

ROSETTA STONE INC
Form 10-K
March 14, 2016
Table of Contents

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, 2015
Commission file number: 1-34283

Rosetta Stone Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of incorporation)

1919 North Lynn St., 7th Fl.
Arlington, Virginia
(Address of principal executive offices)

043837082
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

22209
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
703-387-5800

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Common Stock, par value \$0.00005 per share

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

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

Edgar Filing: ROSETTA STONE INC - Form 10-K

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$136.5 million as of June 30, 2015 (based on the last sale price of such stock as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange). All executive officers and directors of the registrant and all persons filing a Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect of registrant's common stock have been deemed, solely for the purpose of the foregoing calculation, to be "affiliates" of the registrant.

As of March 8, 2016, there were 21,882,727 shares of common stock outstanding.

Documents incorporated by reference: Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement to be delivered to stockholders in connection with the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 19, 2016 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Item 1. Business</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Item 2. Properties</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Item 3. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>Item 6. Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Item 9A. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>Item 9B. Other Information</u>	<u>51</u>
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>Item 11. Executive Compensation</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	<u>53</u>

Table of Contents

PART I

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the documents incorporated by reference, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties and provide current expectations of future events based on certain assumptions. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts and often include words such as "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "intends," "plans," "seeks" or words of similar meaning, or future-looking or conditional verbs, such as "will," "should," "could," "may," "might," "aims," "intends," or "projects" or similar words and phrases. The absence of these words or similar expressions does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. These statements may relate to: our revised business strategy; guidance or projections related to bookings, Adjusted EBITDA, and other measures of future economic performance; the contributions and performance of our businesses including acquired businesses and international operations; projections for future capital expenditures; and other guidance, projections, plans, objectives, and related estimates and assumptions. A forward-looking statement is neither a prediction nor a guarantee of future events or circumstances, and the Company's actual results may differ significantly from the events or circumstances discussed in the forward-looking statement. Management believes that these forward-looking statements are reasonable as and when made. However, caution should be taken not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements because such statements are based on beliefs and assumptions made by, and information currently available to, management and speak only as of the date when made. We expressly disclaim any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In addition, forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from our present guidance, expectations or projections. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those described below in this Annual Report on Form 10-K in Part I, Item 1A: "Risk Factors" and Part II, Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," those described elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and those described from time to time in our future reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Table of Contents

Item 1. Business

Overview

Rosetta Stone Inc. ("Rosetta Stone," "the Company," "we" or "us") is dedicated to changing people's lives through the power of language and literacy education. Our innovative, personalized language and reading programs drive positive learning outcomes in thousands of schools, businesses, government organizations and for millions of individuals around the world. Our cloud-based programs allow users to learn online or on-the-go via tablet or smartphone, whether in a classroom, corporate setting, or personal learning environment. Rosetta Stone is also a leader in the literacy education space, helping millions of students build fundamental reading skills. Additionally, our Fit Brains business offers personalized brain training programs that are both exciting and challenging.

Rosetta Stone Inc. was incorporated in Delaware in 2005. Founded in 1992, Rosetta Stone pioneered the use of interactive software to accelerate language learning and is widely recognized today as the industry leader in providing effective language programs. Today we offer courses in 30 languages across a broad range of formats, including web-based software subscriptions, digital downloads, mobile applications, and perpetual CD packages. Rosetta Stone has continued to invest in language learning and expanded beyond language learning and deeper into education-technology with its acquisitions of Livemocha Inc. ("Livemocha") and Lexia Learning Systems Inc. ("Lexia") in 2013 and Vivity Labs, Inc. ("Vivity") and Tell Me More S.A. ("Tell Me More") in January 2014. These acquisitions have enabled us to meet the changing needs of learners around the world.

As our Company has evolved, we believe that our language and literacy Enterprise & Education segment is our largest opportunity for long-term value creation. The customers in these marketplaces have demands that recur each year, creating a more predictable revenue opportunity. This demand profile also fits well with our suite of products, the well-known Rosetta Stone brand and the demonstrated efficacy of our literacy tools. We also believe the demand for e-learning based literacy solutions in the US and English language-learning around the globe is growing.

As a result, we are emphasizing the development of products and solutions for Corporate and K-12 learners who need to speak and read English. This focus extends to the Consumer segment, where we continue to make product investments serving the needs of passionate language learners who are motivated, results focused and willing to pay for a quality language-learning experience.

To position the organization for success, we are focused on the following four priorities:

1. Grow literacy sales by providing fully aligned digital instruction and assessment tools for K-12, building a direct distribution sales force to replace our historical reseller model, and continuing to develop our implementation services business;

2. Position our Enterprise & Education language business for profitable growth by focusing on our best geographies and customer segments and successfully delivering a new language-learning suite for Corporate customers that offers a simple, more modern, metrics-driven suite of tools that are results-oriented and easily integrated with leading corporate language-learning systems;

3. Maximize the profitability of our Consumer language business by providing an attractive value proposition and a streamlined, mobile-oriented product portfolio focused on consumers' demand, while optimizing our marketing spend appropriately; and

4. Right-size the entire cost base of the Company, including optimizing our media spend and other marketing costs in Consumer sales and marketing; right-sizing our Enterprise & Education segment to target those geographies and customer segments where we have the greatest opportunity; and reducing our general and administrative costs.

In pursuing these priorities, we will (i) allocate capital to the areas of our business that we believe have the greatest growth potential, including our literacy-learning business, (ii) focus our businesses on their best customers, including Corporate and K-12 learners primarily in North America and Northern Europe in our Enterprise & Education language business and passionate learners in the United States and select non-US geographies in our Consumer language business, and (iii) optimize the sales and marketing costs for these businesses and the costs of our business overall.

Table of Contents

Business Segments

Our business is organized into two operating segments: Enterprise & Education and Consumer. The Enterprise & Education segment derives revenues from sales to educational institutions, corporations, and government agencies worldwide. The Consumer segment derives revenue from sales to individuals and retail partners worldwide. For additional information regarding our segments, see Note 17 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. Prior periods are presented consistently with our current operating segments and definition of segment contribution.

Products and Services

Enterprise & Education:

Rosetta Stone offers a series of technology-based interactive language-learning solutions for schools, businesses and other organizations and reading and literacy solutions for schools. Rosetta Stone also offers administrator tools for performance monitoring and custom solutions to ensure that organizations achieve desired outcomes. Through our professional services, we provide expert implementation and training services to drive critical business solutions.

Language-Learning Solutions: Rosetta Stone provides web-based language-learning solutions that are primarily available online. Our core language-learning suite offers courses and practice applications in multiple languages, each leveraging our proprietary immersion methodology and innovative technology features. Available in 24 languages and designed for beginner to intermediate language learners, Rosetta Stone Foundations builds fundamental language skills using our proprietary context-based, immersion methodology and innovative technology features. Rosetta Stone Advantage is available for all proficiency levels in 9 of the 24 languages and focuses on improving everyday and business language skills. Our Advanced English for Business solution serves multinational companies seeking to build their employees' English language proficiency so they are able to communicate and operate in a global business environment. Specifically designed for use with our language-learning solutions, our Global Enterprise & Education customers may also purchase our audio practice products and live tutoring sessions to enhance the learning experience.

Literacy Solutions: Our Lexia Learning suite of subscription-based English literacy-learning and assessment solutions provide explicit, systematic, personalized fundamental reading instruction for students of all abilities. These literacy solutions deliver norm-referenced performance data and analysis without interrupting the flow of instruction to administer a test, providing personalized learning experiences that integrate well with teachers in classrooms. This research-proven technology based approach accelerates reading skills development, predicts students' year-end performance and provides teachers data-driven action plans to help differentiate instruction. Lexia Reading Core5 is available for all abilities from pre-K through grade 5. Our reading intervention program, Lexia Strategies, is designed for remedial students in grades 6 and above. Lexia RAPID Assessment is a computer-adaptive screener and diagnostic tool for grades K-12 that identifies and monitors reading and language skills to provide actionable data for instructional planning. Lexia's solutions deliver norm-referenced performance data and analysis to enable teachers to monitor and modify their instruction to address specific student needs. These literacy solutions are provided under web-based subscriptions.

Administrator Tools: Our Enterprise & Education learning programs come with a set of administrator tools to measure and track learner progress. Administrators can use these tools to access real-time dynamic reports and identify each learner's strengths and weaknesses.

Professional Services: Professional services provide our customers with access to experienced training, implementation and support resources. Our team partners work directly with customers to plan, deploy, and promote the program for each organization, incorporate learning goals into implementation models, prepare and motivate learners, and integrate the Rosetta Stone products into technical infrastructure.

Custom Solutions: Rosetta Stone offers tailored solutions to help organizations maximize the success of their learning programs. Our current custom solutions include curriculum development, global collaboration programs that combine language education with business culture training, and language courses for mission-critical government programs.

Consumer:

Rosetta Stone also offers a broad portfolio of technology-based learning products for personal use to the global consumer. Powered by our widely recognized brand, and building on our 23-year heritage in language-learning, our interactive learning solutions include a portfolio of language-learning, brain fitness, and kids' literacy and learning

solutions.

Many of our Rosetta Stone consumer products and services are available in flexible and convenient formats for tablets and smartphones. Our mobile apps enable learners to continue their lessons on the go and extend the learning experience away from a computer. Progress automatically syncs to meet our customers' lifestyles. These apps may be available for download through the Apple App Store, Google Play, Amazon Appstore for Android, and the Windows Store.

5

Table of Contents

Rosetta Stone Language-Learning Solutions: Rosetta Stone provides intuitive, easy-to-use learning programs that are available under a web-based software subscription and in perpetual formats including digital download and CD. Our language-learning suite offers courses and practice applications in multiple languages, each leveraging our proprietary immersion methodology and innovative technology features. Beginner to intermediate language-learning products are available in 30 languages to build fundamental language skills. Advanced language-learning products are available in 9 of the 30 languages and focus on improving everyday and business language skills. We also offer online services to enhance and augment our learners' capabilities. Our Online Tutoring is an online service that provides conversational coaching sessions with native speakers to practice skills and experience direct interactive dialogue. Our Online Games and Activities are online services that provide a world-wide community for users around the world with games, online chat, and other features to improve language skills. Many of our perpetual language-learning offerings include access to Online Tutoring. Almost all of our language-learning offerings for consumers include access to Online Games and Activities. Our current suite of mobile language-learning apps includes companions to our computer-based language-learning solutions.

Rosetta Stone Fit Brains: Rosetta Stone Fit Brains solutions are designed to enhance memory, mood, concentration, thinking and problem-solving skills using brain training exercises that are exciting and challenging. Our Fit Brains system targets all six major brain areas including memory, concentration, speed, visual, language, and problem solving. Our brain fitness solutions include a web-based subscription and several brain training apps that feature more than 40 scientifically designed brain training games. Included in a Rosetta Stone Fit Brains subscription are performance tracking tools to view training progress and compare performance with others of the same age and gender.

Rosetta Stone Kids: Rosetta Stone Kids mobile apps provide technology-based learning solutions for children that focus on early childhood language and literacy. Rosetta Stone Kids Reading app was launched in 2014 aimed to teach children aged 3-7 how to read using engaging self-paced interactive games and activities that introduce and reinforce core reading skills. Rosetta Stone Kids Reading uses award-winning, research-proven technology focused on phonological awareness, phonics, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension. Rosetta Stone Kids Reading includes dozens of games and stories, plus hundreds of fun activities. Fit Brains for Kids Sparky's Adventures offers a first-of-its-kind cognitive approach to child learning and brain development that provides a fun and healthy collection of brain games for children aged 2-8. In 2013 we launched Rosetta Stone Kids Lingo Letter Sounds and Rosetta Stone Kids Lingo Word Builder apps for children aged 3-6 that provide blended learning solutions to introduce kids to both basic literacy skills and a foreign language.

Software Developments:

Our offering portfolio is a result of significant investment in software development. Our software development efforts include the design and build of software solutions across a variety of devices, pedagogy and curriculum development, and the creation of learning content. Our development team builds new solutions and enhances or maintains existing solutions. We have specific expertise in speech recognition technology, iterative and customer-focused software development, instructional design, and language acquisition.

Our research and development expenses were \$29.9 million, \$33.2 million, and \$34.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

We continue to evaluate changes to our solutions to strengthen our brand and improve the relevance of our offering portfolio. We are focused on completing the alignment of our three language platforms and moving towards the consolidation of our legacy platforms to offer our customers a single solution that provides streamlined access and simplified pricing for the full suite of English and world language learning content, along with assessment, placement, ongoing reporting and demonstration of results, all of which address important customer needs to focus and demonstrate payback.

Distribution Channels

Enterprise & Education:

Our Enterprise & Education language-learning distribution channel is focused on targeted sales activity primarily through a direct sales force in five markets: K-12 schools, colleges and universities, federal government agencies, not-for-profit organizations, and corporations. Our Enterprise & Education language-learning customers include the

following:

Educational Institutions. These customers include primary and secondary schools and colleges and universities.
U.S. Federal Government Agencies and Not-for-Profit Organizations. These customers include government agencies and organizations developing workforces that serve non-native speaking populations, offering literacy programs, and preparing members for overseas missions.

Corporations. We promote interest in this market with onsite visits, trade show and seminar attendance, speaking engagements, and direct mailings.

6

Table of Contents

Third-party Resellers. We utilize third-party resellers to provide our language-learning solutions to businesses, schools, and public-sector organizations in emerging markets predominantly outside the U.S.

Our Enterprise & Education literacy distribution channel utilizes a direct sales force as well as relationships with third-party resellers focused on the sale of Lexia solutions to K-12 schools.

Consumer:

Our Consumer distribution channel comprises a mix of our call centers, websites, third party e-commerce websites, consignment distributors, select retail resellers, and daily deal partners. We believe these channels complement each other, as consumers who have seen our direct-to-consumer advertising may purchase at our retailers, and vice versa. **Direct to consumer.** Sales generated through either our call centers and on our e-commerce website at www.rosettastone.com.

Indirect to consumer. Sales generated through arrangements with third-party e-commerce websites such as the Apple App Store, and consignment distributors such as Wynit Distribution and Software Packaging Associates.

Retailers. Our retailers enable us to provide additional points of contact to educate consumers about our solutions, expand our presence beyond our own websites, and further strengthen and enhance our brand image. Our retail relationships include Amazon.com, Barnes & Noble, Target, Best Buy, Books-a-Million, Sam's Club, Staples, and others in and outside of the U.S. We also partner with daily deal resellers.

Home School. We promote interest in the language-learning market through advertising in publications focused on home schooling, attending local trade shows, seminars and direct mailings.

Sourcing and Fulfillment

Consistent with the Software-as-a-Service ("SaaS") model in our Enterprise & Education segment, our strategy in the Consumer segment is to shift the sales mix away from CD-based product sales toward a cloud-based software subscription in order to reduce costs associated with physical packaging and distribution.

Our physical inventory utilizes a flexible, diversified and low-cost manufacturing base. We use third-party contract manufacturers and suppliers to obtain substantially all of our product and packaging components and to manufacture finished products. We believe that we have good relationships with our manufacturers and suppliers and that there are alternative sources in the event that one or more of these manufacturers or suppliers is not available. We continually review our manufacturing and supply needs against the capacity of our contract manufacturers and suppliers with a view to ensuring that we are able to meet our production goals, reduce costs and operate more efficiently.

Competition

Rosetta Stone competes in several categories within the technology-based learning industry, including consumer, enterprise and educational language learning, literacy, and brain fitness.

The language-learning market is highly fragmented globally and consists of a variety of instructional and learning modes: classroom instruction utilizing the traditional approach of memorization, grammar and translation; immersion-based classroom instruction; self-study books, audio recordings and software that rely primarily on grammar and translation; and free online and mobile offerings that provide content and opportunities to practice writing and speaking. Within consumer-focused language learning, our competitors include Berlitz (Benesse Holdings), Pimsleur (Simon & Schuster, part of CBS Corporation), Living Language (Penguin Random House, a joint venture of Pearson and Bertelsmann), McGraw-Hill Education, Duolingo, Inc., Fluenz, Busuu Ltd., Babbel (operated by Lesson Nine GmbH) and many other small and regionally-focused participants. In the enterprise and education-focused language market, we compete with EF Englishtown, Global English (Pearson), Wall Street English (Pearson), inlingua, Imagine Learning, Transparent Language, as well as many private language schools and other classroom-based courses.

In the literacy category, we compete primarily in the K-12 digital reading space in the U.S. with Scholastic, Inc., Imagine Learning, Achieve3000, Scientific Learning, Odyssey (Compass Learning), Waterford Early Reading (Pearson), Renaissance, and Istation.

In the brain fitness category, the category is new and highly fragmented. We compete with Lumosity, Elevate and Posit Science as well as many online and digital app providers.

Table of Contents

Seasonality

Our business is affected by variations in seasonal trends. Within our Enterprise & Education segment, revenue in our education, government, and corporate sales channels are seasonally stronger in the second half of the calendar year due to purchasing and budgeting cycles. Our Consumer revenue is affected by seasonal trends associated with the holiday shopping season. In particular, we generate a significant portion of our Consumer sales in the fourth quarter during the period beginning on Black Friday through the end of the calendar year. We sell to a significant number of our Consumer retailers and distributors and Enterprise & Education customers on a purchase order basis and we receive orders when these customers need products and services. As a result, their orders are typically not evenly distributed throughout the year and generally are highest in the third and fourth quarters. Our Enterprise & Education segment and our Consumer segment are affected by different sales-to-cash patterns. Historically, in the first half of the year we have been a net user of cash and in the second half of the year we have been a net generator of cash since Consumer sales typically turn to cash more quickly than Enterprise & Education sales, which have longer collection cycles.

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property is critical to our success. We rely on a combination of measures to protect our intellectual property, including patents, trade secrets, trademarks, trade dress, copyrights and non-disclosure and other contractual arrangements.

We have ten U.S. patents, fourteen foreign patents and several U.S. and foreign patent applications pending that cover various aspects of our language-learning and literacy technologies.

We have registered a variety of trademarks, including our primary or house marks, Rosetta Stone, The Blue Stone Logo, Livemocha, Lexia Learning, Lexia and Fit Brains. These trademarks are the subject of either registrations or pending applications in the U.S., as well as numerous countries worldwide where we do business. We have been issued trademark registrations for our yellow color from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. We intend to continue to strategically register, both domestically and internationally, trademarks we use today and those we develop in the future. We believe that the distinctive marks that we use in connection with our solutions are important in building our brand image and distinguishing our offerings from those of our competitors. These marks are among our most valuable assets.

In addition to our distinctive marks, we own numerous registered and unregistered copyrights, and trade dress rights, to our products and packaging. We intend to continue to strategically register copyrights in our various products. We also place significant value on our trade dress, which is the overall image and appearance of our products, as we believe that our trade dress helps to distinguish our products in the marketplace from our competitors.

Since 2006, we have held a perpetual, irrevocable and worldwide license from the University of Colorado allowing us to use speech recognition technology for language-learning solutions. Since 2014, we have also held a commercial license from the Florida State University Research Foundation allowing us to use certain computer software and technology in our literacy offerings. These types of arrangements are often subject to royalty or license fees.

We diligently protect our intellectual property through the use of patents, trademarks and copyrights and through enforcement efforts in litigation. We routinely monitor for potential infringement in the countries where we do business. In addition, our employees, contractors and other parties with access to our confidential information are required to sign agreements that prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of our proprietary rights, information and technology.

Employees

As of December 31, 2015, we had 1,148 total employees, consisting of 855 full-time and 293 part-time employees. We have employees in France, Spain and Italy who are represented by a collective bargaining agreement. We believe that we have good relations with our employees. In the first quarter of 2015, we implemented a program to reduce costs as part of an alignment of resources around our Enterprise & Education segment, including the reduction of non-Enterprise & Education headcount by approximately 15%. On March 14, 2016, we announced that we intend to exit our direct sales presence in almost all of our non-U.S. and non-northern European geographies related to the distribution of our Enterprise & Education language offerings. If our intentions are realized, these actions will reduce headcount by approximately 17% of our full-time workforce. For more information about these employee reductions,

see Notes 13 and 21 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Financial Information by Segment and Geographic Area

For a discussion of financial information by segment and geographic area, see Note 17 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

8

Table of Contents

Available Information

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, along with our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), are available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Our website address is www.rosettastone.com. The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. These materials may be obtained electronically by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following description of risk factors includes any material changes to, and supersedes the description of, risk factors associated with our business previously disclosed in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 4, 2015 with the SEC for the period ended September 30, 2015. An investment in our common stock involves a substantial risk of loss. Investors should carefully consider these risk factors, together with all of the other information included herewith, before deciding to purchase shares of our common stock. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the market price of our common stock could decline and all or part of an investment may be lost.

The risks described below are not the only ones facing us. Our business is also subject to the risks that affect many other companies, such as general economic conditions and geopolitical events. Further, additional risks not currently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and results of operations. In addition to the other information set forth in this annual report on Form 10-K, you should carefully consider the risk factors discussed below and in other documents we file with the SEC that could materially affect our business, financial condition, cash flows or future results.

Our business could be impacted as a result of actions by activist shareholders or others.

We may be subject, from time to time, to legal and business challenges in the operation of our company due to proxy contests, shareholder proposals, media campaigns and other such actions instituted by activist shareholders or others. Responding to such actions could be costly and time-consuming, disrupt our operations, may not align with our business strategies and could divert the attention of our Board of Directors and senior management from the pursuit of current business strategies. Perceived uncertainties as to our future direction as a result of shareholder activism or potential changes to the composition of the Board of Directors may lead to the perception of a change in the direction of the business or other instability that may make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel and business partners, and could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's stock price.

We might not be successful in executing our strategy of focusing on the Enterprise & Education segment and on more passionate language learners in the Consumer segment, and our company reorganization and realignment might not produce the desired results.

We are continuing to undertake a strategic reorganization and realignment of our business to maximize profitable growth in our Enterprise & Education segment by serving the needs of corporate and K-12 language learners, and prioritizing those who wish to speak and read English. In addition, we are now focusing on the needs of more passionate language learners in our Consumer segment, rather than addressing the needs of the mass marketplace. If we do not successfully execute our strategy, our revenue and profitability could decline. Our recent strategy changes include actions to reduce headcount, exit unprofitable geographies, and other cost reductions. These cost reduction efforts could harm our business and results of operations by distracting management and employees, causing difficulty in hiring, motivating, and retaining talented and skilled personnel, and creating uncertainty among our customers and vendors that could lead to delays or unexpected costs. Also, our ability to achieve anticipated cost savings and other benefits from these efforts is subject to many estimates and assumptions, which are subject to significant economic, competitive and other uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. If these estimates and assumptions are incorrect, or if other unforeseen events occur, our business and financial results could be adversely affected.

Our actual operating results may differ significantly from our guidance.

Historically, our practice has been to release guidance regarding our future performance that represents management's estimates as of the date of release. This guidance, which includes forward-looking statements, is based on projections

prepared by management. These projections are not prepared with a view toward compliance with published guidelines of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and neither our registered public accountants nor any other independent expert or

Table of Contents

outside party confirms or examines the projections and, accordingly, no such person expresses any opinion or any other form of assurance with respect thereto.

Projections are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while presented with numerical specificity, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control and are based upon specific assumptions with respect to future business decisions, some of which will change. We generally state possible outcomes as high and low ranges or a single point estimates, but actual results could differ materially. The principal reason that we release guidance is to provide a basis for management to discuss our business outlook with analysts and investors. We do not accept any responsibility for any projections or reports published by any such persons.

Guidance is necessarily speculative in nature, and it can be expected that some or all of the assumptions in the guidance furnished by us will not materialize or will vary significantly from actual results. Accordingly, our guidance is only an estimate of what management believes is realizable as of the date of release. Actual results may vary from our guidance and the variations may be material. In light of the foregoing, investors are urged not to rely upon, or otherwise consider, our guidance in making an investment decision in respect of our common stock.

Any failure to successfully implement our strategy or the occurrence of any of the events or circumstances set forth in these "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K could result in the actual operating results being different from our guidance, and such differences may be adverse and material.

Intense competition in our industry may hinder our ability to attract and retain customers and generate revenue, and may diminish our margins.

The business environment in which we operate is rapidly evolving, highly fragmented and intensely competitive, and we expect competition to persist and intensify. Increased competition could adversely affect operating results by causing lower demand for our products and services, reduced revenue, more product returns, price reductions or concessions, reduced gross margins, and loss of customers.

Many of our current and potential domestic and international competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources than we do, as well as greater name recognition in some locations, as well as in some cases, lower costs. Some competitors offer more differentiated products (for example, online learning as well as physical classrooms and textbooks) that may allow them to more flexibly meet changing customer preferences. The resources of our competitors also may enable them to respond more rapidly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements and preferences and to offer lower prices than ours or to offer free language-learning software or online services. We may not be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors.

There are a number of free online language-learning opportunities to learn grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary (including specialties in areas such as medicine and business), reading, and conversation by means of podcasts and MP3s, mobile applications, audio courses and lessons, videos, games, stories, news, digital textbooks, and through other means. We estimate that there are thousands of free mobile applications on language-learning; free products are provided in at least 50 languages by private companies, universities, and government agencies. Low barriers to entry allow start-up companies with lower costs and less pressure for profitability to compete with us. Competitors funded by venture capital, that may be focused more on user acquisition rather than profitability, enable our competitors to offer products at significantly lower prices or for free. As free online translation services improve and become more widely available and used, people may generally become less interested in language-learning. Although we also offer free products such as mobile apps, if we cannot successfully attract users of these free products and convert a sufficient portion of these free users into paying customers, our business could be adversely affected. If free products become more engaging and competitive or gain widespread acceptance by the public, demand for our products could decline or we may have to lower our prices, which could adversely impact our revenue and other results.

Historically a substantial portion of our revenue has been generated from our Consumer business. If we fail to accurately anticipate consumer demand and trends in consumer preferences, our brands, sales and customer relationships may be harmed.

Demand for our consumer focused language-learning, literacy and brain fitness software products and related services is subject to rapidly changing consumer demand and trends in consumer preferences. Therefore, our success depends

upon our ability to:

- identify, anticipate, understand and respond to these trends in a timely manner;
- introduce appealing new products and performance features on a timely basis;
- provide appealing solutions that engage our customers;

10

Table of Contents

- adapt and offer our products and services using rapidly evolving, widely varying and complex technologies;
- anticipate and meet consumer demand for additional languages, learning levels and new platforms for delivery;
- effectively position and market our products and services;
- identify and secure cost-effective means of marketing our products to reach the appropriate consumers;
- identify cost-effective sales distribution channels and other sales outlets where interested consumers will buy our products;
- anticipate and respond to consumer price sensitivity and pricing changes of competitive products;
- and

• identify and successfully implement ways of building brand loyalty and reputation.

We anticipate having to make investments in new products in the future and we may incur significant expenses without achieving the anticipated benefits of our investment or preserving our brand and reputation. Investments in new products and technology are speculative, the development cycle for products may exceed planned estimates and commercial success depends on many factors, including innovativeness, developer support, and effective distribution and marketing. Customers might not perceive our latest offerings as providing significant new value and may reduce their purchases of our offerings, unfavorably impacting revenue. We might not achieve significant revenue from new product and service investments for a number of years, if at all. We also might not be able to develop new solutions or enhancements in time to capture business opportunities or achieve sustainable acceptance in new or existing places. Furthermore, consumers may defer purchases of our solutions in anticipation of new products or new versions from us or our competitors. A decline in consumer demand for our solutions, or any failure on our part to satisfy such changing consumer preferences, could harm our business and profitability.

If the recognition by schools and other organizations of the value of technology-based education does not continue to grow, our ability to generate revenue from organizations could be impaired.

Our success depends in part upon the continued adoption by organizations and potential customers of technology-based education initiatives. Some academics and educators oppose online education in principle and have expressed concerns regarding the perceived loss of control over the education process that could result from offering courses online. If the acceptance of technology-based education does not continue to grow, our ability to continue to grow our Enterprise & Education business could be impaired.

We depend on discretionary consumer spending in the Consumer segment of our business. Adverse trends in general economic conditions, including retail and online shopping patterns or consumer confidence, as well as other external consumer dynamics may compromise our ability to generate revenue.

The success of our business depends to a significant extent upon discretionary consumer spending, which is subject to a number of factors, including general economic conditions, consumer confidence, employment levels, business conditions, interest rates, availability of credit, inflation, and taxation. Adverse trends in any of these economic indicators may cause consumer spending to decline further, which could hurt our sales and profitability.

Because a significant portion of our Consumer sales are made to or through retailers and distributors, none of which has any obligation to sell our products, the failure or inability of these parties to sell our products effectively could hurt our revenue and profitability.

We rely on retailers and distributors, together with our direct sales force, to sell our products. Our sales to retailers and distributors are concentrated on a key group that is comprised of a mix of websites, such as Amazon.com and the Apple App Store; select retail resellers such as Barnes & Noble, Best Buy, Target, Books-a-Million, Staples, and Sam's Club; and consignment distributors such as Wynit Distribution and Software Packaging Associates. Sales to or through our retailers and distributors accounted for approximately 10% of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to 13% for the year ended December 31, 2014.

We have no control over the amount of products that these retailers and distributors purchase from us or sell on our behalf, we do not have long-term contracts with any of them, and they have no obligation to offer or sell our products or to give us any particular shelf space or product placement within their stores. Thus, there is no guarantee that this source of revenue will continue at the same level as it has in the past or that these retailers and distributors will not promote competitors' products over our products or enter into exclusive relationships with our competitors. Any material adverse change in the principal commercial terms, material decrease in the volume of sales generated by our

larger retailers or distributors or major disruption or termination of a relationship with these retailers and distributors could result in a significant decline in our revenue and profitability. Furthermore, product display locations and promotional activities that retailers undertake can affect the sales of

Table of Contents

our products. The fact that we also sell our products directly could cause retailers or distributors to reduce their efforts to promote our products or stop selling our products altogether.

Many traditional physical retailers are experiencing diminished foot traffic and sales. For our retail business, even though online sales have increased in popularity and are growing in importance, we continue to depend on sales that take place in physical stores and shopping malls. Reduced customer foot traffic in these stores and malls is likely to reduce their sales of our products. In addition, if one or more of these retailers or distributors are unable to meet their obligations with respect to accounts payable to us, we could be forced to write off accounts receivable with such accounts. Any bankruptcy, liquidation, insolvency or other failure of any of these retailers or distributors could result in significant financial loss and cause us to lose revenue in future periods.

Price changes and other concessions could reduce our revenue.

We continue to test and offer changes to the pricing of our products. If we reduce our prices in an effort to increase our sales, this could have an adverse impact on our revenue to the extent that unit sales do not increase in a sufficient amount to compensate for the lower pricing. Reducing our pricing to individual consumers could also cause us to have to lower pricing to our Enterprise & Education customers. Any increase in the taxation of online sales could have the effect of a price increase to consumers and could cause us to have to lower our prices or could cause sales to decline. It is uncertain whether we will need to continue to lower prices to effectively compete and what the other short-term and long-term impacts could be.

We also may provide our retailers and distributors with price protection on existing inventories, which would entitle these retailers and distributors to credit against amounts owed with respect to unsold packaged product under certain conditions. These price protection reserves could be material in future periods.

In the U.S. and Canada, we offer consumers who purchase our packaged software and audio practice products directly from us a 30-day, unconditional, full money-back refund. We also permit some of our retailers and distributors to return packaged products, subject to certain limitations. We establish revenue reserves for packaged product returns based on historical experience, estimated channel inventory levels, the timing of new product introductions and other factors. If packaged product returns exceed our reserve estimates, the excess would offset reported revenue, which could hurt our reported financial results.

Our future growth and profitability will depend in large part upon the effectiveness and efficiency of our marketing. Our future growth and profitability will depend in large part upon the effectiveness and efficiency of our marketing, including our ability to:

- appropriately and efficiently allocate our marketing for multiple products;
- accurately identify, target and reach our audience of potential customers with our marketing messages;
- select the right marketplace, media and specific media vehicle in which to advertise;
- identify the most effective and efficient level of spending in each marketplace, media and specific media vehicle;
- determine the appropriate creative message and media mix for advertising, marketing and promotional expenditures;
- effectively manage marketing costs, including creative and media expenses, in order to maintain acceptable customer acquisition costs;
- differentiate our products as compared to other products;
- create greater awareness of our new products like kids' literacy and brain fitness, and of our brands and learning solutions;
- drive traffic to our e-commerce website, call centers, distribution channels and retail partners; and
- convert customer inquiries into actual orders.

Our planned marketing may not result in increased revenue or generate sufficient levels of product and brand name awareness, and we may not be able to increase our net sales at the same rate as we increase our advertising expenditures.

Some of our radio, television, print, and online advertising has been through the purchase of "remnant" advertising segments. These segments are random time slots and publication dates that have remained unsold and are offered at discounts to advertisers who are willing to be flexible with respect to time slots. There is a limited supply of this type of advertising and the availability of such advertising may decline or the cost of such advertising may increase. In addition, if we increase our

Table of Contents

marketing budget it cannot be assured that we can increase the amount of remnant advertising at the discounted prices we have obtained in the past. If any of these events occur, we may be forced to purchase time slots and publication dates at higher prices, which will increase our costs.

We engage in an active public relations program, including through social media sites such as Facebook and Twitter. We also seek new customers through our online marketing efforts, including paid search listings, banner ads, text links and permission-based e-mails, as well as our affiliate and reseller programs. If one or more of the search engines or other online sources on which we rely for website traffic were to modify their general methodology for how they display our websites, resulting in fewer consumers clicking through to our websites, our sales could suffer. If any free search engine on which we rely begins charging fees for listing or placement, or if one or more of the search engines or other online sources on which we rely for purchased listings, modifies or terminates its relationship with us, our expenses could rise, we could lose customers and traffic to our websites could decrease.

We dynamically adjust our mix of marketing programs to acquire new customers at a reasonable cost with the intention of achieving overall financial goals. If we are unable to maintain or replace our sources of customers with similarly effective sources, or if the cost of our existing sources increases, our customer levels and marketing expenses may be adversely affected.

Our international businesses may not succeed and impose additional and unique risks.

Our business strategy contemplates stabilizing and reducing the losses we have experienced internationally. We continuously review and optimize certain of our website sales channels in Europe, Asia and Latin America. In addition, we continue to optimize our indirect sales channels in Europe, Asia and Latin America through reseller and other arrangements with third parties. If we are unable to stabilize and reduce losses in our international operations successfully and in a timely manner, our business, revenue, and financial results could be harmed. Such stabilization and reduction may be more difficult or take longer than we anticipate, and we may not be able to successfully market, sell, deliver and support our products and services internationally to the extent we expect.

If we are unable to continually adapt our products and services to mobile devices and technologies other than personal computers and laptops, and to adapt to other technological changes and customer needs generally, we may be unable to attract and retain customers, and our revenue and business could suffer.

We need to anticipate, develop and introduce new products, services and applications on a timely and cost-effective basis that keeps pace with technological developments and changing customer needs. The process of developing new high technology products, services and applications and enhancing existing products, services and applications is complex, costly and uncertain, and any failure by us to anticipate customers' changing needs and emerging technological trends accurately could significantly harm our ability to attract and retain customers and our results of operations. For example, the number of individuals who access the Internet through devices other than a personal computer, such as tablet computers, mobile devices, televisions and set-top box devices, has increased dramatically and this trend is likely to continue. Our products and services may not work or be viewable on these devices because each manufacturer or distributor may establish unique technical standards for such devices. Accordingly, we may need to devote significant resources to the creation, support and maintenance of such versions. If we fail to develop or sell products and services on a cost-effective basis that respond to these or other technological developments and changing customer needs, we may be harmed in our ability to attract and retain customers, and our revenue and business could suffer. Furthermore, our customers who view our advertising via mobile devices might not buy our products to the same extent that they do when viewing our advertising via personal computers or laptops. Accordingly, if we cannot convince customers to purchase our products via mobile devices, our business and results of operations could be harmed to the extent that the trend to mobile devices continues.

We offer our software products on operating systems and platforms including Windows, Macintosh, Apple OS, Android, and Amazon apps. The demand for personal computers has been declining, which means that we must be able to market to potential customers and to provide customers with access to and use of our products and services on many platforms and operating systems, as they may be changed from time to time. To the extent new releases of operating systems, including for mobile and non-PC devices, or other third-party products, platforms or devices make it more difficult for our products to perform, and our customers use alternative technologies, our business could be harmed.

Our software products must interoperate with computer operating systems of our customers. If we are unable to ensure that our products interoperate properly with customer systems, our business could be harmed.

Our products must interoperate with our customers' computer systems, including the network, security devices and settings, and student learning management systems of our Enterprise & Education customers. As a result, we must continually ensure that our products interoperate properly with these varied and customized systems. Changes in operating systems, the technologies we incorporate into our products or the computer systems our customers use may damage our business.

Table of Contents

If there are changes in the spending policies or budget priorities for government funding of colleges, universities, schools, other education providers, or government agencies, we could lose revenue.

Many of our Enterprise & Education customers are colleges, universities, primary and secondary schools and school districts, other education providers, armed forces and government agencies that depend substantially on government funding. Accordingly, any general decrease, delay or change in federal, state or local funding for colleges, universities, primary and secondary schools and school districts, or other education providers or government agencies that use our products and services could cause our current and potential customers to reduce their purchases of our products and services, to exercise their right to terminate licenses, or to decide not to renew licenses, any of which could cause us to lose revenue. In addition, a specific reduction in governmental funding support for products such as ours would also cause us to lose revenue and could hurt our overall gross margins.

Some of our Enterprise & Education business is characterized by a lengthy and unpredictable sales cycle, which could delay new sales.

We face a lengthy sales cycle between our initial contact with some potential Enterprise & Education customers and the signing of license agreements with these customers. As a result of this lengthy sales cycle, we have only a limited ability to forecast the timing of such Enterprise & Education sales. A delay in or failure to complete license transactions could cause us to lose revenue, and could cause our financial results to vary significantly from quarter to quarter. Our sales cycle varies widely, reflecting differences in our potential Enterprise & Education customers' decision-making processes, procurement requirements and budget cycles, and is subject to significant risks over which we have little or no control, including:

- customers' budgetary constraints and priorities;
- the timing of our customers' budget cycles;
- the need by some customers for lengthy evaluations that often include administrators and faculties; and
- the length and timing of customers' approval processes.

As we pursue our SaaS model and move more of our Consumer business online and increasingly sell our solutions as subscriptions, rather than packaged software for an upfront fee, our revenue, results of operations and cash flow could be negatively impacted.

Historically, we have predominantly sold our packaged software programs under a perpetual license for a single upfront fee and recorded 65-90% of the revenue at the time of sale. Certain of our online products are sold under different subscription terms, from short-term (less than one year) to 36-month subscriptions with a corresponding license term. Selling more long-term subscriptions could result in substantially less cash and revenue from the initial sale to the customer and could have a substantially negative impact on our revenue, results of operations and cash flow in any quarterly reporting period. Furthermore, to the extent that customers use our products and services for only a short time after purchase, online subscription customers could be less likely to renew their subscriptions beyond the initial term with the effect that we could earn less revenue over time from each customer than historically. Our revenue is subject to seasonal and quarterly variations, which could cause our financial results to fluctuate significantly.

We have experienced, and we believe we will continue to experience, substantial seasonal and quarterly variations in our revenue, cash flows and net income. These variations are primarily related to increased sales of our Consumer products and services in the fourth quarter during the holiday selling season as well as higher sales to governmental, educational institutions, and corporations in the second half of the calendar year. We sell to a significant number of our retailers, distributors and Enterprise & Education customers on a purchase order basis and we receive orders when these customers need products and services. As a result, their orders are typically not evenly distributed throughout the year. Our quarterly results of operations also may fluctuate significantly as a result of a variety of other factors, including the timing of holidays and advertising initiatives, changes in our products, services and advertising initiatives and changes in those of our competitors. Budgetary constraints of our Enterprise & Education customers may also cause our quarterly results to fluctuate.

As a result of these seasonal and quarterly fluctuations, we believe that comparisons of our results of operations between different quarters are not necessarily meaningful and that these comparisons are not reliable as indicators of our future performance. In addition, these fluctuations could result in volatility and adversely affect our cash flows.

Any seasonal or quarterly fluctuations that we report in the future may differ from the expectations of market analysts and investors, which could cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate significantly.

Table of Contents

Acquisitions, joint ventures and strategic alliances may have an adverse effect on our business.

We have made and may continue to make acquisitions or enter into joint ventures and strategic alliances as part of our long-term business strategy. Such transactions may result in use of our cash resources, dilutive issuances of our equity securities, or incurrence of debt. Such transactions also involve significant challenges and risks including that the transaction does not advance our business strategy, that we do not realize a satisfactory return on our investment, that we experience difficulty integrating new technology, employees, and business systems, that we divert management's attention from our other businesses or that we acquire undiscovered liabilities such as patent infringement claims or violations of the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar worldwide anti-bribery laws. It may take longer than expected to realize the full benefits, such as increased revenue, enhanced efficiencies, or more customers, or those benefits may ultimately be smaller than anticipated, or may not be realized. These events and circumstances could harm our operating results or financial condition.

We may incur significant costs related to data security breaches that could compromise our information technology network security, trade secrets and customer data.

Threats to our information technology network security can take a variety of forms. Individual hackers and groups of hackers, and sophisticated organizations or individuals may threaten our information technology network security. Cyber attackers may develop and deploy malicious software to attack our services and gain access to our networks, data centers, or act in a coordinated manner to launch distributed denial of service or other coordinated attacks. Cyber threats and attacks are constantly evolving, thereby increasing the difficulty of detecting and successfully defending against them. We may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures in time. Cyber threats and attacks can have cascading impacts that unfold with increasing speed across internal networks and systems. Breaches of our network, credit card processing information, or data security could disrupt the security of our internal systems and business applications, impair our ability to provide services to our customers and protect the privacy of their data, resulting in product development delays, could compromise confidential or technical business information harming our competitive position, result in theft or misuse of our intellectual property or other assets, require us to allocate more resources to improved technologies, or otherwise adversely affect our business.

Our possession and use of personal information presents risks and expenses that could harm our business. If we are unable to protect our information technology network against service interruption or failure, misappropriation or unauthorized disclosure or manipulation of data, whether through breach of our network security or otherwise, we could be subject to costly government enforcement actions and litigation and our reputation may be damaged.

Our business involves the collection, storage and transmission of personal, financial or other information that is entrusted to us by our customers and employees. Our information systems also contain the Company's proprietary and other confidential information related to our business. Our efforts to protect such information may be unsuccessful due to the actions of third parties, computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins, catastrophic events, employee error or malfeasance or other attempts to harm our systems. Possession and use of personal information in conducting our business subjects us to legislative and regulatory obligations that could require notification of data breaches, restrict our use of personal information and hinder our ability to acquire new customers or market to existing customers. Some of our commercial partners may receive or store information provided by us or our users through our websites. If these third parties fail to adopt or adhere to adequate information security practices, or fail to comply with our online policies, or in the event of a breach of their networks, our customers' data may be improperly accessed, used or disclosed. As our business and the regulatory environment evolve in the U.S. and internationally, we may become subject to additional and even more stringent legal obligations concerning our treatment of customer information. We have incurred, and will continue to incur, expenses to comply with privacy and security standards and protocols imposed by law, regulation, industry standards or contractual obligations.

If our systems are harmed or fail to function properly or if third parties improperly obtain and use the personal information of our customers or employees, we may be required to expend significant resources to repair or replace systems or to otherwise protect against security breaches or to address problems caused by breaches. A major breach of our network security and systems could have serious negative consequences for our businesses, including possible fines, penalties and damages, reduced customer demand for our products and services, harm to our reputation and

brand and loss of our ability to accept and process customer credit card orders. Any such events could have a material and adverse effect on our business, reputation or financial results. Our insurance policies carry coverage limits, which may not be adequate to reimburse us for losses caused by security breaches.

Changes in regulations or customer concerns regarding privacy and protection of customer data, or any failure to comply with such laws, could adversely affect our business.

Federal, state, and international laws and regulations govern the collection, use, retention, disclosure, sharing and security of data that we receive from and about our customers. The use of consumer data by online service providers and advertising

Table of Contents

networks is a topic of active interest among federal, state, and international regulatory bodies, and the regulatory environment is unsettled. Many states have passed laws requiring notification to customers where there is a security breach for personal data, such as California's Information Practices Act. We face similar risks in international markets where our products, services and apps are offered. Any failure, or perceived failure, by us to comply with or make effective modifications to our policies, or to comply with any federal, state, or international privacy, data-retention or data-protection-related laws, regulations, orders or industry self-regulatory principles could result in proceedings or actions against us by governmental entities or others, a loss of customer confidence, damage to the Rosetta Stone brands, and a loss of customers, which could potentially have an adverse effect on our business.

In addition, various federal, state and foreign legislative or regulatory bodies may enact new or additional laws and regulations concerning privacy, data-retention and data-protection issues, including laws or regulations mandating disclosure to domestic or international law enforcement bodies, which could adversely impact our business, our brand or our reputation with customers. For example, some countries are considering laws mandating that customer data regarding customers in their country be maintained in their country. Having to maintain local data centers in individual countries could increase our operating costs significantly. The interpretation and application of privacy, data protection and data retention laws and regulations are often uncertain and in flux in the U.S. and internationally. These laws may be interpreted and applied inconsistently from country to country and inconsistently with our current policies and practices, complicating long-range business planning decisions. If privacy, data protection or data retention laws are interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent with our current policies and practices we may be fined or ordered to change our business practices in a manner that adversely impacts our operating results. Complying with these varying international requirements could cause us to incur substantial costs or require us to change our business practices in a manner adverse to our business and operating results.

We are subject to U.S. and foreign government regulation of online services which could subject us to claims, judgments, and remedies, including monetary liabilities and limitations on our business practices.

We are subject to regulations and laws directly applicable to providers of online services. The application of existing domestic and international laws and regulations to us relating to issues such as user privacy and data protection, data security, defamation, promotions, billing, consumer protection, accessibility, content regulation, quality of services, and intellectual property ownership and infringement in many instances is unclear or unsettled. Also, the collection and protection of information from children under the age of 13 is subject to the provisions of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA), which is particularly relevant to our learning solutions focused on children. In addition, we will also be subject to any new laws and regulations directly applicable to our domestic and international activities. Internationally, we may also be subject to laws regulating our activities in foreign countries and to foreign laws and regulations that are inconsistent from country to country. We may incur substantial liabilities for expenses necessary to defend litigation in connection with such regulations and laws or to comply with these laws and regulations, as well as potential substantial penalties for any failure to comply.

Changes in how network operators handle and charge for access to data that travel across their networks could adversely impact our business.

We rely upon the ability of customers to access many of our products through the Internet. To the extent that network operators implement usage based pricing, including meaningful bandwidth caps, or otherwise try to monetize access to their networks by data providers, we could incur greater operating expenses and our customer acquisition and retention could be negatively impacted. Furthermore, to the extent network operators were to create tiers of Internet access service and either charge us for or prohibit us from being available through these tiers, our business could be negatively impacted.

We are exposed to risks associated with credit card and payment fraud, and with our obligations under rules on credit card processing and alternative payment methods, which could cause us to lose revenue or incur costs. We depend upon our credit card processors and payment card associations.

As an e-commerce provider that accepts debit and credit cards for payment, we are subject to the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard ("PCI DSS"), issued by the PCI Council. PCI DSS contains compliance guidelines and standards with regard to our network security surrounding the physical and electronic storage, processing and transmission of individual cardholder data. Despite our compliance with these standards and other information

security measures, we cannot guarantee that all our information technology systems are able to prevent, contain or detect any cyber attacks, cyber terrorism, or security breaches from currently known viruses or malware, or viruses or malware that may be developed in the future. To the extent any disruption results in the loss, damage or misappropriation of information, we may be adversely affected by claims from customers, financial institutions, regulatory authorities, payment card associations and others. In addition, the cost of complying with stricter privacy and information security laws and standards could be significant.

Table of Contents

We are subject to rules, regulations and practices governing our accepted payment methods which could change or be reinterpreted to make it difficult or impossible for us to comply. A failure to comply with these rules or requirements could make us subject to fines and higher transaction fees and we could lose our ability to accept these payment methods. We depend upon our credit card processors to carry out our sales transactions and remit the proceeds to us. At any time, credit card processors have the right to withhold funds otherwise payable to us to establish or increase a reserve based on their assessment of the inherent risks of credit card processing and their assessment of the risks of processing our customers' credit cards. If our credit card processors exercise their right to establish or increase a reserve, it may adversely impact our liquidity. Our business and results of operations could be adversely affected if these changes were to occur.

Any significant interruptions in the operations of our website, call center or third-party call centers, especially during the holiday shopping season, could cause us to lose sales and disrupt our ability to process orders and deliver our solutions in a timely manner.

We rely on our website, an in-house call center and third-party call centers, over which we have little or no control, to sell our solutions, respond to customer service and technical support requests and process orders. These activities are especially important during the holiday season and in particular the period beginning on Black Friday through the end of the calendar year. Any significant interruption in the operation of these facilities, including an interruption caused by our failure to successfully expand or upgrade our systems or to manage these expansions or upgrades, or a failure of third-party call centers to handle higher volumes of use, could reduce our ability to receive and process orders and provide products and services, which could result in cancelled sales and loss of revenue and damage to our brand and reputation. These risks are more important during the holiday season, when many sales of our products and services take place.

We structure our marketing and advertising to drive potential customers to our website and call centers to purchase our solutions. If we experience technical difficulties with our website or if our call center operators do not convert inquiries into sales at expected rates, our ability to generate revenue could be impaired. Training and retaining qualified call center operators is challenging due to the expansion of our product and service offerings and the seasonality of our business. If we do not adequately train our call center operators, they will not convert inquiries into sales at an acceptable rate.

If any of our products or services contain defects or errors or if new product releases or services are delayed, our reputation could be harmed, resulting in significant costs to us and impairing our ability to sell our solutions.

If our products or services contain defects, errors or security vulnerabilities, our reputation could be harmed, which could result in significant costs to us and impair our ability to sell our products in the future. In the past, we have encountered product development delays due to errors or defects. We would expect that, despite our testing, errors could be found in new products and product enhancements in the future. Significant errors in our products or services could lead to, among other things:

- delays in or loss of marketplace acceptance of our products and services;
- diversion of our resources;
- a lower rate of license renewals or upgrades for Consumer and Enterprise & Education customers;
- injury to our reputation;
- increased service expenses or payment of damages; or
- costly litigation.

If we fail to effectively upgrade our information technology systems, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud.

As part of our efforts to continue improving our internal control over financial reporting, we plan to continue to upgrade our existing financial information technology systems in order to automate several controls that are currently performed manually. We may experience difficulties in transitioning to these upgraded systems, including loss of data and decreases in productivity, as personnel become familiar with these new systems. In addition, our management information systems will require modification and refinement as our business needs change, which could prolong difficulties we experience with systems transitions, and we may not always employ the most effective systems for our purposes. If we experience difficulties in implementing new or upgraded information systems or experience

significant system failures, or if we are unable to successfully modify our management information systems or respond to changes in our business needs, we may not be able to effectively manage our business and we may fail to meet our reporting obligations. In addition, as a result of the automation of these manual processes, the data produced may cause us to question the accuracy of previously reported financial results.

Table of Contents

Failure to maintain the availability of the systems, networks, databases and software required to operate and deliver our Internet-based products and services could damage our reputation and cause us to lose revenue.

We rely on internal and external systems, networks and databases maintained by us and third-party providers to process customer orders, handle customer service requests, and host and deliver our Internet-based learning solutions. Any damage, interruption or failure of our systems, networks and databases could prevent us from processing customer orders and result in degradation or interruptions in delivery of our products and services. Notwithstanding our efforts to protect against interruptions in the availability of our e-commerce websites and Internet-based products and services, we do occasionally experience unplanned outages or technical difficulties. In addition, we do not have complete redundancy for all of our systems. In the event of an interruption or system event we may be unable to meet contract service level requirements, or we could experience an unrecoverable loss of data which could cause us to lose customers and could harm our reputation and cause us to face unexpected liabilities and expenses. If we continue to expand our business, we will put additional strains on these systems. As we continue to move additional product features to online systems or place more of our business online, all of these considerations will become more significant.

We may also need to grow, reconfigure or relocate our data centers in response to changing business needs, which may be costly and lead to unplanned disruptions of service.

We may incur losses associated with currency fluctuations and may not be able to effectively hedge our exposure, which could impair our financial performance.

Our operating results are subject to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We currently do not attempt to mitigate a portion of these risks through foreign currency hedging, based on our judgment of the appropriate trade-offs among risk, opportunity and expense. In the future, we might choose to engage in foreign currency hedging transactions, which would involve different risks and uncertainties.

Our revolving credit facility contains borrowing limitations and covenants and the failure to maintain a sufficient borrowing base or to comply with such covenants could prevent us from borrowing funds, and could cause any outstanding debt to become immediately payable, which might adversely impact our business.

Our revolving credit facility contains borrowing limitations based on a combination of our cash balance and eligible accounts receivable balances and financial covenants currently applicable to us, as well as a number of restrictive covenants, including restrictions on incurring additional debt, making investments and other restricted payments, selling assets, paying dividends and redeeming or repurchasing capital stock and debt, subject to certain exceptions. Collectively, these borrowing limitations and covenants could constrain our ability to grow our business through acquisition or engage in other transactions. During the term of our \$25.0 million revolving credit facility, we are also subject to certain financial covenants that require us to maintain a minimum liquidity amount and minimum financial performance requirements, as defined in the credit agreement. If we are not able to comply with all of these covenants, for any reason, we would not be able to borrow funds under the facility, and some or all of any outstanding debt could become immediately due and payable which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and ability to conduct our business.

A significant deterioration in our profitability and/or cash flow caused by prolonged economic instability could reduce our liquidity and/or impair our financial ratios, and trigger a need to raise additional funds from the capital markets and/or renegotiate our banking covenants.

To the extent the economic difficulties continue, or worldwide economic conditions materially deteriorate, our revenue, profitability and cash flows could be significantly reduced as customers would be unable to purchase products and services in the expected quantities and/or pay for them within normal agreed terms. A liquidity shortfall may delay certain development initiatives or may expose us to a need to negotiate further funding. While we anticipate that our existing cash and cash equivalents, together with availability under our existing revolving credit facility, cash balances and cash from operations, will be sufficient to fund our operations for at least the next 12 months, we may need to raise additional capital to fund operations in the future or to finance acquisitions. If we seek to raise additional capital in order to meet various objectives, including developing future technologies and services, increasing working capital, acquiring businesses and responding to competitive pressures, capital may not be available on favorable terms or may not be available at all. Lack of sufficient capital resources could significantly limit our

ability to take advantage of business and strategic opportunities. Any additional capital raised through the sale of equity securities would dilute our stock ownership. If adequate additional funds are not available, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate material parts of our business strategy, including potential additional acquisitions or development of new products, services and technologies.

Table of Contents

We might require additional funds from what we internally generate to support our business which might not be available on acceptable terms or at all.

We might need to further reduce costs or raise additional funds through public or private financings or borrowings in order to maintain our operations at their current level, develop or enhance products, fund expansion, respond to competitive pressures or to acquire complementary products, businesses or technologies. If required, additional financing might not be available on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of debt, equity or convertible debt securities, these securities might have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of our current stockholders.

If our goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets become impaired, we may be required to record a significant charge to earnings.

Under accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP"), we review our goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually and when there are changes in circumstances. Factors that may be considered a change in circumstances include a decline in stock price and market capitalization, expected future cash flows and slower growth rates in our industry. In the fourth quarter of 2015, we recorded a goodwill impairment loss of \$5.6 million related to the impairment of the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit's goodwill. We may be required to record additional significant charges to earnings in our financial statements during the period in which any impairment of our goodwill or indefinite lived intangible assets is determined, resulting in a negative effect on our results of operations.

We may have exposure to greater than anticipated tax liabilities.

We are subject to income and indirect tax in the U.S. and many foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income and indirect taxes. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The application of indirect taxes (such as sales and use tax, value-added tax, goods and services tax, business tax and gross receipt tax) to our businesses and to our users is complex, uncertain and evolving, in part because many of the fundamental statutes and regulations that impose indirect taxes were established before the adoption and growth of the Internet and e-commerce. We are subject to audit by multiple tax authorities throughout the world. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could be materially different from our historical tax provisions and accruals. The results of an audit or litigation could have a material effect on our financial statements in the period or periods for which that determination is made. Further, any changes to the U.S. or any foreign jurisdictions' tax laws, tax rates, or the interpretation of such tax laws, including the Base Erosion Profit Shifting project being conducted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development could significantly impact how U.S. multinational corporations are taxed. Although we cannot predict whether or in what form any legislation changes may pass, if enacted it could have a material adverse impact on our tax expense, deferred tax assets and cash flows.

Our deferred tax assets may not be fully realizable.

At December 31, 2015, we had gross deferred tax assets of \$79.2 million which was offset by a valuation allowance of \$70.5 million for certain jurisdictions. We recorded that tax valuation allowance to reflect uncertainties about whether we will be able to realize some of our deferred tax assets before they expire. The valuation allowance is based on our estimates of taxable income for the jurisdictions in which we operate and the period over which our deferred tax assets will be realizable. In the future, we could be required to increase the valuation allowance to take into account additional deferred tax assets that we may be unable to realize. An increase in the valuation allowance would have an adverse impact, which could be material, on our income tax provision and net income in the period in which we record the increase.

Protection of our intellectual property is limited, and any misuse of our intellectual property by others, including software piracy, could harm our business, reputation and competitive position.

Our intellectual property is important to our success. We believe our trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, patents, pending patent applications, trade dress and designs are valuable and integral to our success and competitive position. To protect our proprietary rights, we rely on a combination of patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade dress, trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures, contractual provisions and technical measures. However, even if we are able to

secure such rights in the United States, the laws of other countries in which our products are sold may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States.

In addition to issued patents, we have several patent applications on file in the U.S. and other countries. However, we do not know whether any of our pending patent applications will result in the issuance of patents or whether the examination process will require us to narrow our claims. Even if patents are issued from our patent applications, which are not certain, they may be challenged, circumvented or invalidated in the future. Moreover, the rights granted under any issued patents may not

Table of Contents

provide us with proprietary protection or competitive advantages, and, as with any technology, competitors may be able to develop similar or superior technologies now or in the future. In addition, we have not emphasized patents as a source of significant competitive advantage and have instead sought to primarily protect our proprietary rights under laws affording protection for trade secrets, copyright and trademark protection of our products, brands, and other intellectual property where available and appropriate. These measures afford only limited protection and may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented by third parties. In addition, these protections may not be adequate to prevent our competitors or customers from copying or reverse-engineering our products. Third parties could copy all or portions of our products or otherwise obtain, use, distribute and sell our proprietary information without authorization. Third parties may also develop similar or superior technology independently by designing around our intellectual property, which would decrease demand for our products. In addition, our patents may not provide us with any competitive advantages and the patents of others may seriously impede our ability to conduct our business.

We protect our products, trade secrets and proprietary information, in part, by requiring all of our employees to enter into agreements providing for the maintenance of confidentiality and the assignment of rights to inventions made by them while employed by us. We also enter into non-disclosure agreements with our technical consultants, customers, vendors and resellers to protect our confidential and proprietary information. We cannot guarantee that our confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and other third parties will not be breached, that we will be able to effectively enforce these agreements, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach, or that our trade secrets and other proprietary information will not be disclosed or will otherwise be protected.

We rely on contractual and license agreements with third parties in connection with their use of our products and technology. There is no guarantee that such parties will abide by the terms of such agreements or that we will be able to adequately enforce our rights, in part because we rely, in many instances, on "click-wrap" and "shrink-wrap" licenses, which are not negotiated or signed by individual licensees. Accordingly, some provisions of our licenses, including provisions protecting against unauthorized use, copying, transfer, resale and disclosure of the licensed software program, could be unenforceable under the laws of several jurisdictions.

Protection of trade secret and other intellectual property rights in the places in which we operate and compete is highly uncertain and may involve complex legal questions. The laws of countries in which we operate may afford little or no protection to our trade secrets and other intellectual property rights. Although we defend our intellectual property rights and combat unlicensed copying and use of software and intellectual property rights through a variety of techniques, preventing unauthorized use or infringement of our intellectual property rights is inherently difficult. Despite our enforcement efforts against software piracy, we could lose significant revenue due to illegal use of our software and from counterfeit copies of our software. If piracy activities increase, it could further harm our business. We also suspect that competitors might try to illegally use our proprietary information and develop products that are similar to ours, which may infringe on our proprietary rights. In addition, we could potentially lose trade secret protection for our source code if any unauthorized disclosure of such code occurs. The loss of trade secret protection could make it easier for third parties to compete with our products by copying functionality. In addition, any changes in, or unexpected interpretations of, the trade secret and other intellectual property laws in any country in which we operate may compromise our ability to enforce our trade secret and intellectual property rights. Costly and time-consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our confidential information and trade secret protection. If we are unable to protect our proprietary rights or if third parties independently develop or gain access to our or similar technologies, our business, revenue, reputation and competitive position could be harmed.

Third-party use of our trademarks as keywords in Internet search engine advertising programs may direct potential customers to competitors' websites, which could harm our reputation and cause us to lose sales.

Competitors and other third parties, including counterfeiters, purchase our trademarks and confusingly similar terms as keywords in Internet search engine advertising programs in order to divert potential customers to their websites. Preventing such unauthorized use is inherently difficult. If we are unable to protect our trademarks and confusingly similar terms from such unauthorized use, competitors and other third parties may continue to drive potential online customers away from our websites to competing and unauthorized websites, which could harm our reputation and cause us to lose sales.

Our trademarks are limited in scope and geographic coverage and might not significantly distinguish us from our competition.

We own several U.S. trademark registrations, including registrations of the Rosetta Stone, Tell Me More, Livemocha, Lexia and Fit Brains trademarks, as well as U.S. registrations of the color yellow as a trademark. In addition, we hold common law trademark rights and have trademark applications pending in the U.S. and abroad for additional trademarks. Even if federal registrations and registrations in other countries are granted to us, our trademark rights may be challenged. It is also possible

Table of Contents

that our competitors will adopt trademarks similar to ours, thus impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading to customer confusion. In fact, various third parties have registered trademarks that are similar to ours in the U.S. and overseas. Furthermore, notwithstanding the fact that we may have secured trademark rights for our various trademarks in the United States and in some countries where we do business, in other countries we may not have secured similar rights and, in those countries there may be third parties who have prior use and prior or superior rights to our own. That prior use, prior or superior right could limit use of our trademarks and we could be challenged in our efforts to use our trademarks. We could incur substantial costs in prosecuting or defending trademark infringement suits. If we fail to effectively enforce our trademark rights, our competitive position and brand recognition may be diminished.

We must monitor and protect our Internet domain names to preserve their value. We may be unable to prevent third parties from acquiring domain names that are similar to, infringe on or otherwise decrease the value of our trademarks. We own several domain names related to our business. Third parties may acquire substantially similar domain names or Top Level Domains ("TLDs") that decrease the value of our domain names and trademarks and other proprietary rights which may hurt our business. Third parties also may acquire country specific domain names in the form of Country Code TLDs that include our trademarks or similar terms and which prevent us from operating country specific websites from which customers can view our products and engage in transactions with us. Moreover, the regulation of domain names in the United States and foreign countries is subject to change. Governing bodies could appoint additional domain name registrars, modify the requirements for holding domain names or release additional TLDs. As a result, we may have to incur additional costs to maintain control over potentially relevant domain names or may not maintain exclusive rights to all potentially relevant domain names in the United States or in other countries in which we conduct business, which could harm our business or reputation. Moreover, attempts may be made to register our trademarks as new TLDs or as domain names within new TLDs and we will have to make efforts to enforce our rights against such registration attempts.

Our business depends on a strong brand, and failing to maintain or enhance the Rosetta Stone brands in a cost-effective manner could harm our operating results.

Maintaining and enhancing our brands is an important aspect of our efforts to attract and expand our business. We believe that maintaining and enhancing our brands will depend largely on our ability to provide high-quality, innovative products, and services, which we might not do successfully. Our brands may be negatively impacted by a number of factors such as service outages, product malfunctions, data protection and security issues, and exploitation of our trademarks by others without permission.

Further, while we attempt to ensure that the quality of our brands is maintained by our licensees, our licensees might take actions that could impair the value of our brands, our proprietary rights, or the reputation of our products. If we are unable to maintain or enhance our brands in a cost-effective manner, or if we incur excessive expenses in these efforts, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

Claims that we misuse the intellectual property of others could subject us to significant liability and disrupt our business.

As we expand our business and develop new technologies, products and services, we may become subject to material claims of infringement by competitors and other third parties with respect to current or future products, e-commerce and other web-related technologies, online business methods, trademarks or other proprietary rights. Our competitors, some of which may have made significant investments in competing products and technologies, and may have, or seek to apply for and obtain, patents, copyrights or trademarks that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make, use and sell our current and future products and technologies, and we may not be successful in defending allegations of infringement of these patents, copyrights or trademarks. Further, we may not be aware of all of the patents and other intellectual property rights owned by third parties that may be potentially adverse to our interests. We may need to resort to litigation to enforce our proprietary rights or to determine the scope and validity of a third-party's patents or other proprietary rights, including whether any of our products, technologies or processes infringe the patents or other proprietary rights of third parties. We may incur substantial expenses in defending against third-party infringement claims regardless of the merit of such claims. The outcome of any such proceedings is uncertain and, if unfavorable, could force us to discontinue advertising and sale of the affected products or impose significant penalties,

limitations or restrictions on our business. We do not conduct comprehensive patent searches to determine whether the technologies used in our products infringe upon patents held by others. In addition, product development is inherently uncertain in a rapidly evolving technological environment in which there may be numerous patent applications pending, many of which are confidential when filed, with regard to similar technologies.

We do not own all of the software, other technologies and content used in our products and services, and the failure to obtain rights to use such software, other technologies and content could harm our business.

Some of our products and services contain intellectual property owned by third parties, including software that is integrated with internally developed software and voice recognition software, which we license from third parties.

From time to

Table of Contents

time we may be required to renegotiate with these third parties or negotiate with new third parties to include their technology or content in our existing products, in new versions of our existing products or in wholly new products. We may not be able to negotiate or renegotiate licenses on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, and the third-party software may not be appropriately supported, maintained or enhanced by the licensors. If we are unable to obtain the rights necessary to use or continue to use third-party technology or content in our products and services, this could harm our business, by resulting in increased costs, or in delays or reductions in product shipments until equivalent software could be developed, identified, licensed and integrated.

Our use of open source software could impose limitations on our ability to commercialize our products.

We incorporate open source software into our products and may use more open source software in the future. The use of open source software is governed by license agreements. The terms of many open source licenses have not been interpreted by U.S. courts, and there is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a manner that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to commercialize our products. Therefore, we could be required to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our products, make generally available, in source code form, proprietary code that links to certain open source modules, re-engineer our products, discontinue the sale of our products if re-engineering could not be accomplished on a cost-effective and timely basis, or become subject to other consequences. In addition, open source licenses generally do not provide warranties or other contractual protections regarding infringement claims or the quality of the code. Thus, we may have little or no recourse if we become subject to infringement claims relating to the open source software or if the open source software is defective in any manner. As our product and service offerings become more complex, our reported revenue may become less predictable.

We continue to transition our Consumer distribution more towards online. The accounting policies that apply to these sources of revenue may be more complex than those that apply to our traditional products and services. In addition, we may change the manner in which we sell our software licenses, and such change could cause delays in revenue recognition in accordance with accounting standards. Under these accounting standards, even if we deliver products and services to, and collect cash from, a customer in a given fiscal period, we may be required to defer recognizing revenue from the sale of such product or service until a future period when all the conditions necessary for revenue recognition have been satisfied. As we move more of our Consumer business online we will continue to collect less cash from our initial transactions with consumers which could substantially decrease our revenue in the short term. Conditions that can cause delays in revenue recognition include software arrangements that have undelivered elements for which we have not yet established vendor specific objective evidence of fair value, requirements that we deliver services for significant enhancements or modifications to customize our software for a particular customer or material customer acceptance criteria.

We offer Consumer language-learning packages that include perpetual software and online services that have increased our costs as a percentage of revenue, and these and future product introductions may not succeed and may harm our business, financial results and reputation.

Our Consumer language-learning packages integrate our language-learning software solutions with online services, which provide opportunities for practice with dedicated language conversation coaches and other language learners to increase language socialization. The costs associated with the online services included with these software packages decrease margins. Customers may choose to not engage with conversation coaches or be willing to pay higher prices to do so. In addition, we are required to defer recognition of all or a portion of each sale of this packaged software over the duration of our online service periods. We cannot assure you that our future software package offerings will be successful or profitable, or if they are profitable, that they will provide an adequate return on invested capital. If our software package offerings are not successful, our business, financial results and reputation may be harmed.

Substantially all of our inventory is located in one warehouse facility. Any damage or disruption at this facility could cause significant financial loss, including loss of revenue and harm to our reputation.

Substantially all of our inventory is located in one warehouse facility. We could experience significant interruption in the operation of this facility or damage or destruction of our inventory due to natural disasters, accidents, failures of the inventory locator or automated packing and shipping systems or other events. If a material portion of our inventory were to be damaged or destroyed, we might be unable to meet our contractual obligations which could cause us significant financial loss, including loss of revenue and harm to our reputation. As our business continues to move

online, we expect that this risk will diminish over time.

22

Table of Contents

Provisions in our organizational documents and in the Delaware General Corporation Law may prevent takeover attempts that could be beneficial to our stockholders.

Provisions in our second amended and restated certificate of incorporation and second amended and restated bylaws, and in the Delaware General Corporation Law, may make it difficult and expensive for a third party to pursue a takeover attempt we oppose even if a change in control of our company would be beneficial to the interests of our stockholders. Any provision of our second amended and restated certificate of incorporation or second amended and restated bylaws or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our common stock, and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our common stock. Our Board of Directors has the authority to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the powers, preferences and rights of each series without stockholder approval. The ability to issue preferred stock could discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or make it more difficult for a third party to gain control of our company, or otherwise could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Further, as a Delaware corporation, we are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. This section generally prohibits us from engaging in mergers and other business combinations with stockholders that beneficially own 15% or more of our voting stock, or with their affiliates, unless our directors or stockholders approve the business combination in the prescribed manner.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters are located in Arlington, Virginia, where we occupy space on one floor of an office building under a lease that ends December 31, 2018. For more information about our Arlington, Virginia lease and subleases, please see Note 16 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. We currently own one facility in Harrisonburg, Virginia, that provide operations and customer support services. We lease another facility in Virginia for use as a packing and distribution center for all of our U.S. and some of our international fulfillment.

In addition, the Company leases property in various locations in the U.S. and around the world as sales offices, for research and development activities, operations, product distribution, data centers, and market research. Our international locations are in or near cities including the following: Versailles, France; London, United Kingdom; Beijing and Shanghai, China; Vancouver, Canada; São Paulo, Brazil; Cologne, Germany; and, Madrid, Spain.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Information with respect to this item may be found in Note 16 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

PART II

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

Market for Common Stock

Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or NYSE, under the symbol "RST." There were approximately 88 stockholders of record of our common stock as of March 8, 2016. The following table sets forth, for each of the periods indicated, the high and low reported sales price of our common stock on the NYSE.

	High	Low
Year ended December 31, 2015		
Fourth Quarter	\$8.22	\$6.31
Third Quarter	8.50	6.40
Second Quarter	9.19	6.39
First Quarter	10.37	7.16
Year ended December 31, 2014		
Fourth Quarter	\$11.23	\$7.42
Third Quarter	10.22	8.00
Second Quarter	12.32	9.20
First Quarter	12.50	10.53

On March 8, 2016, the last reported sales price of our common stock on the NYSE was \$7.36 per share.

Dividends

We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock and do not intend to do so in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings to support the operation of and to finance the growth and development of our business. Further, our revolving credit facility contains financial and restrictive covenants that, among other restrictions and subject to certain exceptions, limit our ability to pay dividends.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

For information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, see Part III "Item 12—Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters."

Purchases of Equity Securities

On August 22, 2013, our Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program under which we are authorized to repurchase up to \$25 million of our outstanding common stock from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions depending on market conditions, other corporate considerations, and applicable legal requirements. Our revolving credit facility contains financial and restrictive covenants that, among other restrictions and subject to certain limitations, limits our ability to repurchase our shares. No shares were purchased during 2015 or 2014.

Stockholder Return Performance Presentation

The following graph compares the change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock during the 5-year period from December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2015, with the cumulative total return on the NYSE Composite Index and the SIC Code Index that includes all U.S. public companies in the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 7372-Prepackaged Software. The comparison assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2010 in our common stock and in each of the foregoing indices and assumes reinvestment of dividends, if any.

Table of Contents

The foregoing graph shall not be deemed to be filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and does not constitute soliciting material and should not be deemed filed or incorporated by reference into any other filing of the Company under the Securities Act, or the Exchange Act, except to the extent we specifically incorporate the graph by reference.

Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The following tables set forth selected consolidated statement of operations data, balance sheet data, and other data for the periods indicated. The selected consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the information under “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” our consolidated financial statements, the related notes and the accompanying independent registered public accounting firm’s report, which are included in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” Our historical results for any prior period are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in any future period.

Table of Contents

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2015(1)	2014(2)	2013(3)	2012(4)	2011(5)
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Selected Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$217,670	\$261,853	\$264,645	\$273,241	\$268,449
Gross profit	179,143	208,799	218,931	224,331	219,333
Loss from operations	(43,813)	(78,850)	(18,442)	(5,266)	(27,858)
Net loss	(46,796)	(73,706)	(16,134)	(33,985)	(19,650)
Loss per share attributable to common stockholders:					
Basic	\$(2.17)	\$(3.47)	\$(0.75)	\$(1.61)	\$(0.95)
Diluted	\$(2.17)	\$(3.47)	\$(0.75)	\$(1.61)	\$(0.95)
Other Selected Data:					
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$7,195	\$6,762	\$9,241	\$8,009	\$12,353
Total intangible amortization expense	\$5,192	\$6,263	\$1,822	\$40	\$85

As discussed in Notes 1 and 13 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, the Company announced and initiated restructuring actions in the first quarter of 2015 to focus on the Enterprise & Education business and (1) optimize the Consumer business for profitability. Under this initiative, the Company began headcount and cost reductions to areas including Consumer sales and marketing, Consumer product investment, and general and administrative functions.

As discussed in Note 5 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, the Company acquired Vivity (2)Labs, Inc. on January 2, 2014 and Tell Me More S.A. on January 9, 2014. The results of operations from these entities have been included from the acquisition date.

As discussed in Note 5 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, the Company acquired (3)Livemocha, Inc. on April 1, 2013 and acquired Lexia Learning Systems, Inc. on August 1, 2013. The results of operations from these entities have been included from the acquisition date.

The Company established a full valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets of the Korea, Brazil, Japan (4)and U.S. subsidiaries. The establishment of the valuation allowance resulted in a non-cash charge of \$29.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2012.

On January 4, 2011 the Company's Board of Directors approved the Rosetta Stone Inc. Long Term Incentive (5)Program ("LTIP") and then subsequently cancelled the LTIP on November 30, 2011, resulting in \$4.9 million additional operating expense.

	As of December 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)				
Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$47,782	\$64,657	\$98,825	\$148,190	\$106,516
Total assets (6)	228,543	288,173	290,776	279,405	280,090
Total deferred revenue	142,748	128,169	78,857	63,416	51,895
Notes payable and capital lease obligation	3,143	3,748	242	5	12
Total stockholders' equity	\$22,410	\$63,445	\$131,243	\$148,194	\$172,951

(6)As discussed in Note 2 to Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, the Company early adopted Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-17 in the fourth quarter of 2015, which included the retrospective reclassification of all deferred tax assets and liabilities as non-current on the Company's consolidated balance

sheets.

26

Table of Contents

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

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reforms Act of 1995. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto which appear elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated and expressed in such forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including those discussed under ("Risk Factors") and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Rosetta Stone is dedicated to changing people's lives through the power of language and literacy education. Our innovative, technology-driven language, reading, and brain fitness programs drive positive learning outcomes in thousands of schools, businesses, government organizations, and for millions of individuals around the world. Rosetta Stone was incorporated in Delaware in 2005. Founded in 1992, Rosetta Stone pioneered the use of interactive software to accelerate language learning and is widely recognized today as the industry leader in providing effective language programs. Today we offer courses in 30 languages across a broad range of formats, including web-based software subscriptions, digital downloads, mobile applications, and perpetual CD packages. Rosetta Stone has continued to invest in language learning and expanded beyond language learning and deeper into education-technology with its acquisitions of Livemocha and Lexia in 2013 and Vivity and Tell Me More in January 2014. These acquisitions have enabled us to meet the changing needs of learners around the world.

The Enterprise & Education segment derives revenue from sales to educational institutions, corporations, and government agencies worldwide. The Consumer segment derives revenue from sales to individuals and retail partners. Our Enterprise & Education language distribution model is focused on targeted sales activity primarily through a direct sales force in five markets: K-12 schools; colleges and universities; federal government agencies; corporations; and not-for-profit organizations. Our Enterprise & Education literacy distribution channel utilizes a direct sales force as well as relationships with third-party resellers focused on the sale of Lexia Learning solutions to K-12 schools. Our Consumer distribution channel comprises a mix of our call centers, websites, third party e-commerce websites such as the Apple App Store, select retail resellers, such as Amazon.com, Barnes & Noble, Target, Best Buy, Books-a-Million, Sam's Club, Staples, consignment distributors such as Wynit Distribution and Software Packaging Associates, and daily deal partners.

As our Company has evolved, we believe that our language and literacy Enterprise & Education segment is our largest opportunity for long-term value creation. The customers in these marketplaces have demands that recur each year, creating a more predictable revenue opportunity. This demand profile also fits well with our suite of products, the well-known Rosetta Stone brand and the demonstrated efficacy of our literacy tools. We also believe the demand for e-learning based literacy solutions in the US and English language-learning around the globe is growing.

As a result, we are emphasizing the development of products and solutions for Corporate and K-12 learners who need to speak and read English. This focus extends to the Consumer segment where we continue to make product investments serving the needs of passionate language learners who are motivated, results focused and willing to pay for a quality language-learning experience.

To position the organization for success, we are focused on the following four priorities:

Grow literacy sales by providing fully aligned digital instruction and assessment tools for K-12, building a direct 1. distribution sales force to replace our historical reseller model, and continuing to develop our implementation services business;

2. Position our Enterprise & Education language business for profitable growth by focusing on our best geographies and customer segments and successfully delivering a new language-learning suite for Corporate customers that offers a simple, more modern, metrics-driven suite of tools that are results-oriented and easily integrated with leading corporate language-learning systems;

3. Maximize the profitability of our Consumer language business by providing an attractive value proposition and a streamlined, mobile-oriented product portfolio focused on customers' demand, while optimizing our marketing spend appropriately; and

4. Right-size the entire cost base of the Company, including

optimizing our media spend and other marketing costs in Consumer sales and marketing;

27

Table of Contents

right sizing our Enterprise & Education segment to target those geographies and customer segments where we have the greatest opportunity; and
reducing our general and administrative costs.

In pursuing these priorities, we will (i) allocate capital to the areas of our business that we believe have the greatest growth potential, including our literacy-learning business, (ii) focus our businesses on their best customers, including Corporate and K-12 learners primarily in North America and Northern Europe in our Enterprise & Education language business and passionate learners in the United States and select non-US markets in our Consumer language business, and (iii) optimize the sales and marketing costs for these businesses and the costs of our business overall.

In March 2015, we initiated a plan (the "2015 Restructuring Plan") to make reductions to Consumer sales and marketing, Consumer product investment, and general and administrative costs. We expect to realize annualized cost savings of approximately \$65 million as a result of these actions. Our results of operations reflect the impact of these cost reductions as well as additional cost savings and employee reductions that have occurred outside of the 2015 Restructuring Plan. We expect overall profitability within the Consumer segment to mitigate as we expect these costs savings to offset expected revenue declines in the Consumer segment. See Note 2 and Note 13 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data for additional information about these strategic undertakings. In addition, Stephen M. Swad, who served as our President and Chief Executive Officer throughout 2014, resigned from this position effective April 1, 2015. The Board of Directors appointed A. John Hass III to serve as Interim President and Chief Executive Officer, also effective April 1, 2015, while the Company engaged in a search for a chief executive officer. In March 2016, the Board of Director's concluded the search and appointed A. John Hass III as President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of the Board effective April 1, 2016. In conjunction with the 2015 Restructuring Plan, outside financial and legal advisors were retained to assist management and the Board of Directors with their ongoing comprehensive review to analyze potential options to improve financial performance and enhance shareholder value.

We currently have two operating segments: Enterprise & Education and Consumer, rather than the three operating segments (Global Enterprise & Education, North America Consumer, and Rest of World Consumer) we had as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. We discuss the profitability of each segment in terms of segment contribution. Segment contribution is the measure of profitability used by our Chief Operating Decision Maker. Segment contribution includes segment revenue and expenses incurred directly by the segment, including material costs, service costs, customer care and coaching costs, sales and marketing expense and bad debt expense.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, Enterprise & Education segment contribution increased to \$30.4 million with a segment contribution margin of 31%, compared to \$22.9 million with a segment contribution margin of 27% for the year ended December 31, 2014. The dollar and margin increases were primarily due to the increase in Enterprise & Education revenue which was slightly offset by an increase in direct sales related expenses. Consumer segment contribution decreased to \$34.5 million with a contribution margin of 29% for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$35.3 million with a contribution margin of 20% for the year ended December 31, 2014. The dollar decrease in Consumer segment contribution was primarily due to a decrease in Consumer revenue of \$57.5 million, almost entirely offset by cost reductions. The Consumer segment contribution margin increased due to our cost reduction initiatives.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, Enterprise & Education segment contribution increased slightly to \$22.9 million with a segment contribution margin of 27%, compared to \$21.0 million with a segment contribution margin of 35% for the year ended December 31, 2013. The dollar increase was primarily due to the increase in Enterprise & Education revenue while the decrease in margin was due to the lower margin on our acquired service offerings. Consumer segment contribution decreased to \$35.3 million with a contribution margin of 20% for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$70.9 million with a contribution margin of 35% for the year ended December 31, 2013. The dollar and margin decrease in Consumer segment contribution was primarily due to a decrease in retail and direct-to-consumer revenues and the reduction of international operations.

Over the last few years, our Consumer strategy has been to shift more and more of our Consumer business to web-based software subscriptions, digital downloads and mobile applications and away from perpetual CD packages. We believe that these formats provide customers with an overall improved experience and the flexibility to use our

products on multiple platforms (i.e., tablets and mobile phones). We believe these platforms also serve more economical and relevant ways for us to deliver our products to customers. One challenge to encouraging customers to enter into or renew a subscription arrangement is that usage of our product varies greatly, ranging from customers that purchase but do not have any usage to customers with high usage. The majority of purchasers tend towards the lower end of that spectrum, with most usage coming in the first few months after purchase and declining over time - similar to a gym membership.

28

Table of Contents

For additional information regarding our segments, see Note 17 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. For additional information regarding fluctuations in segment revenue, see Results of Operations, below. Prior periods have been reclassified to reflect our current operating segments presentation and definition of segment contribution.

Components of Our Statement of Operations

Revenue

We derive revenue from sales of language-learning, literacy, and brain fitness solutions. Revenue is presented as product revenue or subscription and service revenue in our consolidated financial statements. Product revenue primarily consists of revenue from our perpetual language-learning product software, our audio practice products, and certain mobile applications. Our audio practice products are often combined with our language-learning software and sold as a solution. Subscription and service revenue consists of sales from web-based software subscriptions, online services, professional services, and certain mobile applications. Our online services are typically sold in short-term service periods and include dedicated online conversational coaching services and access to online communities of language learners. Our professional services include training and implementation services.

In the Consumer market, our perpetual product software is often bundled with our short-term online conversational coaching and online community services and sold as a package. Approximately \$25 to \$39 in revenue per unit is derived from these short-term online services. As a result, we typically defer 10% to 35% of the revenue of each of these bundled sales to be recognized over the term of the service period. The content of our perpetual product software and our web-based language-learning subscription offerings are the same. We offer our customers the ability to choose which format they prefer without differentiating the learning experience.

We sell our solutions directly and indirectly to individuals, educational institutions, corporations, and governmental agencies. We sell to enterprise and education organizations primarily through our direct Enterprise & Education sales force as well as through our network of resellers and organizations who typically gain access to our solutions under a web-based subscription service. We distribute our Consumer products predominantly through our direct sales channels, primarily our websites and call centers, which we refer to as our direct-to-consumer channel. We also distribute our Consumer products through select third-party retailers and distributors. For purposes of explaining variances in our revenue, we separately discuss changes in our Enterprise & Education and our Consumer sales channels because the customers and revenue drivers of these channels are different.

Within our Enterprise & Education segment, revenue in our education, government, and corporate sales channels are seasonally stronger in the second half of the calendar year due to purchasing and budgeting cycles. Our Consumer revenue is affected by seasonal trends associated with the holiday shopping season. We expect these trends to continue.

Cost of Product and Subscription and Service Revenue

Cost of product revenue consists of the direct and indirect materials and labor costs to produce and distribute our products. Such costs include packaging materials, computer headsets, freight, inventory receiving, personnel costs associated with product assembly, third-party royalty fees and inventory storage, obsolescence and shrinkage. The cost of subscription and service revenue primarily represents costs associated with supporting our web-based subscription services and online language-learning services, which includes online language conversation coaching, hosting costs, and depreciation. We also include the cost of credit card processing and customer technical support in both cost of product revenue and cost of subscription and service revenue.

Operating Expenses

We classify our operating expenses into the following categories: sales and marketing, research and development, and general and administrative. When certain events occur, we also recognize operating expenses related to asset impairment and operating lease terminations.

Our operating expenses primarily consist of personnel costs, direct advertising and marketing expenses, and professional fees associated with contract product development, legal, accounting and consulting. Personnel costs for each category of operating expenses include salaries, bonuses, stock-based compensation and employee benefit costs. Included within our operating expenses are restructuring costs that consist primarily of employee severance and related benefit costs, contract termination costs, and other related costs associated with our restructuring activities.

Sales and Marketing. Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of direct advertising expenses related to television, print, radio, online and other direct marketing activities, personnel costs for our sales and marketing staff, and commissions earned by our sales personnel. Sales commissions are generally paid at the time the customer is invoiced. However, sales commissions are deferred and recognized as expense in proportion to when the related revenue is recognized.

29

Table of Contents

Research and Development. Research and development expenses consist primarily of employee compensation costs, consulting fees, and overhead costs associated with development of our solutions. Our development efforts are primarily based in the U.S. and are devoted to modifying and expanding our offering portfolio through the addition of new content and new paid and complementary products and services to our language-learning, literacy, and brain fitness solutions.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of shared services, such as personnel costs of our executive, finance, legal, human resources and other administrative personnel, as well as accounting and legal professional services fees including professional service fees related to acquisition and other corporate expenses.

Impairment. Impairment expenses consist primarily of goodwill impairment and impairment expense related to the abandonment of previously capitalized internal-use software projects.

Lease Abandonment and Termination. Lease abandonment and termination expenses include the recognition of costs associated with the termination or abandonment of certain of our office operating leases, such as early termination fees and expected lease termination costs.

Interest and Other Income (Expense)

Interest and other income (expense) primarily consist of interest income, interest expense, foreign exchange gains and losses, income from litigation settlements, and income or loss from equity method investments. Interest income represents interest received on our cash and cash equivalents. Interest expense is primarily related to interest on our capital leases and the amortization of deferred financing fees associated with our revolving credit facility. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates in our foreign subsidiaries cause foreign exchange gains and losses. Legal settlements are related to agreed upon settlement payments from various anti-piracy enforcement efforts. Income or loss from equity method investments represents our proportionate share of the net income or loss of our investment in entities accounted for under the equity method.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

Income tax expense (benefit) consists of federal, state and foreign income taxes.

We regularly evaluate the recoverability of our deferred tax assets and establish a valuation allowance, if necessary, to reduce the deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized (a likelihood of more than 50 percent). Significant judgment is required to determine whether a valuation allowance is necessary and the amount of such valuation allowance, if appropriate.

The establishment of a valuation allowance has no effect on the ability to use the deferred tax assets in the future to reduce cash tax payments. We assess the likelihood that the deferred tax assets will be realizable at each reporting period, and the valuation allowance will be adjusted accordingly, which could materially affect our financial position and results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In presenting our financial statements in conformity with GAAP, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses, and related disclosures.

Some of the estimates and assumptions we are required to make relate to matters that are inherently uncertain as they pertain to future events. We base these estimates and assumptions on historical experience or on various other factors that we believe to be reasonable and appropriate under the circumstances. On an ongoing basis, we reconsider and evaluate our estimates and assumptions. Our future estimates may change if the underlying assumptions change.

Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates.

We believe that the following critical accounting policies involve our more significant judgments, assumptions and estimates and, therefore, could have the greatest potential impact on our consolidated financial statements. In addition, we believe that a discussion of these policies is necessary for readers to understand and evaluate our consolidated financial statements contained in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Revenue Recognition

Our primary sources of revenue are web-based software subscriptions, online services, perpetual product software, and bundles of perpetual product software and online services. We also generate revenue from the sale of audio practice products, mobile applications, and professional services. Revenue is recognized when all of the following

criteria are met: there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement; the product has been delivered or services have been rendered; the fee is fixed or determinable; and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenues are recorded net of discounts.

30

Table of Contents

We identify the units of accounting contained within our sales arrangements and in doing so, we evaluate a variety of factors including whether the undelivered element(s) have value to the customer on a stand-alone basis or if the undelivered element(s) could be sold by another vendor on a stand-alone basis.

For multiple element arrangements that contain perpetual software products and related online services, we allocate the total arrangement consideration to the deliverables based on the existence of vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value ("VSOE"). We generate a substantial portion of consumer revenue from the CD and digital download formats of the Rosetta Stone language-learning packaged software product which is a multiple-element arrangement that contains two deliverables: perpetual software, which is delivered at the time of sale, and online services, which is considered an undelivered software-related element. The online service includes access to conversational coaching services. Because we only sell the perpetual language-learning software on a stand-alone basis in our homeschool version, we do not have a sufficient concentration of stand-alone sales to establish VSOE for the perpetual product. Where VSOE of the undelivered online services can be established, arrangement consideration is allocated using the residual method. We determine VSOE by reference to the range of comparable stand-alone renewal sales of the online service. We review these stand-alone sales on a quarterly basis. VSOE is established if at least 80% of the stand-alone sales are within a range of plus or minus 15% of a midpoint of the range of prices, consistent with generally accepted industry practice. Where VSOE of the undelivered online services cannot be established, revenue is deferred and recognized commensurate with the delivery of the online services.

For non-software multiple element arrangements we allocate revenue to all deliverables based on their relative selling prices. Our non-software multiple element arrangements primarily occur as sales to our Enterprise & Education customers and also to our Consumer customers. These arrangements can include a web-based subscription, audio practice tools and professional services or any combination thereof. We do not have a sufficient concentration of stand-alone sales of the various deliverables noted above to our Enterprise & Education customers, and therefore cannot establish VSOE for each deliverable. Third party evidence of fair value does not exist for the web-based software subscription services, audio practice products and professional services due to the lack of interchangeable language-learning products and services within the market. Accordingly, we determine the relative selling price of the web-based subscription, audio practice tools and professional services deliverables included in our non-software multiple element arrangements using our best estimate of selling price. We determine our best estimate of selling price based on our internally published price list which includes suggested sales prices for each deliverable based on the type of client and volume purchased. This price list is derived from past experience and from the expectation of obtaining a reasonable margin based on our cost of each deliverable.

In the U.S. and Canada, we offer consumers who purchase our packaged software and audio practice products directly from us a 30-day, unconditional, full money-back refund. We also permit some of our retailers and distributors to return unsold packaged products, subject to certain limitations. We estimate and establish revenue reserves for returns at the time of sale based on historical return rates, estimated channel inventory levels, the timing of new product introductions, and other factors.

We distribute products and services both directly to the end customer and indirectly through resellers. Our resellers earn commissions generally calculated as a fixed percentage of the gross sale to the end customer. We evaluate each of our reseller relationships to determine whether the revenue recognized from indirect sales should be the gross amount of the contract with the end customer or reduced for the reseller commission. In making this determination we evaluate a variety of factors including whether we are the primary obligor to the end customer. Revenue is recorded net of taxes.

Revenue for online services and web-based subscriptions is recognized ratably over the term of the service or subscription period, assuming all revenue recognition criteria have been met. Our CD and digital download formats of Rosetta Stone language-learning products are typically bundled with a short-term online service where customers are allowed to begin their short-term online services at any point during a registration window, which is up to six months from the date of purchase from us or an authorized reseller. Short-term online services that are not activated during this registration window are forfeited and revenue is recognized upon expiry. Revenue from non-refundable upfront fees that are not related to products already delivered or services already performed is deferred and recognized over the term of the related arrangement because the period over which a customer is expected to benefit from the service

that is included within our subscription arrangements does not extend beyond the contractual period. Accounts receivable and deferred revenue are recorded at the time a customer enters into a binding subscription agreement. Software products include sales to end user customers and resellers. In many cases, revenue from sales to resellers is not contingent upon resale of the software to the end user and is recorded in the same manner as all other product sales. Revenue from the sales of packaged software is recognized as the products are shipped and title passes and risks of loss have been transferred. For many product sales, these criteria are met at the time the product is shipped. For some sales to resellers and certain other sales, we defer revenue until the customer receives the product because we legally retain a portion of the risk of loss on these sales during transit. In other cases where packaged software products are sold to resellers on a consignment basis, revenue is recognized for these consignment transactions once the end user sale has occurred, assuming the remaining revenue recognition criteria have been met. Cash sales incentives to resellers are accounted for as a reduction of revenue, unless a

Table of Contents

specific identifiable benefit is identified and the fair value is reasonably determinable. Price protection for changes in the manufacturer suggested retail value granted to resellers for the inventory that they have on hand at the date the price protection is offered is recorded as a reduction to revenue at the time of sale.

We offer our U.S. and Canada consumers the ability to make payments for packaged software purchases in installments over a period of time, which typically ranges between three and five months. Given that these installment payment plans are for periods less than 12 months, a successful collection history has been established and these fees are fixed and determinable, revenue is recognized at the time of sale, assuming the remaining revenue recognition criteria have been met.

In connection with packaged software product sales and web-based software subscriptions, technical support is provided to customers, including customers of resellers, via telephone support at no additional cost for up to six months from the time of purchase. As the fee for technical support is included in the initial licensing fees, the technical support and services are generally provided within one year, the estimated cost of providing such support is deemed insignificant and no unspecified upgrades/enhancements are offered, technical support revenues are recognized together with the software product and web-based software subscription revenue. Costs associated with the technical support service are accrued at the time of sale.

Sales commissions from non-cancellable web-based software subscription contracts are deferred and amortized in proportion to the revenue recognized from the related contract.

Stock-Based Compensation

All stock-based awards, including employee stock option grants, are recorded at fair value as of the grant date and recognized as expense in the statement of operations on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period.

We use the Black-Scholes pricing model to value our stock options, which requires the use of estimates, including future stock price volatility, expected term, and forfeitures. Stock-based compensation expense recognized is based on the estimated portion of the awards that are expected to vest. Estimated forfeiture rates were applied in the expense calculation. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Expected stock price volatility	49%-63%	63%-65%	64%-67%
Expected term of options	6 years	6 years	6 years
Expected dividend yield	—	—	—
Risk-free interest rate	1.19%-1.75%	1.46%-1.80%	0.75%-1.65%

Prior to the completion of our initial public offering in April 2009, our stock was not publicly quoted and we had a limited history of stock option activity, so we reviewed a group of comparable industry-related companies to estimate our expected volatility over the most recent period commensurate with the estimated expected term of the awards. In addition to analyzing data from the peer group, we also considered the contractual option term and vesting period when determining the expected option life and forfeiture rate. Subsequent to the initial public offering and through April 2015, we continued to review a group of comparable industry-related companies to estimate volatility, but also considered the volatility of our own stock since the initial public offering. After April 2015, we had a sufficient period of stock price data to estimate volatility based upon the historical volatility experienced with our own stock price. For the risk-free interest rate, we use a U.S. Treasury Bond rate consistent with the estimated expected term of the option award.

Given the nature of our granted stock options, we derive the estimated term of all stock options using a combination of peer company information and the simplified method. Prior to the completion of our initial public offering in April 2009, our stock was not publicly quoted and we had a limited history of stock option activity. We believe the limited historical exercise data related to our stock options does not provide a reasonable basis on which to estimate the expected term.

Goodwill

The value of goodwill is primarily derived from the acquisition of Rosetta Stone Ltd. (formerly known as Fairfield & Sons, Ltd.) in January 2006, the acquisition of certain assets of SGLC International Co. Ltd ("SGLC") in November 2009, the acquisitions of Livemocha and Lexia in 2013 and the acquisitions of Vivity and Tell Me More in 2014. As of December 31, 2015, our reporting units are: Enterprise & Education Language, Enterprise & Education Literacy, Consumer Language, and Consumer Fit Brains. Each of these businesses is considered a reporting unit for goodwill impairment testing purposes. The combined Enterprise & Education Language and Enterprise & Education Literacy reporting units make

Table of Contents

up the Enterprise & Education operating segment. Consumer Language and Consumer Fit Brains are components of the Consumer operating segment. Prior to 2013, the reporting units were the same as our operating segments. We test goodwill for impairment annually on June 30 of each year at the reporting unit level using a fair value approach or more frequently, if impairment indicators arise. We have the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, a "Step 0" analysis. If, based on a review of qualitative factors, it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, we perform "Step 1" of the traditional two-step goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. If the carrying value exceeds the fair value, we measure the amount of impairment loss in "Step 2", if any, by comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill to its carrying amount.

The factors that we consider important in a qualitative analysis, and which could trigger an interim impairment review, include, but are not limited to: a significant decline in the market value of our common stock for a sustained period; a material adverse change in economic, financial market, industry or sector trends; a material failure to achieve operating results relative to historical levels or projected future levels; and significant changes in operations or business strategy. We evaluate our reporting units with remaining goodwill balances on a quarterly basis to determine if a triggering event has occurred. We will continue to review for impairment indicators.

In estimating the fair value of our reporting units in Step 1, we use a variety of techniques including the income approach (i.e., the discounted cash flow method) and the market approach (i.e., the guideline public company method). Our projections are estimates that can significantly affect the outcome of the analysis, both in terms of our ability to accurately project future results and in the allocation of fair value between reporting units.

In connection with the annual goodwill impairment analysis performed as of June 30, 2015, we exercised our option to bypass Step 0 and began our annual test with Step 1. We determined that the fair value of our Enterprise & Education literacy and Enterprise & Education language reporting units substantially exceeded their carrying values. The fair value of our Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit exceeded its carrying value, although to a lesser extent, primarily due to the recent purchase and business combination in 2014. As a result of the 2015 annual test, no goodwill impairment charges were recorded.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, we determined that sufficient indication existed to require performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit. This indicator was due to a decline in the operations of the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit, with decreases in revenue and bookings within this reporting unit driving lower than expected operating results for the quarter and impacting the forecast going forward. In this interim goodwill impairment test, the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit failed Step 1. The combination of lower reporting unit fair value calculated in Step 1 and the identification of unrecognized fair value adjustments to the carrying values of other assets and liabilities (primarily developed technology and deferred revenue) in Step 2 of the interim goodwill impairment test, resulted in an implied fair value of goodwill below its carrying value. As a result, we recorded an impairment loss of \$5.6 million associated with the interim impairment assessment of the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit as of December 31, 2015.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, we determined that sufficient indication existed to require performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Enterprise & Education language reporting unit. This indicator was due to declines in the operations of the Enterprise & Education reporting unit, with decreases in revenue and bookings within this reporting unit driving lower than expected operating results for the quarter and impacting the forecast going forward. As a result of the operating results in the fourth quarter of 2015, we have further refined our strategy of focusing on the Enterprise & Education segment and in March 2016 we announced a plan to exit the direct distribution of Enterprise & Education language offerings in a number of non-US markets and right-size the overall business. In particular, we initiated a process to exit direct presence and close offices in China, Brazil and France. This plan is expected to result in significantly lower projected revenues, bookings, and short-term profitability of the Enterprise & Education Language reporting unit. As a result, we determined that sufficient indication existed to require the performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Enterprise & Education Language reporting unit. While this analysis did indicate that the fair value of the Enterprise & Education Language reporting unit declined, the fair value is still greater than the carrying value of this reporting unit. Since the Enterprise &

Education Language reporting unit passed the Step 1 test, no further analysis or testing under Step 2 was necessary and no impairment charges were recorded in connection with this interim impairment assessment of this reporting unit.

We also routinely review goodwill at the reporting unit level for potential impairment as part of our internal control framework. In the fourth quarter of 2015, we evaluated any reporting unit with remaining goodwill that was not tested for impairment to determine if a triggering event has occurred. As of December 31, 2015, the Company concluded that there were no indicators of impairment that would cause us to believe that it is more likely than not that the fair value of any such reporting units is less than the carrying value. Accordingly, a detailed impairment test has not been performed and no goodwill impairment charges were recorded in connection with the interim impairment reviews of any such reporting units.

Table of Contents

During 2014, we determined sufficient indicators existed to require the performance of interim goodwill impairment analysis for our then existent North America Consumer and Rest of World Consumer reporting units due to unexpected declines in the Consumer language-learning business. As a result, we recorded a total goodwill impairment loss of \$20.2 million during the year ending December 31, 2014, which represents a full impairment of the goodwill associated with the language-learning Consumer business. There were no goodwill impairments in 2013.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of acquired technology, including developed and core technology, customer related assets, trade name and trademark, and other intangible assets. Those intangible assets with finite lives are recorded at cost and amortized on a straight line basis over their expected lives. Intangible assets with finite lives are reviewed routinely for potential impairment as part of our internal control framework. Annually, as of December 31, and more frequently if a triggering event occurs, we review the Rosetta Stone trade name, our only indefinite-lived intangible asset, to determine if indicators of impairment exist. We have the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative test. If necessary, the quantitative test is performed by comparing the fair value of indefinite-lived intangible assets to the carrying value. In the event the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the assets, the assets are written down to their fair value.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, we elected to bypass the qualitative assessment and performed the quantitative assessment. In the quantitative assessment, we noted that the fair value of the Rosetta Stone trade name has declined due to the reduction in forecasted revenue and bookings from both the Enterprise & Education Language and the Consumer Language reporting units, however, the fair value exceeded the carrying value. There has been no impairment of intangible assets during the years ending December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

As part of our internal control framework we evaluate the recoverability of our long-lived assets. An impairment of long-lived assets is recognized in the event that the net book value of such assets exceeds the future undiscounted net cash flows attributable to such assets. Impairment, if any, is recognized in the period of identification to the extent the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the fair value of such asset. During 2015 and 2014, we recorded \$1.1 million and \$0.2 million in impairment expense related to the abandonment of software projects that were previously capitalized. There were no impairment charges for the years ended December 31, 2013.

Restructuring Costs

In the first quarter of 2015, as part of the 2015 Restructuring Plan, we announced and initiated actions to reduce headcount and other costs in order to support our strategic shift in business focus and address periods of loss. In connection with this plan, we incurred restructuring related costs, including employee severance and related benefit costs, contract termination costs, and other related costs. These costs are included in our operating expense line items on the Statement of Operations.

On March 14, 2016, we announced that we intend to exit the direct sales presence in almost all of our non-U.S. and non-northern European geographies related to the distribution of our Enterprise & Education language offerings, the "2016 Restructuring Plan". Where appropriate, we will seek to operate through partners in those geographies being exited. We will also look to initiate processes to close our software development operations in France and China. In total, if our intentions are realized, these actions will reduce headcount by approximately 17% of our full-time workforce and is expected to result in annual expense reductions of approximately \$19 million. If fully realized, these actions will result in an estimated restructuring charge ranging between \$5.0 million and \$6.0 million, with approximately 50% accrued in the first quarter 2016, largely reflecting separation payments. These actions are additive to the 2015 Restructuring Plan and further support our strategic shift in business focus to help address periods of losses.

Employee severance and related benefit costs primarily include cash payments, outplacement services, continuing health insurance coverage, and other benefits. Where no substantive involuntary termination plan previously exists, these severance costs are generally considered "one-time" benefits and recognized at fair value in the period in which a detailed plan has been approved by management and communicated to the terminated employees. Severance costs pursuant to ongoing benefit arrangements, including termination benefits provided for in existing employment

contracts, are recognized when probable and reasonably estimable.

Contract termination costs include penalties to cancel certain service and license contracts. Contract termination costs are recognized at fair value in the period in which the contract is terminated in accordance with the contract terms.

Table of Contents

Other related costs generally include external consulting and legal costs associated with the strategic shift in business focus of our Consumer business. Such costs are recognized at fair value in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Income Taxes

We believe that the accounting estimate for the realization of deferred tax assets is a critical accounting estimate because judgment is required in assessing the likely future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. Although it is possible there will be changes that are not anticipated in our current estimates, we believe it is unlikely such changes would have a material period-to-period impact on our financial position or results of operations.

We use the asset and liability approach to accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax consequences of the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities versus the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Under this method, deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences.

We reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Accordingly, the need to establish valuation allowances for deferred tax assets is assessed quarterly based on the more-likely-than-not realization threshold criterion. In the assessment, appropriate consideration is given to all positive and negative evidence related to the realization of the deferred tax assets. This assessment considers, among other matters, the nature, frequency and severity of current and cumulative losses, forecasts of future profitability, the duration of statutory carryforward periods, our experience with operating loss and tax credit carryforwards not expiring unused, and tax planning alternatives. Significant judgment is required to determine whether a valuation allowance is necessary and the amount of such valuation allowance, if appropriate. The valuation allowance is reviewed quarterly and is maintained until sufficient positive evidence exists to support a reversal.

In assessing the recoverability of our deferred tax assets, we consider all available evidence, including:

• the nature, frequency, and severity of cumulative financial reporting losses in recent years;

• the carryforward periods for the net operating loss, capital loss, and foreign tax credit carryforwards;

• predictability of future operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the asset;

• prudent and feasible tax planning strategies that would be implemented, if necessary, to protect against the loss of the deferred tax assets; and

• the effect of reversing taxable temporary differences.

The evaluation of the recoverability of the deferred tax assets requires that we weigh all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The weight given to the evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists, the more positive evidence is necessary and the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed. Our valuation allowance analysis considers a number of factors, including our cumulative losses in recent years, our expectation of future taxable income and the time frame over which our net operating losses expire.

As of December 31, 2015, a full valuation allowance exists for the U.S., Japan, China, Hong Kong, Mexico, Spain, Brazil, and France where we have determined the deferred tax assets will not more likely than not be realized.

All of the jurisdictions mentioned above, with the exception of China, have cumulative losses and pre-tax losses for the most recent year ended December 31, 2015. The establishment of a valuation allowance has no effect on the ability to use the deferred tax assets in the future to reduce cash tax payments. We will continue to assess the likelihood that the deferred tax assets will be realizable at each reporting period and the valuation allowance will be adjusted accordingly, which could materially affect our financial position and results of operations.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, our net deferred tax liability was \$5.0 million and \$4.2 million, respectively.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

For a summary of recent accounting pronouncements applicable to our consolidated financial statements see Note 2 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our consolidated statement of operations for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Statements of Operations Data:			
Revenue:			
Product	\$65,969	\$136,251	\$156,792
Subscription and service	151,701	125,602	107,853
Total revenue	217,670	261,853	264,645
Cost of revenue:			
Cost of product revenue	16,898	34,192	32,191
Cost of subscription and service revenue	21,629	18,862	13,523
Total cost of revenue	38,527	53,054	45,714
Gross profit	179,143	208,799	218,931
Operating expenses			
Sales and marketing	136,084	173,208	146,104
Research and development	29,939	33,176	33,995
General and administrative	50,124	57,120	56,432
Impairment	6,754	20,333	—
Lease abandonment and termination	55	3,812	842
Total operating expenses	222,956	287,649	237,373
Loss from operations	(43,813	) (78,850	) (18,442
Other income and (expense):			
Interest income	23	17	117
Interest expense	(378	) (233	) (61
Other (expense) income	(1,469	) (1,129	) 368
Total other income and (expense)	(1,824	) (1,345	) 424
Loss before income taxes	(45,637	) (80,195	) (18,018
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,159	(6,489	) (1,884
Net loss	\$(46,796	) \$(73,706	) \$(16,134
Loss per share:			
Basic	\$(2.17	) \$(3.47	) (0.75
Diluted	\$(2.17	) \$(3.47	) \$(0.75
Common shares and equivalents outstanding:			
Basic weighted average shares	21,571	21,253	21,528
Diluted weighted average shares	21,571	21,253	21,528
Stock-based compensation included in:			
Cost of revenue	101	108	175
Sales and marketing	1,327	1,975	1,840
Research and development	841	958	1,460
General and administrative	4,926	3,721	5,766
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$7,195	\$6,762	\$9,241

Table of Contents

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2015 and the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Our total revenue decreased to \$217.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$261.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The change in total revenue was due to a decrease in Consumer revenues of \$57.5 million, which was offset by an increase in Enterprise & Education revenue of \$13.4 million.

We reported an operating loss of \$43.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to an operating loss of \$78.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in operating loss was due to a decrease in operating expenses of \$64.7 million, a decrease of \$14.5 million in cost of revenue, which was offset by a \$44.2 million decrease in revenue.

Revenue by Operating Segment

The following table sets forth revenue for our two operating segments for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Year ended December 31,				2015 versus 2014		
	2015	2014		Change	% Change		
	(in thousands, except percentages)						
Enterprise & Education	\$98,057	45.0	% \$84,700	32.3	% \$13,357	15.8	%
Consumer	119,613	55.0	% 177,153	67.7	% \$(57,540)	(32.5))%
Total Revenue	\$217,670	100.0	% \$261,853	100.0	% \$(44,183)	(16.9))%

Enterprise & Education Segment

Total Enterprise & Education revenue increased \$13.4 million, or 16%, from \$84.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$98.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Enterprise & Education literacy revenue increased \$12.0 million. Enterprise & Education language revenue increased \$1.3 million, comprised primarily of increases of \$3.7 million and \$0.8 million in our education and non-profit sales channels, respectively, which were partially offset by a decrease of \$2.9 million in the corporate sales channel. Enterprise & Education revenue increased, in part, due to the revenue recognition of subscription service contracts recorded as deferred revenue in prior periods. Due to purchase accounting, deferred revenue associated with Lexia and Tell Me More was recorded at fair value, which is lower than the book value, and resulted in lower 2014 revenue. As a result, we expect year-over-year revenues to become more comparable as we move beyond the purchase accounting impact, which will result in lower revenue growth rates than what we experienced during 2015. As a result of the process we have initiated in March 2016 to exit our direct distribution presence and close offices in a number of non-U.S. markets where we have not yet achieved scale and right-size the Enterprise & Education Language business overall, we expect Enterprise & Education language revenue and bookings to decrease in the near-term.

Consumer Segment

Consumer revenue decreased \$57.5 million, or 32%, from the year ended December 31, 2014 to the year ended December 31, 2015. This decrease was largely due to reductions in revenue from our direct-to-consumer, retail, and homeschool sales channels of \$48.2 million, \$10.4 million, and \$1.0 million, respectively, slightly offset by an increase of \$1.6 million in revenue related to our Fit Brains offerings. These declines reflect the decision to significantly curtail promotional pricing under our 2015 strategic transformation. In 2014, we focused on driving customers to purchase our direct-to-consumer channel, particularly through our website, by implementing more aggressive discounting and promotional activity to combat the introduction of lower priced competitor products. During 2015, we were more disciplined with discounting and focused on stabilizing prices. We expect Consumer revenues to decrease due to a longer revenue recognition period associated with the continued transition from CDs and downloads to subscriptions with terms ranging up to three years and an anticipated reduction in our suggested retail value.

Revenue by Product Revenue and Subscription and Service Revenue

We categorize and report our revenue in two categories—product revenue and subscription and service revenue. Product revenue includes revenues allocated to our perpetual language-learning product software, revenues from the sale of audio practice products, and sales of certain mobile applications. Subscription and service revenue includes web-based software subscriptions, online services for our conversational coaching and language-learning community access, as well as revenues from professional services. Subscription and service revenues are typically deferred at the time of

sale and then recognized ratably over the subscription or service period. We bundle our perpetual product software typically with short-term online services. As a result, we typically defer 10% to 35% of the revenue of each of these bundled sales. We recognize the deferred revenue associated with the short-term online services over the term of the service period.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth revenue for product revenue and subscription and service revenue for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Year ended December 31,			2015 versus 2014			
	2015	2014		Change	% Change		
	(in thousands, except percentages)						
Product revenue	\$65,969	30.3	% \$136,251	52.0	% \$(70,282	) (51.6)%
Subscription and service revenue	151,701	69.7	% 125,602	48.0	% 26,099	20.8	%
Total revenue	\$217,670	100.0	% \$261,853	100.0	% \$(44,183	) (16.9)%

Product Revenue

Product revenue decreased \$70.3 million, or 52%, to \$66.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$136.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2014. Product revenue primarily decreased \$58.6 million, \$9.8 million, and \$1.2 million in our direct-to-consumer, global retail, and homeschool sales channels, respectively.

Product sales volume decreased as we continue to carry out our strategy to migrate our Consumer business to subscription-based products. Product revenue also decreased due to the year-over-year decline in product unit sales volume as a result of the strategic decision to be more disciplined marketing and advertising expenses and curtail promotional pricing to focus on stabilizing prices.

Subscription and Service Revenue

Subscription and service revenue increased \$26.1 million, or 21%, to \$151.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Within the Enterprise & Education segment, the increase in subscription and service revenue was primarily due to the \$12.0 million increase in Enterprise & Education literacy revenue combined with revenue increases within Enterprise & Education language of \$3.2 million and \$0.9 million in the education and non-profit service sales channels, respectively. These increases were slightly offset by a decrease of \$2.1 million in the corporate sales channel within Enterprise & Education language. The Consumer segment realized increases of \$10.5 million, \$1.6 million, and \$0.4 million in direct-to-consumer, Fit Brains, and global retail service sales channels, respectively. Our 2014 subscription and service revenue was lower due to the write-down effects of purchase accounting on the pre-acquisition deferred revenue balances associated with Lexia and Tell Me More. We continue to experience these purchase accounting impacts for Lexia due to the typical subscription length. As a result, we expect the growth rates from our Enterprise & Education segment to mitigate over time. Subscription and services sales volume increased as we continue to carry out our strategy to migrate our Consumer business to subscription-based products. However, it is important to note that these subscribers generally only stay for the duration of the subscription period, which could negatively impact our revenue in the future.

Cost of Product Revenue and Subscription and Service Revenue and Gross Profit

The following table sets forth cost of product revenue and subscription and service revenue, as well as gross profit for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Year ended December 31,			2015 versus 2014			
	2015	2014		Change	% Change		
	(in thousands, except percentages)						
Revenue:							
Product	\$65,969		\$136,251	\$ (70,282	)	(51.6)%
Subscription and service	151,701		125,602	26,099		20.8	%
Total revenue	217,670		261,853	(44,183	)	(16.9)%
Cost of revenue:							
Cost of product revenue	16,898		34,192	(17,294	)	(50.6)%
Cost of subscription and service revenue	21,629		18,862	2,767		14.7	%
Total cost of revenue	38,527		53,054	(14,527	)	(27.4)%
Gross profit	\$179,143		\$208,799	\$ (29,656	)	(14.2)%
Gross profit percentages	82.3		% 79.7	% 2.6		%	

Total cost of revenue decreased \$14.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 from \$53.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The change in total cost of revenue was primarily due to decreases in inventory expense, payroll

38

Table of Contents

and benefits expense, and freight and payment processing fees. Inventory expense declined \$6.3 million primarily due to the decrease in product sales combined with higher first quarter 2014 charges to inventory obsolescence in our Asian operations that did not recur in 2015. Payroll and benefit expenses declined \$3.7 million driven by reduced headcount as a result of the 2015 Restructuring Plan, the absence of higher severance payments in 2014 related to operations in France and Korea, and lower variable incentive compensation expenses based on reduced funding expectations. Freight and processing fees decreased \$3.5 million due to the decrease in sales.

Cost of Product Revenue

Cost of product revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$16.9 million, a decrease of \$17.3 million or 51% compared to \$34.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of product revenue, cost of product revenue slightly increased to 26% for the year ended December 31, 2015 from 25% as compared to the prior year period. The dollar decrease in cost of product revenue is primarily due to decreases of \$5.5 million, \$4.7 million, \$2.2 million, \$1.6 million, and \$1.2 million in inventory costs, payroll and benefits, freight costs, commission fees, and payment processing fees respectively, due to the shift away from hard product sales to online subscription sales.

Cost of Subscription and Service Revenue

Cost of subscription and service revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$21.6 million, an increase of \$2.8 million, or 15% from the year ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of subscription and service revenue, cost of subscription and service revenue decreased to 14% from 15% for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the prior year period. The dollar increase in cost of subscription and service revenue was primarily due to increases in hosting, amortization of capitalized internal-use software costs, and other allocable costs due to the shift in sales mix to subscription service sales.

Gross Profit

Gross profit decreased \$29.7 million to \$179.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$208.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. Gross profit percentage increased to 82% from 80% for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to the year ended December 31, 2014. The dollar decrease in gross profit was primarily due to the decrease in revenue. The percentage increase in gross profit percentage was primarily due to the decrease in inventory and freight costs associated with hard product sales as we continue to shift to a SaaS delivery model which attracts higher margins.

Operating Expenses

	Year ended December 31,		2015 versus 2014		
	2015	2014	Change	% Change	
	(in thousands, except percentages)				
Sales and marketing	\$136,084	\$173,208	\$(37,124)	)	(21.4)%
Research and development	29,939	33,176	(3,237)	)	(9.8)%
General and administrative	50,124	57,120	(6,996)	)	(12.2)%
Impairment	6,754	20,333	(13,579)	)	(66.8)%
Lease abandonment and termination	55	3,812	(3,757)	)	(98.6)%
Total operating expenses	\$222,956	\$287,649	\$(64,693)	)	(22.5)%

In the first quarter of 2015, we announced and initiated actions to reduce headcount and other costs in order to support our 2015 strategic shift in business focus. Included within our operating expenses are restructuring charges related to the 2015 Restructuring Plan which relate to employee severance and related benefits costs incurred in connection with headcount reductions, contract termination costs, and other related costs. As a result of these actions, we realized reductions in our operating expenses, primarily associated with reduced payroll and benefits costs.

Table of Contents

The following table presents restructuring costs associated with the 2015 Restructuring Plan included in the related line items of our results from operations:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	(in thousands)	
Cost of revenue	\$113	\$—
Sales and marketing	4,492	—
Research and development	602	—
General and administrative	3,584	—
Total	\$8,791	\$—

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$136.1 million, a decrease of \$37.1 million, or 21%, from the year ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of total revenue, sales and marketing expenses decreased to 63% for the year ended December 31, 2015, from 66% for the year ended December 31, 2014. The dollar and percentage decreases in sales and marketing expenses were primarily due to decreases in media and marketing expenses, payroll and benefit expenses, professional services, and amortization expense, which were partially offset by an increase in commission expense. Media spend decreased \$27.1 million due to a decrease of \$17.2 million in spend from offline media like TV, radio, and print and a \$9.9 million decrease in spend in online and social media expenses. Marketing expenses also decreased by \$5.7 million due to decreased spend in creative development and advertising expenses as a result of the strategic shift in focus and the positioning of the Consumer business for profitability. Payroll and benefit expense decreased \$4.1 million due to salary savings from the reduced headcount as a result of the 2015 Restructuring Plan, lower variable incentive compensation expenses based on reduced funding expectations, and the absence of Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") expense as the plan ended in 2014. Professional services decreased \$2.9 million due to reduced outsourced staffing in the call centers as a result of the strategic shift in the Consumer segment. Amortization expense decreased \$1.2 million due to the fully depreciated Tell Me More trade name at the end of 2014. Commission expense increased \$4.5 million primarily driven by an increase in Enterprise & Education literacy revenue. In connection with our 2016 strategy, we intend to continue to optimize our Consumer media and marketing costs and manage the Consumer business for profitability and plan to manage the sales and marketing expenses to drive these results.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses were \$29.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, a decrease of \$3.2 million, or 10%, from the year ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of revenue, research and development expenses increased slightly to 14% from 13% for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The dollar decrease was primarily due to a reduction in payroll and benefits expense of \$2.3 million due to the headcount reductions from the 2015 Restructuring Plan, coupled with a \$1.2 million reduction in costs associated with the Kids Reading and Kids Storytime projects that were released in the second half of 2014 or put on hold in the first half of 2015, respectively. In accordance with our shift in strategy, we continue to focus our product investment on the development of the Language Learning Suite for Enterprise, a single solution that will integrate our foundations, advantage and advanced English for business products, enhance our reporting and administrator tools and extend our assessment capabilities. We expect to maintain our current level of investment in our research and development expenses as we address these initiatives.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$50.1 million, a decrease of \$7.0 million, or 12%, from the year ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses increased slightly to 23% for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to 22% for year ended December 31, 2014. The dollar decrease was primarily due to reductions in payroll and benefits, third party services, bad debt, communications, travel, and other expenses. Payroll and benefits decreased \$2.5 million driven by the reduction in headcount related to the 2015 Restructuring Plan, lower variable incentive compensation expense due to the reduction in employees, and the absence of LTIP expense as the plan ended in 2014, partially offset by increases

in severance and stock compensation expenses related to the change in CEO effective April 1, 2015. Third party services expense decreased \$1.9 million mainly driven by decreased software and hardware maintenance expenses in 2015. Bad debt expense decreased by \$0.8 million due to improvements in accounts receivable aging as compared to 2014. Communications expense decreased \$0.5 million due to cost savings identified related to hosting, network, and telephone charges. Travel expenses decreased \$0.5 million as a result of the international trips in support of acquisition related activities in the first quarter of 2014. We expect our general and administrative expenses to

Table of Contents

continue to decline as we take steps to reduce costs. Additionally, as a result of shareholder engagement and execution of our accelerated strategy, our general and administrative expenses may increase in the near term.

Impairment

Impairment expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$6.8 million, a decrease of \$13.6 million, from the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease was primarily attributable to a \$20.2 million goodwill impairment charge related to our Consumer business during 2014, partially offset by a \$5.6 million goodwill impairment charge related to our Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit and 2015 impairment charges of \$1.1 million, primarily related to the abandonment of certain previously capitalized internal-use software projects.

Lease Abandonment and Termination

Lease abandonment and termination expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 were \$0.1 million, compared to \$3.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease was attributable to the 2014 lease abandonment of the sixth floor space in the Arlington, VA office of \$3.2 million, as well as the closure of the Japan office resulting in lease abandonment costs of \$0.4 million.

Other Income and (Expense)

	Year ended December 31,		2015 versus 2014		
	2015	2014	Change	% Change	
	(in thousands, except percentages)				
Interest income	\$23	\$17	\$6	35.3	%
Interest expense	(378	) (233	) (145	) 62.2	%
Other expense	(1,469	) (1,129	) (340	) 30.1	%
Total other income and (expense)	\$(1,824	) \$(1,345	) \$(479	) 35.6	%

Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$23 thousand, a slight increase from the year ended December 31, 2014. Interest income represents interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents.

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$0.4 million, an increase of \$0.1 million, from the year ended December 31, 2014. This increase was primarily attributable to interest on our capital leases and the recognition of our financing fees associated with our undrawn credit facility.

Other expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$1.5 million, an increase of \$0.3 million, as compared to \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The fluctuation was primarily attributable to foreign exchange losses, partially offset by the divestiture of our Korea entity of \$0.7 million.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

	Year ended December 31,		2015 versus 2014		
	2015	2014	Change	% Change	
	(in thousands, except percentages)				
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$1,159	\$(6,489	) \$7,648	(117.9)%

Our income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$1.2 million, compared to income tax benefit of \$6.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The tax expense was due to current year taxable income from our operations in Germany and the UK, the tax impact of the amortization of indefinite lived intangibles, and the inability to recognize tax benefits associated with current year losses of operations in all other foreign jurisdictions and in the U.S. due to the valuation allowance recorded against the deferred tax asset balances of these entities. These tax expenses were partially offset by tax benefits related to current year losses (excluding the Consumer Fit Brains goodwill impairment) in Canada. The goodwill that was impaired in 2015 was not deductible for tax. Additionally, tax benefits were recorded related to the reversal of accrued withholding taxes as a result of an intercompany transaction. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we incurred an income tax expense of \$1.2 million based on losses before taxes of \$45.6 million resulting in a worldwide effective tax rate of approximately (2.5)%.

Table of Contents

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2014 and the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Our total revenue decreased to \$261.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$264.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The change in total revenue was due to decreases in Consumer revenues of \$27.3 million, partially offset by an increase in Enterprise & Education revenues of \$24.5 million.

We reported an operating loss of \$78.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to an operating loss of \$18.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in operating loss was due to a decrease in gross profit of \$10.1 million, driven by a \$2.8 million decrease in revenue and a \$7.3 million increase in cost of revenue. Operating expenses increased \$50.3 million due to increases of \$27.1 million in sales and marketing, \$0.7 million in general and administrative, \$20.3 million in impairment expenses, and \$3.0 million in lease abandonment, offset slightly by a decrease of \$0.8 million in research and development expenses.

Revenue by Operating Segment

During 2014 and 2013, we had three operating segments: North America Consumer, Rest of World Consumer, and Global Enterprise & Education. In 2015, the North America Consumer and Rest of World Consumer operating segments were combined into a single Consumer operating segment. The following table sets forth revenue under the 2015 operating segment structure for our two operating segments for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Year ended December 31,		2014 versus 2013	
	2014	2013	Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Enterprise & Education	\$84,700	32.3 % \$60,209	22.8 % \$24,491	40.7 %
Consumer	177,153	67.7 % 204,436	77.2 % (27,283)	(13.3)%
Total Revenue	\$261,853	100.0 % \$264,645	100.0 % \$(2,792)	(1.1)%

Enterprise & Education revenue increased \$24.5 million, or 41%, from \$60.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 to \$84.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. Enterprise & Education language revenue increased \$9.9 million, \$3.7 million, \$1.4 million, and \$1.2 million in France, the U.S., Germany, and the UK, respectively, primarily due to the sales of learning solutions acquired in 2014. Enterprise & Education literacy revenue increased \$8.7 million from Lexia, which was acquired on August 1, 2013. We have seen a decline in renewal rates from existing Enterprise & Education language customers while Enterprise & Education language bookings are increasing, primarily due to the sales of multi-year deals. With Enterprise & Education language bookings increasing, we expect to see an increase in bookings from new customers, which has a higher cost of acquisition when compared to the renewal of an existing customer.

Consumer revenue decreased \$27.3 million, or 13%, from the year ended December 31, 2013 to the year ended December 31, 2014. This decrease was largely due to reductions in revenue from our global retail, direct-to-consumer, and kiosk sales channels of \$13.8 million, \$11.0 million, and \$5.2 million, respectively; partially offset by an increase of approximately \$2.6 million in revenue from Fit Brains. The decrease in our global retail sales channel was due to certain of our larger retail partners significantly reducing inventory levels during 2014, resulting in fewer units ordered and lower revenue compared to the prior year. In the second quarter of 2013 we closed our entire kiosk sales channel. In recent quarters we have focused on driving customers to purchase through our direct-to-consumer channel, particularly through our website. Lower pricing is one tactic we used to increase sales volume in this channel. The overall decrease in pricing combined with the closure of our U.S. kiosks resulted in lower sales. In January 2014, we announced plans to streamline our Japan and Korea operations and use a partner model to continue to serve the Japanese market and have reorganized our Korea operations to focus more directly on further scaling the Proctor Assisted Learning (“PAL”) sales channel. As a result of our strategic realignment and our focus on the needs of more passionate learners, we plan to stabilize the price of our Consumer offerings and expect that this will result in lower unit volumes and overall lower sales.

Table of Contents

Revenue by Product Revenue and Subscription and Service Revenue

The following table sets forth revenue for products and subscription and services for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Year ended December 31,			2014 versus 2013		
	2014	2013		Change	% Change	
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Product revenue	\$136,251	52.0 %	\$156,792	59.2 %	\$(20,541)	(13.1)%
Subscription and service revenue	125,602	48.0 %	107,853	40.8 %	17,749	16.5 %
Total revenue	\$261,853	100.0 %	\$264,645	100.0 %	\$(2,792)	(1.1)%

Product Revenue

Product revenue decreased \$20.5 million, or 13%, to \$136.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$156.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2013. Product revenue primarily decreased \$11.6 million, \$6.2 million and \$3.7 million in the global retail, direct-to-consumer, and kiosk sales channels, respectively. This was partially offset by an increase of \$1.8 million in the corporate sales channel. The decrease in product revenue was driven by lower prices on our Rosetta Stone language-learning product software bundle driven by promotional pricing in our Consumer segment, increased levels of daily deals, and a shift in our sales channel mix.

Subscription and Service Revenue

Subscription and service revenue increased \$17.7 million, or 16%, to \$125.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase in subscription and service revenues was due to increases of \$13.9 million in the education sales channel, \$9.0 million in the corporate channel, and \$2.6 million related to Fit Brains. These increases were partially offset by decreases of \$4.8 million, \$2.6 million and \$1.5 million in Consumer service revenues for the direct-to-consumer, global retail, and kiosk sales channels, respectively.

Cost of Product Revenue and Subscription and Service Revenue and Gross Profit

The following table sets forth cost of product revenue and subscription and service revenue, as well as gross profit for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	Year Ended December 31,		2014 versus 2013	
	2014	2013	Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Revenue				
Product	\$136,251	\$156,792	\$(20,541)	(13.1)%
Subscription and service	125,602	107,853	17,749	16.5 %
Total revenue	261,853	264,645	(2,792)	(1.1)%
Cost of revenue				
Cost of product revenue	34,192	32,191	2,001	6.2 %
Cost of subscription and service revenue	18,862	13,523	5,339	39.5 %
Total cost of revenue	53,054	45,714	7,340	16.1 %
Gross profit	\$208,799	\$218,931	\$(10,132)	(4.6)%
Gross margin percentages	79.7	% 82.7	% (3.0))%

Cost of Product Revenue

Cost of product revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$34.2 million, an increase of \$2.0 million, or 6% from the year ended December 31, 2013. As a percentage of product revenue, cost of product revenue increased to 25% from 20% for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the prior year period. The increase in cost as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to a decline in the price per unit combined with an increase in the volume of units sold. The dollar increase in cost of product was primarily due to increased payroll and benefits as a result of the acquisitions that occurred during the first quarter of 2014.

Table of Contents

Cost of Subscription and Service Revenue

Cost of subscription and service revenue for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$18.9 million, an increase of \$5.3 million, or 39% from the year ended December 31, 2013. As a percentage of subscription and service revenue, cost of subscription and service revenue increased to 15% from 13% for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to the prior year period. The dollar increase in cost of subscription and service revenue was due to increased payroll and benefits, primarily as a result of the acquisitions that occurred during the first quarter of 2014 and second and third quarters of 2013. There was an increase in hosting expense due to the support of additional companies and a transition to cloud-based platforms. An increase in depreciation and amortization on acquired intangible assets also contributed to the overall increase in cost of subscription and service revenue.

Operating Expenses

	Year ended December 31,		2014 versus 2013		
	2014	2013	Change	% Change	
	(in thousands, except percentages)				
Sales and marketing	\$173,208	\$146,104	\$27,104	18.6	%
Research and development	33,176	33,995	(819)	(2.4))%
General and administrative	57,120	56,432	688	1.2	%
Impairment	20,333	—	20,333	100.0	%
Lease abandonment and termination	3,812	842	2,970	352.7	%
Total operating expenses	\$287,649	\$237,373	\$50,276	21.2	%

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 were \$173.2 million, an increase of \$27.1 million, or 19%, from the year ended December 31, 2013. As a percentage of total revenue, sales and marketing expenses were 66% for the year ended December 31, 2014, and 55% for the year ended December 31, 2013. The dollar and percentage increases in sales and marketing expenses were primarily attributable to a \$11.0 million increase in media expense due to increased Internet and social media marketing campaigns, partially offset by decreased spend in television and print as online marketing was determined to be more cost-effective. Increased marketing expenses of \$4.9 million related to the "millennial" advertising campaign using newly developed creative which runs across television, videos and our website, the new 2014 online chat support services feature, and an increase in general media expenses to drive visits, leads and bookings. In 2014 there was a \$5.4 million increase in payroll and a \$1.6 million increase in benefits expenses as a result of our acquisitions. In addition, there was a \$5.5 million increase in commission expense mainly driven from the increased sales in the Enterprise & Education segment, slightly offset by a decrease in commission expense for the Consumer segment. There was a \$1.5 million increase in third party services driven from new social media monitoring services, increased email messaging and related overage fees. Additionally, there was a \$2.0 million increase in depreciation and amortization on acquired intangible assets. These increases were partially offset by a \$2.3 million decrease in professional services driven from decreased spend in call centers, \$1.9 million decrease in rent and related lease termination expenses due to the closure of the remaining kiosks in the second quarter of 2013, and removal of kiosk staffing support that did not recur in 2014.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development expenses were \$33.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$0.8 million, or 2%, from the year ended December 31, 2013. As a percentage of revenue, research and development expenses remained flat at 13% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. The dollar decrease was primarily attributable to a \$2.9 million decrease in payroll expense due to the increased level of capitalized labor costs associated with the development of new service offerings and a decrease in severance compensation expenses driven from the software development team re-organization during the year ended December 31, 2013. An additional \$0.5 million decrease of research and development expenses was driven from the reduction of relocation expense related to the hiring of a new software development team in 2013. These decreases were partially offset by a \$0.7 million increase in benefits due to the additional employee costs as a result of the acquisitions, a \$1.5 million increase in amortization expense related to acquired intangible assets, and a \$0.5 million increase in rent expense due to the opening of new offices in Austin, TX and San Francisco, CA, and taking over leases through acquisitions in various

locations, including Seattle, WA and Concord, MA.

44

Table of Contents

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 were \$57.1 million, an increase of \$0.7 million, or 1%, from the year ended December 31, 2013. As a percentage of revenue, general and administrative expenses increased to 22% for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 21% for year ended December 31, 2013. The dollar and percentage increases were primarily attributable to a \$1.3 million increase in building expenses related to a Japan office lease termination and higher dues and subscription fees incurred by the human resources and finance groups. The dollar increase was also attributable to a \$1.0 million increase in bad debt expense driven from increased accounts receivable aging and additional reserves related to acquired receivables. In addition, general and administrative expense increased \$0.5 million due to increased acquisition related software and systems maintenance and integration work performed during the year ended December 31, 2014. These increases were partially offset by a \$1.3 million decrease in payroll due to a decrease in long-term incentive plan expense and bonus expense as well as a decrease in restricted stock and stock option expenses as a result of the decrease in our stock price during the year ended December 31, 2014. Rent expense also decreased by \$0.6 million due to the lease abandonment of the Arlington, Virginia sixth floor lease during early 2014.

Impairment

Impairment expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$20.3 million, an increase of \$20.3 million, from the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to a \$20.2 million goodwill impairment charge related to our Consumer Language reporting units taken in 2014. The goodwill impairment charges were primarily a result of the decline in demand for Consumer language-learning products and services at their current pricing levels and a change in international go-to-market strategy. In an effort to compensate for the consumer preferences, we lowered our prices and used retail partnerships to increase sales. Despite these actions, the results were significantly lower than the forecasted sales. As a result of the above events, we performed an impairment analysis and determined that the Consumer Language reporting units were fully impaired and recorded goodwill impairment charges totaling \$20.2 million. The additional \$0.2 million of expense related to the abandonment of a previously capitalized internal-use software project.

Lease Abandonment and Termination

Lease abandonment and termination expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 were \$3.8 million, compared to \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase was primarily attributable to the lease abandonment of the sixth floor space in the Arlington, VA office of \$3.2 million, as well as the closure of the Japan office resulting in lease abandonment costs of \$0.4 million.

Other Income and (Expense)

	Year Ended December 31,		2014 versus 2013		
	2014	2013	Change	% Change	
	(in thousands, except percentages)				
Interest income	\$17	\$117	\$(100)	(85.5))%
Interest expense	(233)	(61)	(172)	282.0)%
Other (expense) and income	(1,129)	368	(1,497)	(406.8))%
Total other income and (expense)	\$(1,345)	\$424	\$(1,769)	(417.2))%

Interest income represents interest earned on our cash and cash equivalents. Interest income for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$17 thousand, a decrease of \$0.1 million, or 85%, from the year ended December 31, 2013. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$0.2 million, an increase of \$0.2 million, from the year ended December 31, 2013. This increase was primarily attributable to interest on our capital leases and the amortization of deferred financing fees associated with our revolving credit facility, which we entered into in November 2014.

Other income (expense) for the year ended December 31, 2014 was an expense of \$1.1 million, an increase of \$1.5 million, as compared to other income of \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in expense was primarily attributable to foreign exchange losses.

Table of Contents

Income Tax Benefit

	Year Ended December 31,		2014 versus 2013	
	2014	2013	Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Income tax benefit	\$ (6,489	) \$ (1,884	) \$ (4,605	) 244.4 %

Our income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$6.5 million, compared to income tax benefit of \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The change from the prior year primarily resulted from the tax benefits related to the goodwill impairments taken during 2014 related to the Consumer Language reporting units and current year losses in Canada and France. The goodwill that was written off related to acquisitions from prior years, a portion of which resulted in a tax benefit as a result of writing off a deferred tax liability previously recorded (i.e., goodwill had tax basis and was amortized for tax). In the current year, these tax benefit amounts were partially offset by income tax expense related to current year profits from certain foreign operations and foreign withholding taxes. The tax benefit was also partially offset by the tax expense related to the tax impact of the amortization of indefinite lived intangibles, and the inability to recognize tax benefits associated with current year losses of operations in all other foreign jurisdictions and in the U.S. due to the valuation allowance recorded against the deferred tax asset balances of these entities.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal source of liquidity at December 31, 2015 consisted of \$47.8 million in cash and cash equivalent and short-term investments, a decrease of \$16.9 million, from \$64.7 million as of December 31, 2014. Our primary operating cash requirements include the payment of salaries, incentive compensation, employee benefits and other personnel related costs, as well as direct advertising expenses, costs of office facilities, and costs of information technology systems. Historically, we have primarily funded these requirements through cash flow from our operations. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we generated negative cash flows from operations as reflected in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

As part of our strategic shift, we have begun and continue to reorganize our business around our Enterprise & Education segment while we optimize our Consumer segment for profitability and cash generation. Our Enterprise & Education business and our Consumer business are affected by different sales-to-cash patterns. Within our Enterprise & Education segment, revenue in our education, government, and corporate sales channels are seasonally stronger in the second half of the calendar year due to purchasing and budgeting cycles. Our Consumer revenue is affected by seasonal trends associated with the holiday shopping season. Consumer sales typically turn to cash more quickly than Enterprise & Education sales, which tend to have longer collection cycles. Historically, in the first half of the year we have been a net user of cash and in the second half of the year we have been a net generator of cash. We expect this trend to continue. In 2016, we expect our cash balance to decline in part as we execute the restructuring actions in accordance with our revised strategy and other initiatives, as well as anticipated near-term lower operating results. We believe our current cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and funds generated from our sales will be sufficient to meet our cash needs for at least the next twelve months. We have generated significant operating losses as reflected in our accumulated deficit and we may continue to incur operating losses in the future that may continue to require additional working capital to execute strategic initiatives to grow our business. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including development of new products, market acceptance of our products, the levels of advertising and promotion required to launch additional products and improve our competitive position in the marketplace, the expansion of our sales, support and marketing organizations, the optimization of office space in the U.S. and worldwide, building the infrastructure necessary to support our growth, the response of competitors to our products and services, and our relationships with suppliers. We extend payments to certain vendors in order to minimize the amount of working capital deployed in the business. In order to maximize our cash position, we will continue to manage our existing inventory, accounts receivable, and accounts payable balances. In addition, borrowings under our revolving credit facility can be utilized to meet working capital requirements, anticipated capital expenditures, and other obligations.

On October 28, 2014, we entered into a \$25.0 million revolving credit Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank, which was amended effective March 31, 2015, May 1, 2015, June 29, 2015, December 29, 2015 and

further amended effective March 14, 2016. Under the amended agreement, we may borrow up to \$25.0 million including a sub-facility, which reduces available borrowings, for letters of credit in the aggregate availability amount of \$4.0 million (the "credit facility"). Borrowings by RSL under the credit facility are guaranteed by us as the ultimate parent. The credit facility has a term that expires on January 1, 2018, during which time RSL may borrow and re-pay loan amounts and re-borrow the loan amounts subject to customary borrowing conditions.

Table of Contents

The total obligations under the credit facility cannot exceed the lesser of (i) the total revolving commitment of \$25.0 million or (ii) the borrowing base, which is calculated as 80% of eligible accounts receivable. As a result, the borrowing base will fluctuate and we expect it will follow the general seasonality of cash and accounts receivable (lower in the first half of the year and higher in the second half of the year). If the borrowing base less any outstanding amounts, plus the cash held at SVB ("Availability") is greater than \$25.0 million, then we may borrow up to an additional \$5.0 million, but in no case can borrowings exceed \$25.0 million. Interest on borrowings accrue at the Prime Rate provided that we maintain a minimum cash and Availability balance of \$17.5 million. If cash and Availability is below \$17.5 million, interest will accrue at the Prime Rate plus 1%.

As of the date of this filing, no borrowings have been made under the revolving credit agreement and \$4.0 million in letters of credit have been issued by Silicon Valley Bank on our behalf. We are subject to certain financial and restrictive covenants under the credit facility, which have been amended to reflect the revised outlook in connection with our 2016 Restructuring Plan. We are required to maintain compliance with a minimum liquidity amount and minimum financial performance requirements, as defined in the Loan and Security Agreement. As of December 31, 2015, we were in compliance with all of the covenants under the revolving credit agreement.

The total amount of cash that was held by foreign subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 was \$15.6 million. If we were to repatriate the cash from our foreign subsidiaries, a significant tax liability could result.

During the last three years, inflation has not had a material effect on our business and we do not expect that inflation or changing prices will materially affect our business in the foreseeable future.

Cash Flow Analysis for the Year ended December 31, 2015 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2014

	Year ended December 31,		2015 versus 2014		
	2015	2014	Change	% Change	
	(in thousands, except percentages)				
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$(5,645	) \$6,673	\$(12,318	) (184.6)%
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(9,374	) \$(39,109	) \$29,735	(76.0)%
Net cash used in financing activities	\$(727	) \$(305	) \$(422	) 138.4	%

Net Cash Used In Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$6.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The primary factor affecting our net use of cash from operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2015 was our net loss of \$46.8 million, which was too large to be offset by the non-cash adjustments totaling \$31.1 million and the favorable overall change in operating assets and liabilities of \$10.1 million. For a summary of the factors that led to the net loss for the year ended December 31, 2015 see "Results of Operations" section above. Non-cash items primarily consisted of \$13.7 million in depreciation and amortization expense, \$7.2 million in stock-based compensation expense, \$6.8 million in impairment loss, \$1.7 million in bad debt expense, and \$1.5 million of loss on foreign currency transactions. The primary drivers of the change in operating assets and liabilities were a decrease in other current liabilities of \$14.2 million, a decrease of \$8.6 million in accounts payable, a decrease in accrued compensation of \$5.5 million, an increase in deferred sales commissions of \$4.1 million, and an increase of \$1.3 million in inventory, partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable of \$26.4 million and an increase of \$16.9 million in deferred revenue. The decrease in other current liabilities and accounts payable reflected our shift in strategy, which resulted in fewer obligations due for marketing, advertising, and rebates. The decrease in accrued compensation was primarily attributable to the 2015 Restructuring Plan, which reduced global non-Enterprise & Education headcount approximately 15% and led to a reduction in payroll, benefits, and variable compensation. The increase in deferred sales commission was primarily attributable to the 2014 acquisitions and an increase in Lexia deferred commissions. Inventory increased due to missed forecasts on holiday season sales orders resulting in additional inventory on hand. The decrease in accounts receivable was primarily related to the higher sales during the fourth quarter 2014 holiday season as compared to 2015. The increase in deferred revenue was primarily to a higher mix of Consumer revenue associated with web-based software subscription services and to a lesser extent the purchase accounting impacts related to the 2014 acquisitions.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$6.7 million. The primary factors affecting our operating cash flows during the year were our net loss of \$73.7 million, which were offset by non-cash charges totaling \$37.1 million, and a favorable overall change in operating assets and liabilities of \$43.3 million.

Non-cash items primarily consisted of \$20.3 million in impairment loss, \$13.9 million in depreciation and amortization expense, \$6.8 million in stock-based compensation expense, and \$2.4 million in bad debt expense, only slightly offset by a deferred income tax benefit

Table of Contents

of \$7.7 million. The primary drivers of the change in operating assets and liabilities were an increase of \$48.9 million in deferred revenue, an increase in other current liabilities of \$11.3 million, and an increase of \$8.4 million in accounts payable, partially offset by an increase in accounts receivable of \$16.5 million, an increase in deferred sales commissions of \$7.3 million, and a decrease in accrued compensation of \$4.5 million. The increase in deferred revenue was primarily due to the purchase accounting impacts related to the 2014 acquisitions that did not exist in 2013. The increases in other current liabilities and accounts payable was primarily attributable to the timing of our cash payments. The increase in accounts receivable was primarily related to the higher sales during the fourth quarter 2014 holiday season as compared to 2013. The increase in deferred sales commission was primarily attributable to the 2014 acquisitions that did not exist in 2013. The decrease in accrued compensation was primarily due to the reduction of payroll, benefits, and the timing of cash payments.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$9.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to net cash used of \$39.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. Net cash used in investing activities decreased primarily due to the 2014 acquisition related cash outflows of \$29.4 million pertaining to the acquisitions of Tell Me More and Vivity during the first quarter of 2014. In the first quarter of 2015, we paid the remaining holdback of \$1.7 million related to the 2013 acquisition of Lexia. Purchases of property and equipment decreased from \$9.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 to \$8.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to the reduction of internal-use software capitalization due to the completion and go-live of a major software project in late 2015. Proceeds from the sale of fixed assets totaled \$1.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2015 associated with the fourth quarter 2015 sale of an owned office building in Harrisonburg, Virginia, with no comparable activity in 2014.

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015 compared to \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in net cash related to financing activities was primarily due to the decrease in proceeds from the exercise of stock options of \$0.6 million due to the decrease in our stock price. Capital lease payments totaled \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Deferred financing costs were larger in 2014 due to the original execution of the revolving credit facility in the fourth quarter of 2014. Deferred financing fees continued to be incurred during 2015 due to the execution of the four amendments discussed above. As mentioned earlier, no borrowings have been made under the revolving credit facility.

Cash Flow Analysis for the Year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2013

	Year Ended December 31,		2014 versus 2013	
	2014	2013	Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except percentages)			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$6,673	\$8,068	\$(1,395)	(17.3)%
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(39,109)	\$(46,930)	\$7,821	(16.7)%
Net cash used in financing activities	\$(305)	\$(10,487)	\$10,182	(97.1)%

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$6.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$8.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$1.4 million. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to an increase in our net loss after adjusting for depreciation, amortization, stock compensation, loss on foreign currency transactions, bad debt expense, deferred income taxes, loss on disposal of equipment, amortization of debt issuance costs, and loss on impairment. This was partially offset by favorable fluctuations in working capital, primarily deferred revenue of \$48.9 million which is principally due to the sales of subscription services in our Global Enterprise & Education language and literacy sales channels and Fit Brains.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$39.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to net cash used of \$46.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$7.8 million. Net cash used by investing activities related primarily to the \$41.7 million for the 2014 acquisitions (net of cash) of Vivity and Tell Me More, a

decrease in restricted cash related to the Vivity acquisition of \$12.3 million, and \$9.7 million in purchase of property and equipment primarily associated with capitalized labor for internal-use software development.

Table of Contents

Net Cash Used in Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to cash used in financing activities of \$10.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Net cash used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2014 was primarily due to payments made under capital lease obligations of \$0.6 million and payment of debt issuance costs of \$0.4 million, offset by net cash provided of \$0.7 million from the exercise of stock options.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not engage in any off-balance sheet financing arrangements. We do not have any material interest in entities referred to as variable interest entities, which include special purpose entities and other structured finance entities.

Contractual Obligations

As discussed in Notes 9 and 16 of Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, we lease buildings, parking spaces, equipment, and office space under operating lease agreements. We also lease certain equipment, software and a building near Versailles, France under capital lease agreements. The following table summarizes our future minimum rent payments under non-cancellable operating and capital lease agreements as of December 31, 2015 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
	(in thousands)				
Capitalized leases and other financing arrangements	\$3,621	\$644	\$1,138	\$984	\$855
Operating leases	16,592	5,591	8,196	2,215	590
Total	\$20,213	\$6,235	\$9,334	\$3,199	\$1,445

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The functional currency of our foreign subsidiaries is their local currency. Accordingly, our results of operations and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The volatility of the prices and applicable rates are dependent on many factors that we cannot forecast with reliable accuracy. In the event our foreign sales and expenses increase, our operating results may be more greatly affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies in which we do business. At this time we do not, but we may in the future, invest in derivatives or other financial instruments in an attempt to hedge our foreign currency exchange risk.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

Interest income and expense are sensitive to changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates. However, based on the nature and current level of our marketable securities, which are primarily short-term investment grade and government securities and our notes payable, we believe that there is no material risk of exposure.

Credit Risk

Accounts receivable and cash and cash equivalents present the highest potential concentrations of credit risk. We reserve for credit losses and do not require collateral on our trade accounts receivable. In addition, we maintain cash and investment balances in accounts at various banks and brokerage firms. We have not experienced any losses on cash and cash equivalent accounts to date. We sell products to retailers, resellers, government agencies, and individual consumers and extend credit based on an evaluation of the customer's financial condition, without requiring collateral. Exposure to losses on accounts receivable is principally dependent on each customer's financial condition. We monitor exposure for credit losses and maintain allowances for anticipated losses. We maintain trade credit insurance for certain customers to provide coverage, up to a certain limit, in the event of insolvency of some customers.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Our consolidated financial statements, together with the related notes and the report of independent registered public accounting firm, are set forth on the pages indicated in Item 15.

Table of Contents

Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure
None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Management, with the participation of our Interim Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2015. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives, and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2015, our Interim Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015.

Management's assessment was based on criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, or COSO, in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013).

Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of our assets;

provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial
(2) statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and Board of Directors; and

(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our 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 risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on using the COSO criteria, management believes our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015 was effective.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has audited the financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and has issued a report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The attestation report of Deloitte & Touche LLP is included on page F-3 of this Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) or 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the quarter ended December 31,

2015 that had materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

50

Table of Contents

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

51

Table of Contents

PART III

Certain information required by Part III is omitted from this Annual Report on Form 10-K as we intend to file our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report, and certain information included in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information provided under the headings "Our Board of Directors and Nominees," "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management—Section 16(A) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance," "Corporate Governance—Code of Ethics," "Corporate Governance—Composition of our Board of Directors; Classified Board," "Corporate Governance—Committees of our Board of Directors," "Corporate Governance—Audit Committee," "Corporate Governance—Compensation Committee," and "Corporate Governance—Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee" in our definitive proxy statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 (the "2016 Proxy Statement").

Code of Ethics and Business Conduct

We have adopted a code of ethics and business conduct ("code of conduct") that applies to all of our employees, officers and directors, including without limitation our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and principal accounting officer. Copies of both the code of conduct, as well as any waiver of a provision of the code of conduct granted to any senior officer or director or material amendment to the code of conduct, if any, are available, without charge, under the "Corporate Governance" tab of the "Investor Relations" section on our website at www.rosettastone.com. We intend to disclose any amendments or waivers of this code on our website.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information provided under the headings "Compensation Committee Report," "Executive Compensation," "Director Compensation," "Compensation Committee" and "Corporate Governance—Interlocks and Insider Participation" in the 2016 Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information provided under the headings "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and "Equity Compensation" in the 2016 Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information provided under the headings "Corporate Governance—Director Independence," and "Transactions with Related Persons" in the 2016 Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the information provided under the heading "Principal Accountant Fees and Services" in the 2016 Proxy Statement.

Table of Contents

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Consolidated Financial Statements. The consolidated financial statements as listed in the accompanying "Index to Consolidated Financial Information" are filed as part of this Annual Report.

2. Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules. Schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable or are not required or the information required to be set forth in those schedules is included in the consolidated financial statements or related notes.

All other schedules not listed in the accompanying index have been omitted as they are either not required or not applicable, or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

(b) Exhibits

The exhibits listed in the Index to Exhibits are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

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.

ROSETTA STONE INC.

By: /s/ A. JOHN HASS III

A. John Hass III

Interim Chief Executive Officer

Date: March 14, 2016

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ A. JOHN HASS III A. John Hass III	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 14, 2016
/s/ THOMAS M. PIERNO Thomas M. Pierno	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	March 14, 2016
/s/ M. SEAN HARTFORD M. Sean Hartford	Vice President, Controller and Principal Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	March 14, 2016
/s/ PATRICK W. GROSS Patrick W. Gross	Chairman of the Board, Director	March 14, 2016
/s/ JAMES P. BANKOFF James P. Bankoff	Director	March 14, 2016
/s/ LAURENCE FRANKLIN Laurence Franklin	Director	March 14, 2016
/s/ DAVID P. NIERENBERG David P. Nierenberg	Director	March 14, 2016
/s/ CAROLINE J. TSAY Caroline J. Tsay	Director	March 14, 2016
/s/ LAURA L. WITT Laura L. Witt	Director	March 14, 2016
/s/ STEVEN P. YANKOVICH Steven P. Yankovich	Director	March 14, 2016

Table of Contents

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>F-2</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>F-4</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>F-6</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>F-7</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>F-8</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>F-9</u>

F-1

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Rosetta Stone Inc.
Arlington, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Rosetta Stone Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Rosetta Stone Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 14, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
McLean, Virginia
March 14, 2016

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Rosetta Stone Inc.
Arlington, Virginia

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Rosetta Stone Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s annual report on internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's 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. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 of the Company and our report dated March 14, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

McLean, Virginia
March 14, 2016

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014 *
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$47,782	\$64,657
Restricted cash	80	123
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,196 and \$1,434, at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively)	47,327	76,757
Inventory	7,333	6,500
Deferred sales commissions	13,526	10,740
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,612	4,842
Income tax receivable	—	464
Total current assets	119,660	164,083
Deferred sales commissions	5,614	4,362
Property and equipment, net	22,532	25,277
Goodwill	50,280	58,584
Intangible assets, net	28,244	34,377
Other assets	2,213	1,490
Total assets	\$228,543	\$288,173
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$10,778	\$19,548
Accrued compensation	8,201	14,470
Income tax payable	121	—
Obligations under capital lease	521	594
Other current liabilities	35,318	53,258
Deferred revenue	106,868	95,240
Total current liabilities	161,807	183,110
Deferred revenue	35,880	32,929
Deferred income taxes	4,998	4,222
Obligations under capital lease	2,622	3,154
Other long-term liabilities	826	1,313
Total liabilities	206,133	224,728
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 10,000 and 10,000 shares authorized, zero and zero shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	—	—
Non-designated common stock, \$0.00005 par value, 190,000 and 190,000 shares authorized, 23,150 and 22,936 shares issued and 22,150 and 21,936 shares outstanding at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	185,863	178,554
Treasury stock	(11,435	) (11,435
Accumulated loss	(149,794	) (102,998
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,226	) (678
Total stockholders' equity	22,410	63,445

Edgar Filing: ROSETTA STONE INC - Form 10-K

Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$228,543	\$288,173
--	-----------	-----------

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

* Certain amounts have been adjusted for the retrospective adoption of Accounting Standard Update No. 2015-17 (See Note 2)

F-4

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2015	2014	2013	
Revenue:				
Product	\$65,969	\$136,251	\$156,792	
Subscription and service	151,701	125,602	107,853	
Total revenue	217,670	261,853	264,645	
Cost of revenue:				
Cost of product revenue	16,898	34,192	32,191	
Cost of subscription and service revenue	21,629	18,862	13,523	
Total cost of revenue	38,527	53,054	45,714	
Gross profit	179,143	208,799	218,931	
Operating expenses				
Sales and marketing	136,084	173,208	146,104	
Research and development	29,939	33,176	33,995	
General and administrative	50,124	57,120	56,432	
Impairment	6,754	20,333	—	
Lease abandonment and termination	55	3,812	842	
Total operating expenses	222,956	287,649	237,373	
Loss from operations	(43,813) (78,850) (18,442)
Other income and (expense):				
Interest income	23	17	117	
Interest expense	(378) (233) (61)
Other (expense) income	(1,469) (1,129) 368	
Total other income and (expense)	(1,824) (1,345) 424	
Loss before income taxes	(45,637) (80,195) (18,018)
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,159	(6,489) (1,884)
Net loss	\$(46,796) \$(73,706) \$(16,134)
Loss per share:				
Basic	\$(2.17) \$(3.47) \$(0.75)
Diluted	\$(2.17) \$(3.47) \$(0.75)
Common shares and equivalents outstanding:				
Basic weighted average shares	21,571	21,253	21,528	
Diluted weighted average shares	21,571	21,253	21,528	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
 (in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Net loss	\$ (46,796	) \$ (73,706	) \$ (16,134
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation (loss) gain	(1,548	) (1,523	) 188
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(1,548	) (1,523	) 188
Comprehensive loss	\$ (48,344	) \$ (75,229	) \$ (15,946
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements			

F-6

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in thousands)

	Non-Designated Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Income (Loss)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Shares	Amount					
Balance—January 1, 2013	21,188	\$2	\$160,693	\$—	\$(13,158)	\$657	\$148,194
Stock Issued Upon the Exercise of Stock Options	550	—	2,457	—	—	—	2,457
Restricted Stock Award Vesting	301	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based Compensation Expense	—	—	9,241	—	—	—	9,241
Repurchase of Stock Option Exercised	(123)	—	(1,040)	—	—	—	(1,040)
Sale of Shares in Secondary Offering	10	—	160	—	—	—	160
Secondary Offering Costs	—	—	(388)	—	—	—	(388)
Purchase of Treasury Stock	(1,000)	—	—	(11,435)	—	—	(11,435)
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(16,134)	—	(16,134)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	188	188
Balance—December 31, 2013	20,926	\$2	\$171,123	\$(11,435)	\$(29,292)	\$845	\$131,243
Stock Issued Upon the Exercise of Stock Options	116	—	669	—	—	—	669
Restricted Stock Award Vesting	287	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based Compensation Expense	—	—	6,762	—	—	—	6,762
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(73,706)	—	(73,706)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,523)	(1,523)
Balance—December 31, 2014	21,329	\$2	\$178,554	\$(11,435)	\$(102,998)	\$(678)	\$63,445
Stock Issued Upon the Exercise of Stock Options	25	—	114	—	—	—	114
Restricted Stock Award Vesting	452	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stock-based Compensation Expense	—	—	7,195	—	—	—	7,195
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(46,796)	—	(46,796)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1,548)	(1,548)
Balance—December 31, 2015	21,806	\$2	\$185,863	\$(11,435)	\$(149,794)	\$(2,226)	\$22,410

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

F-7

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	\$ (46,796	) \$ (73,706	) \$ (16,134
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash (used in) provided by operating activities:			
Stock-based compensation expense	7,195	6,762	9,241
Loss (gain) on foreign currency transactions	1,471	1,171	—
Bad debt expense	1,657	2,405	1,420
Depreciation and amortization	13,660	13,904	9,635
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	849	(7,667	) (3,869
(Gain) loss on disposal of equipment	(15	) 184	278
Amortization of deferred financing costs	160	21	—
Loss on impairment	6,754	20,333	—
Loss from equity method investments	23	—	—
Gain on divestiture of subsidiary	(660) —	—
Net change in:			
Restricted cash	43	(13	) (37
Accounts receivable	26,376	(16,478	) (9,477
Inventory	(1,253	) 341	(108
Deferred sales commissions	(4,121	) (7,268	) (4,245
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,080	1,844	(878
Income tax receivable	568	(147	) 827
Other assets	(684	) 446	(68
Accounts payable	(8,636	) 8,394	3,702
Accrued compensation	(5,485	) (4,494	) (897
Other current liabilities	(14,223	) 11,318	4,250
Other long-term liabilities	(486	) 459	481
Deferred revenue	16,878	48,864	13,947
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(5,645	) 6,673	8,068
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(8,856	) (9,736	) (8,941
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	1,642	—	—
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash for Vivity acquisition	—	12,314	(12,314
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(1,688	) (41,687	) (25,675
Net cash outflow from divestiture of subsidiary	(186) —	—
Other investing activities	(286) —	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(9,374	) (39,109	) (46,930
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	114	669	2,457
Repurchase of shares from exercised stock options	—	—	(1,040
Purchase of treasury stock	—	—	(11,435
Proceeds from equity offering, net of issuance costs	—	—	(228
Deferred financing costs	(130	) (381) —
Payments under capital lease obligations	(711	) (593	) (241
Net cash used in financing activities	(727	) (305	) (10,487

Edgar Filing: ROSETTA STONE INC - Form 10-K

Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(15,746	) (32,741	) (49,349)
Effect of exchange rate changes in cash and cash equivalents	(1,129	) (1,427	) (16)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(16,875	) (34,168	) (49,365)
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of year	64,657	98,825	148,190	
Cash and cash equivalents—end of year	\$47,782	\$64,657	\$98,825	
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW DISCLOSURE:				
Cash paid during the periods for:				
Interest	\$218	\$211	\$18	
Income taxes, net of refund	\$601	\$1,722	\$3,290	
Noncash financing and investing activities:				
Accrued purchase price of business acquisition	\$—	\$—	\$3,375	
Accrued liability for purchase of property and equipment	\$258	\$561	\$192	
Equipment acquired under capital lease	\$462	\$—	\$702	
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements				

F-8

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Rosetta Stone Inc. and its subsidiaries ("Rosetta Stone," or the "Company") develop, market and support a suite of language-learning, literacy, and brain fitness solutions consisting of perpetual software products, web-based software subscriptions, online and professional services, audio practice tools and mobile applications. The Company's offerings are sold on a direct basis and through select third party retailers and distributors. The Company provides its solutions to customers through the sale of packaged software and web-based software subscriptions, domestically and in certain international markets.

In early 2015, the Company announced a plan (the "2015 Restructuring Plan") to accelerate growth in and prioritize its focus on the Enterprise & Education segment, emphasizing Corporate and K-12 learners who need to speak and read English. In addition, the Company's Consumer segment would focus on serving the needs of more passionate language learners rather than addressing the entire mass marketplace. In the first quarter of 2015, the Company began reductions to areas including Consumer sales and marketing, Consumer product investment, and general and administrative costs. See Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," Note 13 "Restructuring," Note 17 "Segment Information" and Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" within Part II for additional information about these strategic undertakings and the associated impact to the Company's financial statements and financial results.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Rosetta Stone Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. For comparative purposes, certain amounts in the 2014 consolidated balance sheet have been reclassified to conform to the 2015 presentation. See "Recently Issued Accounting Standards" below regarding the impact of our adoption of Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-17 on the classification of deferred tax amounts in our consolidated balance sheets.

The equity method is used to account for investments in entities if the investment provides the Company with the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies of the investee. The Company determines its level of influence over an equity method investment by considering key factors such as ownership interest, representation on a governance body, participation in policy-making decisions, and technological dependencies. The Company's proportionate share of the net income or loss of any equity method investments is reported in "Other income and (expense)" and included in the net loss on the consolidated statements of operations. The carrying value of any equity method investment is reported in "Other assets" on the consolidated balance sheets.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions. The amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements include significant estimates and assumptions that have been made, including, but not limited to, those related to revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, estimated sales returns and reserves, stock-based compensation, restructuring costs, fair value of intangibles and goodwill, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent litigation, and allowance for valuation of deferred tax assets. The Company bases its estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on various other judgments that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company continuously evaluates its estimates and assumptions. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's primary sources of revenue are web-based software subscriptions, online services, perpetual product software, and bundles of perpetual product software and online services. The Company also generates revenue from the sale of audio practice products, mobile applications, and professional services. Revenue is recognized when all of the following criteria are met: there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement; the product has been delivered or services have been rendered; the fee is fixed or determinable; and collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue is recorded net of discounts.

The Company identifies the units of accounting contained within sales arrangements in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") subtopic 605-25 Revenue Recognition - Multiple Element Arrangements ("ASC 605-25"). In

F-9

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

doing so, the Company evaluates a variety of factors including whether the undelivered element(s) have value to the customer on a stand-alone basis or if the undelivered element(s) could be sold by another vendor on a stand-alone basis.

For multiple element arrangements that contain perpetual software products and related online services, the Company allocates the total arrangement consideration to its deliverables based on the existence of vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value, or vendor-specific objective evidence ("VSOE"), in accordance with ASC subtopic 985-605-25 Software: Revenue Recognition-Multiple-Element Arrangements ("ASC 985-605-25"). The Company generates a substantial portion of its Consumer revenue from the CD and digital download formats of the Rosetta Stone language-learning product which is typically a multiple-element arrangement that includes two deliverables: the perpetual software, delivered at the time of sale, and the online service, which is considered an undelivered software-related element. The online service includes access to conversational coaching services. Because the Company only sells the perpetual language-learning software on a stand-alone basis in its homeschool version, the Company does not have a sufficient concentration of stand-alone sales to establish VSOE for the perpetual product. Where VSOE of the undelivered online services can be established, arrangement consideration is allocated using the residual method. The Company determines VSOE by reference to the range of comparable stand-alone renewal sales of the online service. The Company reviews these stand-alone sales on a quarterly basis. VSOE is established if at least 80% of the stand-alone sales are within a range of plus or minus 15% of a midpoint of the range of prices, consistent with generally accepted industry practice. Where VSOE of the undelivered online services cannot be established, revenue is deferred and recognized commensurate with the delivery of the online services.

For non-software multiple element arrangements the Company allocates revenue to all deliverables based on their relative selling prices. The Company's non-software multiple element arrangements primarily occur as sales to its Enterprise & Education customers. These arrangements can include web-based subscription services, audio practice materials and professional services or any combination thereof. The Company does not have a sufficient concentration of stand-alone sales of the various deliverables noted above to its Enterprise & Education customers, and therefore cannot establish VSOE for each deliverable. Third party evidence of fair value does not exist for the web-based subscription, audio practice and professional services due to the lack of interchangeable language-learning products and services within the market. Accordingly, the Company determines the relative selling price of the web-based subscription, audio practice tools and professional services deliverables included in its non-software multiple element arrangements using the best estimated selling price. The Company determines the best estimated selling price based on its internally published price list which includes suggested sales prices for each deliverable based on the type of client and volume purchased. This price list is derived from past experience and from the expectation of obtaining a reasonable margin based on what each deliverable costs the Company.

In the U.S. and Canada, the Company offers consumers who purchase packaged software and audio practice products directly from the Company a 30-day, unconditional, full money-back refund. The Company also permits some of our retailers and distributors to return unsold packaged products, subject to certain limitations. In accordance with ASC subtopic 985-605, Software: Revenue Recognition ("ASC 985-605"), the Company estimates and establishes revenue reserves for packaged product returns at the time of sale based on historical return rates, estimated channel inventory levels, the timing of new product introductions and other factors.

The Company distributes its products and services both directly to the end customer and indirectly through resellers. Resellers earn commissions generally calculated as a fixed percentage of the gross sale to the end customer. The Company evaluates each of its reseller relationships in accordance with ASC subtopic 605-45, Revenue Recognition - Principal Agent Considerations ("ASC 605-45") to determine whether the revenue recognized from indirect sales should be the gross amount of the contract with the end customer or reduced for the reseller commission. In making this determination the Company evaluates a variety of factors including whether it is the primary obligor to the end customer. Revenue is recorded net of taxes.

Revenue for online services and web-based subscriptions is recognized ratably over the term of the service or subscription period, assuming all revenue recognition criteria have been met. The CD and digital download formats of Rosetta Stone language-learning products are bundled with a short-term online service where customers are allowed to begin their short-term online services at any point during a registration window, which is up to six months from the date of purchase from us or an authorized reseller. The short-term online services that are not activated during this registration window are forfeited and revenue is recognized upon expiry. Revenue from non-refundable upfront fees that are not related to products already delivered or services already performed is deferred and recognized over the term of the related arrangement because the period over which a customer is expected to benefit from the service that is included within our subscription arrangements does not extend beyond the contractual period. Accounts receivable and deferred revenue are recorded at the time a customer enters into a binding subscription agreement.

F-10

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Software products include sales to end user customers and resellers. In many cases, revenue from sales to resellers is not contingent upon resale of the software to the end user and is recorded in the same manner as all other product sales. Revenue from sales of packaged software products and audio practice products is recognized as the products are shipped and title passes and risks of loss have been transferred. For many product sales, these criteria are met at the time the product is shipped. For some sales to resellers and certain other sales, the Company defers revenue until the customer receives the product because the Company legally retains a portion of the risk of loss on these sales during transit. In other cases where packaged software products are sold to resellers on a consignment basis, revenue is recognized for these consignment transactions once the end user sale has occurred, assuming the remaining revenue recognition criteria have been met. In accordance with ASC subtopic 605-50, Revenue Recognition: Customer Payments and Incentives ("ASC 605-50"), cash sales incentives to resellers are accounted for as a reduction of revenue, unless a specific identified benefit is identified and the fair value is reasonably determinable. Price protection for changes in the manufacturer suggested retail value granted to resellers for the inventory that they have on hand at the date the price protection is offered is recorded as a reduction to revenue at the time of sale.

The Company offers customers the ability to make payments for packaged software purchases in installments over a period of time, which typically ranges between three and five months. Given that these installment payment plans are for periods less than 12 months, a successful collection history has been established and these fees are fixed and determinable, revenue is recognized at the time of sale, assuming the remaining revenue recognition criteria have been met.

In connection with packaged software product sales and web-based software subscriptions, technical support is provided to customers, including customers of resellers, via telephone support at no additional cost for up to six months from the time of purchase. As the fee for technical support is included in the initial licensing fee, the technical support and services are generally provided within one year, the estimated cost of providing such support is deemed insignificant and no unspecified upgrades/enhancements are offered, technical support revenue is recognized together with the software product and web-based software subscription revenue. Costs associated with the technical support are accrued at the time of sale.

Sales commissions from non-cancellable web-based software subscription contracts are deferred and amortized in proportion to the revenue recognized from the related contract.

Divestitures

The Company deconsolidates divested subsidiaries when there is a loss of control or when appropriate when evaluated under the variable interest entity model. The Company recognizes a gain or loss at divestiture equal to the difference between the fair value of any consideration received and the carrying amount of the former subsidiary's assets and liabilities. Any resulting gain or loss is reported in "Other income and (expense)" on the consolidated statement of operations.

Business Combinations

The Company recognizes all of the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contractual contingencies from an acquired company as well as contingent consideration at fair value on the acquisition date. The excess of the total purchase price over the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired is recognized as goodwill. Acquisition-related costs are recognized separately from the acquisition and expensed as incurred. Generally, restructuring costs incurred in periods subsequent to the acquisition date are expensed when incurred. Subsequent changes to the purchase price (i.e., working capital adjustments) or other fair value adjustments determined during the measurement period are recorded as adjustments to goodwill.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and demand deposits with financial institutions.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash is generally used to reimburse funds to employees under the Company's flexible benefit plan.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable consist of amounts due to the Company from its normal business activities. The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts to reflect the expected non-collection of accounts receivable based on past collection history and specific risks identified.

F-11

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on a first-in first-out basis, or market. The Company reviews inventory for excess quantities and obsolescence based on its best estimates of future demand, product lifecycle status and product development plans. The Company uses historical information along with these future estimates to establish a new cost basis for obsolete and potential obsolete inventory.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Accounts receivable and cash and cash equivalents subject the Company to its highest potential concentrations of credit risk. The Company reserves for credit losses and does not require collateral on its trade accounts receivable. In addition, the Company maintains cash and investment balances in accounts at various banks and brokerage firms. The Company has not experienced any losses on cash and cash equivalent accounts to date.

The Company sells its offerings to retailers, resellers, government agencies, and individual consumers and extends credit based on an evaluation of the customer's financial condition, and may require collateral, such as letters of credit, in certain circumstances. Exposure to losses on receivables is principally dependent on each customer's financial condition. The Company monitors its exposure for credit losses and maintains allowances for anticipated losses. No customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's revenue during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 or 2013. The four largest distributor and reseller receivable balances collectively represented 30% and 33% of accounts receivable as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively, with one customer that accounted for 17% and 18% of accounts receivable as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company maintains trade credit insurance for certain customers to provide coverage, up to a certain limit, in the event of insolvency of some customers.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company values its assets and liabilities using the methods of fair value as described in ASC topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, ("ASC 820"). ASC 820 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2: Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3: Significant inputs to the valuation model are unobservable.

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and other accrued expenses approximate fair value due to relatively short periods to maturity.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation on property, leasehold improvements, equipment, and software is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Software	3 years
Computer equipment	3-5 years
Automobiles	5 years
Furniture and equipment	5-7 years
Building	39 years
Building improvements	15 years
Leasehold improvements	lesser of lease term or economic life
Assets under capital leases	lesser of lease term or economic life

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Expenses for repairs and maintenance that do not extend the life of equipment are charged to expense as incurred. Expenses for major renewals and betterments, which significantly extend the useful lives of existing property and equipment, are capitalized and depreciated. Upon retirement or disposition of property and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is recognized.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC topic 360, Property, Plant and Equipment ("ASC 360"), the Company evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets. ASC 360 requires recognition of impairment of long-lived assets in the event that the net book value of such assets exceeds the future undiscounted net cash flows attributable to such assets. Impairment, if any, is recognized in the period of identification to the extent the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the fair value of such asset. During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded impairment expense of \$1.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, related to the abandonment of a previously capitalized internal-use software projects. There were no impairments of its long-lived assets during the year ended December 31, 2013.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of acquired technology, including developed and core technology, customer related assets, trade name and trademark, and other intangible assets. Those intangible assets with finite lives are recorded at cost and amortized on a straight line basis over their expected lives in accordance with ASC topic 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other ("ASC 350"). Annually, as of December 31, and more frequently if a triggering event occurs, the Company reviews its indefinite-lived intangible asset for impairment in accordance with ASC 350. This guidance provides the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative test. If necessary, the quantitative test is performed by comparing the fair value of indefinite lived intangible assets to the carrying value. In the event the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the assets, the assets are written down to their fair value. The Rosetta Stone trade name is the Company's only indefinite-lived intangible asset.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company elected to bypass the qualitative assessment and performed the quantitative assessment. In the quantitative assessment, the fair value of the Rosetta Stone trade name has declined due to the reduction in forecasted revenue and bookings from both the Enterprise & Education Language and the Consumer Language reporting units, however, the fair value exceeded the carrying value. There has been no impairment of intangible assets during any of the periods presented.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents purchase consideration paid in a business combination that exceeds the values assigned to the net assets of acquired businesses. The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually on June 30 of each year or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level using a fair value approach, in accordance with the provisions of ASC 350. This guidance provides the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, a "Step 0" analysis. If, based on a review of qualitative factors, it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value the Company performs "Step 1" of the traditional two-step goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. If the carrying value exceeds the fair value, the Company measures the amount of impairment loss, if any, by comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit goodwill with its carrying amount, the "Step 2" analysis.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company determined that sufficient indication existed to require performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$5.6 million associated with the interim impairment assessment of the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit as of December 31, 2015. During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company also determined that sufficient indication existed to require performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Enterprise &

Education Language reporting unit beginning with a Step1 analysis. While this analysis did indicate that the fair value of the Enterprise & Education Language reporting unit declined, the fair value is still greater than the carrying value of this reporting unit. Since the Enterprise & Education Language reporting unit passed the Step 1 test, no further analysis or testing under Step 2 was necessary and no impairment charges were recorded in connection with this interim impairment assessment of this reporting unit.

F-13

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

In the first quarter of 2014, the Company determined sufficient indication existed to require performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the then extant Rest of World Consumer reporting unit. As a result, the Company recorded a goodwill impairment loss of \$2.2 million, which represented a full impairment of Rest of World Consumer's goodwill. In the fourth quarter of 2014, the Company determined sufficient indication existed to require performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the then extant North America Consumer Language reporting unit. As a result of this test, the Company recorded a goodwill impairment loss of \$18.0 million, which represented a full impairment of North America Consumer Language's goodwill.

For income tax purposes, the goodwill balances with tax basis are amortized over a period of 15 years.

Guarantees

Indemnifications are provided of varying scope and size to certain Enterprise & Education customers against claims of intellectual property infringement made by third parties arising from the use of its products. The Company has not incurred any costs or accrued any liabilities as a result of such obligations.

Cost of Product and Subscription and Service Revenue

Cost of product revenue consists of the direct and indirect materials and labor costs to produce and distribute the Company's products. Such costs include packaging materials, computer headsets, freight, inventory receiving, personnel costs associated with product assembly, third-party royalty fees and inventory storage, obsolescence and shrinkage. The Company believes cost of subscription and service revenue primarily represents costs associated with supporting the web-based subscription services, which includes online language conversation coaching, hosting costs and depreciation. Also included are the costs of credit card processing and customer technical support in both cost of product revenue and cost of subscription and service revenue.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses include employee compensation costs, consulting fees and overhead costs associated with the development of our solutions. The Company develops the majority of its language-learning software products for perpetual sale to external customers. The Company considers technological feasibility to be established when all planning, designing, coding, and testing has been completed according to design specifications. The Company has determined that technological feasibility for such software products is reached shortly before the products are released to manufacturing. Costs incurred after technological feasibility is established have not been material, and accordingly, the Company has expensed all research and development costs when incurred.

Software Developed for Internal Use

The Company capitalizes software development costs related to certain of its software platforms developed exclusively to provide its web-based subscription services and other general and administrative use software in accordance with ASC subtopic 350-40: Internal-Use Software. Development costs for internal-use software are expensed as incurred until the project reaches the application development stage. Internal-use software is defined to have the following characteristics: (a) the software is internally developed, or modified solely to meet the entity's internal needs, and (b) during the software's development or modification, no substantive plan exists or is being developed to market the software externally. Internally developed software is amortized over a three-year useful life. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company capitalized \$7.1 million, \$8.8 million, and \$4.8 million in internal-use software, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company recorded amortization expense relating to internal-use software of \$4.8 million, \$3.4 million, and \$1.8 million, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC topic 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"), which provides for an asset and liability approach to accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax consequences of the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities versus the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Under this method, deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred liabilities are recognized

for taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the

F-14

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

deferred tax assets will not be realized. The impact of tax rate changes on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the year that the change is enacted.

Significant judgment is required to determine whether a valuation allowance is necessary and the amount of such valuation allowance, if appropriate. The valuation allowance is reviewed at each reporting period and is maintained until sufficient positive evidence exists to support a reversal.

When assessing the realization of the Company's deferred tax assets, the Company considers all available evidence, including:

- the nature, frequency, and severity of cumulative financial reporting losses in recent years;
- the carryforward periods for the net operating loss, capital loss, and foreign tax credit carryforwards;
- predictability of future operating profitability of the character necessary to realize the asset;
- prudent and feasible tax planning strategies that would be implemented, if necessary, to protect against the loss of the deferred tax assets; and
- the effect of reversing taxable temporary differences.

The evaluation of the recoverability of the deferred tax assets requires that the Company weigh all positive and negative evidence to reach a conclusion that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The weight given to the evidence is commensurate with the extent to which it can be objectively verified. The more negative evidence that exists, the more positive evidence is necessary and the more difficult it is to support a conclusion that a valuation allowance is not needed.

The establishment of a valuation allowance has no effect on the ability to use the deferred tax assets in the future to reduce cash tax payments. The Company will continue to assess the likelihood that the deferred tax assets will be realizable at each reporting period and the valuation allowance will be adjusted accordingly, which could materially affect the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation in accordance ASC topic 718, Compensation—Stock Compensation ("ASC 718"). Under ASC 718, all stock-based awards, including employee stock option grants, are recorded at fair value as of the grant date and recognized as expense in the statement of operations on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period.

Restructuring Costs

In the first quarter of 2015, as part of the 2015 Restructuring Plan, the Company announced and initiated actions to reduce headcount and other costs in order to support its strategic shift in business focus and address periods of loss. In connection with this plan, the Company incurred restructuring related costs, including employee severance and related benefit costs, contract termination costs, and other related costs. These costs are included within the Sales and marketing, Research and development, and General and administrative operating expense categories on the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Employee severance and related benefit costs primarily include cash payments, outplacement services, continuing health insurance coverage, and other benefits. Where no substantive involuntary termination plan previously exists, these severance costs are generally considered "one-time" benefits and recognized at fair value in the period in which a detailed plan has been approved by management and communicated to the terminated employees. Severance costs pursuant to ongoing benefit arrangements, including termination benefits provided for in existing employment contracts, are recognized when probable and reasonably estimable.

Contract termination costs include penalties to cancel certain service and license contracts. Contract termination costs are recognized at fair value in the period in which the contract is terminated in accordance with the contract terms.

Other related costs generally include external consulting and legal costs associated with the strategic shift in business focus of the Company's Consumer business. Such costs are recognized at fair value in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Net Loss Per Share

Net loss per share is computed under the provisions of ASC topic 260, Earnings Per Share. Basic loss per share is computed using net loss and the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted loss per share reflect the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding plus any potentially dilutive shares outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive shares consist of shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and conversion of shares of preferred stock. Common stock equivalent shares are excluded from the diluted computation if their effect is anti-dilutive. When there is a net loss, there is a presumption that there are no dilutive shares as these would be anti-dilutive.

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

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Numerator:			
Net loss	\$ (46,796)	\$ (73,706)	\$ (16,134)
Denominator:			
Common shares and equivalents outstanding:			
Basic weighted average shares	21,571	21,253	21,528
Diluted weighted average shares	21,571	21,253	21,528
Loss per share:			
Basic	\$ (2.17)	\$ (3.47)	\$ (0.75)
Diluted	\$ (2.17)	\$ (3.47)	\$ (0.75)

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, no common stock equivalent shares were included in the calculation of the Company's diluted net loss per share. The following is a summary of common stock equivalents for the securities outstanding during the respective periods that have been excluded from the earnings per share calculations as their impact was anti-dilutive.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(in thousands)		
Stock options	35	67	279
Restricted stock units	39	103	90
Restricted stocks	82	89	248
Total common stock equivalent shares	156	259	617

Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Comprehensive (loss) income consists of net loss and other comprehensive (loss) income. Other comprehensive (loss) income refers to revenues, expenses, gains, and losses that are not included in net loss, but rather are recorded directly in stockholders' equity. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the Company's comprehensive (loss) income consisted of net loss and foreign currency translation gains (losses). The other comprehensive (loss) income presented in the consolidated financial statements and the notes are presented net of tax. There have been no tax expense or benefit associated with the components other comprehensive loss due to the presence of a full valuation allowance for each of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Components of accumulated other comprehensive loss as of December 31, 2015 are as follows (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency	Total	
Balance at beginning of period	\$(678	)	\$(678)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	(2,003	)	(2,003)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss related to divestiture of foreign subsidiary	455		455
Net current period other comprehensive loss	(1,548	)	(1,548)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$(2,226	)	\$(2,226)

Upon divestiture of an investment in a foreign entity, the amount attributable to the accumulated translation adjustment component of that foreign entity is removed as a component of other comprehensive loss and reported as part of the gain or loss on sale or liquidation of the investment. During the year ended December 31, 2015, a transfer of \$0.5 million was made from accumulated other comprehensive loss and recognized as a gain within net income related to the divestiture of a foreign subsidiary.

Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

The functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is their local currency. Accordingly, assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at average rates for the period. Translation adjustments are recorded as a component of other comprehensive loss in stockholders' equity.

Cash flows of consolidated foreign subsidiaries, whose functional currency is the local currency, are translated to U.S. dollars using average exchange rates for the period. The Company reports the effect of exchange rate changes on cash balances held in foreign currencies as a separate item in the reconciliation of the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the period.

Advertising Costs

Costs for advertising are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$46.9 million, \$79.6 million and \$63.6 million, respectively.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

During 2015, the Company adopted the following recently issued Accounting Standard Updates ("ASU"):

In November 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2015-17, Income Taxes (Topic 740) Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes ("ASU 2015-17"). ASU 2015-17 simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes and requires non-current classification of all deferred tax assets and liabilities in a classified statement of financial position. Deferred income taxes were previously required to be classified as current or non-current on the consolidated balance sheets. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted for any interim and annual financial statements that have not yet been issued. The amendments may be applied prospectively or retrospectively. The Company early adopted ASU 2015-17 effective January 1, 2015, retrospectively. Other than the following reclassifications and related disclosures, the adoption of ASU 2015-17 had no other impacts on the Company's consolidated financial statements and disclosures which resulted in the following adjustments to the December 31, 2014 consolidated balance sheet (amounts in thousands):

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

	As of December 31, 2014		
	As Previously Reported	Impact of Adopting ASU 2015-17	As Adjusted
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$5,038	\$(196)	) \$4,842
Total current assets	\$164,279	\$(196)	) \$164,083
Other assets	\$1,525	\$(35)	) \$1,490
Total assets	\$288,404	\$(231)	) \$288,173
Other current liabilities	\$56,157	\$(2,899)	) \$53,258
Total current liabilities	\$186,009	\$(2,899)	) \$183,110
Deferred income taxes	\$1,554	\$2,668	\$4,222
Total liabilities	\$224,959	\$(231)	) \$224,728
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$288,404	\$(231)	) \$288,173

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of Equity ("ASU 2014-08"), which amends the definition of a discontinued operation and requires entities to provide additional disclosures about discontinued operations as well as disposal transactions that do not meet the discontinued operations criteria. The new guidance changes the definition of a discontinued operation and requires discontinued operations treatment for disposals of a component or group of components that represents a strategic shift that has or will have a major impact on an entity's operations or financial results. ASU 2014-08 is effective prospectively for all disposals (except disposals classified as held for sale before the adoption date) or components initially classified as held for sale in periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014; earlier adoption is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2014-08 effective January 1, 2015 and adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

The following ASUs were recently issued but have not yet been adopted by the Company:

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) ("ASU 2016-02"). Under ASU 2016-02, entities will be required to recognize a lease liability and a right-of-use asset for all leases. Lessor accounting is largely unchanged. ASU 2016-02 is effective for public entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new guidance on the Company's consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, Financial Instruments-Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities ("ASU 2016-01"). ASU 2016-01 changes how entities measure certain equity investments and present changes in the fair value of financial liabilities measured under the fair value option that are attributable to their own credit. Under the new guidance, entities will be required to measure equity investments that do not result in consolidation and are not accounted for under the equity method at fair value and recognize any changes in fair value in net income unless the investments qualify for the new practicability exception. The accounting for other financial instruments, such as loans and investments in debt securities is largely unchanged. ASU 2016-01 is effective for public entities in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In April 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2015-05, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement ("ASU 2015-05"). ASU 2015-05 provides guidance regarding whether a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license. If a cloud computing arrangement includes a software license, then the entity should account for the software license element of the arrangement consistent with the acquisition of other software licenses. If a cloud computing arrangement does not include a software license, the entity should account for the arrangement

as a service contract. ASU 2015-05 does not change the accounting for service contracts. ASU 2015-05 is effective for fiscal years, including interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect to early adopt the guidance and does not believe that the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

F-18

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30) Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs ("ASU 2015-03"). ASU 2015-03 requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs are not affected by the amendments in ASU 2015-03. ASU 2015-03 will be effective for interim and annual financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted for financial statements that have not been previously issued. The Company does not believe that the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements - Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40) ("ASU 2014-15"). ASU 2014-15 addresses management's responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide related footnote disclosures. Management's evaluation should be based on relevant conditions and events that are known and reasonably knowable at the date that the financial statements are issued. ASU 2014-15 will be effective for the first interim period within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect to early adopt this guidance and does not believe that the adoption of this guidance will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements and disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) ("ASU 2014-09"), which replaces the current revenue accounting guidance. ASU 2014-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date ("ASU 2015-14") which defers the effective date of the updated guidance on revenue recognition by one year to make ASU 2014-09 effective for annual periods beginning after December 31, 2017. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply a five step model to 1) identify the contract(s) with a customer, 2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, 3) determine the transaction price, 4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and 5) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. Entities may choose from two adoption methods, with certain practical expedients. The Company expects that it will adopt this new guidance beginning in the first quarter of 2018 and is currently evaluating the appropriate transition method and any impact of the new guidance on the Company's consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

3. INVENTORY

Inventory consisted of the following (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
Raw materials	\$3,375	\$3,163
Finished goods	3,958	3,337
Total inventory	\$7,333	\$6,500

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

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

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
Land	\$893	\$950
Buildings and improvements	9,573	12,477
Leasehold improvements	1,477	1,408
Computer equipment	16,508	16,400
Software	34,478	31,240
Furniture and equipment	3,115	3,457
	66,044	65,932
Less: accumulated depreciation	(43,512)	(40,655)
Property and equipment, net	\$22,532	\$25,277

In December 2015, the Company completed the sale of one of its two office buildings and associated building improvements located in Harrisonburg, Virginia. The office building and associated building improvements had a cost and net book value of \$2.5 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. The Company recognized a gain on sale of \$0.1 million based on a sales price of \$1.8 million and sales expenses of \$0.1 million. The gain on sale was included in "General and administrative" operating expense line item on the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Company leases certain computer equipment, software, buildings, and machinery under capital lease agreements. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, assets under capital lease included in property and equipment above was \$5.5 million and \$5.6 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, accumulated depreciation and amortization relating to property and equipment under capital lease arrangements totaled \$1.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

The Company recorded total depreciation and amortization expense for its property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 in the amount of \$8.5 million, \$7.6 million and \$7.8 million, respectively. Depreciation and amortization expense related to property and equipment includes depreciation related to its physical assets and amortization expense related to amounts capitalized in the development of internal-use software. During the years ending December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded \$1.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, in impairment expense related to the abandonment of a previously capitalized internal-use software project. There were no impairment charges for the year ended December 31, 2013.

5. DIVESTITURES AND ACQUISITIONS

2015 Divestitures:

As part of the shift in strategy initiated in early 2015, the Company determined that its ownership of the consumer-oriented Rosetta Stone Korea Ltd. ("RSK") entity no longer agreed with the Company's overall strategy to focus on the Enterprise & Education business. In September 2015, the Company completed the divestiture of 100% of the Company's capital stock of RSK to the current President of RSK for consideration equal to the assumption of RSK's net liabilities at the date of sale. This divestiture resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$0.7 million reported in "Other (expense) income" line of the consolidated statements of operations. This gain was comprised of a gain of \$0.2 million equal to the value of the net liabilities transferred and a \$0.5 million gain on the transfer of the foreign subsidiary's cumulative translation adjustment on the date of sale.

As part of the transaction, the Company has agreed to continue to provide to RSK certain of its online product offerings for resale and distribution and RSK is committed to purchase those products, for an initial term ending December 31, 2025. In addition, the Company has loaned RSK \$0.5 million as of October 2, 2015, which will be repaid in five equal installments due every six months beginning December 31, 2016. As a result of this loan receivable and the level of financial support it represents, the Company concluded that it holds a variable interest in

RSK whereby the Company is not the primary beneficiary. The maximum exposure to loss as a result of this involvement in the variable interest entity is limited to the \$0.5 million amount of the loan.

F-20

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. DIVESTITURES AND ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

2014 Acquisitions:

In January 2014, the Company acquired Vivity Labs, Inc. and Tell Me More S.A. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the total purchase price was allocated to the tangible and intangible assets acquired on the basis of their respective estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The valuation of the identifiable intangible assets and their useful lives acquired reflects management's estimates.

Vivity Labs Inc.

On January 2, 2014, the Company completed its acquisition of Vivity Labs Inc. (the "Vivity Merger" and "Vivity"). Vivity's principal business activity is the development of brain fitness games aimed at improving the user's cognitive function through activity, awareness and motivation through its flagship product, Fit Brains. The applications are designed for use on mobile, web and social platforms. Vivity's emphasis on mobile solutions is especially compatible with Rosetta Stone's focus on cloud-based technology to enable on-the-go learning. The aggregate amount of consideration paid by the Company was \$12.2 million in cash.

The acquisition of Vivity resulted in goodwill of approximately \$9.3 million, none of which is deductible for tax purposes. This amount represents the residual amount of the total purchase price after allocation to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

All expenditures incurred in connection with the Vivity Merger were expensed and are included in general and administrative expenses. Transaction costs incurred in connection with the Vivity Merger were \$57 thousand and \$51 thousand during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The results of operations for Vivity have been included in the consolidated results of operations since January 2, 2014.

The Company has allocated the purchase price based on current estimates of the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with the Vivity Merger. The table below summarizes the estimates of fair value of the Vivity assets acquired, liabilities assumed and related deferred income taxes as of the acquisition date.

The Company finalized its allocation of the purchase price for Vivity as of December 31, 2014. The purchase price was allocated as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$ 14	
Accounts receivable	452	
Other current assets	(3)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(307)
Net deferred tax liability	(919)
Net tangible assets acquired	(763)
Goodwill	9,336	
Amortizable intangible assets	3,577	
Purchase price	\$12,150	

The acquired amortizable intangible assets and the related estimated useful lives consist of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Lives	Estimated Value January 2, 2014
Tradenname	3 years	\$ 188
Technology platform	5 years	2,448
Customer relationships	3 years	941
Total assets		\$3,577

Tell Me More S.A.

On January 9, 2014, the Company completed its acquisition of Tell Me More S.A., (the "Tell Me More Merger" and "Tell Me More") a company organized under the laws of France. Tell Me More provides online language-learning subscriptions and

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. DIVESTITURES AND ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

learning services primarily to corporate and educational organizations. Tell Me More offers a robust suite of SaaS-based language-learning products and services that provide intermediate, advanced and business language solutions in nine languages. The Tell Me More Merger strengthens the Company's growing Enterprise & Education business and expands its global footprint. The aggregate amount of consideration paid by the Company was €22.1 million (\$30.2 million), including assumed net debt.

The Tell Me More Merger resulted in goodwill of approximately \$21.7 million, none of which is deductible for tax purposes. This amount represents the residual amount of the total purchase price after allocation to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

All expenditures incurred in connection with the Tell Me More Merger were expensed and are included in general and administrative expenses. Transaction costs incurred in connection with the Merger were \$1.0 million and \$0.5 million during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The results of operations for Tell Me More have been included in the consolidated results of operations since January 9, 2014.

The Company has allocated the purchase price based on current estimates of the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with the Tell Me More Merger. The table below summarizes the estimates of fair value of the Tell Me More assets acquired, liabilities assumed and related deferred income taxes as of the acquisition date.

The Company finalized its allocation of the purchase price for Tell Me More as of December 31, 2014. The purchase price was allocated as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$2,323	
Accounts receivable	2,979	
Inventory	246	
Prepaid expenses	243	
Fixed assets	5,595	
Other non-current assets	330	
Accounts payable	(732)
Accrued compensation	(2,855)
Deferred revenue	(2,190)
Other current liabilities	(1,211)
Obligation under capital lease	(3,958)
Net deferred tax liability	(1,392)
Net tangible assets acquired	(622)
Goodwill	21,703	
Amortizable intangible assets	9,105	
Purchase price	\$30,186	

The acquired amortizable intangible assets and the related estimated useful lives consist of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Lives	Estimated Value January 9, 2014
Customer relationships	5 years	4,348
Technology platform	5 years	4,144
Tradename	1 year	613
Total assets		\$9,105

2013 Acquisitions:

The Company acquired Livemocha Inc. and Lexia Learning Systems Inc. in April and August of 2013, respectively. Under the acquisition method of accounting, the total purchase price was allocated to the tangible and intangible assets acquired

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. DIVESTITURES AND ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

on the basis of their respective estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The valuation of the identifiable intangible assets and their useful lives acquired reflects management's estimates.

Livemocha, Inc.

On April 1, 2013, the Company completed its acquisition of Livemocha, Inc. (the "Livemocha Merger" and "Livemocha"). Livemocha is one of the world's largest online language-learning communities with over 16 million registered members. The acquisition of Livemocha's technology platform has accelerated the Company's transition to cloud-based learning solutions and reinforced its leadership position in the competitive language-learning industry. The aggregate amount of consideration paid by the Company was \$8.4 million in cash.

The acquisition of Livemocha resulted in goodwill of approximately \$5.2 million, none of which is deductible for tax purposes. This amount represents the residual amount of the total purchase price after allocation to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

All expenditures incurred in connection with the Livemocha Merger were expensed and are included in general and administrative expenses. Transaction costs incurred in connection with the Livemocha Merger were \$0.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2013. The results of operations for Livemocha have been included in the consolidated results of operations since April 1, 2013.

The Company allocated the purchase price based on current estimates of the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with the Livemocha Merger. The table below summarizes the estimates of fair value of the Livemocha assets acquired, liabilities assumed and related deferred income taxes as of the acquisition date.

The Company finalized its allocation of the purchase price for Livemocha as of March 31, 2014. The purchase price was allocated as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$ 191	
Accounts receivable	227	
Other current assets	93	
Fixed assets	35	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(956)
Deferred revenue	(743)
Net deferred tax liability	(1,161)
Net tangible assets acquired	(2,314)
Goodwill	5,185	
Amortizable intangible assets	5,500	
Purchase Price	\$8,371	

The acquired amortizable intangible assets and the related estimated useful lives consist of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Lives	Estimated Value April 1, 2013
Online community	3 years	\$ 1,800
Enterprise relationships	5 years	100
Technology platform	5 years	3,400
Tradename	2 years	200
Total assets		\$5,500

In connection with the Livemocha Merger, the Company recorded deferred tax liabilities related to definite-lived intangible assets that were acquired. As a result of this deferred tax liability balance, the Company reduced its deferred tax asset valuation allowance by \$1.2 million. Such reduction was recognized as an income tax benefit in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5. DIVESTITURES AND ACQUISITIONS (Continued)

Lexia Learning Systems, Inc.

On August 1, 2013, the Company completed its acquisition of Lexia Learning Systems, Inc. (the "Lexia Merger" and "Lexia"). Lexia is one of the most trusted and established companies in the literacy technology market. The transaction marked the Company's first extension beyond language learning and took the Company deeper into the Education Technology industry. The aggregate amount of consideration paid by the Company was \$21.1 million in cash, net of working capital and deferred revenue adjustments, including a holdback of \$3.4 million with 50% of such holdback paid within 30 days of the Company filing its Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 50% of such holdback to be paid on the 18 month anniversary of the acquisition. The Company paid \$1.7 million of the holdback in April of 2014 and paid the remaining \$1.7 million in February 2015.

The acquisition of Lexia resulted in goodwill of approximately \$9.9 million, none of which is deductible for tax purposes. This amount represents the residual amount of the total purchase price after allocation to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

All expenditures incurred in connection with the Lexia Merger were expensed and are included in general and administrative expenses. Transaction costs incurred in connection with the Lexia Merger were \$0.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2013. The results of operations for Lexia have been included in the consolidated results of operations for the period since August 1, 2013.

The Company allocated the purchase price based on current estimates of the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with the Lexia Merger. The table below summarizes the estimates of fair value of the Lexia assets acquired, liabilities assumed and related deferred income taxes as of the acquisition date.

The Company finalized its allocation of the purchase price for Lexia as of June 30, 2014. The purchase price was allocated as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$263	
Accounts receivable	2,404	
Other current assets	105	
Fixed assets	255	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(899)
Deferred revenue	(1,223)
Net deferred tax liability	(4,210)
Net tangible assets acquired	(3,305)
Goodwill	9,938	
Amortizable intangible assets	14,500	
Purchase price	\$21,133	

The acquired amortizable intangible assets and the related estimated useful lives consist of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Lives	Estimated Value August 1, 2013
Enterprise relationships	10 years	\$9,400
Technology platform	7 years	4,100
Tradenname	5 years	1,000
Total assets		\$14,500

In connection with the Lexia Merger, the Company recorded deferred tax liabilities related to definite-lived intangible assets that were acquired. As a result of this deferred tax liability balance, the Company reduced its deferred tax asset valuation allowance by \$4.2 million. Such reduction was recognized as an income tax benefit in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. GOODWILL

The value of goodwill is primarily derived from the acquisition of Rosetta Stone Ltd. (formerly known as Fairfield & Sons, Ltd.) in January 2006, the acquisition of certain assets of SGLC International Co. Ltd ("SGLC") in November 2009, the acquisitions of Livemocha and Lexia in 2013, and the acquisitions of Vivity and Tell Me More in January 2014.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually on June 30 of each year at the reporting unit level using a fair value approach, in accordance with the provisions of ASC 350, or more frequently, if impairment indicators arise. The Company also routinely reviews goodwill at the reporting unit level for potential impairment.

Throughout 2015, the Company's reporting units were: Enterprise & Education Language, Enterprise & Education Literacy, Consumer Language, and Consumer Fit Brains. The combined Enterprise & Education Language and Enterprise & Education Literacy reporting units make up the Enterprise & Education operating and reportable segment. The combined Consumer Language and Consumer Fit Brains reporting units make up the Consumer operating and reportable segment.

During 2014, the Company's reporting units were: Enterprise & Education Language, Enterprise & Education Literacy, North America Consumer Language, Rest of World Consumer, and Consumer Fit Brains. Due to a shift in strategy in the first quarter of 2015, the Company reevaluated and restructured its reporting units, operating, and reportable segments as described above.

The following table shows the balance and changes in goodwill for the Company's reporting units for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	Enterprise & Education		Consumer		Total
	Enterprise & Education Language	Enterprise & Education Literacy	Consumer Language	Consumer Fit Brains	
Balance as of January 1, 2014	\$19,926	\$9,962	\$20,171	\$—	\$50,059
Acquisition of Vivity	—	—	—	9,336	9,336
Acquisition of Tell Me More	21,703	—	—	—	21,703
Impairment of Rest of World Consumer	—	—	(2,199)	—	(2,199)
Impairment of North America Consumer Language	—	—	(17,971)	—	(17,971)
Effect of change in foreign currency rate	(1,545)	—	(1)	(798)	(2,344)
Balance as of December 31, 2014	\$40,084	\$9,962	\$—	\$8,538	\$58,584
Impairment of Consumer Fit Brains	—	—	—	(5,604)	(5,604)
Effect of change in foreign currency rate	(1,384)	—	—	(1,316)	(2,700)
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$38,700	\$9,962	\$—	\$1,618	\$50,280

2015 Activity

Annual Impairment Testing of Goodwill

In connection with the annual goodwill impairment analysis performed as of June 30, 2015, the Company exercised its option to bypass Step 0 and began the annual test with Step 1. The Company determined that the fair values of the Enterprise & Education Literacy, Enterprise & Education Language, and Consumer Fit Brains reporting units exceeded their carrying values. As a result of the 2015 annual impairment test, no goodwill impairment charges were recorded as of June 30, 2015.

Interim Impairment Review

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company determined that sufficient indication existed to require performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit. This indicator was due to a decline in the operations of the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit, with decreases in revenue and bookings within this reporting unit driving lower than expected operating results for the quarter and impacting the forecast going

forward. In this interim goodwill impairment test, the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit failed Step 1. The combination of lower reporting unit fair value calculated in Step 1 and the identification of unrecognized fair value adjustments to the carrying values of other assets and

F-25

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. GOODWILL (Continued)

liabilities (primarily developed technology and deferred revenue) in Step 2 of the interim goodwill impairment test, resulted in an implied fair value of goodwill below its carrying value. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$5.6 million associated with the interim impairment assessment of the Consumer Fit Brains reporting unit as of December 31, 2015.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company determined that sufficient indication existed to require performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis for the Enterprise & Education Language reporting unit. This indicator was due to declines in the operations of the Enterprise & Education Language reporting unit, with decreases in revenue and bookings within this reporting unit driving lower than expected operating results for the quarter and impacting the forecast going forward. As a result of the operating results in the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company has further refined its strategy of focusing on the Enterprise & Education segment and, as discussed in Note 21, in March 2016, the Company announced a plan to exit the direct distribution of Enterprise & Education language offerings in a number of non-US markets and right-size the overall business. In particular, the Company initiated a process to exit direct presence and close offices in China, Brazil and France. This plan is expected to result in significantly lower projected revenues, bookings, and short-term profitability of the Enterprise & Education Language reporting unit. As a result, the Company determined that sufficient indication existed to require the performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis for this reporting unit. While this analysis did indicate that the fair value of the Enterprise & Education Language reporting unit declined, the fair value is still greater than the carrying value of this reporting unit. Since the Enterprise & Education Language reporting unit passed the Step 1 test, no further analysis or testing under Step 2 was necessary and no impairment charges were recorded in connection with this interim impairment assessment of this reporting unit.

The Company also routinely reviews goodwill at the reporting unit level for potential impairment as part of the Company's internal control framework. In the fourth quarter of 2015, the Company evaluated any reporting unit with remaining goodwill that was not tested for impairment to determine if a triggering event has occurred. As of December 31, 2015, the Company concluded that there were no indicators of impairment that would cause it to believe that it is more likely than not that the fair value of these reporting units is less than the carrying value. Accordingly, a detailed impairment test has not been performed and no impairment charges were recorded in connection with the interim impairment reviews of any such reporting units.

2014 Activity

Rest of World Consumer Goodwill Impairment

During the first quarter of 2014, the Company determined sufficient indication existed to require performance of an interim goodwill impairment analysis as of March 31, 2014 for the then extant Rest of World Consumer reporting unit ("ROW Consumer"). This indicator was due to unexpected declines in the operations of the ROW Consumer reporting unit, with further decreases in revenue and bookings within the reporting unit driving lower than expected operating results and impacting the forecast going forward. In this interim goodwill impairment test, the ROW Consumer reporting unit failed Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test. The combination of the lower reporting unit fair value calculated in Step 1 and the identification of unrecognized fair value changes to the carrying values of other assets and liabilities (primarily tradename and deferred revenue) in Step 2 of the interim goodwill impairment test, resulted in an implied fair value of goodwill below the carrying value of goodwill for ROW Consumer. As a result, the Company recorded a goodwill impairment loss of \$2.2 million, which represents a full impairment of ROW Consumer's goodwill.

North America Consumer Language Goodwill Impairment

In the fourth quarter of 2014, the then extant North America Consumer Language reporting unit experienced a decline in the demand for its products and services at its current pricing levels. In an attempt to increase demand, the Company lowered prices in its direct-to-consumer and retail sales channels. This strategy increased the number of units sold, however, revenue recognized decreased significantly due to the lower prices in 2014. Additionally, these results were significantly lower than the forecasted bookings, meaning that while the Company was able to increase

the number of units sold, the per unit price was lower than expected. As a result of the reduced demand and the need to offer lower prices in the fourth quarter of 2014 to generate sales, the Company began to evaluate whether the decline in demand at prior price levels has resulted in the need for a permanent price decline. As a result of the above events, the Company considered it appropriate to perform an interim goodwill impairment test for the North America Consumer Language reporting unit. The combination of the lower reporting unit fair value of the North America Consumer Language reporting unit, and the identification of unrecognized fair value changes to the carrying values of other assets and liabilities (primarily tradename, developed technology and deferred revenue) in Step 2 of the interim goodwill impairment test, resulted in a negative implied fair value of goodwill for the North America Consumer

F-26

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6. GOODWILL (Continued)

Language reporting unit. As a result, the Company recorded a goodwill impairment loss of \$18.0 million, which represented a full impairment of the North America Consumer Language goodwill.

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consisted of the following items as of the dates indicated (in thousands):

	December 31, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Trade name/ trademark	\$12,442	\$(1,271)	\$11,171	\$12,526	\$(1,062)	\$11,464
Core technology	15,149	(7,817)	7,332	15,890	(5,661)	10,229
Customer relationships	26,245	(16,603)	9,642	26,889	(14,344)	12,545
Website	12	(12)	—	12	(12)	—
Patents	300	(201)	99	300	(161)	139
Total	\$54,148	\$(25,904)	\$28,244	\$55,617	\$(21,240)	\$34,377

The Company recorded intangible assets of \$23.8 million, associated with the acquisition of Rosetta Stone Ltd. in January 2006, including its indefinite-lived Rosetta Stone trade name.

The Company recorded intangible assets of \$5.5 million with the acquisition of Livemocha in April 2013, consisting of an online community, enterprise relationships, technology platform and the Livemocha trade name. The estimated useful lives of these intangible assets range from two to five years.

The Company recorded intangible assets of \$14.5 million with the acquisition of Lexia in August 2013, consisting of enterprise relationships, technology platform and the Lexia trade name. The estimated useful lives of these intangible assets range from five to ten years.

The Company recorded intangible assets of \$3.6 million with the acquisition of Vivity in January 2014, consisting of customer relationships, technology platform and the Vivity trade name. The estimated useful lives of these intangible assets range from three to five years.

The Company recorded intangible assets of \$9.1 million with the acquisition of Tell Me More in January 2014, consisting of customer relationships, technology platform and the Tell Me More trade name. The estimated useful lives of these intangible assets range from one to five years.

Included within the Trade name/ trademark intangible asset category is the Rosetta Stone trade name with a carrying amount of \$10.6 million. This intangible asset is considered to have an indefinite useful life and is therefore not amortized, but rather tested for impairment on at least an annual basis.

The Company computes amortization of intangible assets on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. Below are the weighted average remaining useful lives of the Company's amortizing intangible assets:

	Weighted Average Life
Trade name / trademark	29 months
Core technology	36 months
Customer relationships	76 months
Patents	33 months

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

Amortization expense consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Included in cost of revenue:			
Cost of product revenue	\$264	\$377	\$—
Cost of subscription and service revenue	322	209	244
Total included in cost of revenue	586	586	244
Included in operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing	2,804	3,677	1,028
Research and development	1,802	2,000	550
General and administrative	—	—	—
Total included in operating expenses	4,606	5,677	1,578
Total	\$5,192	\$6,263	\$1,822

The following table summarizes the estimated future amortization expense related to intangible assets as of December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2015
2016	\$4,630
2017	4,189
2018	3,576
2019	1,532
2020	1,282
Thereafter	2,428
Total	\$17,637

The Company also routinely reviews indefinite-lived intangible assets and long-lived intangible assets for potential impairment as part of the Company's internal control framework. As an indefinite-lived intangible asset, the Rosetta Stone tradename was evaluated as of December 31, 2015 to determine if indicators of impairment exist. The Company elected to bypass the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the Rosetta Stone trade name was impaired and performed the quantitative assessment. In the quantitative assessment, the Company noted that the fair value of the Rosetta Stone trade name has declined from prior estimates of fair value due to the reduction in forecasted revenue and bookings from both the Enterprise & Education Language and the Consumer Language reporting units, however, the fair value exceeds the carrying value. Additionally, all long-lived intangible assets were evaluated to determine if indicators of impairment exist and the Company concluded that there are no potential indicators of impairment. There were no impairment charges related to intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

The following table summarizes other current liabilities (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
Accrued marketing expenses	\$20,022	\$31,985
Accrued professional and consulting fees	1,746	2,804
Sales return reserve	3,728	3,570
Sales, withholding, and property taxes payable	3,879	5,875
Accrued purchase price of business acquisition	—	1,688
Other	5,943	7,336
Total Other current liabilities	\$35,318	\$53,258

9. FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

Revolving Line of Credit

On October 28, 2014, Rosetta Stone Ltd (“RSL”), a wholly owned subsidiary of parent company Rosetta Stone Inc., executed a Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank (“Bank”) to obtain a \$25.0 million revolving credit facility (the “credit facility”). The Company executed the First Amendment to the credit facility with the Bank effective March 31, 2015, the Second Amendment effective May 1, 2015, the Third Amendment effective June 29, 2015, and the Fourth Amendment effective December 29, 2015. The Company is subject to certain covenants under the Loan and Security Agreement including financial covenants and limitations on indebtedness, encumbrances, investments and distributions and dispositions of assets, certain of which covenants were amended in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Amendments, which were primarily amended to reflect updates to the Company's financial outlook. The Third Amendment also changed the definition of "change of control" to eliminate the clause referring to a change in a portion of the Board of Directors within a twelve-month period.

On March 14, 2016, the Company executed the Fifth Amendment to the credit facility. Under the amended agreement, the Company may borrow up to \$25.0 million including a sub-facility, which reduces available borrowings, for letters of credit in the aggregate availability amount of \$4.0 million (the "credit facility"). Borrowings by RSL under the credit facility are guaranteed by the Company as the ultimate parent. The credit facility has a term that expires on January 1, 2018, during which time RSL may borrow and re-pay loan amounts and re-borrow the loan amounts subject to customary borrowing conditions.

The total obligations under the credit facility cannot exceed the lesser of (i) the total revolving commitment of \$25.0 million or (ii) the borrowing base, which is calculated as 80% of eligible accounts receivable. As a result, the borrowing base will fluctuate and the Company expects it will follow the general seasonality of cash and accounts receivable (lower in the first half of the year and higher in the second half of the year). If the borrowing base less any outstanding amounts, plus the cash held at SVB ("Availability") is greater than \$25.0 million, then the Company may borrow up to an additional \$5.0 million, but in no case can borrowings exceed \$25.0 million. Interest on borrowings accrue at the Prime Rate provided that the Company maintains a minimum cash and Availability balance of \$17.5 million. If cash and Availability is below \$17.5 million, interest will accrue at the Prime Rate plus 1%.

Proceeds of loans made under the credit facility may be used as working capital or to fund general business requirements. All obligations under the credit facility, including letters of credit, are secured by a security interest on substantially all of the Company's assets including intellectual property rights and by a stock pledge by the Company of 100% of its ownership interests in U.S. subsidiaries and 66% of its ownership interests in certain foreign subsidiaries.

The Company is subject to certain financial and restrictive covenants under the credit facility. The credit facility contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including covenants that limit or restrict our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, dispose of assets, execute a material change in business, acquire or dispose of an entity, grant liens, make share repurchases, and make distributions, including payment of dividends. The

Company is required to maintain compliance with a minimum liquidity amount and minimum financial performance requirements, as defined in the credit facility. As of December 31, 2015, the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

F-29

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

9. FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS (Continued)

The credit facility contains customary events of default, including among others, non-payment defaults, covenant defaults, bankruptcy and insolvency defaults, and a change of control default, in each case, subject to customary exceptions. The occurrence of a default event could result in the Bank's acceleration of repayment obligations of any loan amounts then outstanding.

As of December 31, 2015, there were no borrowings outstanding and the Company was eligible to borrow the entire \$25.0 million of available credit and \$4.0 million in letters of credit have been issued by the Bank on the Company's behalf. A quarterly commitment fee accrues on any unused portion of the credit facility at a nominal annual rate.

Capital Leases

The Company enters into capital leases under non-committed arrangements for equipment and software. In addition, as a result of the Tell Me More Merger, the Company assumed a capital lease for a building near Versailles, France, where Tell Me More's headquarters are located. The fair value of the lease liability at the date of acquisition was \$4.0 million.

During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, 2013, the Company acquired equipment or software through the issuance of capital leases totaling \$0.5 million, zero, \$0.7 million, respectively. This non-cash investing activity has been excluded from the consolidated statement of cash flows.

As of December 31, 2015, the future minimum payments under capital leases with initial terms of one year or more are as follows (in thousands):

Periods Ending December 31,	
2016	\$644
2017	645
2018	493
2019	492
2020	492
Thereafter	855
Total minimum lease payments	\$3,621
Less amount representing interest	478
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$3,143
Less current portion	521
Obligations under capital lease, long-term	\$2,622

10. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

2006 Stock Incentive Plan

On January 4, 2006, the Company established the Rosetta Stone Inc. 2006 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2006 Plan") under which the Company's Board of Directors, at its discretion, could grant stock options to employees and certain directors of the Company and affiliated entities. The 2006 Plan initially authorized the grant of stock options for up to 1,942,200 shares of common stock. On May 28, 2008, the Board of Directors authorized the grant of additional stock options for up to 195,000 shares of common stock under the plan, resulting in total stock options available for grant under the 2006 Plan of 2,137,200 as of December 31, 2008. The stock options granted under the 2006 Plan generally expire at the earlier of a specified period after termination of service or the date specified by the Board or its designated committee at the date of grant, but not more than ten years from such grant date. Stock issued as a result of exercises of stock options will be issued from the Company's authorized available stock.

2009 Omnibus Incentive Plan

On February 27, 2009, the Company's Board of Directors approved the 2009 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "2009 Plan") that provides for the ability of the Company to grant up to 2,437,744 new stock incentive awards or options including Incentive and Nonqualified Stock Options, Stock Appreciation Rights, Restricted Stock, Restricted Stock Units, Performance Units, Performance Shares, Performance based Restricted Stock, Share Awards, Phantom Stock and Cash Incentive Awards. The stock

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

incentive awards and options granted under the 2009 Plan generally expire at the earlier of a specified period after termination of service or the date specified by the Board or its designated committee at the date of grant, but not more than ten years from such grant date. Concurrent with the approval of the 2009 Plan, the 2006 Plan was terminated for purposes of future grants.

On May 26, 2011 the Board of Directors authorized and the Company's shareholders' approved the allocation of an additional 1,000,000 shares of common stock to the 2009 Plan. On May 23, 2012, the Board of Directors authorized and the Company's shareholders approved the allocation of 1,122,930 additional shares of common stock to the 2009 Plan. On May 23, 2013, the Board of Directors authorized and the Company's shareholders approved the allocation of 2,317,000 additional shares of common stock to the 2009 Plan. On May 20, 2014, the Board of Directors authorized and the Company's shareholders approved the allocation of 500,000 additional shares of common stock to the 2009 Plan. On June 12, 2015, the Board of Directors authorized and the Company's shareholders approved the allocation of 1,200,000 additional shares of common stock to the 2009 Plan. At December 31, 2015 there were 3,349,235 shares available for future grant under the 2009 Plan.

In accordance with ASC 718, the fair value of stock-based awards to employees is calculated as of the date of grant. Compensation expense is then recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award. The Company uses the Black-Scholes pricing model to value its stock options, which requires the use of estimates, including future stock price volatility, expected term and forfeitures. Stock-based compensation expense recognized is based on the estimated portion of the awards that are expected to vest. Estimated forfeiture rates were applied in the expense calculation.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Expected stock price volatility	49%-63%	63%-65%	64%-67%
Expected term of options	6 years	6 years	6 years
Expected dividend yield	—	—	—
Risk-free interest rate	1.19%-1.75%	1.46%-1.80%	0.75%-1.65%

Prior to the completion of the Company's initial public offering in April 2009, the Company's stock was not publicly quoted and the Company had a limited history of stock option activity, so the Company reviewed a group of comparable industry-related companies to estimate its expected volatility over the most recent period commensurate with the estimated expected term of the awards. In addition to analyzing data from the peer group, the Company also considered the contractual option term and vesting period when determining the expected option life and forfeiture rate. Subsequent to the initial public offering and through April 2015, the Company continued to review a group of comparable industry-related companies to estimate volatility, but also reviewed the volatility of its own stock since the initial public offering. During this period, the Company considered the volatility of the comparable companies to be the best estimate of future volatility. After April 2015, the Company had a sufficient period of stock price data to estimate volatility based upon the historical volatility experienced in its own stock price. For the risk-free interest rate, the Company uses a U.S. Treasury Bond rate consistent with the estimated expected term of the option award.

The expected term of options granted represents the period of time that they are expected to be outstanding and is derived using a combination of peer company information and the simplified method as described in ASC 718-10-S99. Prior to the completion of the Company's initial public offering in April 2009, the stock was not publicly quoted and there was a limited history of stock option activity. The Company believes the limited historical exercise data related to our stock options does not provide a reasonable basis on which to estimate the expected term.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

Stock Options

The following table summarizes the Company's stock option activity from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options Outstanding, January 1, 2015	2,017,642	\$13.24	7.32	\$760,925
Options granted	1,203,031	8.92		
Options exercised	(25,009)	4.55		
Options cancelled	(1,358,499)	13.16		
Options Outstanding, December 31, 2015	1,837,165	10.58	7.70	130,262
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2015	1,740,152	10.60	7.63	130,262
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	1,033,366	\$10.77	6.98	\$130,262

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, there was approximately \$5.2 million and \$6.1 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to non-vested stock option awards that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.84 and 2.38 years, respectively.

Stock options are granted at the discretion of the Board of Directors or the Compensation Committee (or its authorized member(s)) and expire 10 years from the date of the grant. Options generally vest over a four-year period based upon required service conditions. No options have performance or market conditions. The Company calculates the pool of additional paid-in capital associated with excess tax benefits using the "simplified method" in accordance with ASC 718.

The weighted average remaining contractual term and the aggregate intrinsic value for options outstanding at December 31, 2015 was 7.70 years and \$0.1 million, respectively. The weighted average remaining contractual term and the aggregate intrinsic value for options exercisable at December 31, 2014 was 7.32 years and \$0.8 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2015, options that were vested and exercisable totaled 1,033,366 shares of common stock with a weighted average exercise price per share of \$10.77.

The weighted average grant-date fair value per share of stock options granted was \$4.77 and \$6.73 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The aggregate intrinsic value disclosed above represents the total intrinsic value (the difference between the fair market value of the Company's common stock as of December 31, 2015, and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2015. This amount is subject to change based on changes to the fair market value of the Company's common stock.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

Restricted Stock Awards

The following table summarizes the Company's restricted stock activity for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively:

	Nonvested Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Nonvested Awards, January 1, 2014	634,031	\$12.28	\$7,785,901
Awards granted	236,338	11.69	
Awards vested	(253,526)	) 10.72	
Awards canceled	(134,198)	) 13.23	
Nonvested Awards, December 31, 2014	482,645	12.59	6,074,136
Awards granted	481,992	9.05	
Awards vested	(452,341)	) 10.56	
Awards canceled	(170,717)	) 11.88	
Nonvested Awards, December 31, 2015	341,579	10.61	3,624,153

During 2015 and 2014, 481,992 and 236,338 shares of restricted stock were granted, respectively. The aggregate grant date fair value of the awards in 2015 and 2014 was \$4.4 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, which will be recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards, which is also the vesting period. The Company's restricted stock grants are accounted for as equity awards. The grant date fair value is based on the market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. The Company did not grant any restricted stock prior to April 2009.

During 2015, 170,717 shares of restricted stock were forfeited. As of December 31, 2015, future compensation cost related to the nonvested portion of the restricted stock awards not yet recognized in the statement of operations was \$3.6 million and is expected to be recognized over a period of 1.93 years.

Restricted stock awards are considered outstanding at the time of grant as the stockholders are entitled to voting rights and to receive any dividends declared subject to the loss of the right to receive accumulated dividends if the award is forfeited prior to vesting. Unvested restricted stock awards are not considered outstanding in the computation of basic earnings per share.

Restricted Stock Units

The following table summarizes the Company's restricted stock unit activity from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015:

	Units Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Units Outstanding, January 1, 2015	124,506	\$12.52	\$1,215,179
Units granted	63,436	8.49	
Units released	—	—	
Units cancelled	—	—	
Units Outstanding, December 31, 2015	187,942	11.16	1,257,332
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2015	153,786	8.50	203,244
Vested and deferred at December 31, 2015	123,406	\$12.58	\$825,586

During 2015 and 2014, 63,436 and 43,842 restricted stock units were granted, respectively, to members of the Board of Directors as part of their compensation package. Restricted stock units convert to common stock following the separation of service with the Company. The aggregate grant date fair value of the awards in 2015 and 2014 was \$0.5

million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Beginning June 2015, all restricted stock unit awards vest quarterly over a one year period from the date of grant, with expense recognized straight-line over the vesting period. Prior to June 2015, all restricted stock unit awards were immediately vested with expense recognized in full on the grant date. The Company's restricted stock units are accounted for as

F-33

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (Continued)

equity awards. The grant date fair value is based on the market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. The Company did not grant any restricted stock units prior to April 2009.

Long Term Incentive Program

On February 21, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors approved the 2013 Rosetta Stone Inc. Long Term Incentive Program ("2013 LTIP"). The 2013 LTIP was administered under the Rosetta Stone Inc. 2009 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "2009 Plan") and the shares awarded under the 2013 LTIP will be taken from the shares reserved under the 2009 Plan. The purpose of the 2013 LTIP was to: motivate senior management and other executives to achieve key financial and strategic business objectives of the Company; offer eligible executives of the Company a competitive total compensation package; reward executives in the success of the Company; provide ownership in the Company; and retain key talent. The 2013 LTIP was effective from January 1, 2013 until December 31, 2014.

Certain executives were designated for eligibility by the Board of Directors to receive performance stock awards and cash upon the Company's achievement of specified performance goals between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2014. In order for any performance stock award grants or any cash payments to be made under the 2013 LTIP, the Company must have met the minimum threshold requirements for a performance goal for the 2014 fiscal year in addition to the cumulative threshold performance goals for the two year period ended December 31, 2014. Each performance goal was mutually exclusive. Each performance goal had a range of payout levels depending on the achievement of the goal ranging from zero to 200% of the incentive target. The performance stock awards granted were 100% vested as of the date of grant with no subsequent holding period requirement. The Company's stockholders approved the material terms of the performance goals on May 23, 2013, the grant date for the performance stock awards.

The amount of share-based compensation expense recognized related to the 2013 LTIP was \$1.3 million and \$1.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Expense of \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million was recognized related to the cash-based portion of the 2013 LTIP for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. In the first quarter of 2015, the Company issued 160,860 performance share awards related to the conclusion of the 2013 LTIP.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The following table presents the stock-based compensation expense for stock options and restricted stock included in the related financial statement line items (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Included in cost of revenue:			
Cost of product revenue	\$57	\$95	\$109
Cost of subscription and service revenue	44	13	66
Total included in cost of revenue	101	108	175
Included in operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing	1,327	1,975	1,840
Research & development	841	958	1,460
General and administrative	4,926	3,721	5,766
Total included in operating expenses	7,094	6,654	9,066
Total	\$7,195	\$6,762	\$9,241

11. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

At December 31, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors had the authority to issue 200,000,000 shares of stock, of which 190,000,000 were designated as Common Stock, with a par value of \$0.00005 per share, and 10,000,000 were designated as Preferred Stock, with a par value of \$0.001 per share. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company

had shares of Common Stock issued of 23,149,634 and 22,935,620, respectively, and shares of Common Stock outstanding of 22,149,634 and 21,935,620, respectively.

F-34

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)

On May 8, 2013, the Company filed a universal shelf registration statement which became effective on May 30, 2013. The registration statement permitted certain holders of the Company's stock to offer the shares of common stock held by them. On June 11, 2013 the selling shareholders, ABS Capital Partners IV Trust and Norwest Equity Partners VIII, LP, sold a combined total of 3,490,000 shares at an offering price of \$16.00 per share. During November and December 2013, ABS Capital Partners IV Trust sold the remainder of its common stock holdings in the Company.

The shelf also provides the Company with the flexibility to offer an amount of equity or issue debt in the amount of \$150.0 million. The Company issued and sold an additional 10,000 shares at a per share price of \$16.00 in the offering.

On August 22, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program under which the Company is authorized to repurchase up to \$25.0 million of its outstanding common stock from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions depending on market conditions, other corporate considerations, and applicable legal requirements. The Company expects to fund the repurchases through existing cash balances and cash generated from operations. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company paid \$11.4 million to repurchase 1,000,000 shares at a weighted average price of \$11.44 per share as part of this program. No shares were repurchased during the year ended December 31, 2015. Shares repurchased under the program were recorded as treasury stock on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The shares repurchased under this program during the year ended December 31, 2013 were not the result of an accelerated share repurchase agreement. Management has not made a decision on whether shares purchased under this program will be retired or reissued.

Holders of the Company's common stock are entitled to receive dividends when and if declared by the Board of Directors out of assets or funds legally available for that purpose. Future dividends are dependent on the Company's financial condition and results of operations, the capital requirements of its business, covenants associated with financing arrangements, other contractual restrictions, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, industry practice and other factors deemed relevant by its Board of Directors.

12. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

The Company maintains a defined contribution 401(k) Plan (the "Plan"). The Company matches employee contributions to the Plan up to 4% of their compensation. The Company recorded Company contribution matching expenses for the Plan totaling \$2.0 million, \$2.2 million, and \$1.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

13. RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE

2015 Restructuring Actions

In the first quarter of 2015, the Company announced and initiated actions to reduce headcount and other costs in order to support its strategic shift in business focus.

Restructuring charges included in the Company's consolidated statement of operations related to the 2015

Restructuring Plan include the following:

• Employee severance and related benefits costs incurred in connection with headcount reductions involving employees primarily in the U.S. and the U.K.;

• Contract termination costs; and

• Other related costs.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13. RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE (Continued)

The following table summarizes activity with respect to the restructuring charges for the 2015 Restructuring Plan during the year ended December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Balance at January 1, 2015	Cost Incurred	Cash Payments	Other Adjustments (1)	Balance at December 31, 2015
Severance costs	\$—	\$7,240	\$(5,940)	\$(1,048)	\$252
Contract termination costs	—	1,134	(1,134)	—	—
Other costs	—	417	(417)	—	—
Total	\$—	\$8,791	\$(7,491)	\$(1,048)	\$252

(1) Other Adjustments includes non-cash period changes in the liability balance, which may include non-cash stock compensation expense and foreign currency translation adjustments.

As of December 31, 2015, the entire restructuring liability of \$0.3 million was classified as a current liability within accrued compensation and other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents restructuring costs included in the related line items of our Statement of Operations (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Cost of revenue	\$113	\$—
Sales and marketing	4,492	—
Research and development	602	—
General and administrative	3,584	—
Total	\$8,791	\$—

These restructuring expenses are not allocated to any reportable segment under our definition of segment contribution as defined in Note 17 "Segment Information."

The Company does not expect to incur any additional restructuring costs in connection with the 2015 Restructuring Plan.

At each reporting date, the Company will evaluate its accrued restructuring costs to ensure the liabilities reported are still appropriate. Any changes to the estimated costs of executing approved restructuring plans will be reflected in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

2014 Employee Severance Actions

On January 9, 2014, the Company completed its acquisition of Tell Me More, a company organized under the laws of France. At acquisition, the plan was to fully integrate Tell Me More into the operations of the Company. Following the acquisition, the Company undertook financial performance review of the French entity and of the Company as a whole. As a result, the Company identified the need to reduce expenses. In the second quarter of 2014, the Company began to create a plan to address the economic issues of the business through the reduction of expense. The result of this economic planning was to reduce headcount within certain business units of the French entity.

Under the requirements of French Labour Law, there is an expectation on the part of both the employer and employee that if an employee is terminated, the employer is required to pay a minimum amount of severance. Accordingly, the Company concluded that the termination benefits for certain employees as the result of the reduction in force in France were payable based upon an ongoing benefit arrangement. A severance liability became probable and estimable when the Company received approval from the French Labour Administration and when the specific employees impacted were determined. These criteria were met in the third quarter of 2014 and the Company recorded an accrual and related expense of \$1.0 million. Severance payments totaling \$0.5 million related to this reduction in force were paid during the fourth quarter of 2014, \$0.4 million was paid in 2015, and the remaining amount is expected to be paid in 2016.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13. RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE (Continued)

During 2014, the Company initiated other actions across its business to reduce headcount in order to align resources to support business needs. The Company recorded \$3.2 million in severance costs associated with these actions. As a result, \$2.3 million was paid during 2014, \$0.8 million was paid during 2015, and the remaining \$0.1 million liability will be paid in 2016.

14. LEASE ABANDONMENT AND TERMINATION

As part of the Company's effort to reduce general and administrative expenses through a planned space consolidation at its Arlington, Virginia headquarters location, the Company incurred a lease abandonment charge of \$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014. Prior to January 31, 2014, the Company occupied the 6th and 7th floors at its Arlington, Virginia headquarters. The Company estimated the liability under the operating lease agreements and accrued lease abandonment costs in accordance with ASC 420, Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations ("ASC 420"), as the Company has no future economic benefit from the abandoned space and the lease does not terminate until December 31, 2018. All leased space related to the 6th floor was abandoned and ceased to be used by the Company on January 31, 2014.

In March 2013 Rosetta Stone Japan Inc. partially abandoned its Japan office as a result of excess office space due to reduction in staff along with overall local operations business performance. The Company estimated the liability under the operating lease agreement reduced for anticipated sublease income in accordance with ASC 420 as the Company had no future economic benefit from the abandoned space and the lease did not terminate until February 28, 2015. As of March 31, 2014, the Company ceased to use the remaining office space in this facility and simultaneously negotiated and paid a lease termination fee of \$0.4 million. The Company has been released from all obligations under the lease arrangement as of December 31, 2014.

A summary of the Company's lease abandonment activity for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
Accrued lease abandonment costs, beginning of period	\$1,679	\$413
Costs incurred and charged to expense	55	3,812
Principal reductions	(452	) (2,546
Accrued lease abandonment costs, end of period	\$1,282	\$1,679
Accrued lease abandonment costs liability:		
Short-term	\$455	\$496
Long-term	827	1,183
Total	\$1,282	\$1,679

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. INCOME TAXES

The following table summarizes the significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventory	\$564	\$535
Net operating and capital loss carryforwards	48,334	27,637
Deferred revenue	13,908	12,447
Accrued liabilities	9,780	12,890
Stock-based compensation	4,656	5,760
Amortization and depreciation	31	—
Bad debt reserve	398	501
Foreign and other tax credits	1,517	1,283
Gross deferred tax assets	79,188	61,053
Valuation allowance	(70,464)	(53,809)
Net deferred tax assets	8,724	7,244
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles	(4,782)	(3,465)
Deferred sales commissions	(7,337)	(5,714)
Prepaid expenses	(625)	(555)
Amortization and depreciation	—	(1,337)
Foreign currency translation	(973)	(391)
Other	(5)	(5)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(13,722)	(11,467)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$(4,998)	\$(4,223)

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$1.2 million primarily related to current year operations in Germany and the UK and the tax impact of the amortization of indefinite lived intangibles, and the inability to recognize tax benefits associated with current year losses of operations in all other foreign jurisdictions and in the U.S. due to the valuation allowance recorded against the deferred tax asset balances of these entities. These tax expenses were partially offset by tax benefits related to current year losses (excluding the Consumer Fit Brains goodwill impairment) in Canada. The goodwill that was impaired is not deductible for tax. Additionally, tax benefits were recorded related to the reversal of accrued withholding taxes as a result of an intercompany transaction.

For the year ending December 31, 2014, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$6.5 million primarily resulting from the tax benefits related to the goodwill impairment taken during the first quarter of 2014 related to the ROW Consumer reporting unit, the goodwill impairment taken during the fourth quarter of 2014 related to the North America Consumer Language reporting unit, and current year losses in Canada and France. The goodwill that was impaired related to acquisitions from prior years, a portion of which resulted in a tax benefit as a result of writing off a deferred tax liability previously recorded (i.e., goodwill had tax basis and was amortized for tax). These tax benefit amounts were partially offset by income tax expense related to profits from certain foreign operations and foreign withholding taxes. The tax benefits were also partially offset by the tax expense related to the tax impact of amortization of indefinite lived intangibles, and the inability to recognize tax benefits associated with current year losses of operation in all other foreign jurisdictions and in the U.S. due to the valuation allowance recorded against the deferred tax asset balances of these entities.

During the third quarter of 2012, the Company established a full valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets of its operations in Brazil, Japan, and the U.S., resulting in a non-cash charge of \$0.4 million, \$2.1 million, and \$23.1 million,

F-38

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

respectively. Additionally, no tax benefits were provided on 2012 losses incurred in foreign jurisdictions where the Company has determined a valuation allowance is required. As of December 31, 2015, a full valuation allowance was provided for domestic and certain foreign deferred tax assets in those jurisdictions where the Company has determined the deferred tax assets will more likely than not be realized.

If future events change the outcome of the Company's projected return to profitability, a valuation allowance may not be required to reduce the deferred tax assets. The Company will continue to assess the need for a valuation allowance. As of December 31, 2015, the Company had federal, state and foreign tax NOL carryforward amounts and expiration periods as follows (in thousands):

Year of Expiration	U.S. Federal	State	Brazil	France	Japan	Other Foreign	Total
2016-2020	\$—	\$498	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$498
2021-2025	—	1,180	—	—	11,872	607	13,659
2026-2030	—	6,288	—	—	—	152	6,440
2031-2035	39,437	34,008	—	—	—	251	73,696
2036-2040	48,904	38,532	—	—	—	932	88,368
Indefinite	—	—	5,511	13,158	—	—	18,669
Totals	\$88,341	\$80,506	\$5,511	\$13,158	\$11,872	\$1,942	\$201,330

As of December 31, 2015, the Company had federal and state capital loss carryforward amounts and expiration periods as follows (in thousands):

Year of Tax Credit Expiration	U.S. Federal	State
2016-2020	\$—	\$—
2021-2025	6,837	6,055
2026-2030	—	—
2031-2035	—	360
2036-2040	—	—
Indefinite	—	—
Totals	\$6,837	\$6,415

As of December 31, 2015, the Company had federal tax credit carryforward amounts and expiration periods as follows (in thousands):

Year of Tax Credit Expiration	U.S. Federal
2016-2020	\$—
2021-2025	1,516
2026-2030	1
2031-2035	—
2036-2040	—
Indefinite	—
Totals	\$1,517

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

The components of loss before income taxes and the provision for taxes on income consist of the following (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2015	2014	2013	
United States	\$ (41,458	) \$ (60,434	) \$ (14,360)
Foreign	(4,179	) (19,761	) (3,658)
Loss before income taxes	\$ (45,637	) \$ (80,195	) \$ (18,018)

The provision for taxes on income consists of the following (in thousands):

Federal	\$ (157	) \$ 29	\$ 155	
State	96	23	123	
Foreign	444	1,258	1,709	
Total current	\$ 383	\$ 1,310	\$ 1,987	
Deferred:				
Federal	\$ 1,148	\$ (5,425	) \$ (3,972)
State	169	(797	) (112)
Foreign	(541	) (1,577	) 213	
Total deferred	776	(7,799	) (3,871)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 1,159	\$ (6,489	) \$ (1,884)

Reconciliation of income tax provision (benefit) computed at the U.S. federal statutory rate to income tax expense (benefit) is as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,			
	2015	2014	2013	
Income tax benefit at statutory federal rate	\$ (15,973	) \$ (28,068	) \$ (6,306)
State income tax expense, net of federal income tax effect	231	(782	) 7	
Acquired intangibles	—	—	(859)
Nondeductible goodwill impairment	1,961	—	—	
Other nondeductible expenses	88	482	1,105	
Tax rate differential on foreign operations	(1,019	) 276	(264)
Increase in valuation allowance	15,713	21,772	4,263	
Tax audit settlements	(96) —	—	
Change in prior year estimates	225	(69	) (17)
Other tax credits	29	(102) —	
Other	—	2	187	
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 1,159	\$ (6,489	) \$ (1,884)

The Company accounts for uncertainty in income taxes under ASC topic 740-10-25, Income Taxes: Overall: Recognition, ("ASC 740-10-25"). ASC 740-10-25 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. ASC 740-10-25 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense (benefit). As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had zero and \$26,000 accrued for interest and penalties, respectively, in "Other Long Term Liabilities". During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company accrued zero and \$10,000 in interest expense, respectively.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15. INCOME TAXES (Continued)

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, is as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	
Balance at January 1,	\$446	\$ 143	
Increases for tax positions taken during prior years	—	322	
Settlements with tax authorities	(446) —	
Reductions for tax positions taken during prior years	—	(2)
Lapse of statute of limitations	—	(17)
Balance at December 31,	\$—	\$446	

The Company is subject to taxation in the U.S. and various states and foreign jurisdictions. The Company's tax years 2010 and forward are subject to examination by the tax authorities. The Company was under audit by the Internal Revenue Service for tax years 2009 to 2012. During 2015, the U.S. audit for tax years 2009 through 2012 concluded and resulted in the Company recording a \$0.1 million tax benefit. The previously recorded \$0.4 million of unrecognized tax benefits were settled as a result of the concluded IRS audit. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded a net decrease of \$0.4 million of additional unrecognized tax benefits related to tax credits claimed in a prior period. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had zero and \$0.4 million of unrecognized tax benefits, respectively. Any liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits were netted against "Income Tax Receivable." The Company does not expect that the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will change significantly within the next twelve months.

The Company had an accumulated consolidated deficit related to its foreign subsidiaries of \$34.4 million at December 31, 2015 and aggregate 2015 losses before income tax related to its foreign subsidiaries of approximately \$4.2 million. The Company has certain foreign subsidiaries with aggregate undistributed earnings of \$11.6 million at December 31, 2015. The foreign subsidiaries with aggregate undistributed earnings are considered indefinitely reinvested as of December 31, 2015. As a result of the multitude of scenarios in which the earnings could be repatriated, if desired, and the complexity of associated calculations, it is not practicable to estimate the amount of additional tax that might be payable on the undistributed foreign earnings.

The Company made income tax payments of \$1.4 million, \$1.7 million, and \$3.3 million, in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases

The Company leases copiers, parking spaces, buildings, a warehouse, and office space under operating lease and site license arrangements, some of which contain renewal options. Building, warehouse and office space leases range from 7 months to 74 months. Certain leases also include lease renewal options.

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

The following table summarizes future minimum operating lease payments as of December 31, 2015 and the years thereafter (in thousands):

Periods Ending December 31,	As of December 31, 2015
2016	\$5,591
2017	4,367
2018	3,829
2019	1,253
2020	962
Thereafter	590
Total future minimum operating lease payments	\$16,592

Total expenses under operating leases were \$5.1 million, \$5.6 million and \$7.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Company accounts for its leases under the provisions of ASC topic 840, Accounting for Leases ("ASC 840"), which require that leases be evaluated and classified as operating leases or capital leases for financial reporting purposes. Certain operating leases contain rent escalation clauses, which are recorded on a straight-line basis over the initial term of the lease with the difference between the rent paid and the straight-line rent recorded as either a deferred rent asset or liability depending on the calculation. Lease incentives received from landlords are recorded as deferred rent liabilities and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term as a reduction to rent expense.

Royalty Agreements

The Company has entered into agreements to license software from vendors for incorporation in the Company's products. Pursuant to some of these agreements, the Company is required to pay minimum royalties or license fees over the term of the agreement regardless of actual license sales. In addition, such agreements typically specify that, in the event the software is incorporated into specified Company products, royalties will be due at a contractual rate based on actual sales volumes. These agreements are subject to various royalty rates typically calculated based on the level of sales for those products. The Company expenses these amounts to cost of sales or research and development expense, as appropriate. Royalty expense was \$0.2 million, \$31,000, and \$0 for the years ended December 31 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Employment Agreements

The Company has agreements with certain of its executives and key employees which provide guaranteed severance payments upon termination of their employment without cause.

Litigation

In June 2011, Rosetta Stone GmbH, a subsidiary of the Company, was served with a writ filed by Langenscheidt KG ("Langenscheidt") in the District Court of Cologne, Germany alleging trademark infringement due to Rosetta Stone GmbH's use of the color yellow on its packaging of its language-learning software and the advertising thereof in Germany. Langenscheidt sought relief in the form of monetary damages and injunctive relief; however there has not been a demand for a specific amount of monetary damages and there has been no specific damage amount awarded to Langenscheidt. In January 2012, the District Court of Cologne ordered an injunction against specific uses of the color yellow made by Rosetta Stone GmbH in packaging, on its website and in television commercials and declared Rosetta Stone GmbH liable for damages, attorneys' fees and costs to Langenscheidt. In its decision, the District Court of Cologne also ordered the destruction of Rosetta Stone GmbH's product and packaging which utilized the color yellow and which was deemed to have infringed Langenscheidt's trademark. The Court of Appeals in Cologne and the German Federal Supreme Court have affirmed the District Court's decision. The Company has filed special

complaints with the German Federal Supreme Court and the German Constitutional Court directed to constitutional issues in the German Federal Supreme Court's decision.

F-42

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Continued)

In August 2011, Rosetta Stone GmbH commenced a separate proceeding for the cancellation of Langenscheidt's German trademark registration of yellow as an abstract color mark. In June 2012, the German Patent and Trademark Office rendered a decision in the cancellation proceeding denying our request to cancel Langenscheidt's German trademark registration. The German Federal Supreme Court has denied Rosetta Stone GmbH's further appeal but has not yet issued its written decision denying further appeal. A constitutional complaint was filed with the German Federal Supreme Court in May 2015, which is still pending.

In October 2015, the parties engaged in further settlement discussions and executed a settlement agreement pursuant to which Rosetta Stone GmbH will pay a lump sum of \$0.4 million in full settlement of all financial claims resulting from the proceedings, including damages and cost reimbursement to Langenscheidt. Both parties have withdrawn the pending motions. As of December 31, 2015, the Company recorded a liability equal to the full settlement amount of \$0.4 million, which was paid in January 2016.

From time to time, the Company has been subject to various claims and legal actions in the ordinary course of its business. The Company is not currently involved in any legal proceeding the ultimate outcome of which, in its judgment based on information currently available, would have a material impact on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company is managed in two operating segments - Enterprise & Education and Consumer. These segments also represent the Company's reportable segments. Segment contribution includes segment revenue and expenses incurred directly by the segment, including material costs, service costs, customer care and coaching costs, sales and marketing expenses, and bad debt expense. The Company does not allocate expenses beneficial to all segments, which include certain general and administrative expenses, facilities and communication expenses, purchasing expenses and manufacturing support and logistic expenses. These expenses are included in the unallocated expenses section of the table presented below. Revenue from transactions between the Company's operating segments is not material. With the exception of goodwill, the Company does not identify or allocate its assets by operating segment. Consequently, the Company does not present assets or liabilities by operating segment.

F-43

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Operating results by segment for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenue:			
Enterprise & Education	\$98,057	\$84,700	\$60,209
Consumer	119,613	177,153	204,436
Total revenue	\$217,670	\$261,853	\$264,645
Segment contribution:			
Enterprise & Education	\$30,431	\$22,864	\$20,965
Consumer	34,547	35,298	70,884
Total segment contribution	64,978	58,162	91,849
Unallocated expenses, net:			
Unallocated cost of sales	8,291	8,947	4,586
Unallocated sales and marketing	15,282	16,168	16,447
Unallocated research and development	29,939	33,176	33,993
Unallocated general and administrative	48,470	54,576	54,423
Unallocated non-operating expense/(income)	1,824	1,345	(424)
Unallocated impairment	6,754	20,333	—
Unallocated lease abandonment	55	3,812	842
Total unallocated expenses, net	110,615	138,357	109,867
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$(45,637)	\$(80,195)	\$(18,018)

Geographic Information

Revenue by major geographic region is based primarily upon the geographic location of the customers who purchase the Company's products. The geographic locations of distributors and resellers who purchase and resell the Company's products may be different from the geographic locations of end customers.

The information below summarizes revenue from customers by geographic area as of December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
United States	\$177,966	\$212,070	\$223,404
International	39,704	49,783	41,241
Total Revenue	\$217,670	\$261,853	\$264,645

The information below summarizes long-lived assets by geographic area for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2015	2014
United States	\$18,704	\$20,451
International	3,828	4,826
Total	\$22,532	\$25,277

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

Revenue by Product and Service

The Company earns revenue from the sale of language-learning, literacy and brain fitness products and services. The information below summarizes revenue by type for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively (in thousands):

	As of December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Language learning	\$191,568	\$249,340	\$263,426
Literacy	21,928	9,912	1,219
Brain Fitness	4,174	2,601	—
Total	\$217,670	\$261,853	\$264,645

18. RELATED PARTIES

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had outstanding receivables from employees in the amount of \$18,000 and \$67,000, respectively.

19. VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

The following table includes the Company's valuation and qualifying accounts for the respective periods (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Allowance for doubtful accounts:			
Beginning balance	\$1,434	\$1,000	\$1,297
Charged to costs and expenses	1,657	2,405	1,420
Deductions—accounts written off	(1,895)	) (1,971	) (1,717
Ending balance	\$1,196	\$1,434	\$1,000
Promotional rebate and coop advertising reserves:			
Beginning balance	\$23,437	\$13,025	\$9,127
Charged to costs and expenses	40,563	39,249	22,881
Deductions - reserves utilized	(47,090)	) (28,837	) (18,983
Ending balance	\$16,910	\$23,437	\$13,025
Sales return reserve:			
Beginning balance	\$3,570	\$4,834	\$5,883
Charged against revenue	11,474	12,011	14,258
Deductions—reserves utilized	(11,316)	) (13,275	) (15,307
Ending balance	\$3,728	\$3,570	4,834
Deferred income tax asset valuation allowance:			
Beginning balance	\$53,809	33,866	29,671
Charged to costs and expenses	16,655	19,943	9,566
Deductions	—	—	(5,371
Ending balance	\$70,464	\$53,809	\$33,866

Table of Contents

ROSETTA STONE INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

20. SUPPLEMENTAL QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (Unaudited)

Summarized quarterly supplemental consolidated financial information for 2015 and 2014 are as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
2015				
Revenue	\$58,442	\$51,411	\$49,802	\$58,015
Gross profit	\$47,140	\$42,391	\$41,136	\$48,476
Net loss	\$(19,884)	\$(8,175)	\$(7,301)	\$(11,436)
Basic loss per share	\$(0.95)	\$(0.38)	\$(0.34)	\$(0.52)
Shares used in basic per share computation	21,018	21,689	21,771	21,801
Diluted loss per share	\$(0.95)	\$(0.38)	\$(0.34)	\$(0.52)
Shares used in diluted per share computation	21,018	21,689	21,771	21,801
2014				
Revenue	\$60,765	\$57,315	\$64,515	\$79,258
Gross profit	\$48,594	\$45,355	\$51,528	\$63,322
Net loss	\$(20,241)	\$(15,750)	\$(16,178)	\$(21,537)
Basic loss per share	\$(0.96)	\$(0.74)	\$(0.76)	\$(1.01)
Shares used in basic per share computation	21,125	21,252	21,305	21,327
Diluted loss per share	\$(0.96)	\$(0.74)	\$(0.76)	\$(1.01)
Shares used in diluted per share computation	21,125	21,252	21,305	21,327

21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 14, 2016, the Company announced that it intends to exit the direct sales presence in almost all of its non-U.S. and non-northern European geographies related to the distribution of Enterprise & Education language offerings. Where appropriate, the Company will seek to operate through partners in those geographies being exited. The Company will also look to initiate processes to close its software development operations in France and China. In total, if the Company's intentions are realized, these actions will reduce headcount by approximately 17% of our full-time workforce and is expected to result in annual expense reductions of approximately \$19.0 million. If fully realized, these actions will result in an estimated restructuring charge ranging between \$5.0 million and \$6.0 million, with approximately 50% accrued in the first quarter 2016, largely reflecting cash separation payments. These actions are additive to the plans discussed in Note 13 and further support a strategic shift in business focus to help address periods of losses.

On March 14, 2016, the Company executed the Fifth Amendment to its Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank. See Note 9 for more details.

In March 2016 the Board of Director's concluded the search for a chief executive officer and has appointed A. John Hass III as President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of the Board effective April 1, 2016.

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

	Index to exhibits
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger among Rosetta Stone Ltd., Liberty Merger Sub Inc., LiveMocha, Inc., and Shareholder Representative Services LLC., dated April 1, 2013 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 filed with Rosetta Stone's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 2, 2013).
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Amendment No. 3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632) filed on February 23, 2009).
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to Amendment No. 3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632) filed on February 23, 2009).
4.1	Specimen certificate evidencing shares of common stock (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632) filed on February 23, 2009).
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of January 4, 2006 among Rosetta Stone Inc. and the Investor Shareholders and other Shareholders listed on Exhibit A thereto (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632) filed on November 5, 2008).
10.1	+ 2006 Incentive Option Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632) filed on September 23, 2008).
10.2	+ 2009 Omnibus Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective February 13, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 filed with the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-201025) filed on December 17, 2014).
10.3	+ Director Form of Option Award Agreement under the 2006 Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632) filed on September 23, 2008).
10.4	+ Director Form of Option Award Agreement under the 2009 Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).
10.5	+ Executive Form of Option Award Agreement under the 2006 Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632) filed on September 23, 2008).
10.6	+ Executive Form of Option Award Agreement under the 2009 Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).
10.7	+ Amended Executive Form of Option Award Agreement under 2009 Plan effective for awards after October 1, 2011 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011).
10.8	+ * Amended Executive Form of Option Award Agreement under 2009 Plan effective for awards after February 1, 2016.
10.9	+ Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the 2009 Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Amendment No. 4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632), filed on March 17, 2009).
10.10	+ Amended Executive Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under 2009 Plan effective for awards after October 1, 2011 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011).
10.11	+ * Amended Executive Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under 2009 Plan effective for awards after February 1, 2016.
10.12	+ Director Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2009 Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.12 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended

Edgar Filing: ROSETTA STONE INC - Form 10-K

December 31, 2014).

- 10.13 + Director Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2009 Plan (for awards beginning June 2015) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2015)
 - 10.14 + 2013 Rosetta Stone Inc. Long Term Incentive Program (pursuant to the Rosetta Stone Inc. 2009 Omnibus Incentive Plan) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.24 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).
 - 10.15 + Form of Award Agreement under the 2013 Long Term Incentive Program (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).
 - 10.16 + 2014 Executive Bonus Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.23 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).
-

Table of Contents

	Index to exhibits
10.17 +	Policy on Recoupment of Performance Based Compensation (Clawback Policy) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).
10.18 + *	Rosetta Stone Inc. Change in Control Severance Plan.
10.19	Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into with each director and executive officer (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company’s Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632) filed on September 23, 2008).
10.20	Form of Indemnification Agreement to be entered into with each director and executive officer, revised as of August 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2015).
10.21 +	Executive Employment Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Stephen Swad effective as of November 9, 2010 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed with the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 13, 2010).
10.22 +	Amendment to Executive Employment Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Stephen Swad effective as of December 22, 2011 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.22 in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011).
10.23 +	Second Amendment to Executive Employment Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Stephen Swad effective as of February 22, 2012 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.23 in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011).
10.24 +	Executive Employment Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Judy Verses effective as of October 5, 2011 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18 in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011).
10.25 +	Executive Employment Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Thomas Pierno effective as of May 2, 2012 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 1, 2012).
10.26 +	Executive Employment Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Christian Na effective as of June 2, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).
10.27 +	Agreement and General Release between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Christian Na effective as of December 2, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.29 in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).
10.28 +	Executive Employment Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Eric Ludwig effective as of January 1, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.30 in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).
10.29 +	Director Agreement between Rosetta Stone Inc. and A. John Hass III effective as of November 18, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.31 in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).
10.30 +	Executive Employment Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and A. John Hass III effective as of April 1, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2015).
10.31 +	Executive Employment Agreement between the Company and Sonia Cudd, effective as of January 2, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2015).
10.32	Nomination and Support Agreement between John H. Lewis, Osmium Partners, LLC, Osmium Capital, LP, Osmium Capital II, LP, Osmium Spartan, LP, Osmium Diamond, LP, Osmium Special Opportunity Fund, LP, and Rosetta Stone Inc. effective as of November 18, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 filed to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 19, 2014).
10.33	

Edgar Filing: ROSETTA STONE INC - Form 10-K

Lease Agreement dated as of February 20, 2006, by and between Premier Flex Condos, LLC and Fairfield Language Technologies, Inc., as amended (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632), filed on November 5, 2008).

10.34 Sublease Agreement dated as of October 6, 2008, by and between The Corporate Executive Board Company and Rosetta Stone Ltd. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632), filed on November 5, 2008).

10.35 First Amendment to Sublease Agreement with The Corporate Executive Board, dated as of November 1, 2012 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.23 filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012).

10.36 Sub-Sublease Agreement dated as of April 3, 2014, by and between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and The Corporate Executive Board Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.27 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014).

Table of Contents

	Index to exhibits
10.37 +	Software License Agreement by and between The Regents of the University of Colorado and Fairfield & Sons Ltd. dated as of December 22, 2006 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Amendment No. 2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-153632), filed on January 21, 2009).
10.38	Loan and Security Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Silicon Valley Bank, executed on October 28, 2014 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.3 filed to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 29, 2014).
10.39	First Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Silicon Valley Bank, effective as of March 31, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2015).
10.40	Second Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between Rosetta Stone Ltd. and Silicon Valley Bank, effective as of May 1, 2015 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2015).
10.41	Third Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement dated as of June 29, 2015 between Silicon Valley Bank and Rosetta Stone Ltd. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2015).
10.42 *	Fourth Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement dated as of December 29, 2015 between Silicon Valley Bank and Rosetta Stone Ltd.
21.1	Rosetta Stone Inc. Subsidiaries.
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent registered public accounting firm.
24.1	Power of Attorney.
31.1	Certifications of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certifications of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certifications of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certifications of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	Interactive Data Files.

* Filed herewith.

*** Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment.

+ Identifies management contracts and compensatory plans or arrangements.