply with these laws may result in, among other things, civil and criminal liability, negative publicity, damage to our reputation and liability under contractual provisions. These Privacy Laws may also increase our compliance costs and influence or limit the types of products and services that we can provide. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could impact our ability to provide the same level of service to our customers, require us to modify our offerings or increase our costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition to the increase in states enacting Privacy Laws and the potential for the scope of those laws to materially affect our compliance obligations, continued public policy discussions regarding whether the current standards for the de-identification of health information are sufficient to adequately protect individual patient privacy may present potential risks to our business. These discussions may lead to further restrictions on the use of de-identified data. There can be no assurance that these initiatives or future initiatives will not adversely affect our ability to continue to license the data that informs our current and future information offerings.

Further, regulatory authorities around the world have enacted and are considering a number of legislative proposals concerning privacy and data protection, including the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation, the United Kingdom's Data Protection Act of 2018 and Canada's Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act. Although our business is not currently subject to these global requirements, as we expand we may become subject to the laws of additional jurisdictions, domestic and foreign. It is possible that these laws may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our data management practices. If so, in addition to the possibility of fines, any increase in the costs of compliance with, and other burdens imposed by, applicable legislative and regulatory initiatives may limit our ability to collect, aggregate or use data to inform our information products. Moreover, complying with various global Privacy Laws could cause us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices in a manner adverse to our business.

Security breaches and unauthorized use of our systems and information could expose us, our customers, our data suppliers or others to risk of loss.

We rely on information technology systems and networks, and those of third-party vendors, to ensure the continuity of our business operations and to process and store data, including proprietary data, personal data that may be subject to legal protection and de-identified data that may be subject to contractual security obligations. Despite our efforts to protect our systems, cybersecurity threats pose a risk to the security and availability of our systems and networks and the confidentiality, integrity and availability of our data. One or more cyber threats might defeat the measures that we take to anticipate, detect, avoid or mitigate such threats. Certain techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, introduce malicious software, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems may be designed to remain dormant until a triggering event and we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventative measures since techniques change frequently or are not recognized until launched, and because cyberattacks can originate from a wide variety of sources. Although we take steps to manage and avoid these risks and to prevent their recurrence, our preventive and remedial actions may not be successful. Such attacks, whether successful or unsuccessful, could result in our incurring costs related to, for example, rebuilding internal systems, defending against litigation, responding to regulatory inquiries or actions, paying damages or fines, or taking other remedial steps with respect to third parties. Publicity about vulnerabilities and attempted or successful incursions could damage our reputation with clients and data suppliers and reduce demand for our services.

To the extent that any disruption or security breach results in a loss or damage to our data, an inappropriate disclosure of proprietary or sensitive information, an inability to access data sources, or an inability to process data or provide our offerings to our customers, it could cause significant damage to our reputation, affect our relationships with our data suppliers and customers (including loss of data suppliers and customers), lead to claims against us and ultimately harm our business. We may be required to incur significant costs to alleviate, remedy or protect against damage caused by these disruptions or security breaches in the future. We may also face inquiry or increased scrutiny from government agencies as a result of any such disruption or breach. While we have insurance coverage for certain instances of a cyber security breach, our coverage may not be sufficient if we suffer a significant attack or multiple attacks. Any such breach or disruption could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and our reputation as a service provider.

Also, our data suppliers have responsibility for security of their own computer and communications environments. These third parties face risks relating to cyber security similar to ours, which could disrupt their businesses and therefore materially impact ours. Accordingly, we are subject to any flaw in or breaches to their computer and communications systems or those that they operate for us, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business, operations and financial results.

If we fail to perform our services in accordance with contractual requirements, regulatory standards and ethical considerations, we could be subject to significant costs or liability and our reputation could be harmed.

We maintain and process a large amount of data. This data is often accessed through transmissions over public and private networks, including the internet. Despite our physical security measures, implementation of technical controls and contractual precautions designed to identify, detect and prevent the unauthorized access, alteration, use or disclosure of our data, there is no guarantee that these measures or any other measures can provide absolute security. Systems that access or control access to our services and databases may be compromised as a result of criminal activity, including cyber-attacks and other intentional business disruptions, negligence or otherwise. Unauthorized disclosure or use, or loss or corruption, of our data or inability of our users to access our systems could disrupt the operations, subject us to substantial legal liability, result in a material loss of business, cause us to incur significant cost and significantly harm our reputation.

Risks Related to Ownership of our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock may be volatile, and holders of our common stock could lose a significant portion of their investment due to drops in the market price of our common stock.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile and stockholders may not be able to resell their Forian common stock at or above the price at which they are deemed to have acquired the Forian common stock pursuant to the Business Combination or otherwise due to fluctuations in our market price, including changes in price caused by factors unrelated to our operating performance or prospects.

Specific factors that may have a significant effect on the market price for our common stock include, among others, the following:

- changes in stock market analyst recommendations or earnings estimates regarding our common stock, other companies comparable to us or companies in the industries we serve;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results or future prospects;
- reaction to our public announcements;
- strategic actions taken by us or our competitors, such as any contemplated business separation, acquisitions or restructurings;
- adverse conditions in the financial market or general U.S. or international economic conditions, including those resulting from war, incidents of terrorism and responses to such events; and
- sales of common stock by us, members of our management team or significant stockholders.

We do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock, so any returns will be limited to the value of our stock.

We currently anticipate that we will retain future earnings for the development, operation and expansion of our business and do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. In addition, we may enter into agreements that prohibit us from paying cash dividends without prior written consent from our contracting parties, or which other terms prohibiting or limiting the amount of dividends that may be declared or paid on our common stock. Any return to stockholders will therefore be limited to the appreciation of their stock, which may never occur.

The directors and management of Forian own a significant percentage of our common stock and are able to exert significant control over matters subject to stockholder approval.

Our directors and officers beneficially own approximately 45% of our outstanding common stock. These stockholders may be able to determine all matters requiring stockholder approval. For example, these stockholders may be able to control elections of directors, amendments of our organizational documents or approval of any merger, sale of assets or other major corporate transaction. This may prevent or discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or offers for Forian common stock that you may feel are in your best interest as one of our stockholders. The interests of this group of stockholders may not always coincide with your interests or the interests of other stockholders and they may act in a manner that advances their best interests and not necessarily those of other stockholders, including seeking a premium value for their common stock, and might affect the prevailing market price for our common stock.

Raising additional capital may cause dilution to our existing stockholders, restrict our operations or require us to relinquish rights to our technologies or product candidates.

We may seek additional capital through a combination of public and private equity offerings, debt financings, strategic partnerships and alliances and licensing arrangements. To the extent that we raise additional capital through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, your ownership interest will be diluted, and the terms may include liquidation or other preferences that adversely affect your rights as a stockholder. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased fixed payment obligations and could involve certain restrictive covenants, such as limitations on our ability to incur additional debt, limitations on our ability to acquire or license intellectual property rights and other operating restrictions that could adversely impact our ability to conduct our business. If we raise additional funds through strategic partnerships and alliances and licensing arrangements with third parties, we may have to relinquish valuable rights to our technologies or product candidates, or grant licenses on terms unfavorable to us.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock by our existing stockholders in the public market could cause our stock price to fall.

If our existing stockholders sell, or indicate an intention to sell, substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

Our bylaws contain forum limitations for certain disputes between us and our stockholders that could limit the ability of stockholders to bring claims against us or our directors, officers and employees in jurisdictions preferred by stockholders.

Our bylaws provide that, unless we consent in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware is the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative lawsuit brought on our behalf, (ii) any lawsuit against our current or former directors, officers, employees, stockholders or agents asserting a breach of a duty (including any fiduciary duty) owed by any such current or former director, officer, stockholder, employee or agent to us or our stockholders, (iii) any lawsuit asserting a claim against us or any of our current or former director, officer, employee, stockholder or agent arising out of or relating to any provision of the DGCL, our charter or bylaws (each, as in effect from time to time), or (iv) any lawsuit asserting a claim against us or any of our current or former directors, officers, employees, stockholders or agents governed by the internal affairs doctrine of the State of Delaware. The foregoing forum provisions do not apply to suits brought to enforce a duty or liability created by the Securities Act, or the Exchange Act or any other claim for which the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction. Our bylaws also provide that, unless Forian consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the federal district courts of the United States of America are the sole and exclusive forum for the resolution of any complaint asserting a cause of action arising under the Securities Act. The foregoing forum provisions may prevent or limit a stockholder's ability to file a lawsuit in a judicial forum that it prefers for disputes with us or our directors, officers, employees, stockholders or agents, which may discourage such lawsuits, make them more difficult or expensive to pursue, and result in outcomes that are less favorable to such stockholders than outcomes that may have been attainable in other jurisdictions, although though stockholders will not be deemed to have waived our compliance with federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

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 Section 22 of the Securities Act creates concurrent jurisdiction for federal and state courts over all such Securities Act claims.

In addition, notwithstanding the inclusion of the foregoing forum provisions in the bylaws, courts may find the foregoing forum provisions to be inapplicable or unenforceable in certain cases that the foregoing forum provisions purport to address, including claims brought under the Securities Act. If this were to occur in any particular lawsuit, Forian may incur additional costs associated with resolving such lawsuit in other jurisdictions or resolving lawsuits involving similar claims in multiple jurisdictions, all of which could harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

We are an emerging growth company and a smaller reporting company, and we cannot be certain if the reduced reporting requirements applicable to emerging growth companies and smaller reporting companies will make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an emerging growth company, as defined in the JOBS Act. For as long as we continue to be an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our periodic reports and proxy statements, and exemptions from the requirements of holding nonbinding advisory votes on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved. We could be an emerging growth company for up to five years, although circumstances could cause us to lose that status earlier. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earlier of (1) the last day of the fiscal year (a) following the fifth anniversary of the closing of the Business Combination, (b) in which we have total annual gross revenue of at least \$1.07 billion or (c) in which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer, which requires the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates to exceed \$700 million as of the prior June 30th, and (2) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt during the prior three-year period.

Under the JOBS Act, emerging growth companies can also delay adopting new or revised accounting standards until such time as those standards apply to private companies. We have elected to not "opt out" of this exemption from complying with new or revised accounting standards and, therefore, we will adopt new or revised accounting standards at the time private companies adopt the new or revised accounting standard and will do so until such time that we either (i) irrevocably elect to "opt out" of such extended transition period or (ii) no longer qualify as an emerging growth company.

Even after we no longer qualify as an emerging growth company, we may still qualify as a "smaller reporting company," which would allow us to continue to take advantage of many of the same exemptions from disclosure requirements, including not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and our periodic reports and proxy statements. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we may rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

We may be at an increased risk of securities class action litigation.

Historically, securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following a decline in the market price of its securities. If we were to be sued, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources, which could harm our business.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

We believe that a strong cybersecurity program is vital to effective cybersecurity risk management. Since our formation, we have prioritized the implementation and maintenance of robust cybersecurity measures to help safeguard sensitive information and our business operations and to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of our information systems and the nonpublic information transmitted, processed and stored on our systems or those of third-party service providers.

Our Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing our cybersecurity program and includes members with diverse skills and experience, including risk management, technology and finance, which the Board considers to be helpful in overseeing cybersecurity risks. Our Board of Directors regularly assesses material developments with respect to the risks from cybersecurity threats in connection with its evaluation of our business operations on a quarterly basis. Our Board of Directors has established oversight mechanisms that are intended to promote effective governance in managing risks associated with cybersecurity threats in recognition of the significance these threats present to our operational integrity and the information stored on our and our third-party providers' information systems.

Our Vice President of Data and Process Enablement provides management with information regarding our cybersecurity program and potential cybersecurity threats or incidents, which information is then provided to our Board of Directors as required. In addition, our Vice President of Data and Process Enablement is empowered to escalate material cybersecurity threats or incidents and strategic risk management decisions to the Board of Directors so that they can provide appropriate oversight and guidance on these critical cybersecurity issues within the context of our overall strategic objectives and business operations.

Our management team is responsible for ensuring that we have appropriate policies and procedures in place to help identify, measure, monitor and control potentially significant business risks. In connection with these responsibilities, our management team meets regularly to assess our information technology policies and review the architecture of our information system infrastructure in the management of cybersecurity related risks to our business.

Our management works closely with their information technology and security counterparts to evaluate and address cybersecurity threats in alignment with our business objectives and operational needs. We also maintain an enterprise-wide information systems security program that applies to all employees. All employees are expected to assist in safeguarding our information systems and to assist in the discovery and reporting of cybersecurity incidents. This program is intended to identify and assess internal and external cyber and information security risks that may threaten the security or integrity of nonpublic information stored on our and our third-party providers' information systems from unauthorized access, use or other malicious acts.

Additionally, our Vice President of Data and Process Enablement plays an important role in the prevention, detection, mitigation, and remediation of cybersecurity incidents and in informing management and our Board of Directors on cybersecurity risks and issues. Regular annual assessments include the evaluation of (a) the confidentiality of nonpublic information and the integrity and security of our information systems; (b) cybersecurity policies and procedures; (c) material cybersecurity risks; (d) the effectiveness of our cybersecurity program; and (e) any material cybersecurity incidents.

We regularly engage with a range of external experts, including cybersecurity assessors, risk management professionals and other consultants, in evaluating and testing our risk management systems given the complexity and evolving nature of cybersecurity threats. These engagements enable us to leverage specialized knowledge and insights and assist with our goal of maintaining cybersecurity strategies and processes that are consistent with industry best practices.

We are aware of the risks associated with third-party service providers and have implemented policies and processes to oversee and assist with managing these risks. Our management team evaluates third-party providers before engagement and monitors these providers on an ongoing basis commensurate with the level of risk and complexity of the relationship with, and the activities performed by, such providers. This approach is designed to help identify and mitigate risks related to data breaches or other cybersecurity incidents originating from third-parties in order to better protect our assets and data.

We have not encountered cybersecurity threats or incidents that have materially and adversely affected, or are reasonably likely to materially and adversely affect, our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. Notwithstanding the defensive approach we take to cybersecurity, we may not be successful in preventing or mitigating a cybersecurity incident that could have a material adverse effect on us. While we maintain cybersecurity insurance, the costs related to cybersecurity threats, incidents or disruptions may not be fully insured. For more information regarding the risks we face from cybersecurity threats, see Part I, Item 1A, *"Risk Factors –Security breaches and unauthorized use of our systems and information could expose us, our customers, our data suppliers or others to risk of loss."*

Item 2. Properties

Our headquarters are in Newtown, Pennsylvania. We currently lease additional office space in Boston, Massachusetts. As of the closing of the BioTrack Transaction, we no longer lease office spaces in Florida, Colorado or Washington. We believe our currently leased space is sufficient to meet our current needs, and that any additional space we may require will be available on commercially reasonable terms.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time we may be involved in claims that arise during the ordinary course of business. For any matters where management currently believes it is probable that we will incur a loss and that the probable loss or range of loss can be reasonably estimated, we record reserves in the consolidated financial statements based on our best estimate of such loss. In other instances, because of the uncertainties related to either the probable outcome or the amount or range of loss, management is unable to make a reasonable estimate of a liability, if any. Regardless of the outcome, litigation can be costly and time consuming, and it can divert management's attention from important business matters and initiatives, negatively impacting our overall operations. Although the results of litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, we do not currently have any pending litigation to which we are a party or to which our property is subject that we believe to be material, except for the below.

Audet v. Green Tree International, et. al.

On February 14, 2020, John Audet filed a complaint in 15th Judicial Circuit in and for Palm Beach County, Florida against multiple parties, including Green Tree International ("GTI"), an indirect subsidiary of the Company, claiming that he owned 10% of GTI. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages equivalent to the value a 10% shareholder of GTI would have received in the subsequent Helix and Forian transactions, along with an equitable accounting and constructive trust to determine if Audet suffered any loss of profit distributions. On March 8, 2024, the parties entered into a Settlement Agreement and General Release, which included a release of GTI, the Company and its subsidiaries and all related parties. The parties filed a Joint Stipulation to Dismiss with Prejudice with respect to this matter on March 18, 2024. The Court entered a Final Order of Dismissal with Prejudice with respect to this matter on March 27, 2024.

Grant Whitus et al. v. Forian Inc., Zachary Venegas and Scott Ogur

On July 30, 2021, four former Helix employees filed a lawsuit in the Arapahoe County, Colorado District Court against the Company and Helix's former managers asserting claims of breach of contract, promissory estoppel, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, civil theft and conversion, fraudulent misrepresentation, civil conspiracy, and unjust enrichment / quantum meruit, all relating to the plaintiffs' claims that they were promised equity interest in Helix or compensation that they never received. The original complaint was never served, and in November 2021, the plaintiffs filed and served an amended complaint adding a fifth plaintiff and seeking over \$27.5 million in damages as well as attorneys' fees and costs. The Company removed the matter to the United States District Court for the District of Colorado in December 2021, and both the Company and the individual defendants filed motions to dismiss on January 20, 2022. Plaintiffs subsequently amended their complaint on April 21, 2022, adding Helix TCS LLC and Helix Technologies, Inc. as defendants and advancing additional claims for breach of fiduciary duty and violation of the Colorado Wage Claims Act. The Company and the individual defendants filed separate motions to dismiss on June 1, 2022, which were granted in part and denied in part by the Court on February 28, 2023. Plaintiffs supplemented their complaint on March 3, 2023, consistent with the Court's ruling. Discovery has been completed, and dispositive motions are currently being briefed. The Company believes the lawsuit is wholly without merit and intends to defend vigorously against the claims in the lawsuit.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market Information

Our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market ("Nasdaq") under the symbol "FORA".

Holders of Record

As of March 27, 2024, there were approximately 307 holders of record of shares of our common stock. This number does not reflect the beneficial holders of our common stock who hold shares in street name through brokerage accounts or other nominees.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings to support our operations and finance the growth and development of our business. We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Unit) Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit)	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (for Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2023 through October 31, 2023	1,604,676	\$ 2.15	-	-
November 1, 2023 through November 30, 2023	-	-	-	-
December 1, 2023 through December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-

Item 6. [Reserved]**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations****Cautionary Statement for Forward-Looking Information**

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements that are included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our discussion includes forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties, including our plans, objectives, expectations, intentions and those set forth under "Cautionary Statement About Forward-Looking Statements." Actual results and the timing of events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including those set forth under "Item 1A. Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We use words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "plan," "project," "continuing," "ongoing," "expect," "believe," "intend," "may," "will," "should," "could," and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements.

Overview

Forian Inc. (the "Company," "Forian," "we" or "us") was incorporated in Delaware on October 15, 2020 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Medical Outcomes Research Analytics, LLC ("MOR") for the purpose of effecting the business combination with Helix Technologies, Inc. ("Helix"). Forian provides a unique suite of data management capabilities and proprietary information and analytics solutions to optimize and measure operational, clinical and financial performance for customers within the healthcare and life sciences industries.

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The business combination with Helix was accounted for as a reverse acquisition using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 805, *Business Combinations* ("ASC 805"), with the Company deemed the accounting acquirer for financial reporting purposes. Helix provided software and analytics solutions to state governments and licensed operators within the cannabis industry, primarily through its subsidiary, Bio-Tech Medical Software, Inc. ("BioTrack"), until its sale of BioTrack in 2023.

On February 10, 2023, Helix completed the sale of 100% of the outstanding capital stock of BioTrack; on March 3, 2022, Helix completed the sale of the assets of its security monitoring business; and on October 31, 2022, Helix completed the sale of 100% of the outstanding membership interest of its Engeni LLC subsidiary (these businesses are referred to collectively as the "Helix Businesses"). As a result of these transactions, Helix has no remaining active operations and the Company no longer provides products or services to the cannabis industry. The results of the Helix Businesses are presented as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and, as such, have been excluded from continuing operations. Further, the Company reclassified the assets and liabilities of the Helix Businesses to discontinued operations in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022. The Company will continue to provide analytics solutions to customers within the healthcare and life sciences industries.

Financial Operations Overview

The following discussion sets forth certain components of our statements of operations as well as factors that impact those items.

Revenues

Revenues are derived from licensing fees for the Company's proprietary information products. The Company recognizes revenues from information products as performance obligations under customer contracts are satisfied. Services revenues are primarily from contracts with government agencies and revenue is recognized upon completion of the various milestones within the contract. Sales in 2023 by Country as a percentage of total sales were: United States, 89%; Canada, 4% and Australia, 7%.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues is generated from direct costs associated with the delivery of our products and services to our customers. The cost of revenues relates primarily to labor costs, information licensing, hosting and infrastructure costs and client service team costs. We record the cost of direct fulfillment as cost of revenues.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses, subcontractor and third-party consulting fees and hosted infrastructure costs. The Company continues to focus research and development efforts on adding new features and applications to our product offerings.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expense is primarily salaries and related expenses, including commissions, for our sales, marketing and product management staff. Marketing program costs are also recorded as sales and marketing expense including advertising, market research and events (such as trade shows, corporate communications, brand building, etc.). The Company plans to continue investing in marketing and sales by expanding selling and marketing staff, building brand awareness, attracting new clients and sponsoring additional marketing events. The timing of these marketing events may affect marketing costs in any particular quarter.

General and Administrative Expenses

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General and administrative expenses include salaries, benefits and other costs of departments serving administrative functions, such as executives, finance and accounting and human resources. In addition, general and administrative expense includes non-personnel costs, such as professional fees, legal fees, accounting and finance advisory fees and other supporting corporate expenses not allocated to cost of revenues, product and development or sales and marketing.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Depreciation and amortization relate to long lived assets used in our business. Depreciation expense relates primarily to furniture and equipment and computers.

Results of Operations For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

The following table summarizes the results of operations for the periods indicated:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Revenues	\$ 20,481,330	\$ 16,418,141
Costs and Expenses		
Cost of revenues	5,477,032	5,049,701
Research and development	1,407,580	4,009,769
Sales and marketing	4,884,267	3,949,026
General and administrative	13,633,193	16,879,858
Separation expenses	599,832	5,417,043
Depreciation and amortization	74,438	65,554
Operating loss from continuing operations	\$ (5,595,012)	\$ (18,952,810)

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Revenues

Revenues for the year ended December 31, 2023 were \$20,481,330, which represented an increase of \$4,063,189, compared to revenues of \$16,418,141 for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase is primarily due to increased sales of information products to new and existing customers in the healthcare industry.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$5,477,032, which represented an increase of \$427,331 compared to total cost of revenues of \$5,049,701 for the year ended December 31, 2022. Cost of revenues increased at a lower rate than revenue, as many data infrastructure costs are fixed or semi-variable in nature. As a result, gross profit as a percentage of revenues increased to 73% for the for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to 69% for the same period in 2022.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses for the year ended December 31, 2023 were \$1,407,580, which represented a decrease of \$2,602,189 compared to total research and development expenses of \$4,009,769 for the year ended December 31, 2022. The decrease is due to lower personnel, subcontracted labor and infrastructure costs related to new product development, which resulted from the Company's shift in focus to the healthcare analytics market.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2023 were \$4,884,267, which represented an increase of \$935,241 compared to total sales and marketing expenses of \$3,949,026 for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase is due to higher salaries, commissions and expenses related to scaling the Company's products.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2023 were \$13,633,193, which represented a decrease of \$3,246,665 compared to general and administrative expenses of \$16,879,858 for the year ended December 31, 2022. The decrease is primarily due to lower personnel costs, consulting and insurance costs.

Separation Expenses

Effective February 10, 2023, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, President and Class II member of the Board of Directors resigned. In connection with the resignation, the Company entered into a separation agreement providing for, among other things, (i) salary continuation for 12 months and (ii) accelerated vesting of 106,656 unvested restricted shares of the Company common stock. Separation expenses for the year ended December 31, 2023 include \$250,000 related to the salary continuation and \$349,832 related to the accelerated vesting of stock.

On March 2, 2022, the Company and two advisors mutually agreed not to renew special advisor agreements between the advisors and the Company. The advisors were the former chief executive officer and chief financial officer of Helix who were granted stock options in conjunction with their respective advisory agreements that were entered into upon the completion of the Helix acquisition. The services provided by these advisors included transition planning and consulting services related to integration of the business operations of Helix and Forian. Per the terms of the agreements, options to purchase 366,166 shares of common stock continued to vest according to their original terms through March 2, 2023, and unvested stock options to purchase 732,332 shares of common stock were forfeited. The advisors were not required to perform services to the Company beyond the non-renewal date of March 2, 2022. As a result, the Company recorded \$5,417,043 of stock compensation expense during March 2022 related to the options that vested through March 2, 2023.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K the Company has provided a non-GAAP measure, which is defined as financial information that has not been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The non-GAAP financial measure provided herein is earnings before interest, taxes, non-cash and other items ("Adjusted EBITDA"), which should be viewed as supplemental to, and not as an alternative for, net income or loss calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP (referred to below as "net loss").

Adjusted EBITDA is used by management as an additional measure of the Company's performance for purposes of business decision-making, including developing budgets, managing expenditures and evaluating potential acquisitions or divestitures. Period-to-period comparisons of Adjusted EBITDA help management identify additional trends in the Company's financial results that may not be shown solely by period-to-period comparisons of net loss. In addition, management may use Adjusted EBITDA in the incentive compensation programs applicable to some employees in order to evaluate the Company's performance. Management recognizes that Adjusted EBITDA has inherent limitations because of the excluded items, particularly those items that are recurring in nature. In order to compensate for those limitations, management also reviews the specific items that are excluded from Adjusted EBITDA, but included in net loss, as well as trends in those items contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Management believes that the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors in their analysis of the Company's results for reasons similar to those believed by management. Additionally, Adjusted EBITDA helps facilitate investor understanding of decisions made by management in light of the performance metrics used in making those decisions. As more fully described below, management believes that providing Adjusted EBITDA, together with a reconciliation of net loss to Adjusted EBITDA, helps investors make comparisons between the Company and other companies that may have different capital structures, different effective income tax rates and tax attributes, different capitalized asset values and/or different forms of employee compensation. However, Adjusted EBITDA is not intended as a substitute for comparisons based on net loss. In making any comparisons to other companies, investors should be aware that companies use different non-GAAP measures to evaluate their financial performance. Investors should pay close attention to the specific definition being used and to the reconciliation between such measures and the corresponding U.S. GAAP measures provided by each company under applicable SEC rules.

The following is an explanation of the items excluded from Adjusted EBITDA but included in net loss from continuing operations:

- **Depreciation and Amortization.** Depreciation and amortization expense is a non-cash expense relating to capital expenditures and intangible assets arising from acquisitions that are expensed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the related assets. The Company excludes depreciation and amortization expense from Adjusted EBITDA because management believes that (i) the amount of such expenses in any specific period may not directly correlate to the underlying performance of the business operations and (ii) such expenses can vary significantly between periods as a result of new acquisitions and full amortization of previously acquired tangible and intangible assets. Accordingly, management believes that this exclusion assists management and investors in making period-to-period comparisons of operating performance. Investors should note that the use of tangible and intangible assets contributed to revenue in the periods presented and will contribute to future revenue generation and should also note that such expense will recur in future periods.
- **Stock-Based Compensation Expense.** Stock-based compensation expense is a non-cash expense arising from the grant of stock-based awards to employees. Management believes that excluding the effect of stock-based compensation from Adjusted EBITDA assists management and investors in making period-to-period comparisons in the Company's operating performance because (i) the amount of such expenses in any specific period may not directly correlate to the underlying performance of business operations and (ii) such expenses can vary significantly between periods as a result of the timing of grants of new stock-based awards, including grants in connection with acquisitions. Stock-based compensation expense includes certain separation expenses related to the vesting of stock options. Effective February 10, 2023, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, President and Class II member of the Board of Directors resigned. In connection with the resignation, the Company entered into a separation agreement providing for, among other things, accelerated vesting of 106,656 unvested restricted shares of the Company common stock. Stock based compensation expense for 2023 includes \$349,832 related to the accelerated vesting of stock, which is recognized in separation expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. On March 2, 2022, the Company and the former chief executive officer and the former chief financial officer of Helix mutually agreed not to renew special advisor agreements. Per the terms of the agreements, options to purchase 366,166 shares of common stock continued to vest according to their original terms through March 2, 2023, and unvested stock options to purchase 732,332 shares of common stock were forfeited. The advisors were not required to perform services to the Company beyond the non-renewal date of March 2, 2022. As a result, management recorded \$5,417,043 of stock compensation expenses during March 2022 related to the options that vested through the twelve months ending March 2, 2023, which is recognized in separation expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. Management believes that excluding stock-based compensation from Adjusted EBITDA assists management and investors in making meaningful comparisons between the Company's operating performance and the operating performance of other companies that may use different forms of employee compensation or different valuation methodologies for their stock-based compensation. Investors should note that stock-based compensation is a key incentive offered to employees whose efforts contributed to the operating results in the periods presented and are expected to contribute to operating results in future periods. Investors should also note that such expenses will recur in the future.

- **Interest Expense.** Interest expense is associated with the convertible notes entered into on September 1, 2021 in the amount of \$24,000,000 (the “Notes”). The Notes are due on September 1, 2025, and accrue interest at an annual rate of 3.5%. Management excludes interest expense from Adjusted EBITDA (i) because it is not directly attributable to the performance of business operations and, accordingly, its exclusion assists management and investors in making period-to-period comparisons of operating performance and (ii) to assist management and investors in making comparisons to companies with different capital structures. Investors should note that interest expense associated with the Notes will recur in future periods.
- **Investment Income.** Investment income is associated with the level of marketable debt securities and other interest-bearing accounts in which we invest. Interest and investment income can vary over time due to changes in interest rates and level of investments. Management excludes interest and investment income from Adjusted EBITDA (i) because these items are not directly attributable to the performance of business operations and, accordingly, their exclusion assists management and investors in making period-to-period comparisons of operating performance and (ii) to assist management and investors in making comparisons to companies with different capital structures. Investors should note that interest income will recur in future periods.
- **Other Items.** The Company engages in other activities and transactions that can impact net income (loss). In the periods reported, these other items included (i) change in fair value of warrant liability relating to warrants assumed in the acquisition of Helix; (ii) gain on sale of investment relating to the sale of a minority equity interest; (iii) gain on debt redemption which relates to a gain on the early retirement of a portion of the convertible notes (for further discussion, refer to “Note 10 – Warrant Liability” and “Note 12 – Convertible Notes” in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K) and (iv) litigation related expenses. Litigation related expenses relate to certain litigation related to entities acquired in the Helix merger (for further discussion, refer to “Item 3. Legal Proceedings” and “Note 18 – Commitments and Contingencies” in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K). Management excludes these other items from Adjusted EBITDA because management believes these activities or transactions are not directly attributable to the performance of business operations and, accordingly, their exclusion assists management and investors in making period-to-period comparisons of operating performance. Investors should note that some of these other items may recur in future periods.
- **Severance expenses.** Effective February 10, 2023, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, President and Class II member of the Board of Directors resigned. In connection with the resignation, the Company entered into a separation agreement providing for, among other things, (i) salary continuation for twelve months and (ii) accelerated vesting of 106,656 unvested restricted shares of the Company common stock. Severance expenses for the year ended December 31, 2023 includes \$250,000 related to the salary continuation. Management excludes these other items from Adjusted EBITDA because management believes these costs are not recurring and not directly attributable to the performance of business operations and, accordingly, their exclusion assists management and investors in making period-to-period comparisons of operating performance. In addition, the Company records normal course of business severance expenses in the operating expense line item related to our employees’ activities.
- **Income tax expense.** Management excludes the income tax expense from Adjusted EBITDA (i) because management believes that the income tax expense is not directly attributable to the underlying performance of business operations and, accordingly, its exclusion assists management and investors in making period-to-period comparisons of operating performance and (ii) to assist management and investors in making comparisons to companies with different tax attributes.

Limitations on the use of non-GAAP financial measures

There are limitations to using non-GAAP financial measures because non-GAAP financial measures are not prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and may be different from non-GAAP financial measures provided by other companies.

The non-GAAP financial measures are limited in value because they exclude certain items that may have a material impact upon reported financial results. In addition, they are subject to inherent limitations as they reflect the exercise of judgment by management about which items are adjusted to calculate non-GAAP financial measures. Management compensates for these limitations by analyzing current and future results on a U.S. GAAP basis as well as a non-GAAP basis and also by providing U.S. GAAP measures in the Company’s public disclosures.

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Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Management encourages investors and others to review the Company's financial information in its entirety, not to rely on any single financial measure to evaluate the business and to view non-GAAP financial measures in conjunction with the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures.

The following table reconciles the specific items excluded from U.S. GAAP metrics in the calculation of Adjusted EBITDA for the periods shown below:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Revenue	\$ 20,481,330	\$ 16,418,141
Net Income (loss) from continuing operations	1,733,430	(19,191,990)
Depreciation and amortization	74,438	65,554
Stock based compensation expense	6,573,969	11,920,575
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(3,984)	(364,687)
Interest and investment income	(2,327,974)	(266,213)
Interest expense	834,785	846,100
Gain on sale of investment	(5,805,858)	—
Gain on debt redemption	(111,151)	—
Severance expense	250,000	—
Litigation related expenses	1,032,985	258,872
Income tax expense	85,740	23,980
Adjusted EBITDA - continuing operations	\$ 2,336,380	\$ (6,707,809)

Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Adjusted EBITDA - continuing operations

Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$2,336,380 compared to a loss of \$6,707,809 for the years ended December 31, 2022, an increase of \$9,044,189. The increase is primarily due to higher revenues and the lower research and development and general and administrative expenses discussed above, as well as a decrease in stock based compensation.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since the Company's inception in 2020, most of the Company's resources have been devoted to building research and development, sales, marketing and management infrastructure, resulting in net losses and negative cash flows from operations through 2022. However, the Company has generated net income of \$11,106,687, net cash from operating activities of \$728,818 and Adjusted EBITDA of \$2,336,380 for the year ended December 31, 2023 resulting from higher revenues from its healthcare information business and lower operating expenses from the streamlining of its operations after the divestiture of BioTrack. Historically, the Company's operations have been financed primarily from cash proceeds received from equity issuances and the issuance of the Notes. On February 10, 2023, the Company sold BioTrack for \$30,000,000 consisting of \$20,000,000 in cash at closing and twelve unconditional monthly payments aggregating \$10,000,000 thereafter. On July 21, 2023, the Company sold a minority equity interest in a customer for cash proceeds of \$5,805,858 and future contingent earnout payments aggregating up to \$3,600,000 in 2025 and 2026. These transactions have provided additional cash and liquidity to the Company. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's balance of cash and marketable securities aggregated \$48,339,575 and outstanding principal and accrued interest on the Notes, due September 1, 2025, aggregated \$24,870,181. The Company expects to continue to fund its operations and potential future acquisitions through a combination of cash flow generated from operating activities, available cash and marketable securities, debt financing and/or additional equity issuances.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes selected information about sources and uses of cash and cash equivalents for the periods presented:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities - continuing operations	\$ 787,893	\$ (6,071,014)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities - continuing operations	7,119,943	(4,797,267)
Net cash used in financing activities - continuing operations	(4,601,518)	(100,528)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents - continuing operations	<u>\$ 3,306,318</u>	<u>\$ (10,968,809)</u>

Net Cash Provided By (Used in) Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities increased to \$787,893 for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to cash used in operating activities of \$6,071,014 for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily the result of an increased Adjusted EBITDA, compared to an Adjusted EBITDA loss in the prior year, partially offset by a decrease in deferred revenue of \$2,111,460, a decrease of \$5,346,605 in stock-based compensation, an increase of \$2,322,312 in contract assets, and other working capital accounts related to the timing of cash flows from operations.

Net Cash Provided By (Used in) Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities of \$7,119,943 increased by \$11,917,210 for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to cash used in investing activities of \$4,797,267 for the year ended December 31, 2022. This is primarily the result of an increase in net purchases of marketable securities of \$144,077,731, offset by an increase in cash received from the sale of discontinued operations of \$24,413,595, the sale of marketable securities of \$121,053,714, and proceeds from the sale of investment of \$5,805,858.

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities of \$4,601,518 for the year ended December 31, 2023 increased by \$4,500,990 compared to cash used in financing activities of \$100,528 for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase was primarily driven by the repurchase of common stock in the amount of \$3,450,053, \$960,000 cash used to redeem convertible securities, and changes in cash used to fund income tax withholding payments on vesting of employee restricted stock which was settled by surrendering shares to the Company.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements that have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

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On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to revenues, stock-based compensation, income taxes, contingencies and litigation.

The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Company believes the following critical accounting policies and estimates used in the preparation of its Consolidated Financial Statements affect its more significant judgments and estimates.

Revenue

The Company utilizes judgement to determine whether performance obligations in a contract are distinct and whether they are delivered at a point in time or over time. Judgement is also necessary to assess revenue recognized under contingent revenue arrangements.

Share-Based Payments

Under the fair value recognition provision, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. We make certain assumptions in order to value and expense our various share-based payment awards.

Income Taxes

The Company utilizes judgement and estimates in assessing the need for the valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets, including net operating loss carry-forwards. In the event the Company were to determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its net deferred tax assets, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be charged to income in the period such determination was made.

Discontinued Operations

In accordance with ASC 205-20 Discontinued Operations, the results of the Helix Businesses are presented as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and, as such, have been excluded from continuing operations. Further, the Company reclassified the assets and liabilities of the Helix Businesses as assets and liabilities of discontinued operations in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022, and recorded a gain on the sale of discontinued operations, net of tax during the year ended December 31, 2023. The Company evaluated the divestitures of the Helix Business in accordance with ASC 205-20 and determined that transactions in aggregate represented a strategic shift that had a major impact on the Company. Accounting for discontinued operations and the related gain on sale of discontinued operations requires us to make estimates and judgements regarding the allocation of costs and net asset values to discontinued operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13—*Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) – Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. This standard is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring earlier recognition of credit losses on financing receivables and other financial assets in scope, such as trade receivables. The amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. The Company adopted the update effective January 1, 2023 and the adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In October 2021, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2021-08, *Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers* ("ASU 2021-08"). The FASB issued ASU 2021-08 to improve the accounting for acquired revenue contracts with customers in a business combination by addressing diversity in practice and inconsistency related to recognition of an acquired contract liability and payment terms and their effect on subsequent revenue recognized by the acquirer. ASU 2021-08 was adopted on January 1, 2023. The adoption of ASU 2021-08 did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* (“ASU 2023-09”). ASU 2023-09 requires additional disclosures related to rate reconciliation, income taxes paid, and other disclosures. Under ASU 2023-09, for each annual period presented, public entities are required to (1) disclose specific categories in the tabular rate reconciliation and (2) provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. In addition, ASU 2023-09 requires all reporting entities to disclose on an annual basis the amount of income taxes paid disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes as well as the amount of income taxes paid by individual jurisdiction. ASU 2023-09 is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 and can be applied on a prospective basis with an option to apply the standard retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2023-09 on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

The Company has considered all other recently issued accounting pronouncements and does not believe the adoption of such pronouncements will have a material impact on our financial statements.

JOBS Act

On April 5, 2012, the JOBS Act was signed into law. The JOBS Act contains provisions that, among other things, reduce certain reporting requirements for an “emerging growth company.” As an “emerging growth company,” the Company is electing to take advantage of the extended transition period afforded by the JOBS Act for the implementation of new or revised accounting standards.

Subject to certain conditions set forth in the JOBS Act, as an “emerging growth company,” the Company is not required to, among other things, (i) provide an auditor’s attestation report on our system of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404, (ii) provide all of the compensation disclosure that may be required of non-emerging growth public companies under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, (iii) comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements (auditor discussion and analysis), and (iv) disclose certain executive compensation-related items such as the correlation between executive compensation and performance and comparisons of the chief executive officer’s compensation to median employee compensation. These exemptions will apply until the fifth anniversary of the business combination or until we no longer meet the requirements for being an “emerging growth company,” whichever occurs first.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

This item is not required.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

FORIAN INC.
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of For ian Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.

/s/ Marcum LLP

Marcum LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2020.

San Jose, California
March 29, 2024

FORIAN INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,042,986	\$ 2,795,743
Marketable securities	42,296,589	17,396,487
Accounts receivable	2,572,931	1,809,028
Proceeds receivable from sale of discontinued operations, net	1,645,954	—
Contract assets	1,126,713	2,252,958
Prepaid expenses	1,077,233	835,786
Other current assets	2,515,509	432,338
Current assets of discontinued operations	—	1,393,688
Total current assets	<u>57,277,915</u>	<u>26,916,028</u>
Property and equipment, net	76,085	75,030
Right of use assets, net	10,664	32,560
Deposits and other assets	1,523,948	196,675
Non-current assets of discontinued operations	—	19,037,874
Total assets	<u>\$ 58,888,612</u>	<u>\$ 46,258,167</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	161,590	316,105
Accrued expenses	4,252,257	3,766,789
Short-term operating lease liabilities	10,664	21,600
Warrant liability	563	4,547
Deferred revenues	2,413,551	2,581,287
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	—	1,662,247
Total current liabilities	<u>6,838,625</u>	<u>8,352,575</u>
Long-term liabilities:		
Other long-term liabilities	1,000,000	10,960
Convertible notes payable, net of debt issuance costs (Note 12) (\$ 6,000,000 in principal is held by a related party. Refer to Note 15)	24,870,181	25,106,547
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations	—	365,609
Total long-term liabilities	<u>25,870,181</u>	<u>25,483,116</u>
Total liabilities	<u>32,708,806</u>	<u>33,835,691</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 18)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred Stock; par value \$ 0.001 ; 5,000,000 Shares authorized; 0 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022	—	—
Common Stock; par value \$ 0.001 ; 95,000,000 Shares authorized; 30,920,450 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2023 and 32,251,326 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2022	30,920	32,251
Additional paid-in capital	73,834,300	71,182,326
Accumulated deficit	(47,685,414)	(58,792,101)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>26,179,806</u>	<u>12,422,476</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 58,888,612</u>	<u>\$ 46,258,167</u>

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

FORIAN INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Revenue	\$ 20,481,330	\$ 16,418,141
Costs and Expenses:		
Cost of revenues	5,477,032	5,049,701
Research and development	1,407,580	4,009,769
Sales and marketing	4,884,267	3,949,026
General and administrative	13,633,193	16,879,858
Separation expenses	599,832	5,417,043
Depreciation and amortization	74,438	65,554
Total costs and expenses	<u>26,076,342</u>	<u>35,370,951</u>
Operating loss From Continuing Operations	(5,595,012)	(18,952,810)
Other Income (Expense):		
Change in fair value of warrant liability	3,984	364,687
Interest and investment income	2,327,974	266,213
Gain on sale of investment	5,805,858	—
Interest expense	(834,785)	(846,100)
Gain on debt redemption	111,151	—
Total other income, net	<u>7,414,182</u>	<u>(215,200)</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	1,819,170	(19,168,010)
Income tax expense	<u>(85,740)</u>	<u>(23,980)</u>
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	<u>1,733,430</u>	<u>(19,191,990)</u>
Loss from discontinued operations	(94,427)	(6,812,913)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	11,531,849	32,932
Income tax effect on discontinued operations	(2,064,165)	—
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	<u>9,373,257</u>	<u>(6,779,981)</u>
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 11,106,687	\$ (25,971,971)
Net income (loss) per share:		
Basic		
Continuing operations	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.60)
Discontinued operations	\$ 0.29	\$ (0.21)
Net income (loss) per share - basic	<u>\$ 0.34</u>	<u>\$ (0.81)</u>
Diluted		
Continuing operations	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.60)
Discontinued operations	\$ 0.29	\$ (0.21)
Net income (loss) per share - diluted	<u>\$ 0.34</u>	<u>\$ (0.81)</u>
Weighted-average shares outstanding - basic	<u>32,030,855</u>	<u>32,031,096</u>
Weighted-average shares outstanding - diluted	<u>32,230,845</u>	<u>32,031,096</u>

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

FORIAN INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Par Value @ \$0.001 per share	Shares	Par Value @ \$0.001 per share			
Balance at January 1, 2023	—	\$ —	32,251,326	\$ 32,251	\$ 71,182,326	\$ (58,792,101)	\$ 12,422,476
Vesting of Restricted Stock and Stock Awards, net of shares surrendered for taxes	—	—	272,899	273	(191,738)	—	(191,465)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock, net of excise taxes	—	—	(1,604,676)	(1,605)	(3,482,949)	—	(3,484,554)
Issuance of Forian common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	901	1	(1)	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	6,326,662	—	6,326,662
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	11,106,687	11,106,687
Balance at December 31, 2023	—	\$ —	30,920,450	\$ 30,920	\$ 73,834,300	\$ (47,685,414)	\$ 26,179,806
	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Par Value @ \$0.001 per share	Shares	Par Value @ \$0.001 per share			
Balance at January 1, 2022	—	\$ —	31,773,154	\$ 31,773	\$ 57,959,622	\$ (32,820,130)	\$ 25,171,265
Vesting of Restricted Stock and Stock Awards, net of shares surrendered for taxes	—	—	453,068	453	(87,859)	—	(87,406)
Issuance of Forian common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	8,114	8	(8)	—	—
Issuance of Forian common stock upon exercise of warrants	—	—	16,990	17	(17)	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	13,310,588	—	13,310,588
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(25,971,971)	(25,971,971)
Balance at December 31, 2022	—	\$ —	32,251,326	\$ 32,251	\$ 71,182,326	\$ (58,792,101)	\$ 12,422,476

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

FORIAN INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 11,106,687	\$ (25,971,971)
Less: Income (loss) from discontinued operations	9,373,257	(6,779,981)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	1,733,430	(19,191,990)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	74,438	65,554
Amortization on right of use asset	21,896	1,627
Amortization of debt issuance costs	5,333	5,333
Amortization of discount - proceeds from sale of discontinued operations	(389,288)	—
Accrued interest on convertible notes	829,452	840,767
Accretion of discounts on marketable securities	(1,876,085)	(265,443)
Gain on sale of investment	(5,805,858)	—
Gain on debt redemption	(111,151)	—
Stock-based compensation expense	6,573,969	11,920,575
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(3,984)	(364,687)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(763,903)	(775,451)
Contract assets	1,126,245	(1,196,067)
Prepaid expenses	(241,447)	2,382
Changes in lease liabilities during the year	(21,896)	28,911
Deposits and other assets	(1,520,022)	496,485
Accounts payable	(154,521)	(131,368)
Accrued expenses	479,021	548,634
	(167,736)	1,943,724
Deferred revenues		
Other liabilities	1,000,000	—
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities - continuing operations	787,893	(6,071,014)
Net cash used in operating activities - discontinued operations	(59,075)	(2,510,160)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	728,818	(8,581,174)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Additions to property and equipment	(75,493)	(47,678)
Purchase of marketable securities	(144,077,731)	(55,819,346)
Sale and maturity of marketable securities	121,053,714	51,087,663
Proceeds from sale of investment	5,805,858	—
Net cash from sale of discontinued operations	24,413,595	(17,906)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities - continuing operations	7,119,943	(4,797,267)
Net cash used in investing activities - discontinued operations	—	(1,663,778)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	7,119,943	(6,461,045)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments on notes payable and financing arrangements	—	(13,122)
Payment of employee withholding tax related to restricted stock units	(191,465)	(87,406)
Repurchase of common stock	(3,450,053)	—
Cash used to redeem convertible notes	(960,000)	—
Net cash used in financing activities - continuing operations	(4,601,518)	(100,528)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,601,518)	(100,528)
Net change in cash	3,247,243	(15,142,747)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,795,743	17,938,490
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 6,042,986	\$ 2,795,743
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for taxes	\$ 4,066,385	\$ 18,444

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

FORIAN INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 BUSINESS ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Forian Inc. (the "Company" or "Forian") was incorporated in Delaware on October 15, 2020 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Medical Outcomes Research Analytics, LLC ("MOR") for the purpose of effecting the business combination with Helix Technologies Inc, ("Helix"). Forian provides a unique suite of data management capabilities and proprietary information and analytics solutions to optimize and measure operational, clinical and financial performance for customers within the healthcare and related industries.

The business combination with Helix in March 2021 was accounted for as a reverse acquisition using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 805, *Business Combinations* ("ASC 805"), with the Company deemed the accounting acquirer for financial reporting purposes. Helix provided software and analytics solutions to state governments and licensed operators in the cannabis industry, primarily through its subsidiary, Bio-Tech Medical Software, Inc. ("BioTrack"), until its sale of BioTrack in 2023.

On February 10, 2023, Helix completed the sale of 100 % of the outstanding capital stock of BioTrack; on March 3, 2022, Helix completed the sale of the assets of its security monitoring business; and on October 31, 2022, Helix completed the sale of 100 % of the outstanding membership interest of its Engeni LLC subsidiary (these businesses are collectively referred to as the "Helix Businesses"). As a result of these transactions, Helix has no remaining active operations and the Company no longer provides products or services to the cannabis industry. The results of the Helix Businesses are presented as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and, as such, have been excluded from continuing operations. Further, the Company reclassified the assets and liabilities of the Helix Businesses to discontinued operations in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2022. The Company will continue to provide analytics solutions to customers within the healthcare and related industries. For further discussion on the discontinued operations, refer to Note 4.

Note 2 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") establishes these principles to ensure financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows are consistently reported. Any reference in these notes to applicable accounting guidance is meant to refer to the authoritative nongovernmental GAAP as found in the FASB ASC.

Note 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of (i) Medical Outcomes Research Analytics, LLC and (ii) Helix Technologies, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries including Helix TCS, LLC (through December 31, 2022), Security Consultants Group, LLC (through December 31, 2022), Helix Legacy, Inc. (f/k/a Security Grade Protective Services, Ltd.), Bio-Tech Medical Software, Inc. (through February 10, 2023), and Engeni, LLC (including Engeni S.A. ("Engeni SA"), which is 99 % owned by Engeni, LLC) (through October 31, 2022). Effective October 31, 2022, 100 % of the outstanding membership interest of Engeni, LLC held by Helix was sold. Effective December 31, 2022, (i) Security Consultants Group, LLC was merged with and into Helix TCS, LLC and (ii) Helix TCS, LLC was merged with and into Helix Legacy, Inc. On February 10, 2023, 100 % of the outstanding capital stock of Bio-Tech Medical Software, Inc. was sold. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Discontinued Operations

On February 10, 2023, Helix completed the sale of 100 % of the outstanding capital stock of its wholly owned subsidiary, BioTrack. On March 3, 2022, the Company sold certain assets, consisting of customer contracts, accounts receivable and other property related to its security monitoring services. On October 31, 2022, the Company sold 100 % of its outstanding membership interest of Engeni, LLC for a note with payments of up to \$ 100,000 if certain conditions are met.

As the sale of BioTrack, the security monitoring business and Engeni, LLC, together, represented a strategic shift that will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results, they have been presented in discontinued operations separate from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, as applicable. The results from operations and gain (loss) on sale of the security monitoring business and Engeni LLC, net was previously classified as part of continuing operations as their disposition individually did not have a major impact on the business prior to the sale of BioTrack. For further discussion, refer to Note 4.

Foreign Currency

ASC Topic 830-10, *Foreign Currency Matters* ("ASC 830-10"), requires the use of highly inflationary accounting when a country has experienced a cumulative inflation of approximately 100% or more over a 3-year period. Under highly inflationary accounting, financial statements are remeasured into the reporting currency with resulting gains and losses included in earnings. The Company acquired a subsidiary as part of the Helix acquisition that operates in Argentina, which has been designated a highly inflationary economy. Accordingly, the Company has remeasured the financial statements of the subsidiary under ASC 830-10 as if the US dollar is its functional currency with resulting gains or losses recorded as other income or expense. The Company sold all of the assets of its operations in Argentina, Engeni LLC and Engeni SA, during October 2022. The financial results of the Company's Argentina operations are included in discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2022. During the years ended December 31, 2022, sales in Argentina, which are included in discontinued operations, were less than 1 % of the Company's consolidated sales. The hyperinflationary conditions did not have a material impact on the Company's business during 2022.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses together with amounts disclosed in the related notes to the financial statements. The significant areas of estimation include but are not limited to accounting for the allowance for credit losses, income taxes, depreciation, amortization of intangible assets, contingencies, discontinued operations and stock-based compensation. Certain of the Company's estimates could be affected by external conditions, including those unique to the Company and general economic conditions. It is possible that the external factors could have an effect on the Company's estimates and could cause actual results to differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial statements to conform to the current period financial statement presentation. Certain personnel, information licensing and data processing costs that were previously classified in research and development expenses when the Company's healthcare information business was in its start-up stage were reclassified to cost of revenues and general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company measures the fair value of financial assets and liabilities based on the guidance of ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820"), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

ASC 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. ASC 820 describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 — quoted prices 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; and

Level 3 — inputs that are unobservable.

The carrying value of the Company's financial instruments, such as cash, marketable securities, accounts receivable and accrued liabilities and other liabilities approximate fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The estimated fair value of the Company's warrant liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 was \$ 563 and \$ 4,547 , respectively, based on Level 3 inputs. Refer to Note 10 and Note 12.

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Credit Risk

The Company considers all cash accounts that are not subject to withdrawal restrictions and highly liquid investments with a maturity of less than three months, when purchased, as cash and cash equivalents.

The Company maintains cash with major financial institutions. Cash held at U.S. bank institutions is currently insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to \$ 250,000 at each institution, as the coverage is based on individually titled accounts. The portion of deposits in excess of FDIC coverage is not protected by such insurance and represents a credit risk to the Company. At times, the Company's deposits exceed this coverage.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Credit Losses

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount, net of an allowance for credit losses. The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical write-off experience, customer specific facts and economic conditions.

Outstanding account balances are reviewed individually for collectability. The allowance for credit losses is the Company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the Company's existing accounts receivable. Allowance for credit losses was \$ 0 at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

Management charges account balances against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote.

Proceeds Receivable From Sale of Discontinued Operations, Net

In February 2023, the Company received a note for \$ 10,000,000 payable in twelve equal monthly installments as partial consideration for the sale of BioTrack (see Note 4 – Discontinued Operations). As of December 31, 2023, proceeds from sale of discontinued operations consisted of two remaining monthly payments on the note due through February 10, 2024, aggregating \$ 1,666,667 , less an unamortized discount of \$ 20,712 . The Company recognized \$ 389,288 of amortization of the \$ 410,000 original discount recorded on the note interest and investment income for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Long-Lived Assets, Including Definite Lived Intangible Assets

The Company reviews for the impairment of long-lived assets annually and whenever events and or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Such indicators include, among others, the nature of the asset, the projected future economic benefit of the asset, historical and future cash flows and profitability measurements. An impairment loss would be recognized when the value of the undiscounted estimated future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition is less than the carrying value. There were no impairment losses recognized during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Goodwill

Goodwill consists of the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations. Goodwill is not amortized. Instead, it is tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce its fair value below its carrying amount.

Goodwill is evaluated for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of goodwill may not be recoverable. The Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether events or circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount and to determine whether further action is needed. The qualitative factors considered by Forian may include, but are not limited to, general economic conditions, the Company's outlook, market performance of the Company's industry and recent and forecasted financial performance. Further testing is only required if the entity determines, based on the qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that a reporting unit's fair value is less than its carrying amount. Otherwise, no further impairment testing is required. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, the Company determines it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then performing the quantitative impairment test is unnecessary. If a quantitative test is required, the Company will compare the fair value of the relevant reporting unit to its carrying value. An impairment charge is then recognized for the amount for which the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value; however, the loss recognized will be limited to the amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. No impairment losses have been recognized during the periods presented.

All of the Company's previously reported goodwill related to discontinued operations and has been classified as non-current assets of discontinued operations at December 31, 2022. See Note 4 – Discontinued Operations.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with FASB Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("ASC 606").

Under ASC 606, the Company recognizes revenue when (or as) customers obtain control of promised goods or services, in an amount that reflects the consideration which is expected to be received in exchange for those goods or services. The Company recognizes revenue following the five-step model prescribed under ASC 606: (i) identify contract(s) with a customer; (ii) identify the performance obligation(s) in the contract; (iii) determine the transaction price; (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation(s) in the contract; and (v) recognize revenues when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation. The Company applies the provisions of ASC 606 to an arrangement when a substantive contract exists, and collectability is probable.

The Company derives revenue primarily from license fees for the Company's information products. Information products contracts are generally for a period of one month to five years. Information products' customers may access data analytics products through the use of tools provided by the Company or by utilizing their own tools per the contract. Data products may consist of historical information as it exists at the time of delivery or information that will be updated over a period of time as agreed with the customer. In most cases, the provision of information products is considered a single performance obligation. In cases where the Company is not obligated to update information over the access period, and control over the use of the products passes to the customer when delivered, revenue is recognized when the information products are made available to the customer. In cases where information updates are provided over the contract term, they are considered highly interrelated with the information product delivered upon contract inception, and revenue is recognized ratably over the life of the contract. Customers are generally invoiced according to monthly, quarterly or annual amounts specified in the contract. Any amounts invoiced in excess of revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue. Revenue recognized in excess of amounts invoiced is recorded as a contract asset.

In some cases, contracts provide for variable consideration that is contingent upon the occurrence of uncertain future events, which can either increase or decrease the transaction price, including sales of products by customers derived from data analytics products the Company provides. Variable consideration based on sales of products by customers is recognized in the period of sales, subject to minimum amounts specified in contracts. Variable consideration is estimated at the expected value or at the most likely amount depending on the type of consideration. Estimated amounts are included in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The estimate of variable consideration and determination of whether to include estimated amounts in the transaction price are based largely on an assessment of anticipated performance and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available to the Company and reevaluated each reporting period. The effect of revisions in recognized estimated variable consideration in excess of minimums are recorded beginning in the period in which the estimates are revised. Actual results could differ from periodic estimates.

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Significant judgments and estimates are sometimes necessary for the determination of whether performance obligations in a contract are distinct and whether they are delivered at a point in time or over time. Judgement is also necessary to assess revenue recognized under contingent revenue arrangements.

Contract acquisition costs, which consist of sales commissions paid or payable, are considered incremental and recoverable costs of obtaining a contract with a customer. Sales commissions for initial and renewal contracts are deferred and then amortized on a straight-line basis over the contract term.

During November 2020, the Company entered into a Master Services Agreement (the "November 2020 Agreement") with a customer to provide information services described in certain statements of work under the November 2020 Agreement. As part of the November 2020 Agreement, the Company was granted shares of restricted stock representing approximately 23.4 % of the outstanding common stock of the customer at the time of issuance, vesting in quarterly increments specified in the November 2020 Agreement through December 2023. Concurrently, the Company entered into a Stockholders Agreement specifying its voting and other rights as a stockholder. As a result, the Company determined that it did not exert influence over the customer. ASC 606-10-32-21 requires an entity to measure the fair value of noncash consideration at contract inception. The fair value of the restricted stock was determined to be \$ 0 on the date of inception. The Company recorded revenue from the customer of \$ 2,679,524 and \$ 1,887,605 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Company has outstanding accounts receivable from this customer of \$ 1,827 and \$ 469,786 at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. See Note 19.

On July 21, 2023 the customer merged with Vox Merger Sub, Inc. As a result of the merger, the Company received \$ 5,805,858 of cash proceeds, net of holdbacks, in consideration for all of its equity interest in the customer, which was recorded as gain on sale of investment during the year ended December 31, 2023. Forian may receive additional earnout payments in 2025 and 2026 in an aggregate amount of up to approximately \$ 3,600,000 if certain conditions are met.

Contract assets and deferred revenues consist of the following as of December 31, 2023:

	Contract Assets			Contract Liability
	Costs of obtaining contracts	Unbilled revenue	Total	Deferred Revenue
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 70,278	\$ 986,613	\$ 1,056,891	\$ 637,563
Beginning deferred revenue balance recognized during the period	—	—	—	(637,562)
Net change due to timing of billings, payments and recognition	87,738	1,108,329	1,196,067	2,581,286
Balance at December 31, 2022	158,016	2,094,942	2,252,958	2,581,287
Beginning deferred revenue balance recognized during the period	—	—	—	(2,581,286)
Net change due to timing of billings, payments and recognition	(50,684)	(1,075,561)	(1,126,245)	2,413,550
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 107,332</u>	<u>\$ 1,019,381</u>	<u>\$ 1,126,713</u>	<u>\$ 2,413,551</u>

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Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations represents contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, which includes unearned revenue and unbilled amounts that will be recognized as revenue in future periods. The majority of the Company's noncurrent remaining performance obligations will be recognized over the next 36 months.

The transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations consisted of the following:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Estimated next twelve months	\$ 17,202,223	\$ 15,790,233
Thereafter	20,831,200	22,192,028
Total	\$ 38,033,423	\$ 37,982,261

Segment Information

FASB ASC 280, *Segment Reporting* ("ASC 280"), establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the chief executive officer, who reviews the financial performance and the results of operations of the segments prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing performance of the Company.

As discussed above, the Company disposed of its businesses servicing the cannabis industry in 2023, and has reclassified their historical results as discontinued operations. As such, the Company's continuing operations are comprised of a single reportable segment providing analytic and information services to the healthcare and related industries.

Customer Concentration

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company has two customers representing 13.1 % and 12.0 % of revenue. At December 31, 2023 the Company had two customers representing 15.8 % and 15.1 % of accounts receivable.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company had two customers representing 11.5 % and 14.3 % of revenue. At December 31, 2022 the Company had three customers representing 25.9 %, 14.8 % and 14.6 % of accounts receivable.

Vendors and Licensors

The Company licenses certain information assets from third parties as a key input to certain Information and Software products. Any disruptions associated with these suppliers could have a material short-term impact on the business while alternate sources are secured. The information licenses specify content deliverables and specified use rights for a fixed fee and time period. Payment terms for information licenses generally consist of upfront payments and annual licensing fees. The Company expenses the contract costs over the expected period of benefit, and records any differences between amounts expenses and payments incurred as other assets or liabilities on a contract by contract basis. Payments for licensed information, including additions to content assets and the changes in related liabilities, are classified within "Net cash provided by operating activities" on the consolidated statements of cash flows. In cases where the Company pays variable fees based on content usage, such costs are expensed as incurred.

Vendor Concentration

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company has two vendors representing 14.3 % and 11.6 % of purchases.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation, which is recorded commencing at the in-service date using the straight-line method at rates sufficient to charge the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated useful lives, which are 1 to 7 years. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred.

Software Development Costs

The Company accounts for costs incurred in the development of computer software in accordance with ASC Subtopic 350-40, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software* and ASC Subtopic 985-20, *Software Costs of Software to be Sold, Leased or Marketed*. Product development costs are primarily related to Company personnel and contractors for design and evaluating software development, testing, bug fixes, and other maintenance activities. Product development costs incurred in the application development stage for internal use software are subject to capitalization and subsequent amortization, and possible impairment. The Company begins to capitalize these costs when preliminary development efforts are successfully completed, management has authorized and committed project funding, and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software would be used as intended. Capitalization ceases upon completion of all substantial testing. Such costs are amortized when placed in service, on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the related asset, generally estimated to be three years. Product development costs not pertaining to the application development stage are expensed as incurred.

Contingencies

Occasionally, the Company may be involved in claims and legal proceedings arising from the ordinary course of its business. The Company records a provision for a liability when it believes that it is both probable that a liability has been incurred, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. If these estimates and assumptions change or prove to be incorrect, it could have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Contingencies are inherently unpredictable, and the assessments of the value can involve a series of complex judgments about future events and can rely heavily on estimates and assumptions.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and included in sales and marketing expenses and amounted to \$ 56,800 and \$ 10,563 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Net Income (Loss) per Share

The calculation of earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of ordinary shares or ordinary stock equivalents outstanding during the applicable period. The dilutive effect of ordinary stock equivalents is excluded from basic earnings per share and is included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, unless their impact is antidilutive to the "control number", which is income (loss) from operations. Convertible notes, employee stock options, employee restricted stock awards and similar equity instruments granted by the Company are treated as potential ordinary shares outstanding in computing diluted earnings per share. Diluted shares outstanding are calculated using the as if converted method for convertible notes and the treasury stock method for other potentially dilutive securities. Under the as if converted method, the dilutive impact of securities is calculated as if conversion occurred at the beginning of the reporting period. Under the treasury stock method, the amount the employee must pay for exercising stock options, the amount of compensation cost for future service that the Company has not yet recognized, and the amount of benefits that would be recorded in ordinary shares when the award becomes deductible for tax purposes are assumed to be used to repurchase shares.

Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity

The Company relies on the guidance provided by ASC Topic 480, Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity and ASC 815-40, *Derivatives and Hedging: Contracts in Entity's Own Equity* ("ASC 815-40"), to classify certain redeemable and/or convertible instruments. The Company first determines whether a financial instrument should be classified as a liability. The Company will determine the liability classification if the financial instrument is mandatorily redeemable, or if the financial instrument, other than outstanding shares, embodies a conditional obligation that the Company must or may settle by issuing a variable number of its equity shares.

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Once the Company determines that a financial instrument should not be classified as a liability, the Company determines whether the financial instrument should be presented between the liability section and the equity section of the balance sheet ("temporary equity"). The Company will determine temporary equity classification if the redemption of the financial instrument is outside the control of the Company (i.e. at the option of the holder). Otherwise, the Company accounts for the financial instrument as permanent equity.

Initial Measurement

The Company records its financial instruments classified as liability, temporary equity or permanent equity at issuance at the fair value, or cash received.

Subsequent Measurement – Financial instruments classified as liabilities

The Company records the fair value of its financial instruments classified as liabilities at each subsequent measurement date. The changes in fair value of its financial instruments classified as liabilities are recorded as other expense/income.

Stock-based Compensation

The Company's 2020 Equity Incentive Plan ("2020 Plan") permits the grant of stock options, restricted stock awards and/or restricted stock units. A total of 4,000,000 shares of Company common stock were originally authorized and reserved for issuance under the 2020 Plan. On June 15, 2022, the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to the 2020 Plan, which amended the 2020 Plan to increase the number of shares available for issuance by 2,400,000 shares to a total of 6,400,000 shares. Stock options represent the right to purchase Company common stock at the exercise price on the date of grant of the stock option at a future date. Restricted stock awards are grants of shares of Company common stock. Restricted stock units represent the right to receive shares of Company common stock on future specified dates. Stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units granted contain restrictions that cause them to be subject to substantial risk of forfeiture and restrict their exercise, sale or other transfer by the grantee until they vest. The terms of the stock options, restricted stock awards and units granted under the 2020 Plan are determined by the Board of Directors in the agreement evidencing the award, including the number of shares, period of restriction or vesting schedule and other terms. The fair value of the stock options, restricted stock awards and restricted stock units is based on the underlying grant date fair value of Company common stock. The fair value is then expensed over the requisite service periods of the awards, net of forfeitures, which is generally the service period and the related amount is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC 740 ("ASC 740"). Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, which are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The provision for income taxes represents Federal and state and local income taxes. The effective rate differs from statutory rates due to the effect of state and local income taxes, tax benefit of R&D credits, and certain nondeductible expenses. Our effective tax rate will change from quarter to quarter based on recurring and non-recurring factors including, but not limited to, the geographical mix of earnings, enacted tax legislation and state and local income taxes. In addition, changes in judgment from the evaluation of new information resulting in the recognition, derecognition, or re-measurement of a tax position taken in a prior annual period is recognized separately in the quarter of the change.

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For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized net income tax expense of \$ 85,740 and \$ 23,980, respectively. The Company claims R&D tax credits on eligible R&D expenditures. The R&D tax credits are recognized as a reduction to income tax expense.

The Company recognized a taxable gain on sale of discontinued operations during the for the year ended December 31, 2023 which resulted in utilization of certain available federal and state net operating loss carryforwards. As a result, the Company recorded income taxes related to discontinued operations of \$ 2,064,165 after utilization of federal and state net operating losses during the years ended December 31, 2023.

The Company files a consolidated U.S. income tax return and tax returns in certain state and local jurisdictions. As of December 31, 2023, the Company is not subject to examination in any tax jurisdictions.

Tax contingencies are recorded, if needed, to address potential exposure involving tax positions the Company has taken that could be challenged by tax authorities. These potential exposures could result from applications of various statutes, rules, regulations and interpretations. Any estimates of tax contingencies contain assumptions and judgments about potential actions by taxing jurisdictions. Any interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions would be included as part of the income tax provision. The Company's conclusions regarding uncertain tax positions may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based upon ongoing analysis of or changes in tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof as well as other factors.

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IRA") was enacted and signed into law. Regarded as the reduced version of the proposed Build Back Better Act, the IRA contains two main corporate income tax provisions, including a 15 % minimum tax on the average annual adjusted financial statement income of corporations with profits over \$1 billion over a three-year period, as well as a 1 % excise tax on the corporate stock buybacks by domestic publicly traded corporations. The Company has evaluated the impact of the IRA on its financial statements for tax year 2023 and the IRA did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Separation Expenses

Effective February 10, 2023, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, President and Class II member of the Board of Directors resigned. In connection with the resignation, the Company entered into a separation agreement providing for, among other things, (i) salary continuation for twelve months and (ii) accelerated vesting of 106,656 unvested restricted shares of Company common stock. Separation expenses for the years ended December 31, 2023, include \$ 250,000 related to the salary continuation and \$ 349,832 related to the accelerated vesting of stock.

On March 2, 2022, the Company and two advisors agreed not to renew special advisor agreements between the advisors and the Company. The advisors were the former chief executive officer and chief financial officer of Helix who were granted stock options in conjunction with their respective advisory agreements that were entered into upon the completion of the Helix acquisition. The Company and the advisors mutually agreed not to renew the advisory agreements. The services provided by these advisors included transition planning and consulting services related to integration of the business operations of Helix and Forian. Per the terms of the agreements, options to purchase 366,166 shares of common stock continued to vest according to their original terms through March 2, 2023, and unvested stock options to purchase 732,332 shares of common stock were forfeited. The advisors were not required to perform services to the Company beyond the non-renewal date of March 2, 2022. As a result, the Company recorded \$ 5,417,043 of stock compensation expense during March 2022 related to the options that vested through March 2, 2023.

In addition, the Company records normal course of business severance expenses in the operating expense line item related to its employees' activities.

Stock Repurchase

On October 3, 2023, the Company repurchased 1,604,676 shares of its common stock from a group of affiliated investors in a privately negotiated transaction at a redemption price of \$ 2.15 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$ 3,450,053. The shares were cancelled and retired and returned to authorized and unissued shares. The Company recorded \$ 34,501 of excise taxes related to the stock repurchase to additional paid in capital as transaction costs.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13—*Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) – Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*. This standard is intended to improve financial reporting by requiring earlier recognition of credit losses on financing receivables and other financial assets in scope, such as trade receivables. The amendment is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022. The Company adopted the update effective January 1, 2023 and the adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In October 2021, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2021-08, *Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers* ("ASU 2021-08"). The FASB issued ASU 2021-08 to improve the accounting for acquired revenue contracts with customers in a business combination by addressing diversity in practice and inconsistency related to recognition of an acquired contract liability and payment terms and their effect on subsequent revenue recognized by the acquirer. The amendment is effective for financial statements for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2022. ASU 2021-08 was adopted on January 1, 2023. The adoption of ASU 2021-08 did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* ("ASU 2023-09"). ASU 2023-09 requires additional disclosures related to rate reconciliation, income taxes paid, and other disclosures. Under ASU 2023-09, for each annual periods presented, public entities are required to (1) disclose specific categories in the tabular rate reconciliation and (2) provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. In addition, ASU 2023-09 requires all reporting entities to disclose on an annual basis the amount of income taxes paid disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes as well as the amount of income taxes paid by individual jurisdiction. ASU 2023-09 is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 and can be applied on a prospective basis with an option to apply the standard retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2023-09 on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

The Company has considered all other recently issued accounting pronouncements and does not believe the adoption of such pronouncements will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Note 4 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Helix Businesses Discontinued Operations

On February 10, 2023, Helix completed the sale of 100 % of the outstanding capital stock of its wholly owned subsidiary, BioTrack, in exchange for \$ 30,000,000 , consisting of \$ 20,000,000 paid at closing and \$ 10,000,000 paid in twelve unconditional monthly installments thereafter. In March 2022, Helix sold its security monitoring business and in October 2022, sold its Argentinian subsidiary Engeni LLC. The security monitoring business, BioTrack and Engeni are collectively referred to as the "Helix Businesses." As a result of these transactions, as of February 10, 2023, the Company no longer provides products or services to the cannabis industry. The Company continues to provide analytics solutions to customers in the healthcare and life sciences industries.

As the sale of BioTrack, the security monitoring business and Engeni, LLC, together, represented a strategic shift that will have a major effect on the Company's operations and financial results, they have been presented in discontinued operations separate from continuing operations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, as applicable.

The Company recognized a gain on sale of BioTrack of \$ 11,531,849 and a loss from discontinued operations of \$ 94,427 during the year ended December 31, 2023 which is included as part of discontinued operations. The Company also recorded income taxes related to discontinued operations of \$ 2,064,165 during the year ended December 31, 2023.

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The Company recorded a gain on the sale of assets related to its security monitoring business of \$ 202,159 during the year ended December 31, 2022. The amount was reclassified to discontinued operations in 2023 as it was part of a strategic shift which became significant to the Company's operations upon the sale of BioTrack.

The following table summarizes the major classes of assets and liabilities of the Helix Businesses as reported on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2022:

	December 31, 2022
Carrying amounts of assets associated with Helix Businesses included as part of discontinued operations:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 524,155
Accounts receivable, net	738,510
Prepaid expenses	<u>131,023</u>
Current assets of discontinued operations	<u>\$ 1,393,688</u>
Property and equipment, net	\$ 2,500,376
Intangible assets, net	<u>6,775,841</u>
Goodwill	9,099,372
Right of use assets, net	603,636
Deposits and other assets	<u>58,649</u>
Non-current assets of discontinued operations	<u>\$ 19,037,874</u>
Carrying amounts of liabilities associated with Helix Businesses included as part of discontinued operations:	
Accounts payable	\$ 258,960
Accrued expenses	<u>661,981</u>
Short-term operating lease liabilities	243,888
Deferred revenues	<u>497,418</u>
Current liabilities of discontinued operations	<u>\$ 1,662,247</u>
Long-term operating lease liabilities	365,609
Non-current liabilities of discontinued operations	<u>\$ 365,609</u>

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The following table summarizes the major income and expense line items of the Helix Businesses as reported in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, 2023 represents operations through the date of sale :

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Income and expense line items related to Helix Businesses:		
Revenues:		
Information and Software	\$ 1,121,677	\$ 9,765,460
Services	179,798	1,548,000
Other	—	274,255
Total revenues	<u>1,301,475</u>	<u>11,587,715</u>
Costs and Expenses:		
Cost of revenues	699,015	5,844,355
Research and development	160,164	3,944,023
Sales and marketing	35,005	1,739,830
General and administrative	129,283	4,411,907
Depreciation and amortization	372,435	2,826,989
Total costs and expenses	<u>1,395,902</u>	<u>18,767,104</u>
Loss from discontinued operations for Helix Businesses	(94,427)	(7,179,389)
Other Income (Expense):		
Interest and investment income	—	59,682
Interest expense	—	(27,236)
Foreign currency related gains, net	—	334,030
Total other income, net	<u>—</u>	<u>366,476</u>
Net loss from discontinued operations for Helix Businesses before income taxes	(94,427)	(6,812,913)
Gain on sale of discontinued operations	11,531,849	32,932
Income tax expense	(2,064,165)	—
Net gain (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax for Helix Businesses	<u>\$ 9,373,257</u>	<u>\$ (6,779,981)</u>

Note 5 MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities are stated at estimated fair value based upon current market quotes (level 1 inputs) and are classified as available-for-sale. Realized gains and losses are included in investment income. Unrealized gains and losses are immaterial and therefore the Company has presented such amounts within investment income in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company invests in short-term U.S. Treasuries and money market mutual funds. As of December 31, marketable securities consisted of the following:

	2023	2022
United States Treasury Bills		
Amortized Cost	\$ 42,289,441	\$ 17,392,503
Fair Market Value	\$ 42,296,589	\$ 17,396,487

Note 6 PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

The Company has various agreements which require upfront and periodic payments. The Company records the expenses related to these agreements ratably over the annual terms. As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company's balance sheet reflected prepaid expenses of \$ 1,077,233 and \$ 835,786 , respectively, primarily relating to various software licenses and insurance policies with durations ranging from 3 months to 1 year.

Included in other current assets as of December 31, 2023, are income taxes receivable of \$ 1,890,391 , deferred license costs of \$ 381,820 and amounts receivable from employees of \$ 236,364 .

Included in current other assets as of December 31, 2022, are amounts receivable from employees totaling \$ 432,338 .

Note 7 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

As of December 31, property and equipment were comprised of the following:

	2023	2022
Personal computing equipment	\$ 94,521	\$ 160,079
Office equipment and capitalized software	73,260	7,991
Total	167,781	168,070
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(91,696)	(93,040)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 76,085	\$ 75,030

Note 8 DEPOSITS AND OTHER ASSETS

As of December 31, 2023, deposits and other assets included \$ 1,390,156 of assets related to information license vendors (see Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Vendors and Licensors).

Note 9 ACCRUED EXPENSES

As of December 31, accrued expenses were comprised of the following:

	2023	2022
Employee compensation	1,546,614	2,077,232
Information Contracts (see Note 3 - Vendors and Licensors)	\$ 1,533,861	\$ —
Accrued expenses	1,171,782	1,689,557
Total	\$ 4,252,257	\$ 3,766,789

Note 10WARRANT LIABILITY

In conjunction with the business combination with Helix, outstanding warrants to purchase Helix common stock were converted to warrants to purchase Company common stock. As the warrant holders have the option to receive cash in lieu of common stock in certain circumstances, the Company determined that the warrants require classification as a liability pursuant to ASC 815-40. In accordance with the applicable accounting guidance, the outstanding warrants are recognized as a warrant liability on the consolidated balance sheet and were measured at their inception date fair value (the closing date of the business combination with Helix) and subsequently re-measured at each reporting period with changes being recorded in the consolidated statements of operations. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had 50,954 and 92,058 warrants outstanding classified as liabilities, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2023, 51,102 warrants expired.

The fair value of the Company's warrant liability, measured at Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, was calculated using the Black-Scholes model using the following inputs:

	<u>As of December 31, 2023</u>	<u>As of December 31, 2022</u>
Fair value of Company's common stock	\$ 2.93	\$ 2.73
Dividend yield	0 %	0 %
Expected volatility	68 % - 83 %	76 % - 92 %
Risk free interest rate	5.06 % - 5.54 %	4.34 % - 4.75 %
Expected life (years)	0.30	0.91
Exercise price	\$ 8.00 - \$ 28.00	\$ 8.00 - \$ 28.00
Fair value of financial instruments - warrants	\$ 563	\$ 4,547

The following table summarizes the change in fair value of the Company's financial instruments – warrants, measured at Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

	<u>Amount</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2023	\$ 4,547
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(3,984)
<u>Balance as of December 31, 2023</u>	<u>\$ 563</u>

	<u>Amount</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$ 369,234
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(364,687)
<u>Balance as of December 31, 2022</u>	<u>\$ 4,547</u>

Note 11OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Other long-term liabilities at December 31, 2023 consists of liabilities related to the Company's information license vendors (see Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Vendors and Licensors). Other long-term liabilities at December 31, 2022 consists of operating lease liabilities.

Note 12CONVERTIBLE NOTES

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Principal outstanding	\$ 23,000,000	\$ 24,000,000
Add: accrued interest	1,879,068	1,120,767
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	(8,887)	(14,220)
<u>Convertible note payable, net of debt issuance costs</u>	<u>\$ 24,870,181</u>	<u>\$ 25,106,547</u>

On September 1, 2021, the Company entered into a Note Purchase Agreement with certain accredited investors and a director of the Company, pursuant to which the Company issued at 100 % of par value \$ 24,000,000 in aggregate principal balance of 3.5 % Convertible Promissory Notes due September 1, 2025 (the "Notes"), convertible into (i) shares of Company common stock, and (ii) warrants to purchase shares of Company common stock equal to 20 % of the principal amount of the Notes divided by the conversion price of the Notes (the "Warrants"). The Notes will mature on the fourth-year anniversary of the date of issuance, which time is also the termination date of the Warrants if issued. The conversion price of the Notes and the exercise price of the Warrants is \$ 11.98 per share, which was the consolidated closing bid price of the Company common stock as reported by Nasdaq on August 31, 2021, the most recently completed trading day preceding the Company entering into the Note Purchase Agreement with investors with respect to the Notes. The holders of the Notes may, at any time, convert all or a portion of the Notes plus accrued interest (subject to a minimum principal amount of \$ 100,000) at the conversion price. The Company may redeem all or a portion of any Notes then outstanding at any time after the first anniversary of issuance at a price of 112.5 % of par value plus accrued interest. In the event of a change of control of the Company, the Company may redeem all Notes then outstanding at a price of 108 % of par value plus accrued interest. Interest expense on the Notes is payable upon maturity or earlier redemption unless the Notes are converted prior to such time. In the event the holders of the Note convert all or a portion of the Notes, the related accrued interest is converted at the conversion price. Interest expense related to the Notes was \$ 829,452 and \$ 840,767 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Company evaluated the embedded features in accordance with ASC 815-15-25 and determined embedded features are all clearly and closely related to the debt host instrument and therefore are not required to be bifurcated and separately measured at fair value. The Warrants were not issued in connection with the Notes, and issuance of the Warrants is contingent upon conversion of the Notes at the option of the Holder, therefore no portion of the proceeds are allocated to the Warrants.

The Company did not elect the fair value measurement option for the Notes. The estimated fair value of the Notes was \$ 22,609,000 and \$ 21,450,000 as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

The fair value of the Notes was calculated using the present value of the Notes and the estimated fair value of the conversion option calculated using the Black-Scholes model and the following Level 3 inputs:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Fair value of Company's common stock	\$ 2.93	\$ 2.73
Dividend yield	0 %	0 %
Expected volatility	82.0 %	84.0 %
Risk Free interest rate	4.40 %	4.30 %
Expected life (years) remaining	1.67	2.67
Exercise price	\$ 11.98	\$ 11.98

The Company incurred debt issuance costs associated with the Notes in the amount of \$ 21,330 , which were deferred and are being amortized over the term of the Notes. During the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company recognized \$ 5,333 and \$ 5,333 in amortization of debt issuance costs, respectively.

On September 12, 2023, the Company redeemed \$ 1,000,000 in principal and \$ 71,151 of accrued interest thereon for an aggregate redemption price of \$ 960,000 resulting in a gain of \$ 111,151 , which is included in other income and expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Note 13 STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION**Restricted Stock Awards and Restricted Stock Units**

The table below includes issuances of restricted stock awards and units under the 2020 Plan and unvested equity interests of MOR which were converted into restricted common stock.

	Number of Restricted Shares and Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Unvested at January 1, 2022	1,146,131	\$ 1.28
Issued	—	11.71
Vested	(474,768)	0.03
Canceled	(120,105)	12.18
Unvested at December 31, 2022	551,258	3.28
Issued	570,000	3.79
Vested	(331,934)	7.30
Canceled	(44,339)	0.44
Unvested at December 31, 2023	<u>744,985</u>	<u>\$ 2.05</u>

The 744,985 of unvested awards at December 31, 2023 consisted of 699,748 restricted stock units and 45,237 shares of restricted stock.

Stock Options

As part of the business combination with Helix, the Company assumed the Helix TCS, Inc. Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan and the Bio-Tech Medical Software, Inc. 2014 Stock Incentive Plan, each as amended, pursuant to which options exercisable at prices between \$ 2.00 and \$ 51.80 per share for 455,089 shares of Company common stock were outstanding. The value attributable to service subsequent to the business combination is recognized as compensation cost by the Company. As of December 31, 2023, options to purchase 281,494 shares of common stock remain outstanding.

The fair value of the stock options was estimated at Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and the assumptions used in calculating the fair value of stock-based awards represent management's best estimates and involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgement. The assumptions used to calculate the grant date fair value of the options outstanding as of December 31, are as follows:

	2023	2022
Exercise Price	\$ 2.00 to \$ 51.80	\$ 2.00 to \$ 51.80
Fair value of Company common stock	\$ 2.40 to \$ 15.61	\$ 2.98 to \$ 15.61
Dividend yield	0 %	0 %
Expected volatility	74 % to 188 %	83 % to 188 %
Risk Free interest rate	0.27 % to 4.67 %	0.27 % to 4.52 %
Expected life (years) remaining	0.01 to 9.99	0.01 to 9.62

The following summarizes option activity under the Company's stock plan for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	Shares Underlying Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)
Outstanding at January 1, 2022	4,046,973	\$ 14.25	8.75
Granted	1,203,250	\$ 4.02	9.14
Exercised	(33,334)	\$ 2.47	2.55
Forfeited and expired	(1,233,081)	\$ 13.87	8.12
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	3,983,808	\$ 10.53	8.23
Granted	1,416,000	\$ 3.46	9.28
Exercised	(2,452)	\$ 2.20	4.42
Forfeited and expired	(1,556,812)	\$ 12.53	7.40
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	3,840,544	\$ 7.12	8.96
Vested options at December 31, 2023	1,500,629	\$ 12.98	6.11

The weighted average exercise price and remaining contractual life of exercisable options as of December 31, 2023 is \$ 12.98 and 6.11 respectively. The total aggregate intrinsic value of the exercisable options as of December 31, 2023 was approximately \$ 34,299 .

Stock Compensation Expense

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share for the stock options granted was \$ 2.53 and \$ 3.62 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

On February 10, 2023, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, President and Class II member of the Board of Directors resigned. In connection with the resignation, the Company entered into a separation agreement providing for, among other things, accelerated vesting of 106,656 unvested restricted shares of the Company common stock. Stock based compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 includes \$ 349,832 related to the accelerated vesting of stock, which is included in "separation expenses" in the consolidated statements of operations.

On March 2, 2022, the Company and the former chief executive officer and the former chief financial officer of Helix mutually agreed not to renew special advisor agreements between the advisors and the Company. Per the terms of the agreements, options to purchase 366,166 shares of common stock continued to vest according to their original terms through March 2, 2023, and unvested stock options to purchase 732,332 shares of common stock were forfeited. The advisors were not required to perform services to the Company beyond the non-renewal date of March 2, 2022. As a result, the Company recorded \$ 5,417,043 of stock compensation expense during March 2022 related to the options that vested through March 2, 2023.

At December 31, 2023, the total unrecognized stock compensation expense related to unvested stock option awards and restricted stock awards and restricted stock units granted was \$ 11,359,575 , which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted-average period of approximately 3.08 years. Stock compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Services		
Research and development	\$ 155,097	\$ 133,585
Sales and marketing	167,368	307,209
General and administrative	318,860	401,014
Separation expenses	5,582,812	5,661,724
Subtotal	349,832	5,417,043
Discontinued operations	6,573,969	11,920,575
Total	(247,308)	1,390,013
	<u><u>\$ 6,326,661</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,310,588</u></u>

Total intrinsic value of options exercised during the period ended December 31, 2023 was \$ 3,139 . The total fair value of restricted shares vested during the period ended December 31, 2023 was \$ 972,567 .

Note 14NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of the basic and diluted net income (loss) per share:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Net income (loss):		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 1,733,430	\$ (19,191,990)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	9,373,257	(6,779,981)
Net Income (loss)	<u><u>\$ 11,106,687</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (25,971,971)</u></u>
Basic income (loss) from continuing operations per share attributable to common shareholders:	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.60)
Basic income (loss) from discontinued operations per share:	0.29	(0.21)
Net income (loss) per common share	<u><u>\$ 0.34</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.81)</u></u>
Diluted net loss per share:		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	1,733,430	(19,191,990)
Income from continuing operation after the effect of assumed conversions	<u><u>\$ 1,733,430</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (19,191,990)</u></u>
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	9,373,257	(6,779,981)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	32,030,855	32,031,096
Plus: Dilutive effect of restricted stock awards and stock options – treasury stock method	199,990	—
Weighted average common shares outstanding assuming dilution	<u><u>32,230,845</u></u>	<u><u>32,031,096</u></u>
Diluted income (loss) from continuing operations per common share	0.05	(0.60)
Diluted income (loss) from discontinued operations per common share	0.29	(0.21)
Net income (loss) per common share	<u><u>\$ 0.34</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.81)</u></u>

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The following table sets forth all outstanding potentially dilutive securities which were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because their impact would have been antidilutive.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Potentially dilutive securities:		
Warrants	50,954	102,056
Stock options	2,923,792	3,938,808
Convertible notes	2,460,690	2,497,560
Unvested restricted stock awards and units	699,748	551,258
Total	<u>6,135,184</u>	<u>7,089,682</u>

Note 15 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Adam Dublin, the Company's Chief Strategy Officer, was previously a consultant for a current vendor of the Company. Mr. Dublin's consultancy with the vendor ended on December 11, 2020, and the parties agreed not to renew the consulting agreement. Pursuant to Mr. Dublin's consulting agreement with the vendor, Mr. Dublin received payments from the vendor for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 of \$ 317,722 and \$ 467,324 respectively, as he is entitled to runoff commissions on accounts he sold.

On September 1, 2021, the Company issued, at 100 % of par value, \$ 24,000,000 in aggregate principal balance of 3.5 % Convertible Promissory Notes due 2025 convertible into (i) shares of Company common stock and (ii) warrants to purchase shares of Company common stock equal to 20 % of the principal amount of the Notes divided by the conversion price to a select group of institutional and accredited investors, which included a director of the Company who holds \$ 6,000,000 of the Notes. See Note 12 for additional information.

On October 3, 2023, the Company repurchased 1,604,676 shares of its common stock from a group of affiliated investors in a privately negotiated transaction at a redemption price of \$ 2.15 per share for an aggregate purchase price of \$ 3,450,053 . The shares were cancelled and retired and returned to authorized and unissued shares.

Note 16 INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC 740. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, which are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

For financial reporting purposes, the Company's consolidated income from continuing operations before income taxes for the U.S. and foreign entities, in the aggregate, is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
United States	\$ 1,819,170	\$ (19,168,010)
Foreign	—	—
Total loss before provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 1,819,170</u>	<u>\$ (19,168,010)</u>

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The income tax expense for continuing operations consisted of the following for the years ending December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Current:		
Federal	\$ 7,348	\$ —
State	78,392	23,980
Foreign	—	—
	\$ 85,740	\$ 23,980
Deferred:		
Federal	—	—
State	—	—
Foreign	—	—
	—	—
Total	\$ 85,740	\$ 23,980

The reconciliation between the Company's effective tax rate on income from continuing operations and statutory tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Income tax expense (benefit) at federal statutory rate	21.0 %	21.0 %
Nondeductible/nontaxable items	(0.63)%	0.34 %
Stock-based compensation	260.39 %	— %
Gain on sale of operations	— %	0.89 %
State taxes	12.90 %	7.49 %
Rate change	(4.46)%	(0.87)%
True-up and other	(38.24)%	(0.44)%
Valuation allowance	(246.77)%	(28.54)%
Income tax expense	4.19 %	(0.13)%

Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2021, taxpayers are required to capitalize any expenses incurred that are considered incidental to research and experimentation ("R&E") activities under IRC Section 174. While taxpayers historically had the option of deducting these expenses under IRC Section 174, the December 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act mandates capitalization and amortization of R&E expenses for tax years beginning after December 31, 2021. Expenses incurred in connection with R&E activities in the U.S. must be amortized over a 5-year period if incurred, and R&E expenses incurred outside the U.S. must be amortized over a 15-year period. R&E activities are broader in scope than qualified research activities that are considered under IRC Section 41 (relating to the research tax credit).

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company performed an analysis based on available guidance and determined that it will increase taxable income. The Company will continue to monitor this issue for future developments and its impact on taxable income.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Realization of net deferred tax assets is dependent upon future earnings, if any, the timing and amount of which are uncertain.

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The following items comprise the Company's net deferred tax assets and liabilities from continuing operations as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	<u>As of December 31,</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for credit losses	\$ —	\$ 21,421
Reserves	—	49,827
Accrued expenses	237,689	357,441
Lease liability	2,910	9,007
Stock compensation	2,028,170	5,514,035
Depreciation	3,380	10,813
Amortization	56,882	65,021
Capitalized Sec. 174 expenses	1,138,021	914,390
Net operating loss carry forwards	5,140,001	10,517,739
Deferred income tax assets	<u>\$ 8,607,053</u>	<u>\$ 17,459,694</u>
Valuation allowance	(8,119,492)	(17,332,381)
Total net deferred income tax assets	<u>\$ 487,561</u>	<u>\$ 127,313</u>
Prepaid expenses	(29,302)	(43,741)
Unrealized FX gain/ loss	(1,951)	(74,565)
Installment sale receivable	(453,398)	—
Right-of-use asset	(2,910)	(9,007)
Deferred income tax liability	<u>\$ (487,561)</u>	<u>\$ (127,313)</u>
Net deferred taxes	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>	<u><u>\$ —</u></u>

As of the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company has federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$ 19,744,461 and \$ 24,522,199 , respectively. Federal net operating loss carryforwards in the amount of approximately \$ 19,744,461 have an indefinite life. Federal NOL carryforwards generated after tax year 2021 are subject to an 80 % limitation on taxable income, do not expire and will carryforward indefinitely.

State net operating loss carryforwards in the amount of \$ 9,131,824 begin expiring in 2036 and approximately \$ 15,390,375 have an indefinite life.

The utilization of the Company's net operating losses may be subject to a U.S. federal limitation due to the "change in ownership provisions" under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and other similar limitations in various state jurisdictions. Such limitations may result in a reduction of the amount of net operating loss carryforwards in future years and possibly the expiration of certain net operating loss carryforwards before their utilization.

Management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to utilize the existing deferred tax assets. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The Company cannot rely on a history of earnings. Based on this assessment, management has established a full valuation allowance against all of the deferred tax assets because it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

As of December 31, 2023, deferred tax assets were offset by deferred tax liabilities and a valuation allowance on any remaining balance. A valuation allowance of \$ 8,119,492 has been recorded to measure only the portion of the deferred tax asset that more likely than not will be realized. The valuation allowance changed by \$ 9,212,889 in the year. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be adjusted if estimates of future taxable income are improved or if objective negative evidence in the form of cumulative losses is no longer present and additional weight may be given to subjective evidence such as our projections for growth in the relevant jurisdictions.

As required by the uncertain tax position guidance in ASC 740, the Company recognizes the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. The Company applied the uncertain tax position guidance in ASC No. 740, Accounting for Income to all tax positions for which the statute of limitations remained open. Any estimates of tax contingencies contain assumptions and judgments about potential actions by taxing jurisdictions. Any interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions would be included as part of the income tax provision.

The Company's conclusions regarding uncertain tax positions may be subject to review and adjustment at a later date based upon ongoing analysis of or changes in tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof as well as other factors.

The Company files tax returns as prescribed by the tax laws of the jurisdictions in which it operates. In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to examinations by federal, and state and local jurisdictions, where applicable. There are currently no pending tax examinations. The Company's tax years are still open under statute from 2019 to the present in the U.S. To the extent the Company has tax attribute carryforwards, the tax years in which the attribute was generated may still be adjusted upon examination by the Internal Revenue Service and state and local tax authorities to the extent utilized in a future period.

The Company is also subject to certain non-income taxes such as value added taxes, sales taxes, and property taxes. The Company has taken certain positions that management feels, although not free from doubt, should not result in a successful challenge by certain tax authorities.

Note 17 LEASES

Operating Leases

The Company accounts for leases in accordance with ASC Topic 842, *Leases* ("ASC 842"). All contracts are evaluated to determine whether or not they represent a lease. A lease conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company has operating leases primarily consisting of facilities with remaining lease terms of 1 - 5 years. The lease term represents the period up to the early termination date unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will not exercise the early termination option. Certain leases include rental payments that are adjusted periodically based on changes in consumer price and other indices.

Leases are classified as finance or operating in accordance with the guidance in ASC 842. The Company does not hold any finance leases.

The Company is obligated under two short-term leases related to offices in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. These short-term leases are currently leased on a month-to-month basis. A short-term lease is a lease with a term of 12 months or less and does not include the option to purchase the underlying asset that the Company would expect to exercise. The Company has elected to adopt the short-term lease exemption in ASC 842 and as such has not recognized a "right of use" asset or lease liability for these short-term leases.

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The Company's lease agreements generally do not provide an implicit borrowing rate; therefore an internal incremental borrowing rate is determined based on information available at lease commencement date for purposes of determining the present value of lease payments.

Supplemental cash flow information and non-cash activity related to leases are as follows:

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Cash used in operating leases	\$ 22,374	\$ 1,800

ROU lease assets and lease liabilities for the Company's operating leases were recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Right of use assets, net	\$ 10,664	\$ 32,560
Short-term operating lease liabilities	\$ 10,664	\$ 21,600
Long-term operating lease liabilities	—	—
Total lease liabilities	<u>\$ 10,664</u>	<u>\$ 21,600</u>
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)	0.50	1.48
Weighted average discount rate	9.5 %	9.3 %

The components of lease expense were as follows for each of the periods presented, which are included in operating expenses in the consolidated statements of operations:

	<u>For the Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
Operating lease expense	\$ 22,374	\$ 1,800
Short-term lease expense	27,833	46,693
Total operating lease costs	<u>\$ 50,207</u>	<u>\$ 48,493</u>

Future lease payments included in the measurement of lease liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2023, were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>
2024	\$ 10,962
Less imputed interest	(298)
Total	<u>\$ 10,664</u>

Note 18 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Service and License Agreements

The Company entered into certain service and license agreements that provide for future minimum payments. The terms of these agreements vary in length. The following table shows the remaining payment obligations under these agreements as of December 31, 2023:

	December 31, 2023
Year ending December 31, 2024	\$ 3,245,250
Year ending December 31, 2025	3,652,500
Year ending December 31, 2026	2,854,641
Thereafter	5,077,184
	\$ 14,829,575

Commitments and contingencies includes \$ 2,553,861 recorded in accrued expenses and other liabilities, representing information license liabilities under various licensing agreements (see Note 3 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – Vendors and Licensors).

Legal Proceedings

From time to time the Company may be involved in claims that arise during the ordinary course of business. For any matters where management currently believes it is probable that the Company will incur a loss and that the probable loss or range of loss can be reasonably estimated, the Company records reserves in the consolidated financial statements based on its best estimates of such loss. In other instances, because of the uncertainties related to either the probable outcome or the amount or range of loss, management is unable to make a reasonable estimate of a liability, if any. Regardless of the outcome, litigation can be costly and time consuming, and it can divert management's attention from important business matters and initiatives, negatively impacting the Company's overall operations. Although the results of litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company does not currently have any pending litigation to which it is a party or to which its property is subject that we believe to be material, except for the below.

Audet v. Green Tree International, et. al.

On February 14, 2020, John Audet filed a complaint in 15th Judicial Circuit in and for Palm Beach County, Florida against multiple parties, including Green Tree International ("GTI"), an indirect subsidiary of the Company, claiming that he owned 10 % of GTI. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages equivalent to the value a 10 % shareholder of GTI would have received in the subsequent Helix and Forian transactions, along with an equitable accounting and constructive trust to determine if Audet suffered any loss of profit distributions. On March 8, 2024, the parties entered into a Settlement Agreement and General Release, which included a release of GTI, the Company and its subsidiaries and all related parties. The parties filed a Joint Stipulation to Dismiss with Prejudice with respect to this matter on March 18, 2024. The Court entered a Final Order of Dismissal with Prejudice with respect to this matter on March 27, 2024.

Grant Whitus et al. v. Forian Inc., Zachary Venegas and Scott Ogur

On July 30, 2021, four former Helix employees filed a lawsuit in the Arapahoe County, Colorado District Court against the Company and Helix's former managers asserting claims of breach of contract, promissory estoppel, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, civil theft and conversion, fraudulent misrepresentation, civil conspiracy, and unjust enrichment / quantum meruit, all relating to the plaintiffs' claims that they were promised equity interest in Helix or compensation that they never received. The original complaint was never served, and in November 2021, the plaintiffs filed and served an amended complaint adding a fifth plaintiff and seeking over \$ 27.5 million in damages as well as attorneys' fees and costs. The Company removed the matter to the United States District Court for the District of Colorado in December 2021, and both the Company and the individual defendants filed motions to dismiss on January 20, 2022. Plaintiffs subsequently amended their complaint on April 21, 2022, adding Helix TCS LLC and Helix Technologies, Inc. as defendants and advancing additional claims for breach of fiduciary duty and violation of the Colorado Wage Claims Act. The Company and the individual defendants filed separate motions to dismiss on June 1, 2022, which were granted in part and denied in part by the Court on February 28, 2023. Plaintiffs supplemented their complaint on March 3, 2023, consistent with the Court's ruling. Discovery has been completed, and dispositive motions are currently being briefed. The Company believes the lawsuit is wholly without merit and intends to defend vigorously against the claims in the lawsuit.

Note 19 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 2, 2024, the Company granted nonqualified stock options to a new employee to purchase 2,500 shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$ 3.69 per share, which amount represents the closing price of the Company's common stock on such date, which grant was approved by the Board on December 28, 2023.

On January 12, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors approved (a) the grant of nonqualified stock options to employees to purchase an aggregate of 350,000 shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$ 2.68 per share, which amount represents the closing price of the Company's common stock on such date, and (b) the grant of 350,000 restricted stock units to employees at a value of \$ 2.60 per share.

On February 28, 2024, the Company redeemed \$ 1,000,000 in principal and \$ 87,356 of accrued interest on convertible notes for an aggregate redemption price of \$ 950,000 resulting in an anticipated gain of \$ 137,356 .

On March 27, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors approved the grant of nonqualified stock options to a new employee and its independent directors to purchase an aggregate of 115,000 shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$ 3.20 per share, which amount represents the closing price of the Company's common stock on such date.

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation and as a result of the unremediated material weaknesses described below, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective in ensuring that: (i) information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit to the SEC under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in applicable rules and forms and (ii) material information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow for accurate and timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management determined that our disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective due to certain material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting as set forth below.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel 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 and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of assets;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and

- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013 Framework)*.

Based on this assessment, management concluded that as of December 31, 2023, we have not maintained effective internal control over financial reporting.

Material Weaknesses

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Pursuant to management's review of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, management determined that the following material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting prevented management from determining that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report:

- we did not have properly designed general information technology controls surrounding logical access, change management, and vendor application management.

Notwithstanding the identified material weaknesses described above, management believes that the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are fairly presented in all material respects in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have certified that, based on their knowledge, the consolidated financial statements included in this report fairly present in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for each of the periods presented in this report.

Remediation

We have implemented several processes and control procedures in 2023, including those outlined below, to remediate the deficiencies noted above and from the prior year.

We currently are assessing and improving the operating effectiveness of these controls to ensure they will operate at an acceptable level of assurance.

We implemented a new ERP system in 2023 and are currently establishing and testing appropriate logical access and other controls regarding the system. We may implement additional systems to improve our internal controls over financial reporting. Additionally, the divestiture of BioTrack during the year has resulted in a less complex control environment which, coupled with the implementation and effective operation of new entity level, financial reporting, treasury, accounts payable, and payroll controls, has resulted in a conclusion that our previously identified material weaknesses related to (1) lack of segregation of duties over the cash, accounts payable, payroll, and financial reporting transaction classes; and (2) evidence of formalization surrounding internal controls and the financial close process are fully remediated.

We have contracted an outside consulting firm to assist in the overall evaluation and documentation of the design and operating effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. We are implementing newly designed controls and testing their operating effectiveness.

We believe these actions, when complete, will remediate the control weaknesses. However, the weaknesses will not be considered fully remediated until the applicable controls operate for a sufficient period of time for management to test the results for operating effectiveness. Once implemented, we intend to continue periodic testing and reporting of the internal controls to ensure continuity of compliance.

Attestation Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

An attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting by our independent registered public accounting firm is not included herein, because, as an emerging growth company, we are exempt from the requirement to provide such report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the most recently completed fiscal quarter, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting, other than those described above in our remediation efforts.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Management recognizes that a control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud or error, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving our stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Item 9B. Other Information

None .

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Forian's Proxy Statement for its 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Forian's Proxy Statement for its 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

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

The information required by Items 201(d) and 403 of Regulation S-K is incorporated by reference to Forian's Proxy Statement for its 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

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

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Forian's Proxy Statement for its 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to Forian's Proxy Statement for its 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023.

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed or furnished as part of this Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements

Reference is made to the Index to Financial Statements under Item 8, Part II hereof.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

The Financial Statement Schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable, not required, or the information is shown in the financial statements or related notes.

3. Exhibits

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of October 16, 2020, by and among Helix Technologies, Inc., Forian Inc., DNA Merger Sub, Inc. and Medical Outcomes Research Analytics, LLC (incorporated by reference to Appendix A of the Company's Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-250938) filed with the SEC on November 24, 2020, as amended on December 31, 2020, January 19, 2021, February 1, 2021 and February 9, 2021).
2.2	Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Merger dated December 30, 2020, by and among Helix Technologies, Inc., Forian Inc., DNA Merger Sub, Inc. and Medical Outcomes Research Analytics, LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 of the Company's Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-250938) filed with the SEC on November 24, 2020, as amended on December 31, 2020, January 19, 2021, February 1, 2021 and February 9, 2021).
2.3	Equity Interest Contribution Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.4 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2021).
2.4	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated February 10, 2023, by and among Helix Technologies, Inc., Bio-Tech Medical Software, Inc. and BT Assets Group, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 13, 2023).
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-250938) filed with the SEC on November 24, 2020, as amended on December 31, 2020, January 19, 2021, February 1, 2021 and February 9, 2021).

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3.2	Bylaws of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Company's Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-250938) filed with the SEC on November 24, 2020, as amended on December 31, 2020, January 19, 2021, February 1, 2021 and February 9, 2021).
4.1	Description of Registrant's Securities (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2021, filed with the SEC on March 31, 2021).
10.1+	Forian Inc. 2020 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of the Company's Form S-8 (Reg. No. 333-268470) filed with the SEC on November 18, 2022).
10.2	License Agreement, dated June 30, 2019 (portions of this exhibit (indicated by asterisks) have been redacted in compliance with Regulation S-K Item 601(b)(10)(iv) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Form S-4 (Reg. No. 333-250938) filed with the SEC on November 24, 2020, as amended on December 31, 2020, January 19, 2021, February 1, 2021, February 9, 2021 and December 20, 2023)).
10.3+	Offer Letter, dated March 25, 2020, by and between MOR and Max Wygod.
10.4+	Offer Letter, dated March 25, 2020, by and between MOR and Adam Dublin.
10.5+	Employment Agreement, dated August 1, 2019, by and between MOR and Daniel Barton.
10.6+	Employment Agreement, dated March 1, 2021, by and between the Registrant and Edward Spaniel, Jr.
10.7	Form of Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 3, 2021).
10.8+	Helix TCS, Inc. 2017 Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Company's Form S-8 filed with the SEC on March 5, 2021).
10.9+	Bio-Tech Medical Software, Inc. 2014 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 of Helix's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 5, 2018).
10.10	Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, dated April 12, 2021, entered into between the Company and each of the Investors and the Affiliates (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC April 13, 2021).
10.11+	Employment Agreement, dated as of September 2, 2021, by and between the Company and Michael Vesey (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC September 2, 2021).
10.12	Form of Note Purchase Agreement, dated September 1, 2021, by and between the Company and the Investors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC November 15, 2021).
10.13+	Separation Agreement, dated February 10, 2023, by and between the Company and Daniel Barton (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 13, 2023).
10.14	License Agreement, dated February 10, 2023, by and among the Company, Helix Technologies, Inc., BT Assets Group, Inc. and Bio-Tech Medical Software, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 13, 2023).
19*	Forian Inc. Insider Trading Policy.
21*	List of Subsidiaries
23.1*	Consent of Marcum LLP
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e)
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e)
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Periodic Report Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350
97*	Forian Inc. Incentive Compensation Recoupment Policy.
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document (the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document).
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101).

* Filed with this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

+ Indicates management contract or compensatory plan.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on March 29, 2024.

FORIAN INC.

By: /s/ Max Wygod
Max Wygod
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below on March 29, 2024 by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated:

Signature	Title
<u>/s/ Max Wygod</u> Max Wygod	Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
<u>/s/ Michael Vesey</u> Michael Vesey	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)
<u>/s/ Mark Adler, M.D.</u> Mark Adler, M.D.	Director
<u>/s/ Ian Banwell</u> Ian Banwell	Director
<u>/s/ Adam Dublin</u> Adam Dublin	Director and Chief Strategy Officer
<u>/s/ Jennifer Hajj</u> Jennifer Hajj	Director
<u>/s/ Shahir Kassam-Adams</u> Shahir Kassam-Adams	Director
<u>/s/ Stanley Trotman, Jr.</u> Stanley Trotman, Jr.	Director
<u>/s/ Alyssa Varadhan</u> Alyssa Varadhan	Director
<u>/s/ Kristiina Vuori, M.D., Ph.D.</u> Kristiina Vuori, M.D., Ph.D.	Director
<u>/s/ Martin Wygod</u> Martin Wygod	Director



INSIDER TRADING POLICY

I. INTRODUCTION

During the course of your service with **FORIAN INC.** or any subsidiary of **FORIAN INC.** (collectively, the "**Company**") as (i) a member of our Board of Directors; (ii) an employee or (iii) an advisor or consultant, you may receive important information that is not yet publicly available ("**inside information**") about the Company or about other publicly traded companies with which the Company has business dealings. Because of your access to this inside information, you may be in a position to profit financially by buying or selling, or in some other way dealing, in the Company's securities, or securities of another publicly traded company, or to disclose such information to a third party who does so profit (a "**tippee**").

The provisions outlined in this Policy apply to all directors, employees, advisors and consultants except as expressly provided herein. Generally, any entities or family members whose trading activities are controlled or influenced by any of such persons should be considered to be subject to the same restrictions. However, this Policy does not apply to any entity that invests in securities in the ordinary course of its business (e.g., a venture or other investment fund) if (and only if) such entity has established and certified to the Company that it has its own insider trading controls and procedures in compliance with applicable securities laws with respect to trading in the Company's securities.

II. INSIDER TRADING POLICY

A. *Securities Transactions*

Use of inside information by someone for personal gain, or to pass on, or "tip," the inside information to someone who uses it for personal gain, is illegal, regardless of the quantity of shares, and is therefore prohibited. You can be held liable both for your own transactions and for transactions effected by a tippee, or even a tippee of a tippee. Furthermore, it is important that the appearance of insider trading in securities be avoided. The only exception is that transactions directly with the Company, e.g., option exercises for cash or purchases under the Company's employee stock purchase plan, are permitted. However, the subsequent sale (including the sale of shares in a cashless exercise program) or other disposition of such stock is fully subject to these restrictions.

B. *Inside Information*

As a practical matter, it is sometimes difficult to determine whether you possess inside information. The key to determining whether nonpublic information you possess about a public company is inside information is whether dissemination of the information would likely affect the market price of the company's stock or would likely be considered important, or "material," by investors who are considering trading in that company's stock. Certainly, if the information makes you want to trade, it would probably have the same effect on others. Remember, both positive and negative information can be material. If you possess inside information, you may not trade in a company's stock, advise anyone else to do so or communicate the information to anyone else until you know that the information has been publicly disseminated. This means that in some circumstances, you may have to forego a proposed transaction in a company's securities even if you planned to execute the transaction prior to learning of the inside information and even though you believe you may suffer an economic loss or sacrifice an anticipated profit by waiting. "**Trading**" includes engaging in short sales, transactions in put or call options, hedging transactions and other inherently speculative transactions.

You may not participate in "chat rooms" or other electronic discussion groups or contribute to blogs, bulletin boards or social media forums on the Internet concerning the activities of the Company or other companies with which the Company does business, even if you do so anonymously, unless doing so is part of your job responsibilities and you have explicit authorization from the Company's General Counsel or Chief Financial Officer, who are initially designated by the Company's Board of Directors as compliance officers, or their designee(s) (each, a "**Compliance Officer**").

Although by no means an all-inclusive list, information about the following items may be considered to be inside information until it is publicly disseminated:

- (a) financial results or forecasts;
- (b) strategic plans;
- (c) potential mergers, acquisitions or dispositions of assets, divisions, companies, etc.;
- (d) pending public or private sales of debt or equity securities;
- (e) declaration of stock splits, dividends or changes in dividend policy;
- (f) major contract awards or cancellations;
- (g) key management or control changes;
- (h) possible tender offers or proxy fights;
- (i) significant write-offs;
- (j) significant litigation;
- (k) impending bankruptcy; and
- (l) corporate partner relationships.

For information to be considered publicly disseminated, it must be widely disclosed through a press release or U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) filing and a sufficient amount of time must have passed to allow the information to be fully disclosed. **Generally speaking, information will be considered publicly disseminated at the beginning of the second (2nd) full trading day following the date of public disclosure of the information** For example, if an announcement of inside information of which you were aware was made prior to trading on Wednesday, then you may execute a transaction in the Company’s securities on Thursday.

III. STOCK TRADING BY DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

A. Pre-Clearance

Because the directors and officers of the Company are the most visible to the public and are most likely, in the view of the public, to possess inside information about the Company, we also require them to notify and receive approval from a Compliance Officer prior to engaging in transactions in the Company’s securities and observe other restrictions designed to minimize the risk of apparent or actual insider trading, as described in paragraph III.D of this Policy. In addition, the Company may determine from time to time that certain other employees, advisors or consultants of the Company who may have access to material nonpublic information should refrain from engaging in any transaction involving the Company’s securities without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from a Compliance Officer. Individuals subject to pre-clearance requirements will be notified by the Company. A Compliance Officer may not engage in a transaction involving the Company’s securities unless another Compliance Officer has pre-cleared the transaction. Pre-clearance of a transaction does not constitute an affirmation by the Company or a Compliance Officer that you are not in possession of material nonpublic information.

B. Window and Blackout Periods

From time to time, the Company may prohibit directors and officers and selected other employees, advisors and consultants from purchasing or selling Forian securities. The period during which an individual covered by this Policy who is not in possession of inside information may purchase or sell Forian securities is called a “**window period**”. The period during which an individual covered by this Policy may not purchase or sell Forian securities absent exception as provided herein is called a “**blackout period**”. All directors and officers and any other employee, advisor or consultant who is notified by the Company shall be subject to the following requirements of this paragraph III.A.

Except as set forth in this paragraph III.B and in paragraphs III.C, D and F of this Policy, all directors and officers and notified employees, advisors or consultants may buy or sell securities of the Company only during the **window period** that opens at the beginning of the second (2nd) full trading day after the public dissemination of the Company's annual or quarterly financial results and closes at the beginning of each of April 15th, July 15th and October 15th for each of the first, second and third fiscal quarters, respectively, and at the beginning of February 15th for the fourth fiscal quarter. Commencing at the beginning of February 15th, April 15th, July 15th and October 15th and ending at the beginning of the second (2nd) full trading day following the public dissemination of the Company's annual or quarterly financial results for such preceding period is a **blackout period**.

Window periods may be closed early or may not open if, in the judgment of a Compliance Officer, there exists undisclosed information that would make trades inappropriate. In addition to an earnings window period, the Company may close the trading window at any time and for any duration pending public release of material news. It is important to note that the fact that the trading window is closed should itself be considered inside information. Independent of a window period, you may be prohibited from engaging in transactions involving the Company's securities because you possess material nonpublic information, are subject to a special restrictions or are otherwise restricted under this Policy. A covered individual who believes that special circumstances require them to trade during any blackout period should consult with a Compliance Officer. Permission to trade during any blackout period will be granted only where the circumstances are extenuating and there appears to be no significant risk that the trade may subsequently be questioned.

C. *Trading Plan Exceptions to Blackout Period or Closure of Trading Window for Material News*

In addition, purchases or sales of the Company's securities made pursuant to, and in compliance with, a written plan established by a director or officer or other individual covered by this Policy who meets the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**"), (a "**Trading Plan**") may be made without restriction to any particular period provided that (i) the Trading Plan was established in good faith, in compliance with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1, at the time when such individual was not in possession of inside information about the Company and the Company had not imposed any trading blackout period, (ii) the Trading Plan was reviewed by the Company prior to establishment, solely to confirm compliance with this Policy and the securities laws and (iii) the Trading Plan allows for the cancellation of a transaction and/or suspension of such Trading Plan upon notice and request by the Company to the individual if any proposed trade (a) fails to comply with applicable laws (e.g., exceeding the number of shares that may be sold under Rule 144) or (b) would create material adverse consequences for the Company. A Compliance Officer must be notified of the establishment of any such Trading Plan, any amendments to such Trading Plan and the termination of such Trading Plan.

D. *Pre-Clearance and Advance Notice of Transactions*

In addition to the requirements listed above, directors and officers may not engage in any transaction in the Company's securities, including any purchase or sale in the open market, loan or other transfer of beneficial ownership **without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from a Compliance Officer at least two (2) business days in advance of the proposed transaction**. A Compliance Officer will then determine whether the transaction may proceed and, if applicable, will assist in complying with the reporting requirements under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, if any. Pre-cleared transactions not completed within five (5) business days shall require new pre-clearance under the provisions of this paragraph. The Company may, at its discretion, shorten such period of time. Pre-clearance of a transaction does not constitute an affirmation by the Company or a Compliance Officer that you are not in possession of material nonpublic information.

Advance notice of gifts or an intent to exercise an outstanding stock option shall be given to a Compliance Officer. Upon completion of any transaction, the director or Section 16 officer, must immediately notify the Compliance Officer and any other individual(s) identified the Company's *Section 16 Compliance Program* so that the Company may assist in any Section 16 reporting obligations.

E. *Prohibition of Speculative or Short-Term Trading*

No individual covered by this Policy may engage in short sales, transactions in publicly traded options, such as puts and calls, hedging transactions, margin accounts, pledges or other inherently speculative transactions with respect to the Company's stock at any time.

F. *Short-Swing Trading/Control Stock/Section 16 Reports*

Officers and directors subject to the reporting obligations under Section 16 of the Exchange Act should take care not to violate the prohibition on short-swing trading (Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act) and the restrictions on sales by control persons (Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended), and should file all appropriate Section 16(a) reports (i.e. Forms 3, 4 and 5), which are enumerated and described in the Company's *Section 16 Compliance Program*, and any notices of sale required by Rule 144.

G. *Prohibition of Trading During Pension Fund Blackouts*

In accordance with Regulation BTR under the Exchange Act, no director or officer of the Company shall, directly or indirectly, purchase, sell or otherwise acquire or transfer any equity security of the Company (other than an exempt security) during any "blackout period" (as defined in Regulation BTR) with respect to such equity security, if such director or officer acquires or previously acquired such equity security in connection with their service or employment as a director or officer. This prohibition shall not apply to any transactions that are specifically exempted from Section 306(a)(1) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (as set forth in Regulation BTR), including but not limited to: purchases or sales of the Company's securities made pursuant to, and in compliance with, a Trading Plan; compensatory grants or awards of equity securities pursuant to a plan that, by its terms, permits officers and directors to receive automatic grants or awards and specifies the terms of the grants and awards; acquisitions or dispositions of equity securities involving a bona fide gift or by will or the laws of descent or pursuant to a domestic relations order; etc. The Company shall timely notify each director and officer of any blackout periods in accordance with the provisions of Regulation BTR.

IV. DURATION OF POLICY'S APPLICABILITY

This Policy continues to apply to your transactions in the Company's securities or the securities of other public companies engaged in business transactions with the Company even after your employment or directorship with the Company has terminated. If you are in possession of inside information when your relationship with the Company concludes, you may not trade in the Company's securities or the securities of such other company until the information has been publicly disseminated or is no longer material.

V. PENALTIES

Anyone who effects transactions in the Company's securities or the securities of other public companies engaged in business transactions with the Company (or provides information to enable others to do so) on the basis of inside information is subject to both civil liability and criminal penalties, as well as disciplinary action by the Company. An individual who has questions about this Policy should contact their own attorney or a Compliance Officer.

VI. AMENDMENTS

We are committed to continuously reviewing and updating our policies and procedures. The Company therefore reserves the right to amend, alter or terminate this Insider Trading Policy at any time, subject to applicable law. A current copy of the Company's policies regarding insider trading may be obtained by contacting a Compliance Officer.

Please also see the "***Frequently Asked Questions***" attached hereto as **EXHIBIT A**.

Effective: March 2, 2021

Last Updated: January 11, 2022

EXHIBIT A

FORIAN INC. INSIDER TRADING POLICY

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. ***What is insider trading?***

A : Insider trading is the buying or selling of stocks, bonds, futures, or other securities by someone in possession of material nonpublic information about the securities or the issuer of the securities. Insider trading also includes trading in options (puts and calls), the price of which is linked to the underlying price of a company's stock. It does not matter whether the decision to buy or sell was influenced by the material nonpublic information, how many shares you buy or sell, or whether it has an effect on the stock price – if you have material nonpublic information about Forian Inc. (collectively with its subsidiaries, the “**Forian**”) or another publicly traded company that Forian has business relations with and you trade, you have broken the law.

2. ***Why is insider trading illegal?***

A: If company insiders are able to use their confidential knowledge to their financial advantage, other investors would not have confidence in the fairness and integrity of the marketplace. Requiring those who have such information to disclose (the information to the public) or abstain (from trading) ensures an even playing field.

3. ***What is material nonpublic information?***

A: Information is material if it would influence a reasonable investor to buy or sell a stock, bond, future or other security. This could mean many things – financial or clinical trial results, potential mergers, major contracts, etc. Information is nonpublic if it has not yet been released and disseminated to the public.

4. ***What are examples of material information?***

A: There is no bright-line standard for assessing materiality; rather, materiality is based on an assessment of all of the facts and circumstances, and is often evaluated by relevant enforcement authorities with the benefit of hindsight. Depending on the specific details, the following items may be considered material nonpublic information until publicly disclosed within the meaning of this Policy. There may be other types of information that would qualify as material information as well; use this list merely as a non-exhaustive guide:

- financial results or forecasts;
- strategic plans;
- potential mergers, acquisitions or dispositions of assets, divisions, companies, etc.

- pending public or private sales of debt or equity securities;
- declaration of stock splits, dividends or changes in dividend policy;
- major contract awards or cancellations;
- key management or control changes;
- possible tender offers or proxy fights;
- significant write-offs;
- significant litigation;
- impending bankruptcy; and
- corporate partner relationships.

5. *When is information considered public?*

A: The prohibition on trading when you have material nonpublic information lifts once that information becomes publicly disseminated. But for information to be considered publicly disseminated, it must be widely disseminated through a press release, a filing with the SEC or other widely disseminated announcement. Once information is publicly disseminated, it is still necessary to afford the investing public with sufficient time to absorb the information. Generally speaking, information will be considered publicly disseminated for purposes of this Policy at the beginning of the second (2nd) full trading day after the information was publicly disclosed. For example, if we announce material nonpublic information before trading begins on Wednesday, then information would be considered to be publicly disseminated by the time trading begins on Thursday; if we announce material nonpublic information after trading ends on Wednesday, then information would be considered to be publicly disseminated when trading begins on Friday. Depending on the particular circumstances, Forian may determine that a longer or shorter waiting period should apply to the release of specific material nonpublic information. Any disclosure of nonpublic information, material or otherwise, must be done in accordance with Forian's **Corporate Disclosure Policy**.

6. *Who can be guilty of insider trading?*

A: Anyone who buys or sells a security while in possession of material nonpublic information. It does not matter if you are not an executive officer or director, or even if you do not work at Forian – if you know something material about the value of a security that not everyone else does, regardless of who you are, you can be found guilty of insider trading.

7. *Does Forian have an insider trading policy?*

A: Yes.

8. Does this Policy or the insider trading laws apply to me if I work outside the U.S.?

A: Yes, this Policy and the law applies to you. Because our common stock trades on a U.S. securities exchange, the insider trading laws of the United States apply. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) (a U.S. government agency in charge of investor protection) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“**FINRA**”) (a private regulator that oversees U.S. securities exchanges) routinely investigate trading in a company’s securities conducted by internationally based individuals and firms. In addition, as a Forian director, employee, advisor or consultant, our policies apply to you no matter where you work.

9. What if I am aware of material nonpublic information when I trade, but the reason I trade is because of something else, like to pay medical bills?

A: The prohibition against insider trading is absolute. It applies even if the decision to trade is not based on such material nonpublic information. It also applies to transactions that may be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure) and also to very small transactions. All that matters is whether you are aware of any material nonpublic information relating to Forian at the time of the transaction.

10. Do the U.S. securities laws take into account mitigating circumstance, like avoiding a loss or planning a transaction before I had material nonpublic information?

A: No. The U.S. federal securities laws do not recognize any mitigating circumstances to insider trading. In addition, even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve Forian’s reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct. In some circumstances, you may need to forgo a planned transaction even if you planned it before becoming aware of the material nonpublic information. So, even if you believe you may suffer an economic loss or sacrifice an anticipated profit by waiting to trade, you must wait.

11. What if I don’t buy or sell anything, but I tell someone else the information and they buy or sell?

A: That is called “tipping.” You are the “tipper” and the other person is called the “tippee.” If the tippee buys or sells based on that material nonpublic information, you might still be guilty of insider trading. In fact, if you tell family members who tell others and those people then trade on the information, those family members might be guilty of insider trading too. As a result, you may not discuss material nonpublic information about Forian with anyone outside Forian, including spouses, family members, friends or business associates. This includes anonymous discussion on the Internet about Forian or companies with which Forian does business.

12. *What if I don't tell them the information itself, I just tell them whether they should buy or sell?*

A: That is still tipping and you can still be found guilty of insider trading. According to our policies, you may never recommend to another person that they buy, hold or sell our common stock or any derivative security related to our common stock.

13. *What are the penalties if I trade on inside information or tip off someone else?*

A: Anyone found liable in a civil case for trading on inside information may need to pay the U.S. government an amount equal to any profit made or any loss avoided and may also face a penalty of up to three (3) times this amount. Persons found liable for tipping inside information, even if they did not trade themselves, may face a penalty of up to three (3) times the amount of any profit gained or loss avoided by everyone in the chain of tippees. In addition, anyone convicted of criminal insider trading can face prison terms and additional fines.

14. *What is "loss avoided"?*

A: If you sell common stock or a related derivative security before the negative news is publicly announced, and as a result of the announcement the stock price declines, you have avoided the loss caused by the negative news.

15. *Am I restricted from trading securities of any companies other than Forian (for example a customer or competitor of Forian)?*

A: Yes. U.S. insider trading laws restrict everyone from trading in a company's securities based on material nonpublic information about that company, regardless of whether the person is directly connected with that company. Therefore, if you obtain material nonpublic information about another company, you should not trade in that company's securities. You should be particularly conscious of this restriction if, through your position at Forian, you sometimes obtain sensitive, material information about other companies and their business dealings with Forian.

16. *So if I do not trade Forian securities when I have material nonpublic information, and I don't "tip" other people, I am in the clear, right?*

A: Not necessarily. Even if you do not violate U.S. law, you may still violate our policies. Our policies are stricter than the law requires so that we and our directors, employees, advisors and consultants can avoid even the appearance of wrongdoing. Therefore, please review our governance policies carefully, and refresh your understanding prior to taking any actions covered by our policies.

17. *So when can I buy or sell my Forian securities?*

A: According to our policies, if you have material nonpublic information, you may not buy or sell our common stock until the beginning of the second (2nd) trading day after that information is released or announced to the public. At that point, the information is considered public. **Even if you do not have material nonpublic information and absent exception, you may not trade in our common stock during any trading "blackout" period to which you are subject.** All directors and officers must pre-clear any purchases or sales of stock with a Compliance Officer two (2) days in advance of the proposed transaction. In addition, other employees, advisors or consultants who have been notified by the Company given their access to material nonpublic information should refrain from engaging in any transaction involving our common stock without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from a Compliance Officer.

18. *What is a quarterly trading blackout period?*

A: To minimize the appearance of insider trading among our directors and officers and other employees, advisors and consultants who are notified by the Company (and their related persons), we have established "quarterly trading blackout periods" during which they – regardless of whether they are aware of material nonpublic information or not – may not conduct any trades in Forian securities. That means that, except as described in this Policy, all directors, officers and other notified employees, advisors and (and their related persons) will be able to trade in Forian securities only during limited open trading window periods that generally will begin at the beginning of the second (2nd) full trading day after the public dissemination of Forian's annual or quarterly financial results and end at the beginning of the next quarterly trading blackout period. Of course, even during an open trading window period, you may not (unless an exception applies) conduct any trades in Forian securities if you are otherwise in possession of material nonpublic information.

19. *What are Forian's quarterly trading blackout periods?*

A: Each "*quarterly trading blackout period*" will generally commence at the beginning of April 15th, July 15th and October 15th for each of the first, second and third fiscal quarters, respectively, and at the beginning of February 15th for the fourth fiscal quarter and end at the beginning of the second (2nd) full trading day following the public dissemination of the Company's annual or quarterly financial results for such preceding period.

20. *Can Forian's quarterly trading blackout periods change?*

A: The quarterly trading blackout period may commence early or may be extended if, in the judgment of a Compliance Officer, there exists undisclosed information that would make trades by Forian directors, employees, advisors or consultants (or their related persons) inappropriate. It is important to note that the fact that the quarterly trading blackout period has commenced early or has been extended should be considered material nonpublic information that should not be communicated to any other person.

21. *Does Forian have blackout periods other than quarterly trading blackout periods?*

A: Yes. From time to time, an event may occur that is material to Forian and is known by only a few directors, officers, and/or other employees, advisors or consultants. So long as the event remains material and nonpublic, the persons designated by a Compliance Officer may not trade in Forian's securities. In that situation, Forian will notify the designated individuals that neither they nor their related persons may trade in the Forian's securities. The existence of an event-specific trading blackout should also be considered material nonpublic information and should not be communicated to any other person.

22. *If I have an open order to buy or sell Forian securities on the date a trading window closes, my broker will cancel the open order and won't execute the trade, right?*

A: No. If you have any open orders at the time a trading window closes, it is your responsibility to cancel these orders with your broker. If you have an open order and it executes after a trading window closes, it is a violation of this Policy and may also be a violation of the insider trading laws.

23. *Am I allowed to trade derivative securities of Forian? Or short Forian common stock?*

A: No. Under our policies, you may not trade in derivative securities related to our common stock, which includes, but is not limited to, publicly traded call and put options. In addition, under our policies, you may not engage in short selling of our common stock at any time.

“Derivative securities” are securities other than common stock that are speculative in nature because they permit a person to leverage their investment using a relatively small amount of money. Examples of derivative securities include (but are not limited to) “put options” and “call options.” These are different from employee stock options, which are not derivative securities.

“Short selling” is profiting when you expect the price of the stock to decline, and includes transactions in which you borrow stock from a broker, sell it, and eventually buy it back on the market to return the borrowed shares to the broker. Profit is made through the expectation that the stock price will decrease during the period of borrowing.

24. *Why does Forian prohibit trading in derivative securities and short selling?*

A: Many companies with volatile stock prices have adopted such policies because of the temptation it represents to try to benefit from a relatively low cost method of trading on short-term swings in stock prices (without actually holding the underlying common stock) and encourages speculative trading. For this reason, we have decided to prohibit all individuals covered by this Policy from such trading. As we are dedicated to building stockholder value, short selling our common stock is adverse to our stated values and would not be received well by our stockholders.

25. *Can I purchase Forian securities on margin or hold them in a margin account?*

A: Under our policies, you may not purchase our common stock on margin or hold it in a margin account at any time.

“Purchasing on margin” is the use of borrowed money from a brokerage firm to purchase our securities. Holding our securities in a margin account includes holding the securities in an account in which the shares can be sold to pay a loan to the brokerage firm.

26. *Why does Forian prohibit me from purchasing Forian securities on margin or holding them in a margin account?*

A: Margin loans are subject to a margin call whether or not you possess insider information at the time of the call. If your margin loan were called at a time when you had insider information and you could not or did not supply other collateral, you and Forian could be subject to litigation based on your insider trading activities: the sale of the stock (through the margin call) when you possessed material nonpublic information. The sale would be attributed to you even though the lender made the ultimate determination to sell. The SEC takes the view that you made the determination to not supply the additional collateral and you are therefore responsible for the sale.

27. *Can I exercise stock options during a trading blackout period or when I possess material nonpublic information?*

A: Yes. You may exercise the option and receive shares, but you may not sell the shares (even to pay the exercise price or any taxes due) or otherwise settle the option during a trading blackout period or any time that you have material nonpublic information. Also note that if you choose to exercise and hold the shares, you will be responsible at that time for any taxes due.

28. *Am I subject to the trading blackout period if I am no longer a director, officer or covered employee, advisor or consultant of Forian?*

A: It depends. If your relationship with Forian ends on a day that the trading window is closed, you will be subject to the trading blackout period then in effect. If your relationship with Forian ends on a day that the trading window is open, you will not be subject to the next trading blackout period. However, even if you are not subject to our trading blackout period after you leave Forian, you should not trade in Forian securities if you possess material nonpublic information. That restriction stays with you as long as the information you possess is material and not released by Forian.

29. *Can I gift stock while I possess material nonpublic information or during a trading blackout period?*

A: Because of the potential for the appearance of impropriety, you may not make gifts, whether to charities, to a trust or otherwise, of our common stock when you possess material nonpublic information or during a trading blackout period.

30. *What if I purchased publicly traded options or other derivative securities before I became an individual covered by this Policy?*

A: The same rules apply as for employee stock options. You may exercise the publicly traded options at any time, but you may not sell such securities during a trading blackout period or at any time that you have material nonpublic information. When you begin your relationship with Forian that subjects you to this Policy, you must report to a Compliance Officer that you hold such publicly traded options or other derivative securities.

31. *May I own shares of a mutual fund that invests in Forian?*

A: Yes.

32. *Are mutual fund shares holding Forian subject to the trading blackout periods?*

A: No. You may trade in mutual funds holding our common stock at any time.

33. *May I use a "routine trading program" or "10b5-1 plan"?*

A: Yes, subject to the requirements set forth in this Policy. A routine trading program, also known as a 10b5-1 plan, allows you to set up a highly structured program with your stockbroker through which you specify ahead of time the date, price, and amount of securities to be traded. If you wish to create a 10b5-1 plan, you must contact a Compliance Officer for prior approval.

34. *What happens if I violate this Policy?*

A: Violation of our policies may result in severe personnel action, including a memo to your personnel file and up to and including termination of your employment or other relationship with Forian. In addition, you may be subject to criminal and civil enforcement actions by the government.

35. *Who should I contact if I have questions about the Policy?*

A: You should contact our Compliance Officers at compliance@Forian.com.

Exhibit A-8

SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiary	Jurisdiction
Helix Technologies, Inc.	Delaware
Medical Outcomes Research Analytics, LLC	Delaware
Helix Legacy, Inc.	Delaware
Green Tree International, Inc.	Colorado

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM'S CONSENT

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement of Forian Inc. on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-268470 and 333-253938) of our report dated March 29, 2024, with respect to our audits of the consolidated financial statements of Forian Inc. as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and for the years then ended, which report is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Forian Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2023.

/s/ Marcum LLP

Marcum LLP

San Jose, California
March 29, 2024

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Max Wygod, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Forian 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 29, 2024

By: /s/ Max Wygod

Name: Max Wygod

Title: Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Michael Vesey, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Forian 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 29, 2024

By: /s/ Michael Vesey

Name: Michael Vesey

Title: Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
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 on Form 10-K of Forian Inc. (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2023, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned officers of the Company hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of their knowledge:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 29, 2024

By: /s/ Max Wygod

Name: Max Wygod

Title: Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 29, 2024

By: /s/ Michael Vesey

Name: Michael Vesey

Title: Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

FORIAN INC.

INCENTIVE COMPENSATION RECOUPMENT POLICY

1. Introduction. The Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of Forian Inc. (the “**Company**”) believes that it is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to create and maintain a culture that emphasizes integrity and accountability and that reinforces the Company’s pay-for-performance compensation philosophy. The Board has therefore adopted this policy which provides for the recoupment of Incentive-Based Compensation in the event that the Company is required to prepare a Restatement resulting from noncompliance with financial reporting requirements under the federal securities laws (this “**Policy**”). This Policy is designed to comply with Section 10D of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder (collectively, the “**Exchange Act**”), and the corresponding listing standards adopted by The NASDAQ Stock Market (the “**Nasdaq Requirements**”).

2. Recoupment. If the Company is required to prepare a Restatement, the Board shall, unless the Board’s Compensation Committee (the “**Compensation Committee**”) or, in the absence of the Compensation Committee, a majority of the independent directors serving on the Board, determines it to be Impracticable, take Reasonably Prompt Action to recoup all Recoverable Compensation from any Covered Person. Subject to applicable law, the Board may seek to recoup Recoverable Compensation by (i) requiring a Covered Person to repay such amount to the Company; (ii) adding “holdback” or deferral policies to incentive compensation; (iii) adding post-vesting “holding” or “no transfer” policies to equity awards; (iv) set-off of a Covered Person’s other compensation; (v) reducing future compensation; or (vi) such other means or combination of means as the Board, in its sole discretion, determines to be appropriate. This Policy is in addition to (and not in lieu of) any right of repayment, forfeiture or off-set against any Covered Person that may be available under applicable law or otherwise (whether implemented prior to or after adoption of this Policy). The Board may, in its sole discretion and in the exercise of its business judgment, determine whether and to what extent additional action is appropriate to address the circumstances surrounding any Restatement to minimize the likelihood of any recurrence and to impose such other discipline as it deems appropriate.

3. Administration of Policy. The Board shall have full authority to administer, amend or terminate this Policy and intends that this Policy will be applied to the fullest extent of the law. The Board shall, subject to the provisions of this Policy, make such determinations and interpretations and take such actions in connection with this Policy as it deems necessary, appropriate or advisable. All determinations and interpretations made by the Board shall be final, binding and conclusive. The Board may delegate any of its powers under this Policy to the Compensation Committee or, subject to the Nasdaq Requirements and the provisions of this Policy, any subcommittee or delegate thereof. This Policy and all controversies arising from or relating to this Policy shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware, without giving effect to its conflicts of law principles. It is intended that this Policy be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of Section 10D of the Exchange Act and any applicable rules or standards adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) and any applicable Nasdaq Requirements. For the avoidance of doubt, the enforcement of this Policy is not dependent on if or when any applicable restated financial statements are filed with the SEC.

4. Acknowledgement by Executive Officers. The Board shall require notice to and the written acknowledgement of, and agreement to be bound by, this Policy from each Executive Officer in the form of Appendix A (“**Acknowledgement**”); provided that the failure to provide such notice or obtain such Acknowledgement shall have no impact on the applicability or enforceability of this Policy.

5. No Indemnification. Notwithstanding the terms of any of the Company's organizational documents, any corporate policy or any contract, no Covered Person shall be indemnified by the Company against the loss of any Recoverable Compensation. Further, the Company shall not enter into any agreement that exempts any Incentive-Based Compensation that is granted, paid or awarded to a Covered Person from the application of this Policy or that waives the Company's right to recovery of any Recoverable Compensation, and this Policy shall supersede any such agreement (whether entered into before, on or after the Effective Date of this Policy).

6. Disclosures. The Company shall make all disclosures and filings with respect to this Policy and maintain all documents and records that are required by the applicable rules and forms of the SEC (including, without limitation, Rule 10D-1 promulgated under the Exchange Act) and any Nasdaq Requirements.

7. Effective Date. This Policy shall be effective as of the date it is adopted by the Board (the **Effective Date**) and shall apply to Incentive-Based Compensation that is Received on or after October 2, 2023.

8. Amendment. The Board may amend this Policy from time to time in its discretion and shall amend this Policy as it deems necessary to reflect any amendments or other changes to Section 10D of the Exchange Act or any Nasdaq Requirements.

9. Definitions. In addition to terms otherwise defined in this Policy, the following terms, when used in this Policy, shall have the following meanings:

"Applicable Period" means the three (3) completed fiscal years, including any Transition Period, immediately preceding the earlier of: (i) the date that the Board, a committee of the Board, or the officer(s) of the Company authorized to take such action if Board action is not required, concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that the Company is required to prepare a Restatement or (ii) the date a court, regulator or other legally authorized body directs the Company to prepare a Restatement.

"Covered Person" means any person who receives Recoverable Compensation.

"Executive Officer" means the Company's president, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer (or if there is no such accounting officer, the controller), any vice-president of the Company 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 policymaking functions for the Company. Executive officers of the Company's parent(s) or subsidiaries are deemed Executive Officers of the Company if they perform such policy making functions for the Company.

"Financial Reporting Measure" means the measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing the Company's financial statements, and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures. Stock price and total shareholder return ("TSR") are also considered Financial Reporting Measures. A Financial Reporting Measure need not be presented within the financial statements or included in a filing with the SEC.

“Impracticable” means, after exercising a normal due process review of all the relevant facts and circumstances and taking all steps required by Exchange Act Rule 10D-1 and any applicable Nasdaq Requirements, the Compensation Committee or, in the absence of the Compensation Committee, a majority of the independent directors serving on the Board, determines that recovery of the Incentive-Based Compensation is impracticable because: (i) it has determined, after having made a reasonable attempt to recover such Incentive-Based Compensation and documented such reasonable attempt to recover (and provided that documentation to The NASDAQ Stock Market), that the direct expense that the Company would pay to a third party to assist in recovering the Incentive-Based Compensation would exceed the amount to be recovered; (ii) it has concluded that the recovery of the Incentive-Based Compensation would violate home country law adopted prior to November 28, 2022 and has received a legal opinion from home country counsel stating that the recovery would result in such a violation; or (iii) it has determined that the recovery of Incentive-Based Compensation would likely cause an otherwise tax-qualified retirement plan, under which benefits are broadly available to the Company’s employees, to fail to meet the requirements of 26 U.S.C. 401(a)(13) or 26 U.S.C. 411(a) and regulations thereunder.

“Incentive-Based Compensation” means any compensation that is granted, earned or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure.

“Reasonably Prompt Action” means that each of the Company, its directors and its officers act in a manner that is consistent with the exercise of their applicable fiduciary duties to safeguard the assets of the Company, including the time value of any potential Recoverable Compensation.

“Received” means Incentive-Based Compensation received in the Company’s fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure specified in the Incentive-Based Compensation award is attained, even if the payment or grant of the Incentive-Based Compensation occurs after the end of that period.

“Recoverable Compensation” means all Incentive-Based Compensation (calculated on a pre-tax basis) Received on or after October 2, 2023 by a person: (i) after beginning service as an Executive Officer; (ii) who served as an Executive Officer at any time during the performance period for that Incentive-Based Compensation (whether or not such Executive Officer is serving at the time the Recoverable Compensation is required to be repaid to the Company); (iii) while the Company had a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange or national securities association; and (iv) during the Applicable Period, that exceeded the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation that otherwise would have been Received had the amount been determined based on the Financial Reporting Measures, as reflected in the Restatement. With respect to Incentive-Based Compensation based on stock price or TSR, when the amount of erroneously awarded compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in an accounting restatement, the amount must be based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Restatement on the stock price or TSR upon which the Incentive-Based Compensation was received.

“Restatement” means an accounting restatement of any of the Company’s financial statements due to the Company’s material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under U.S. securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements, or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period.

“Transition Period” means any transition period in the Company’s financial statements that is the result of a change in the Company’s fiscal year within or immediately following the relevant three completed fiscal year period; *provided, however*, a transition period between the last day of the Company’s previous fiscal year and the first day of its new fiscal year that comprises a period of nine (9) to twelve (12) months shall be deemed to be a completed fiscal year for purposes of this Policy.

Appendix A

AGREEMENT AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF POLICY FOR THE RECOVERY OF ERRONEOUSLY AWARDED COMPENSATION

By my signature below, I, as an Executive Officer of Forian Inc. (the “**Company**”), acknowledge and agree that:

1. I have received and read the attached Incentive Compensation Recoupment Policy (the “**Policy**”).
2. I am a Covered Person as defined in the Policy.
3. I will be bound by all of the terms and conditions of the Policy, Section 10D of the Exchange Act and any applicable rules or standards adopted by the SEC, and any applicable Nasdaq Requirements both during and after my employment with the Company, including, without limitation, by promptly repaying or returning any Recoverable Compensation to the Company as determined in accordance with the Policy and this Acknowledgement.

Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Policy.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Date: _____
