

3D SYSTEMS CORP
Form 10-Q
August 07, 2018

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

FORM 10 Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-34220

3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

DELAWARE 95 4431352
(State or Other Jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or Organization) Identification No.)

333 THREE D SYSTEMS CIRCLE 29730
ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code): (803) 326 3900

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 and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer", "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):
Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

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Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if smaller reporting company) 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 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act.

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001, outstanding as of August 1, 2018: 114,030,283

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3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION
Form 10-Q
For the Quarter and Six Months Ended June 30, 2018

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except par value)	June 30, 2018 (unaudited)	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 119,313	\$ 136,344
Accounts receivable, net of reserves — \$10,049 (2018) and \$10,258 (2017)	130,870	129,879
Inventories	114,493	103,903
Insurance proceeds receivable	50,000	50,000
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	25,428	18,296
Total current assets	440,104	438,422
Property and equipment, net	104,679	97,521
Intangible assets, net	82,141	98,783
Goodwill	224,955	230,882
Deferred income tax asset	7,216	4,020
Other assets, net	26,217	27,136
Total assets	\$ 885,312	\$ 896,764
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of capitalized lease obligations	\$ 646	\$ 644
Accounts payable	58,019	55,607
Accrued and other liabilities	72,400	65,899
Accrued litigation settlement	50,000	50,000
Customer deposits	5,903	5,765
Deferred revenue	38,617	29,214
Total current liabilities	225,585	207,129
Long term portion of capitalized lease obligations	6,732	7,078
Deferred income tax liability	9,892	8,983
Other liabilities	46,398	48,754
Total liabilities	288,607	271,944
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	8,872	8,872
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, authorized 220,000 shares; issued 117,249 (2018) and 117,025 (2017)	116	115
Additional paid-in capital	1,339,984	1,326,250
Treasury stock, at cost — 2,503 shares (2018) and 2,219 shares (2017)	(10,007)	(8,203)
Accumulated deficit	(707,015)	(677,772)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(32,878)	(21,536)
Total 3D Systems Corporation stockholders' equity	590,200	618,854
Noncontrolling interests	(2,367)	(2,906)
Total stockholders' equity	587,833	615,948
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interests and stockholders' equity	\$ 885,312	\$ 896,764

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
 (Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue:				
Products	\$110,785	\$97,579	\$216,231	\$195,518
Services	65,783	61,888	126,206	120,380
Total revenue	176,568	159,467	342,437	315,898
Cost of sales:				
Products	57,500	49,840	113,618	97,948
Services	32,906	28,954	64,788	57,091
Total cost of sales	90,406	78,794	178,406	155,039
Gross profit	86,162	80,673	164,031	160,859
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	71,172	63,088	140,625	129,493
Research and development	22,712	24,449	48,594	47,301
Total operating expenses	93,884	87,537	189,219	176,794
Loss from operations	(7,722)	(6,864)	(25,188)	(15,935)
Interest and other (expense) income, net	1,661	933	108	1,134
Loss before income taxes	(6,061)	(5,931)	(25,080)	(14,801)
Provision for income taxes	2,539	2,067	4,493	3,108
Net loss	(8,600)	(7,998)	(29,573)	(17,909)
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	262	418	246	478
Net loss attributable to 3D Systems Corporation	\$(8,862)	\$(8,416)	\$(29,819)	\$(18,387)
Net loss per share available to 3D Systems Corporation common stockholders - basic and diluted	\$(0.08)	\$(0.08)	\$(0.27)	\$(0.17)

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
 (Unaudited)

	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net loss	\$(8,600)	\$(7,998)	\$(29,573)	\$(17,909)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:				
Pension adjustments	164	(101)	147	(81)
Foreign currency translation	(18,612)	12,489	(11,196)	20,881
Total other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:	(18,448)	12,388	(11,049)	20,800
Total comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(27,048)	4,390	(40,622)	2,891
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	554	492	539	613
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to 3D Systems Corporation	\$(27,602)	\$3,898	\$(41,161)	\$2,278

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(In thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(29,573)	\$(17,909)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	29,948	30,575
Stock-based compensation	13,734	14,450
Impairment of assets	1,411	—
Provision for bad debts	1,356	166
Provision for deferred income taxes	(2,287)	(1,580)
Changes in operating accounts, net of acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(3,384)	5,549
Inventories	(14,937)	(9,766)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(6,739)	(2,345)
Accounts payable	2,762	4,343
Accrued and other current liabilities	19,208	(6,727)
All other operating activities	(2,328)	1,823
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,171	18,579
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(18,095)	(11,243)
Additions to license and patent costs	(523)	(571)
Cash paid for acquisitions, net of cash assumed	—	(34,291)
Other investing activities	—	(1,650)
Proceeds from disposition of property and equipment	9	271
Net cash used in investing activities	(18,609)	(47,484)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Payments on earnout consideration	(2,675)	(3,206)
Payments related to net-share settlement of stock-based compensation	(1,804)	(1,970)
Repayment of capital lease obligations	(344)	(290)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,823)	(5,466)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(2,502)	3,602
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(16,763)	(30,769)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the beginning of the period ^(a)	136,831	185,248
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the period ^(a)	\$120,068	\$154,479
Cash interest payments	\$236	\$400
Cash income tax payments, net	\$3,925	\$3,367
Transfer of equipment from inventory to property and equipment, net ^(b)	\$3,618	\$7,689
Transfer of equipment to inventory from property and equipment, net ^(c)	\$369	\$907
Stock issued for acquisitions	\$—	\$3,208

The amounts for cash and cash equivalents shown above include restricted cash of \$755 and \$488 as of June 30, (a)2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$487 and \$301 as of December 31, 2017, and 2016, respectively, which were included in other assets, net in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

(b) Inventory is transferred from inventory to property and equipment at cost when the Company requires additional machines for training or demonstration or for placement into on demand manufacturing services locations.

(c) In general, an asset is transferred from property and equipment, net, into inventory at its net book value when the Company has identified a potential sale for a used machine.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

(in thousands, except par value)	Common Stock				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total 3D Systems Corporation Stockholders' Equity	Equity Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Par Value \$0.001	Additional Paid In Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Deficit				
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 115	\$ 1,326,250	\$(8,203)	\$(677,772)	\$ (21,536)	\$ 618,854	\$ (2,906)	\$ 615,948
Issuance (repurchase) of stock	1	—	(1,804)	—	—	(1,803)	—	(1,803)
Cumulative impact of change in accounting policy	—	—	—	576	—	576	—	576
Stock-based compensation expense	—	13,734	—	—	—	13,734	—	13,734
Net loss	—	—	—	(29,819)	—	(29,819)	246	(29,573)
Pension adjustment	—	—	—	—	147	147	—	147
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	(11,489)	(11,489)	293	(11,196)
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 116	\$ 1,339,984	\$(10,007)	\$(707,015)	\$ (32,878)	\$ 590,200	\$ (2,367)	\$ 587,833

(in thousands, except par value)	Common Stock				Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total 3D Systems Corporation Stockholders' Equity	Equity Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Par Value \$0.001	Additional Paid In Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Deficit				
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 115	\$ 1,307,428	\$(2,658)	\$(621,787)	\$ (53,225)	\$ 629,873	\$ (3,173)	\$ 626,700
Issuance (repurchase) of stock	—	—	(1,970)	—	—	(1,970)	—	(1,970)
Issuance of stock for acquisitions	—	3,208	—	—	—	3,208	—	3,208
Cumulative impact of change in accounting policy	—	(10,206)	—	10,206	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	14,450	—	—	—	14,450	—	14,450
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(18,387)	—	(18,387)	478	(17,909)
Pension adjustment	—	—	—	—	(81)	(81)	—	(81)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	20,746	20,746	135	20,881
Balance at June 30, 2017	\$ 115	\$ 1,314,880	\$(4,628)	\$(629,968)	\$ (32,560)	\$ 647,839	\$ (2,560)	\$ 645,279

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

(1) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of 3D Systems Corporation and all majority-owned subsidiaries and entities in which a controlling interest is maintained (the “Company”). A non-controlling interest in a subsidiary is considered an ownership interest in a majority-owned subsidiary that is not attributable to the parent. The Company includes noncontrolling interests as a component of total equity in the condensed consolidated balance sheets and the net income attributable to noncontrolling interests are presented as an adjustment from net loss used to arrive at net loss attributable to 3D Systems Corporation in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) applicable to interim reports. Accordingly, they do not include all the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (“Form 10-K”).

In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of adjustments of a normal recurring nature, necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of operations for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions. Certain prior period amounts presented in the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying footnotes have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation. Beginning in 2018, the Company classifies product warranty revenue and related expenses within the "Products" line items of the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

All dollar amounts presented in the accompanying footnotes are presented in thousands, except for per share information.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, “Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting” (“ASU 2017-09”), in an effort to reduce diversity and clarify what constitutes a modification, as it relates to the change in terms or conditions of a share-based payment award. According to ASU 2017-09, the Company should account for the effects of a modification unless all of the following are met: (1) the fair value of the modified award is the same as the fair value of the original award immediately before the original award is modified, (2) the vesting conditions of the modified award are the same as the vesting conditions of the original award immediately before the original award is modified, and (3) the classification of the modified award as an equity instrument or a liability instrument is the same as the classification of the original award immediately before the original award is modified. The amendments in ASU 2017-09 are effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2017-09 beginning January 1, 2018 and the implementation of this guidance did not have a material

effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-07, “Compensation - Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost” (“ASU 2017-07”), which standardizes the presentation of net benefit cost in the income statement and on the components eligible for capitalization in assets. ASU 2017-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those annual periods. The amendments in ASU 2017-07 should be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the service cost component and the other components of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the income statement and prospectively, on and after the effective date, for the capitalization of the service cost component of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit in assets. The Company adopted ASU 2017-07 in the first quarter of 2018 and the implementation of this guidance did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASC Topic 606, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers.” The standard outlines a five-step model whereby revenue is recognized as performance obligations within a contract are satisfied. The standard also requires new, expanded disclosures regarding revenue recognition. The Company adopted the standard using the modified retrospective transition method and applied its guidance to contracts not completed at the adoption date. The cumulative effect of

initial adoption was recorded as a \$576 decrease to the January 1, 2018 opening Accumulated Deficit balance and driven primarily by the timing of recognition related to marketing incentives. The effect of this adoption was immaterial to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and the Company does not expect a material effect to its Consolidated Financial Statements on an ongoing basis. Information for comparative periods has not been restated and continues to be reported under the previously applicable revenue accounting guidance ("ASC 605"). Had ASC 605 been applied to the first six months of 2018, the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss would have shown increased Revenue and a decrease in Net Loss Attributable to 3D Systems Corporation of \$99. On the Consolidated Balance Sheets, Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets would have been \$69 higher, Other Assets would have been \$457 lower, Deferred Revenues would have been \$89 higher and the Accumulated deficit would have increased by \$477.

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-02, "Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" (ASU 2018-02), which provides companies with an option to reclassify stranded tax effects resulting from the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings. ASU 2018-02 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating when it will adopt ASU 2018-02 and its impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-12, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities" ("ASU 2017-12"), in order to create more transparency around how economic results are presented within both the financial statements and in the footnotes and to better align the results of cash flow and fair value hedge accounting with risk management activities. ASU 2017-12 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating when it will adopt ASU 2017-12 and its impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-04, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment" ("ASU 2017-04"), which eliminates the performance of Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. In performing its annual or interim impairment testing, an entity will instead compare the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount and recognize any impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value. Additionally, an entity should consider income tax effects from any tax deductible goodwill on the carrying amount of the reporting unit when measuring the goodwill impairment loss. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating when it will adopt ASU 2017-04 and its impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)" ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than twelve months. The ASU also requires disclosure of key information about leasing arrangements. ASU 2016-02 is effective on January 1, 2019, using a modified retrospective method of adoption as of January 1, 2017. In January 2018, the FASB issued an exposure draft of the proposed ASU, Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements. The proposed ASU provides an alternative transition method of adoption, permitting the recognition of a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings on the date of adoption. The Company will adopt the standard on the effective date, but has not yet selected a transition method. The Company is reviewing its population of leased assets to determine potential impacts on its consolidated financial statements. Though its evaluation is ongoing, the Company expects changes to its balance sheet due to the recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities related to its real estate leases, but it does not anticipate material impacts to its results of operations or liquidity.

No other new accounting pronouncements, issued or effective during 2018, have had or are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(2) Revenue

The Company accounts for revenue in accordance with ASC Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," which it adopted on January 1, 2018, using the modified-retrospective method. See Note 1 for further discussion of the adoption.

Performance Obligations

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer, and is the unit of account in ASC Topic 606. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied.

At June 30, 2018, the Company had \$130,966 of outstanding performance obligations. The Company expects to recognize approximately 93 percent of its remaining performance obligations as revenue within the next twelve months, an additional 3 percent by the end of 2019 and the balance thereafter.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when control of the promised products or services is transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. The Company enters into contracts that can include various combinations of products and services, which are generally capable of being distinct and accounted for as separate performance obligations. Many of its contracts with customers include multiple performance obligations. For such arrangements, the Company allocates revenue to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price ("SSP"). Revenue is recognized net of allowances for returns and any taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities. The amount of consideration received and revenue recognized may vary based on changes in marketing incentive programs offered to our customers. The Company's marketing incentive programs take many forms, including volume discounts, trade-in allowances, rebates and other discounts.

A majority of the Company's revenue is recognized at the point in time when products are shipped or services are delivered to customers. Please see below for further discussion.

Hardware and Materials

Revenue from hardware and material sales is recognized when control has transferred to the customer which typically occurs when the goods have been shipped to the customer, risk of loss has transferred to the customer and the Company has a present right to payment for the hardware. In limited circumstances when a printer or other hardware sales include substantive customer acceptance provisions, revenue is recognized either when customer acceptance has been obtained, customer acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that the criteria specified in the customer acceptance provisions have been satisfied.

Software

The Company also markets and sells software tools that enable our customers to capture and customize content using our printers, as well as reverse engineering and inspection software. Software does not require significant modification or customization and the license provides the customer with a right to use the software as it exists when made available. Revenue from these software licenses is recognized either upon delivery of the product or of a key code which allows the customer to download the software. Customers may purchase post sale support. Generally, the first year is included but subsequent years are optional. This optional support is considered a separate obligation from the software and is deferred at the time of sale and subsequently recognized ratably over future periods.

Services

The Company offers training, installation and non-contract maintenance services for its products. Additionally, the Company offers maintenance contracts customers can purchase at their option. For maintenance contracts, revenue is

deferred at the time of sale based on the stand-alone selling prices of these services and costs are expensed as incurred. Deferred revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the warranty or maintenance period on a straight-line basis. Revenue from training, installation and non-contract maintenance services is recognized at the time of performance of the service.

On demand manufacturing and healthcare service sales are included within services revenue and revenue is recognized upon shipment or delivery of the parts or performance of the service, based on the terms of the arrangement.

Terms of sale

Shipping and handling activities are treated as fulfillment costs rather than as an additional promised service. The Company accrues the costs of shipping and handling when the related revenue is recognized. Costs incurred by the Company associated with shipping and handling are included in product cost of sales.

Credit is extended, and creditworthiness is determined, based on an evaluation of each customer's financial condition. New customers are generally required to complete a credit application and provide references and bank information to facilitate an analysis of creditworthiness. Customers with a favorable profile may receive credit terms that differ from the Company's general credit terms. Creditworthiness is considered, among other things, in evaluating the Company's relationship with customers with past due balances.

The Company's terms of sale generally require payment within 30 to 60 days after shipment of a product, although the Company also recognizes that longer payment periods are customary in some countries where it transacts business. To reduce credit risk in connection with printer sales, the Company may, depending upon the circumstances, require significant deposits prior to shipment and may retain a security interest in a system sold until fully paid. In some circumstances, the Company may require payment in full for its products prior to shipment and may require international customers to furnish letters of credit. For maintenance services, the Company either bills customers on a time-and-materials basis or sells maintenance contracts that provide for payment in advance on either an annual or other periodic basis.

See Note 12 for additional information related to revenue by reportable segment and major lines of business.

Significant Judgments

The Company's contracts with customers often include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. For such arrangements, the Company allocates revenues to each performance obligation based on its relative SSP.

Judgment is required to determine the SSP for each distinct performance obligation in a contract. For the majority of items, the Company estimates SSP using historical transaction data. The Company uses a range of amounts to estimate SSP when we sell each of the products and services separately and need to determine whether there is a discount to be allocated based on the relative SSP of the various products and services. In instances where SSP is not directly observable, such as when the product or service is not sold separately, the Company determines the SSP using information that may include market conditions and other observable inputs.

In some circumstances, the Company has more than one SSP for individual products and services due to the stratification of those products and services by customers, geographic region or other factors. In these instances, it may use information such as the size of the customer and geographic region in determining the SSP.

The determination of SSP is an ongoing process and information is reviewed regularly in order to ensure SSP reflects the most current information or trends.

The nature of the Company's marketing incentives may lead to consideration that is variable. Judgment is exercised at contract inception to determine the most likely outcome of the contract and resulting transaction price. Ongoing assessments are performed to determine if updates are needed to the original estimates.

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable, unbilled receivables (contract assets), and customer deposits and deferred revenues (contract liabilities) on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers. The Company records a receivable when revenue is recognized at the time of invoicing, or unbilled receivables when revenue is recognized prior to invoicing. For most of the Company's contracts, customers are invoiced when products are shipped

or when services are performed resulting in billed accounts receivables where payment is generally required within 30 to 60 days. Unbilled receivables generally result from items being shipped where the customer has not been charged but for which revenue had been recognized. In the Company's on demand manufacturing business, customers may be required to pay in full before work begins on their orders, resulting in customer deposits. The Company typically bills in advance for installation, training and maintenance contracts as well as extended warranties, resulting in deferred revenue. Changes in contract asset and liability balances were not materially impacted by any other factors for the period ended June 30, 2018.

Through June 30, 2018, the Company recognized revenue of \$20,118 related to our contract liabilities at January 1, 2018.

Practical Expedients and Exemptions

The Company generally expenses sales commissions when incurred because the amortization period would be one year or less. These costs are recorded within selling, general and administrative expenses.

(3) Inventories

Components of inventories at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	2018	2017
Raw materials	\$42,673	\$37,660
Work in process	4,247	3,906
Finished goods and parts	67,573	62,337
Inventories	\$114,493	\$103,903

(4) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets, net, other than goodwill, at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	2018			2017			Weighted Average Useful Life Remaining (in years)
	Gross ^(a)	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross ^(a)	Accumulated Amortization	Net	
Intangible assets with finite lives:							
Customer relationships	\$104,015	\$(62,349)	) \$41,666	\$105,505	\$(57,796)	) \$47,709	6
Acquired technology	48,973	(39,803)	) 9,170	54,716	(39,644)	) 15,072	2
Trade names	25,284	(16,503)	) 8,781	25,813	(15,552)	) 10,261	6
Patent costs	17,972	(7,825)	) 10,147	17,909	(7,338)	) 10,571	15
Trade secrets	19,331	(12,522)	) 6,809	19,431	(11,530)	) 7,901	4
Acquired patents	16,217	(12,355)	) 3,862	16,661	(11,969)	) 4,692	8
Other	19,628	(17,922)	) 1,706	20,012	(17,435)	) 2,577	2
Total intangible assets	\$251,420	\$(169,279)	) \$82,141	\$260,047	\$(161,264)	) \$98,783	6

^(a) Change in gross carrying amounts consists primarily of charges for license and patent costs and foreign currency translation.

Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$7,836 and \$15,903 for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, compared to \$8,984 and \$17,816 for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively.

(5) Accrued and Other Liabilities

Accrued liabilities at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	2018	2017
Compensation and benefits	\$23,720	\$20,432
Accrued taxes	17,694	13,861
Arbitration awards	11,282	11,282
Vendor accruals	7,177	7,044
Product warranty liability	5,736	5,564
Accrued earnouts related to acquisitions	2,135	2,772
Accrued other	1,746	2,485
Royalties payable	1,716	1,679
Accrued professional fees	1,082	742
Accrued interest	112	38
Total	\$72,400	\$65,899

Other liabilities at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are summarized as follows:

(in thousands)	2018	2017
Long term employee indemnity	\$13,694	\$13,887
Long term tax liability	9,349	9,340
Defined benefit pension obligation	8,055	8,290
Long term deferred revenue	7,833	7,298
Other long term liabilities	7,467	7,596
Long term earnouts related to acquisitions	—	2,343
Total	\$46,398	\$48,754

(6) Hedging Activities and Financial Instruments

The Company conducts business in various countries using both the functional currencies of those countries and other currencies to effect cross border transactions. As a result, the Company is subject to the risk that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates between the dates that those transactions are entered into and their respective settlement dates will result in a foreign exchange gain or loss. When practicable, the Company endeavors to match assets and liabilities in the same currency on its balance sheet and those of its subsidiaries in order to reduce these risks. When appropriate, the Company enters into foreign currency contracts to hedge exposures arising from those transactions. The Company has elected not to prepare and maintain the documentation to qualify for hedge accounting treatment under Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 815, “Derivatives and Hedging,” and therefore, all gains and losses (realized or unrealized) are recognized in “Interest and other expense, net” in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Depending on their fair value at the end of the reporting period, derivatives are recorded either in prepaid expenses and other current assets or in accrued liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The Company had \$38,498 and \$39,600 in notional foreign exchange contracts outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. The fair values of these contracts were not material.

The Company translates foreign currency balance sheets from each international businesses' functional currency (generally the respective local currency) to U.S. dollars at end-of-period exchange rates, and statements of earnings at average exchange rates for each period. The resulting foreign currency translation adjustments are a component of other comprehensive income (loss).

The Company does not hedge the fluctuation in reported revenue and earnings resulting from the translation of these international operations' results into U.S. dollars.

(7) Borrowings

Credit Facility

As of June 30, 2018, the Company had a \$150,000 revolving, unsecured credit facility (the "Credit Agreement") with a syndicate of banks, to be used for general corporate purposes and working capital needs. The Credit Agreement is scheduled to expire in October 2019. The Credit Agreement includes provisions for the issuance of letters of credit and swingline loans and contains certain restrictive covenants, which include the maintenance of a maximum consolidated total leverage ratio. The Company was in compliance with those covenants at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. There were no outstanding borrowings as of June 30, 2018.

Capitalized Lease Obligations

The Company's capitalized lease obligations primarily include a lease agreement that was entered into during 2006 with respect to the Company's corporate headquarters located in Rock Hill, SC. The change in capitalized lease obligations, as presented in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, was due to the normal scheduled timing of payments.

(8) Pension Benefits

The components of the Company's pension cost recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

	Quarter		Six Months	
	Ended June		Ended June	
	30,	30,	30,	30,
(in thousands)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Service cost	\$50	\$70	\$102	\$137
Interest cost	70	68	143	133
Amortization of actuarial loss	46	60	92	118
Total periodic cost	\$166	\$198	\$337	\$388

(9) Net Loss Per Share

The Company computes basic loss per share using net loss attributable to 3D Systems Corporation and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the applicable period. Diluted loss per share incorporates the additional shares issuable upon assumed exercise of stock options and the release of restricted stock and restricted stock units, except in such case when their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

	Quarter Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
(in thousands, except per share amounts)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Numerator for basic and diluted net loss per share:				
Net loss attributable to 3D Systems Corporation	\$(8,862)	\$(8,416)	\$(29,819)	\$(18,387)
Denominator for basic and diluted net loss per share:				
Weighted average shares	111,920	111,398	111,870	111,350
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$(0.08)	\$(0.08)	\$(0.27)	\$(0.17)

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For the quarters and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the effect of dilutive securities, including non-vested stock options and restricted stock awards/units, was excluded from the denominator for the calculation of diluted net loss per share because the Company recognized a net loss for the period and their inclusion would be anti-dilutive. Dilutive securities excluded were 4,168 and 4,167 for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, compared to 3,443 and 3,619 for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively.

(10) Fair Value Measurements

ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," 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 orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy that requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities; or

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

For the Company, the above standard applies to cash equivalents and earnout consideration. The Company utilizes the market approach to measure fair value for its financial assets and liabilities. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below:

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements as of June 30, 2018			
	Level 1	Level	Level	Total
		2	3	
Description				
Cash equivalents ^(a)	\$7,183	\$	—	\$7,183
Earnout consideration ^(b)	\$—	\$	—\$2,135	\$2,135

(in thousands)	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2017			
	Level 1	Level	Level	Total
		2	3	
Description				
Cash equivalents ^(a)	\$20,244	\$	—	\$20,244
Earnout consideration ^(b)	\$—	\$	—\$5,115	\$5,115

(a) Cash equivalents include funds held in money market instruments and are reported at their current carrying value, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments and are included in cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated balance sheet.

(b) The fair value of the earnout consideration, which is based on the present value of the expected future payments to be made to the sellers of the acquired businesses, was derived by analyzing the future performance of the acquired businesses using the earnout formula and performance targets specified in each purchase agreement and adjusting those amounts to reflect the ability of the acquired entities to achieve the stated targets. Given the significance of the unobservable inputs, the valuations are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The change in earnout consideration reflects a \$2,675 payment, partially offset by \$188 of accretion and adjustments of \$493.

The Company did not have any transfers of assets and liabilities between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value measurement hierarchy during the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2018.

In addition to the assets and liabilities included in the above table, certain of our assets and liabilities are to be initially measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. This includes goodwill and other intangible assets measured at fair value for impairment assessment, in addition to redeemable noncontrolling interests. For additional discussion, refer to “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Estimates” in the Company’s Form 10-K.

(11) Income Taxes

For the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company recorded expense of \$2,539 and \$4,493, respectively, resulting in effective tax rates of 41.9% and 17.9%, respectively. For the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recorded expense of \$2,067 and \$3,108, respectively, resulting in effective tax rates of 34.9% and 21.0%, respectively. The difference between the statutory rate and the effective tax rate is driven from the impact of the change in valuation allowances that the Company has recorded in the US and other foreign jurisdictions for both quarters and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. Additionally, for 2018, the Company settled a tax audit with the French tax authorities, which resulted in additional tax expense and also contributed to the difference between the statutory rate and the effective tax rate for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2018.

In December 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the “Act”) was signed into law making significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code. Changes include, but are not limited to, a corporate tax rate decrease from 35% to 21% effective for tax years after December 31, 2017, the transition of U.S. international taxation from a worldwide tax system to a territorial system, and a one-time transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of cumulative foreign earnings, as of December 31, 2017.

On December 22, 2017, Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“SAB 118”) was issued to address the application of U.S. GAAP in situations when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the Act. As of December 31, 2017, the Company recorded provisional amounts, and additional work is still necessary for a more detailed analysis of the Company’s deferred tax assets and liabilities and its historical foreign earnings as well as potential correlative adjustments. Any subsequent adjustment to these amounts will be recorded in the quarter of 2018 when the analysis is complete.

As the Company’s previously unremitted earnings have now been subjected to U.S. federal income tax, any repatriation of these earnings to the U.S. would not be expected to incur significant additional taxes related to such amounts. We continue to assert that our foreign earnings are indefinitely reinvested in our overseas operations, but in light of the Act, we are continuing to evaluate our position on that assertion.

Tax years 2003 through 2017 remain subject to examination by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, with most of the years open to examination due to the generation and utilization of various tax credits. The Company files income tax returns (which are open to examination beginning in the year shown in parentheses) in Australia (2013), Belgium (2014), Brazil (2012), China (2015), France (2014), Germany (2014), India (2013), Israel (2013), Italy (2012), Japan (2012), Korea (2012), Mexico (2012), Netherlands (2012), Switzerland (2012), the United Kingdom (2016) and Uruguay (2012).

(12) Segment Information

The Company operates as one segment and conducts its business through various offices and facilities located throughout the Americas region (United States, Canada, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay), EMEA region (Belgium, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom), and Asia Pacific region (Australia, China, India, Japan and Korea). The Company has historically disclosed summarized financial information for the geographic areas of operations as if they were segments in accordance with ASC 280, "Segment Reporting." Financial information concerning the Company's geographical locations is based on the location of the selling entity. Such summarized financial information concerning the Company's geographical operations is shown in the following tables:

(in thousands)	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue from unaffiliated customers:				
United States	\$86,028	\$80,921	\$168,741	\$158,793
Other Americas	2,228	2,347	4,045	4,766
EMEA	56,859	53,449	114,280	106,407
Asia Pacific	31,453	22,750	55,371	45,932
Total revenue	\$176,568	\$159,467	\$342,437	\$315,898

(in thousands)	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Revenue by class of product and service:				
Products	\$65,741	\$53,705	\$128,368	\$108,821
Materials	45,044	43,874	87,863	86,697
Services	65,783	61,888	126,206	120,380
Total revenue	\$176,568	\$159,467	\$342,437	\$315,898

(in thousands)	Quarter Ended June 30, 2018			
	Intercompany Sales to			Total
	Americas	EMEA	Asia Pacific	
Americas	\$738	\$14,243	\$6,992	\$21,973
EMEA	16,611	5,372	1,224	23,207
Asia Pacific	1,223	—	878	2,101
Total intercompany sales	\$18,572	\$19,615	\$9,094	\$47,281

(in thousands)	Quarter Ended June 30, 2017			
	Intercompany Sales to			Total
	Americas	EMEA	Asia Pacific	
Americas	\$537	\$9,905	\$4,955	\$15,397
EMEA	18,157	3,554	902	22,613
Asia Pacific	342	22	1,135	1,499
Total intercompany sales	\$19,036	\$13,481	\$6,992	\$39,509

(in thousands)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			
	Intercompany Sales to			Total
	Americas	EMEA	Asia Pacific	
Americas	\$1,022	\$30,224	\$12,415	\$43,661
EMEA	33,212	11,752	3,136	48,100

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Asia Pacific	2,645	1	1,773	4,419
Total intercompany sales	\$36,879	\$41,977	\$17,324	\$96,180

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Six Months Ended June 30, 2017

Intercompany Sales to

(in thousands)	Americas	EMEA	Asia Pacific	Total
Americas	\$898	\$22,650	\$8,853	\$32,401
EMEA	34,704	8,728	1,915	45,347
Asia Pacific	879	157	2,149	3,185
Total intercompany sales	\$36,481	\$31,535	\$12,917	\$80,933

(in thousands)	Quarter Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Loss) income from operations:	2018	2017	2018	2017
Americas	\$(13,539)	\$(16,937)	\$(33,523)	\$(33,152)
EMEA	(2,119)	4,119	(3,334)	7,748
Asia Pacific	7,936	5,954	11,669	9,469
Total	\$(7,722)	\$(6,864)	\$(25,188)	\$(15,935)

(13) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company leases certain of its facilities and equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. For the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2018, rent expense under operating leases was \$4,212 and \$8,498, respectively, compared to \$3,698 and \$7,452 for the quarter and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively.

Certain of the Company's acquisition agreements contain earnout provisions under which the sellers of the acquired businesses can earn additional amounts. The total liability recorded for these earnouts at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 was \$2,135 and \$5,115, respectively. See Note 5.

Put Options

Owners of interests in a certain subsidiary have the right in certain circumstances to require the Company to acquire either a portion of or all of the remaining ownership interests held by them. The owners' ability to exercise any such "put option" right is subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including conditions requiring notice in advance of exercise. In addition, these rights cannot be exercised prior to a specified exercise date. The exercise of these rights at their earliest contractual date would result in obligations of the Company to fund the related amounts in 2019.

Management estimates, assuming that the subsidiary owned by the Company at June 30, 2018, performs over the relevant future periods at its forecasted earnings levels, that these rights, if exercised, could require the Company, in future periods, to pay approximately \$8,872 to the owners of such rights to acquire such ownership interests in the relevant subsidiary. This amount has been recorded as redeemable noncontrolling interests on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. The ultimate amount payable relating to this transaction will vary because it is dependent on the future results of operations of the subject business.

Litigation

Securities and Derivative Litigation

The Company and certain of its former executive officers have been named as defendants in a consolidated putative stockholder class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina. The consolidated action is styled KBC Asset Management NV v. 3D Systems Corporation, et al., Case No. 0:15-cv-02393-MGL. The Amended Consolidated Complaint (the “Complaint”), which was filed on December 9, 2015, alleges that defendants violated the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by making false and misleading statements and omissions and that the former officers are control persons under Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. The Complaint was filed on behalf of stockholders who purchased shares of the Company’s common stock between October 29, 2013, and May 5, 2015 and seeks monetary damages on behalf of the purported class. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the Complaint in its entirety on January 14, 2016, which was denied by Memorandum Opinion and Order dated July 25, 2016 (the “Order”). Defendants filed a motion for reconsideration of the Order on August 4, 2016, which was denied by Order dated February 24, 2017. On September 28, 2017, the Court granted Lead Plaintiff’s Motion for Class Certification. On February 14, 2018, following mediation, the parties entered into a Stipulation of Settlement that provides for, among other things, payment of \$50,000 by the Company’s insurance carriers and a mutual exchange of releases. The Stipulation of Settlement calls for a dismissal of all claims against the Company and the individual defendants with prejudice following Court approval, a denial by defendants of any wrongdoing, and no admission of liability. On February 15, 2018, Lead Plaintiff filed an Unopposed Motion for Preliminary Approval of Class Action Settlement. On February 21, 2018, the Court entered an Order Preliminarily Approving Settlement and Providing for Notice. The Court held a final fairness hearing on June 25, 2018, and entered the Order and Final Judgment and Order Awarding Attorneys’ Fees on the same day. The time for any party to appeal expired on July 25, 2018. A current liability of \$50,000 was recorded for the agreed upon settlement amount and an offsetting receivable of \$50,000 was recorded for related insurance proceeds.

Nine related derivative complaints have been filed by purported Company stockholders against certain of the Company’s former executive officers and members of its Board of Directors. The Company is named as a nominal defendant in all nine actions. The derivative complaints are styled as follows: (1) Steyn v. Reichental, et al., Case No. 2015-CP-46-2225, filed on July 27, 2015 in the Court of Common Pleas for the 16th Judicial Circuit, County of York, South Carolina (“Steyn”); (2) Piguig v. Reichental, et al., Case No. 2015-CP-46-2396, filed on August 7, 2015 in the Court of Common Pleas for the 16th Judicial Circuit, County of York, South Carolina (“Piguig”); (3) Booth v. Reichental, et al., Case No. 15-692-RGA, filed on August 6, 2015 in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware; (4) Nally v. Reichental, et al., Case No. 15-cv-03756-MGL, filed on September 18, 2015 in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina (“Nally”); (5) Gee v. Hull, et al., Case No. BC-610319, filed on February 17, 2016 in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of Los Angeles (“Gee”); (6) Foster v. Reichental, et al., Case No. 0:16-cv-01016-MGL, filed on April 1, 2016 in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina (“Foster”); (7) Lu v. Hull, et al., Case No. BC629730, filed on August 5, 2016 in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of Los Angeles (“Lu”); (8) Howes v. Reichental, et al., Case No. 0:16-cv-2810-MGL, filed on August 11, 2016 in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina (“Howes”); and (9) Ameduri v. Reichental, et al., Case No. 0:16-cv-02995-MGL, filed on September 1, 2016 in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina (“Ameduri”). Steyn and Piguig were consolidated into one action styled as In re 3D Systems Corp. Shareholder Derivative Litig., Lead Case No. 2015-CP-46-2225 in the Court of Common Pleas for the 16th Judicial Circuit, County of York, South Carolina. Gee and Lu were consolidated into one action styled as Gee v. Hull, et al., Case No. BC610319 in the Superior Court for the State of California, County of Los Angeles. Nally, Foster, Howes, and Ameduri were consolidated into one action in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina with Nally as the lead consolidated case.

The derivative complaints allege claims for breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment and seek, among other things, monetary damages and certain corporate governance actions.

All of the derivative complaints listed above have been stayed until 30 days after the earlier of the close of discovery or the deadline for appealing a dismissal in the KBC Asset Management NV securities class action.

The Company believes the claims alleged in the derivative lawsuits are without merit and intends to defend the Company and its officers and directors vigorously.

Ronald Barranco and Print3D Corporation v. 3D Systems Corporation, et. al.

On August 23, 2013, Ronald Barranco, a former Company employee, filed two lawsuits against the Company and certain officers in the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii. The first lawsuit ("Barranco I") is captioned Ronald Barranco and Print3D Corporation v. 3D Systems Corporation, 3D Systems, Inc., and Damon Gregoire, Case No. CV 13-411 LEK RLP, and alleges seven causes of action relating to the Company's acquisition of Print3D Corporation (of which Mr. Barranco was a 50%

shareholder) and the subsequent employment of Mr. Barranco by the Company. The second lawsuit (“Barranco II”) is captioned Ronald Barranco v. 3D Systems Corporation, 3D Systems, Inc., Abraham Reichental, and Damon Gregoire, Case No. CV 13-412 LEK RLP, and alleges the same seven causes of action relating to the Company’s acquisition of certain website domains from Mr. Barranco and the subsequent employment of Mr. Barranco by the Company. Both Barranco I and Barranco II allege the Company breached certain purchase agreements in order to avoid paying Mr. Barranco additional monies pursuant to royalty and earn out provisions in the agreements. The Company and its officers timely filed responsive pleadings on October 22, 2013 seeking, inter alia, to dismiss Barranco I due to a mandatory arbitration agreement and for lack of personal jurisdiction and to dismiss Barranco II for lack of personal jurisdiction.

With regard to Barranco I, the Hawaii district court, on February 28, 2014, denied the Company’s motion to dismiss and its motion to transfer venue to South Carolina for the convenience of the parties. However, the Hawaii court recognized that the plaintiff’s claims are all subject to mandatory and binding arbitration in Charlotte, North Carolina. Because the Hawaii court was without authority to compel arbitration outside of Hawaii, the court ordered that the case be transferred to the district court encompassing Charlotte (the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina) so that court could compel arbitration in Charlotte. On April 17, 2014, Barranco I was transferred to the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina. Plaintiff filed a demand for arbitration on October 29, 2014. On December 9, 2014, the Company filed its answer to plaintiff’s demand for arbitration. On February 2, 2015, plaintiff filed an amended demand that removed Mr. Gregoire as a defendant from the matter, and on February 4, 2015 the Company filed its amended answer. The parties selected an arbitrator and arbitration took place in September 2015 in Charlotte, North Carolina.

On September 28, 2015, the arbitrator issued a final award in favor of Mr. Barranco with respect to two alleged breaches of contract and implied covenants arising out of the contract. The arbitrator found that the Company did not commit fraud or make any negligent misrepresentations to Mr. Barranco. Pursuant to the award, the Company was directed to pay approximately \$11,282, which includes alleged actual damages of \$7,254, fees and expenses of \$2,318 and prejudgment interest of \$1,710. The Company disagrees with the single arbitrator’s findings and conclusions and believes the arbitrator’s decision exceeds his authority and disregards the applicable law. As an initial response, the Company filed a motion for modification on September 30, 2015, based on mathematical errors in the computation of damages and fees. On October 16, 2015, the arbitrator issued an order denying the Company’s motion and sua sponte issuing a modified final award in favor of Mr. Barranco in the same above-referenced amounts, but making certain substantive changes to the award, which changes the Company believes were improper and outside the scope of his authority and the American Arbitration Association rules. On November 20, 2015, the Company filed a motion to vacate the arbitration award in the federal court in the United States District Court for the Western District of North Carolina. Claimants also filed a motion to confirm the arbitration award. A hearing was held on the motions on September 29, 2016 in federal court in the Western District of North Carolina. The court requested supplemental briefing by the parties, which briefs were filed on July 11, 2016.

On August 31, 2016, the court issued an order granting in part and denying in part Plaintiff’s motion to confirm the arbitration award and for judgment, entering judgment in the principal amount of the arbitration award and denying Plaintiff’s motion for fees and costs. The court denied the Company’s motion to vacate. On September 7, 2016, Plaintiff filed a motion to amend the judgment to include prejudgment interest. The Company opposed that motion and the parties submitted briefing. On September 28, 2016 the Company filed a motion to alter or amend the judgment. Plaintiff opposed the motion and the parties submitted briefing. On May 18, 2017, the court issued an opinion and order denying the Company’s motion to alter or amend and denying Plaintiff’s motion for prejudgment interest. On September 16, 2017, the Company filed a notice of appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. The Company filed its Opening Brief and the Joint Appendix on August 28, 2017. Plaintiff filed its Opening Brief on September 11, 2017. The Company filed its Reply Brief on September 25, 2017.

On May 31, 2018, the Fourth Circuit affirmed the decision by unpublished per curiam opinion. On June 14, 2018, the Company timely filed Appellants' Petition for Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc. On June 15, 2018 the Fourth Circuit issued a Stay of Mandate Under Fed. R. App. P. 41(d)(1). The Petition for Rehearing and Rehearing En Banc was subsequently denied and on August 1, 2018, the Fourth Circuit issued its mandate, thereby returning jurisdiction to the District Court and ending the stay. On August 2, 2018, the Company filed its Motion for Setoff of Judgment and Memorandum in Support of Motion for Setoff of Judgment. Plaintiff's response is due August 16. Plaintiff agrees that setoff is appropriate, but contests the amount. On August 3, 2018, the Company paid \$9,127 of the Judgment, net setoff.

With regard to Barranco II, the Hawaii district court, on March 17, 2014, denied the Company's motion to dismiss and its motion to transfer venue to South Carolina. However, the Hawaii court dismissed Count II in plaintiff's complaint alleging breach of the employment agreement. The Company filed an answer to the complaint in the Hawaii district court on March 31, 2014. On November 19, 2014, the Company filed a motion for summary judgment on all claims which was heard on January 20, 2015. On January 30, 2015, the court entered an order granting in part and denying in part the Company's motion for summary judgment. The Order narrowed the plaintiff's claim for breach of contract and dismissed the plaintiff's claims for fraud and negligent

misrepresentation. As a result, Messrs. Reichental and Gregoire were dismissed from the lawsuit. The case was tried to a jury in May 2016, and on May 27, 2016 the jury found that the Company was not liable for either breach of contract or breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Additionally, the jury found in favor of the Company on its counterclaim against Mr. Barranco and determined that Mr. Barranco violated his non-competition covenant with the Company. On July 5, 2017, the court ordered a bench trial regarding causation and damages with respect to the equitable accounting on the Company's prevailing counterclaim against Mr. Barranco. The bench trial took place on November 20, 2017. The Court ordered the submission of proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The Company submitted its proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law on January 12, 2018. Barranco submitted his on February 2, 2018. The Company submitted its Reply on February 16, 2018. On March 30, 2018, the Court entered Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Order requiring Barranco to disgorge, and the Company recover, \$523, representing all but four months of the full amount paid to Barranco as salary during his employment with the Company as well as a portion of the up front and buyout payments made to Barranco in connection with the purchase of certain web domains. In addition, the Court Ordered Barranco to pay pre-judgment interest to the Company to be calculated beginning as of his first breach of the non-competition covenant in August 2011. Judgment entered thereafter on April 2, 2018.

As the prevailing party, the Company moved for recovery of its fees and costs. On June 15, 2018, the Hawaii Court entered Findings and Recommendation to Grant in Part and Deny in Part Defendants 3D Systems Corporation and 3D System Inc.'s Motion for an Award of Attorneys' Fees, whereby it recommended that 3D Systems be awarded \$1,299 in attorneys' fees, \$349 for the amount of the prejudgment interest, and \$72 in non-taxable costs.

On April 19, 2018, Barranco filed a post-trial motion seeking to amend the findings and judgment. The Company opposed that motion. On April 30, 2018, Barranco filed a combined Rule 50 Motion for Judgment as a Matter of Law on the Company's counterclaim and Rule 50 Motion for a New Trial. The Company also opposed that Motion. On June 29, 2018, Barranco filed partial objections to the Fee Award Report and Recommendation. On July 9, 2018, the Company filed its Response opposing those partial objections. All post-trial motions are currently pending before the Court.

On May 10, 2018, the Company put Barranco on notice that it intended to exercise its right of setoff in regard to any liability it may be determined to have to Barranco. More specifically, the Company notified Barranco that it intended to set off the amounts determined due to it in the Hawaii litigation against any liability 3D Systems is determined to have in the North Carolina arbitration on appeal. As discussed above, the Company filed a Motion and Memo for Setoff on August 2, 2018 with the North Carolina court and exercised its right of setoff on August 3, 2018.

Export Compliance Matter

In October 2017 the Company received an administrative subpoena from the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce ("BIS") requesting the production of records in connection with possible violations of U.S. export control laws, including with regard to its Quickparts.com, Inc. subsidiary. In addition, while collecting information responsive to the above referenced subpoena, the Company identified potential violations of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations ("ITAR") administered by the Directorate of Defense Trade Controls of the Department of State ("DDTC") and potential violations of the Export Administration Regulations administered by BIS. On June 8, 2018, the Company submitted voluntary disclosures to BIS and DDTC identifying numerous potentially unauthorized exports of technical data, which supplemented an initial notice of voluntary disclosure that the Company submitted to DDTC in February 2018. The Company is conducting an internal review of its export control compliance risks, implementing associated compliance enhancements, and cooperating with DDTC and BIS, as well as the U.S. Departments of Justice, Defense and Homeland Security. Although the Company cannot predict the ultimate resolution of these matters, the Company expects to incur significant legal costs and other expenses in connection with responding to the U.S. government agencies.

In 2018, the Company implemented new compliance procedures to identify and prevent potential violations of export control laws. As a result of these compliance enhancements, the Company identified an additional potential violation of the ITAR in June 2018, and the Company submitted a related initial notice of voluntary disclosure to DDTC in July 2018. As the Company continues to implement additional compliance enhancements, it may discover other potential violations of export control laws in the future. If the Company identifies any additional potential violations, the Company intends to submit voluntary disclosures to the relevant agencies and cooperate with such agencies on any related investigations.

If the U.S. government finds that the Company has violated one or more export control laws or trade sanctions, the Company could be subject to various civil or criminal penalties. By statute, these penalties can include but are not limited to fines, which by statute may be significant, denial of export privileges, and debarment from participation in U.S. government contracts. Any assessment of penalties or other liabilities incurred in connection with these matters could harm the Company's reputation and customer relationships, create negative investor sentiment, and affect the Company's share value. In connection with any resolution, the Company may also be required to undertake additional remedial compliance measures and program monitoring. The Company

cannot at this time predict when the U.S. government agencies will conclude their investigations or determine an estimated cost, if any, or range of costs, for any penalties, fines or other liabilities to third parties that may be incurred in connection with these matters.

Indemnification

In the normal course of business, the Company periodically enters into agreements to indemnify customers or suppliers against claims of intellectual property infringement made by third parties arising from the use of the Company's products. Historically, costs related to these indemnification provisions have not been significant, and the Company is unable to estimate the maximum potential impact of these indemnification provisions on its future results of operations.

To the extent permitted under Delaware law, the Company indemnifies its directors and officers for certain events or occurrences while the director or officer is, or was, serving at the Company's request in such capacity, subject to limited exceptions. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification obligations is unlimited; however, the Company has directors and officers insurance coverage that may enable the Company to recover future amounts paid, subject to a deductible and the policy limits. There is no assurance that the policy limits will be sufficient to cover all damages, if any.

(14) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The changes in the balances of accumulated other comprehensive loss by component are as follows:

(in thousands)	Foreign currency translation adjustment	Defined benefit pension plan	Liquidation of non-US entity and purchase of non-controlling interests	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$(19,319)	\$(2,555)	\$ 338	\$(21,536)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(11,489)	147	—	(11,342)
Balance at June 30, 2018	\$(30,808)	\$(2,408)	\$ 338	\$(32,878)

The amounts presented above are in other comprehensive loss and are net of taxes. For additional information about foreign currency translation, see Note 6.

(15) Noncontrolling Interests

As of June 30, 2018, the Company owned approximately 70% of the capital and voting rights of Robtec, a service bureau and distributor of 3D printing and scanning products in Brazil. Robtec was acquired on November 25, 2014.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company owned approximately 70% of the capital and voting rights of Easyway, a service bureau and distributor of 3D printing and scanning products in China. Approximately 65% of the capital and voting rights of Easyway were acquired on April 2, 2015, and an additional 5% of the capital and voting rights of Easyway were acquired on July 19, 2017 for \$2.3 million.

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

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in Item 1 (the "Financial Statements") of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ("Form 10-Q"). We are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that may affect our future performance that are discussed in greater detail in the sections entitled "Forward-Looking Statements" at the end of this Item 2 and that are discussed or referred to in Item 1A of Part II of this Form 10-Q.

Business Overview

3D Systems Corporation ("3D Systems" or the "Company" or "we" or "us") is a holding company incorporated in Delaware in 1993 that markets our products and services through subsidiaries in North America and South America (collectively referred to as "Americas"), Europe and the Middle East (collectively referred to as "EMEA") and the Asia Pacific region ("APAC"). We provide comprehensive 3D printing solutions, including 3D printers, materials, software, on demand manufacturing services and digital design tools. Our solutions support advanced applications in a wide range of industries and key verticals including healthcare, aerospace, automotive and durable goods. Our precision healthcare capabilities include simulation, Virtual Surgical Planning ("VSP™"), and printing of medical and dental devices, models, surgical guides and instruments. Our experience and expertise have proven vital to our development of an ecosystem and end-to-end digital workflow which enable customers to optimize product designs, transform workflows, bring innovative products to market and drive new business models.

Customers can use our 3D solutions to design and manufacture complex and unique parts, eliminate expensive tooling, produce parts locally or in small batches and reduce lead times and time to market. A growing number of customers are shifting from prototyping applications to also using 3D printing for production. We believe this shift will be further driven by our continued advancement and innovation of 3D printing solutions that improve durability, repeatability, productivity and total cost of operations.

Summary of Second Quarter 2018 Financial Results

Total consolidated revenue for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 increased by 10.7%, or \$17.1 million, to \$176.6 million, compared to \$159.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. These results reflect an increase in printers, materials, on demand manufacturing, services and healthcare revenue, as discussed further below.

Healthcare revenue includes sales of products, materials and services for healthcare-related applications, including simulation, training, planning, anatomical models, surgical guides and instruments and medical and dental devices. For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, healthcare revenue increased by 26.4%, to \$61.4 million, and made up 34.7% of total revenue, compared to \$48.5 million, or 30.4% of total revenue, for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. The increase in healthcare revenue is driven by growth in products, including printers and materials.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2018, total software revenue from products and services remained flat at \$24.1 million, and made up 13.6% of total revenue, compared to \$24.0 million, or 15.0% of total revenue, for the quarter ended June 30, 2017.

Gross profit for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 increased by 6.8%, or \$5.5 million, to \$86.2 million, compared to \$80.7 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. Gross profit margin for the quarters ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 was 48.8% and 50.6%, respectively.

Operating expenses for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 increased by 7.3%, or \$6.4 million, to \$93.9 million, compared to \$87.5 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2017. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the

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quarter ended June 30, 2018 increased by 12.8%, or \$8.1 million, to \$71.2 million, compared to \$63.1 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2017, predominantly due to the implementation of a market-based job architecture, increased marketing and advertising, investment in IT infrastructure, and higher legal expenses. Research and development expenses for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 decreased by 7.0%, or \$1.7 million