

Amphenol



2022 ANNUAL REPORT

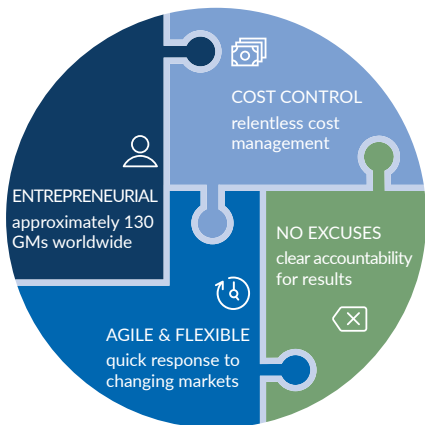
Enabling the Electronics Revolution

About Amphenol

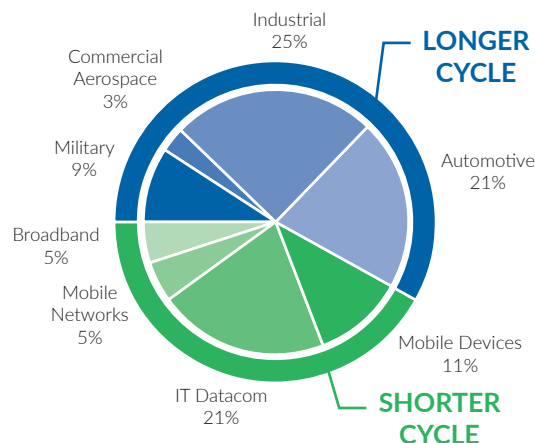
Amphenol is one of the world's largest providers of high-technology interconnect, sensor and antenna solutions. Our products [Enable the Electronics Revolution](#) across virtually every end market, including Automotive, Broadband Communications, Commercial Aerospace, Industrial, Information Technology and Data Communications, Military, Mobile Devices and Mobile Networks. Headquartered in Wallingford, Connecticut USA, Amphenol had approximately 91,000 talented and driven employees worldwide at the end of 2022.

How We Create Value

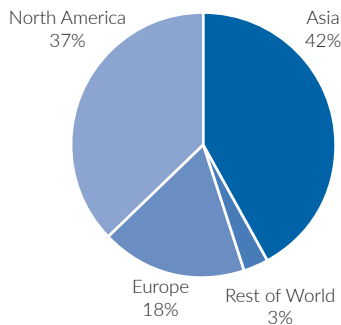
High Performance Culture



Balanced End Market Exposure



Global Presence and Reach



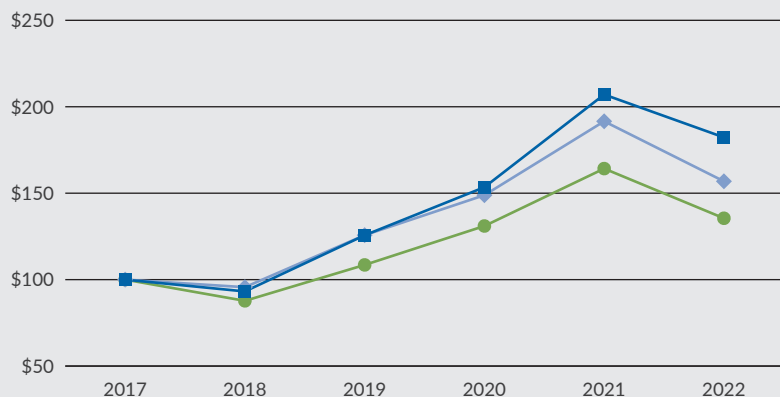
Sales in approximately 70 countries across six continents

Disciplined Acquisition Strategy

Approximately 50 companies acquired in the last 10 years

- Acquirer of choice
- Focused on high-quality management teams with complementary technology
- Successful acquisition program in a fragmented but consolidating market

CUMULATIVE 5-YEAR TOTAL SHAREHOLDER RETURN



The graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return of Amphenol over a period of five years ending December 31, 2022 with the performance of the Standard & Poor's 500 ("S&P 500") Stock Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Electrical Components & Equipment Index. This graph assumes that \$100 was invested in the common stock of Amphenol and each index on December 31, 2017, reflects reinvested dividends, and is weighted on a market capitalization basis as of the beginning of each year. Each reported data point represents the last trading day of each calendar year. The comparisons in the graph are based upon historical data and are not indicative of, nor intended to forecast, future performance.

■ Amphenol Corporation ◆ S&P 500 Index ● Dow Jones U.S. Electrical Components & Equipment Index

2022 Financial Highlights

For the Years Ended December 31

In millions, except per share data

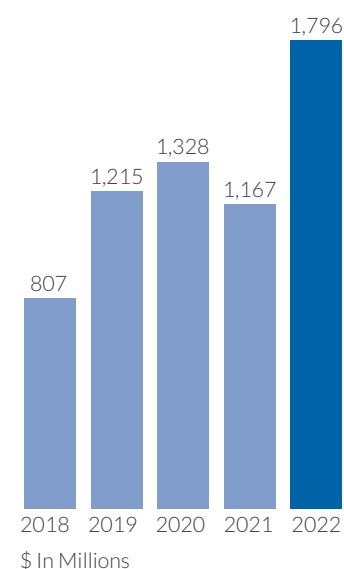
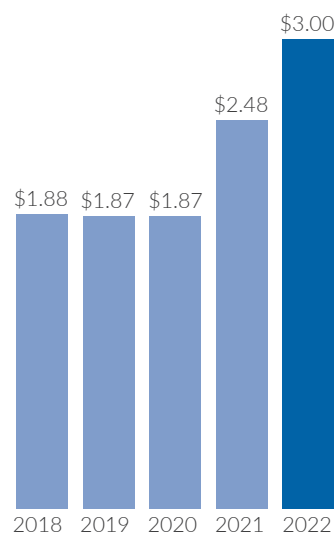
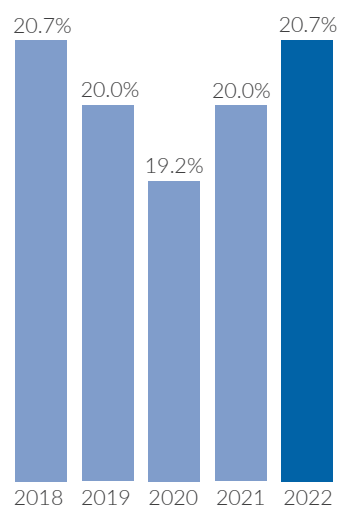
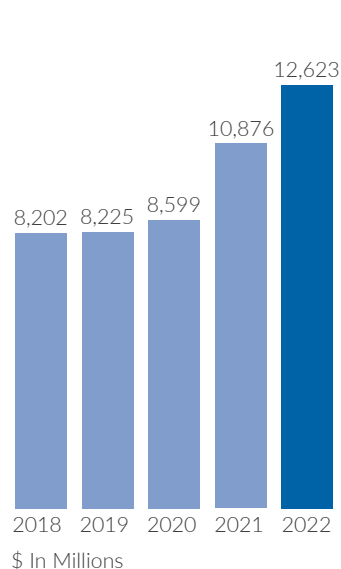
	2022	2021	2020
Net sales	\$12,623	\$10,876	\$8,599
Operating income	\$2,586	\$2,105	\$1,638
Net income from continuing operations attributable to stockholders	\$1,902	\$1,569	\$1,203
Diluted earnings from continuing operations per common share (GAAP)	\$3.06	\$2.51	\$1.96
Adjusted diluted earnings from continuing operations per common share (non-GAAP)	\$3.00	\$2.48	\$1.87
Cash flow provided by operating activities from continuing operations (GAAP)	\$2,175	\$1,524	\$1,592
Free cash flow (non-GAAP)	\$1,796	\$1,167	\$1,328
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.81	\$0.635	\$0.52

Sales
\$12.6B

Adjusted
Operating Margin
20.7%

Adjusted
Diluted EPS
\$3.00

Free Cash Flow
\$1.8B



Financial Highlights are based on continuing operations only and exclude results associated with discontinued operations. Refer to Page 8 herein and Part II, Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* of the Company's Form 10-K included in this Annual Report for further discussion of the definitions of non-GAAP financial measures and reconciliations of non-GAAP financial measures to their most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures.

Dear Fellow Shareholders:



Amphenol delivered impressive results in 2022, a clear reflection of our team's ability to perform strongly in any market environment. Despite the multitude of obstacles that have arisen throughout the past three years, our entrepreneurial organization has consistently reacted to ensure that we can continue to support our customers across our diversified end markets and thereby maintain our robust competitive position, while at the same time delivering strong operating results and record financial performance for our shareholders.

2022 marked Amphenol's ninetieth year. Arthur Schmitt founded The American Phenolic Corporation in 1932 to produce molded tube sockets, a critical component enabling radios, the vanguard device of the electronics revolution of that era. From that humble beginning 90 years ago, Amphenol has grown to become a global Fortune 500 company with \$12.6 billion in sales and approximately 91,000 employees worldwide, providing interconnect, sensor and antenna solutions to virtually every application across the electronics industry. Our mission to **Enable the Electronics Revolution** has not wavered since the earliest days of our company's existence.

While there have been many changes over these ninety years, the most formative transformation of our company was the creation of our entrepreneurial culture

35 years ago. It was at that time beginning in 1987 that we unleashed the power of Amphenol's organization by placing clear ownership and accountability in the hands of our General Managers around the world. Since that time, the Amphenolian culture of entrepreneurship has become our greatest asset, enabling us to adapt and excel regardless of the direction of the electronics revolution or the dynamics in the world economy. My greatest priority as CEO during the last 14 years has been to secure and scale this unique and powerful culture. I am proud that we have been extremely successful in doing so thus far. Indeed, when we started on this journey of entrepreneurship 35 years ago, we had fewer than 20 General Managers delivering less than \$500 million of sales; today, we have approximately 130 General Managers delivering \$12.6 billion of sales. Yet, despite this significant expansion, the Amphenol General Manager of today is the same as the Amphenol General Manager of 35 years ago – an entrepreneurial leader who owns every function within his or her organization and thus is fully accountable to our customers, employees and shareholders for that particular operation's performance. This clear combination of ownership and accountability within our General Managers lies at the root of our long-term success.

In order to scale the Company while securing the consistency of our culture, we have continued to evolve our organization in support of these General Managers. Notably, these efforts included the formation of three global Divisions led by Division Presidents at the beginning of 2022. These Division Presidents, together with our 12 Group General Managers, enable our General Managers to achieve the



Our people are the drivers of our innovation and performance.

superior results that we have come to expect, while at the same time stimulating extensive collaboration among our worldwide operations and providing even greater drive to our already successful acquisition program.

Over these past three challenging years since 2019, our unique Amphenolian culture has enabled exceptional performance, with Amphenol growing sales by more than 50% and increasing earnings per share (EPS) by more than 60%. We did this all while remaining nimble and lean, with our headcount increasing by just 23% during this same period. Our performance in 2022 continued our outstanding trend of delivering record performance across our business:

- Sales grew by 16% in U.S. dollars, 19% in constant currencies and 15% organically, reaching a record \$12.6 billion;
- Adjusted Diluted EPS grew by 21% to a record \$3.00;
- Operating and Free Cash Flow were a record \$2.2 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively; and
- We returned more than \$1.2 billion to our shareholders.

These strong results represent a continuation of our long-term outperformance. In fact, since 2012, we have grown our sales and Adjusted Diluted EPS at a compound annual rate of 11% and 13%, respectively. Most importantly, we entered 2023 in the strongest financial position in the history of the Company, with \$4 billion in cash and availability, a leverage ratio of 1.0x and a truly global and resilient operating platform.

Creating Shareholder Value Year After Year

How are we able to deliver this exceptional and consistent long-term performance? Our leadership team works closely with a broad range of customers across the electronics industry to develop enabling interconnect technologies that solve our customers' problems. Our agile General Managers can react in real time to changes in the marketplace and to narrowly tailor their offerings to the needs of each customer. We do this across our broad and balanced end markets, and with one of the widest ranges of interconnect, sensor and antenna offerings in the industry. Over time, our leading technologies, combined with a sharp customer focus and detailed market knowledge, have allowed us to gain share and expand our product solutions to new areas of the interconnect market.

Balancing risk is another way we seek to deliver consistent performance over time. One way we manage risk is through our diversification across products and end markets. Amphenol operates in eight diverse end markets – Automotive, Broadband, Commercial Aerospace, IT Datacom, Industrial, Military, Mobile Devices and Mobile Networks – and we consistently strive to maintain a balanced exposure across these markets. We also focus on maintaining a balanced mix of business across the

Our Values

Ethical

We do the right thing, always. Maintaining our integrity and reputation will always be our priority.

Diverse

Diversity of our markets, products, geographies and workforce is a key pillar of our continued success. We encourage and embrace diverse perspectives as they lead to better long-term outcomes for our business.

Empowered

Our culture of ownership and accountability empowers our people to achieve industry-leading results.

Innovative

We are curious, focused and agile. These traits enable us to develop new solutions that solve our customers' diverse needs.

Sustainable

Sustainable business practices are at the core of how we conduct our operations. We believe that adopting sustainable business practices is not just the right thing to do as a global company, it is simply good business.



longer-cycle end markets like Automotive, Commercial Aerospace, Industrial and Military, and the shorter-cycle end markets like Broadband, IT Datacom, Mobile Devices and Mobile Networks. Another way we manage risk is through our globally diverse manufacturing footprint. We have 240 manufacturing facilities across approximately 40 countries. This diverse global footprint allows us to be close to our customers, while also limiting the risk of overexposure to any one country or region.

We also create significant value through our highly successful acquisition program. Over the past 10 years, Amphenol has acquired approximately 50 companies. Each of these new businesses has added great people, high-technology product capabilities and complementary market positions, enabling us to expand the reach of our interconnect offerings for customers across our diversified end markets. Our acquisition strategy has been a consistent value creator for us because we buy great companies and keep them that way once they become part of Amphenol. Our structure allows us to bring these new family members into Amphenol as they are, with their people, processes, technologies, brands and customers intact, rather than adopting the more common, but often riskier, approach of restructuring and integrating newly acquired businesses. Over time, these newly acquired businesses then benefit from access to our broad customer contacts, access to low-cost manufacturing, deep management know-how and financial discipline.

In 2022, we added two companies to the Amphenol family, NPI Solutions and Integrated Cable Assembly Holdings (ICA). In June, we acquired NPI Solutions, a manufacturer of cable assemblies and value-add interconnect assemblies for industrial applications with a particular focus on semiconductor manufacturing equipment. In September, we acquired ICA, a manufacturer of a broad array of cable assemblies for a diverse range of applications in the industrial markets. In January 2023, we also closed on the acquisition of Control Measure Regulation Group (CMR) and announced an agreement to acquire the North



In January 2023, we acquired CMR, a manufacturer of complex interconnect assemblies.

American cable and global base station antenna business of RFS. CMR adds to our expertise in the manufacturing of cable assemblies and complex interconnect assemblies primarily for the heavy-equipment vehicle market, while RFS will expand our offering of interconnect and antennas to mobile network operators. These new family members bring complementary capabilities to our customers and strengthen our business by adding outstanding, entrepreneurial management teams to Amphenol.

Ensuring Our Business is Sustainable

We remain highly focused on ensuring that everything we do supports the long-term, sustainable success of our business. In addition to driving consistent operating results, we also support this long-term success by valuing and respecting our employees, giving back to the communities in which we operate and minimizing our impact on the environment. Our people are the drivers of our innovation and performance; thus, we constantly strive to create an environment where they feel valued but also where they can develop, learn and improve as Amphenolians. Just as we value diversity in our business, we also value and celebrate the diversity in our workforce as we know that having a multitude of perspectives leads our team to make the best decisions for our business. Our workforce reflects our global diversity, with 57% of our employees located in Asia, 26% in North America, 16% in Europe and 1% in the rest of the world at the end of 2022. In addition, women represented 27% of our core management team and approximately half of our worldwide workforce.

Giving back to the communities in which we operate also supports our long-term success. While Amphenol is a global company, each of our operations is truly local, with a management team and workforce that is generally drawn from the surrounding community, ensuring that our business units are deeply rooted in the places where their



In September 2022, we complemented our solutions for the industrial market with the acquisition of ICA.

team members live. Our General Managers and their teams are empowered to make decisions about how to support and improve their communities. Many of these actions are highlighted in our annual Sustainability Report.

We also know that ensuring a long-term sustainable business means limiting the impact our business has on the world's environment. Towards that end, in 2019, we established eight sustainability goals in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). I am proud to say that we achieved all eight of these goals as of the end of 2022. As we look to make further progress, we are also establishing eight new goals, while continuing to carefully review our emissions. In addition to reducing our own impact, we are extremely proud of the many significant ways that our products continue to enable decarbonization. Our engineers are working around the world to ensure that our customers can create the next generation of systems and equipment to reduce carbon output – whether through high-power connectors supporting electrified drive trains in passenger and commercial vehicles, temperature sensors and complex interconnect assemblies helping to ensure performance and safety in next-generation batteries or leading high-reliability interconnects integrated into alternative energy generation equipment. This is not only good for the world's environment but represents great long-term business for Amphenol.



Giving back to our communities supports our long-term success.

Our Future Remains Bright

While the past few years have been marked by many challenges, our team continues to perform at the highest levels, delivering outstanding results in any environment. We come out of 2022 stronger than ever, and we are well positioned to capitalize on the wide array of opportunities across the electronics industry. Regardless of the economic environment, electronics have continued to proliferate across virtually every industry, enabling further connectivity and performance. Amphenol is **Enabling this**

Electronics Revolution, and our business is supported by a number of key long-term growth trends which include:

- **Clean and Efficient:** Environmentally friendly and more power efficient
- **Connected and Mobile:** Always on and available anywhere
- **High Speed:** Increased bandwidth, 5G capable and beyond
- **Increased Complexity:** Multiple connections, interconnect, sensors and antennas
- **Harsh Environment:** Ruggedized for extreme vibration, temperature and pressure

Amphenol has capitalized on this revolution in electronics for the past 90 years and we believe the years ahead present even greater opportunities.



We value and celebrate the diversity in our workforce.

As we move into 2023, our team's drive to maximize performance and deliver value to our customers puts us in a strong position to outperform our industry regardless of the market environment. We remain committed to driving growth, relentlessly focusing on costs, complementing our solutions with new acquisitions, valuing our people, supporting our communities and ensuring the long-term sustainability of Amphenol. As we end another successful year in 2022, I want to thank all of the approximately 91,000 Amphenolians around the world for their dedication, commitment and hard work.

R. Adam Norwitt
President and Chief Executive Officer

Refer to Part II, Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of the Company's Form 10-K included in this Annual Report for the definitions of non-GAAP financial measures such as Constant Currency Net Sales Growth, Organic Net Sales Growth, Adjusted Diluted EPS and Free Cash Flow, as well as reconciliations to their most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures.

Enabling Electronics Across Diverse Markets

Amphenol's solutions are enabling the **Electronics Revolution** across a wide variety of end markets and our diverse market exposure allows us to capitalize on these opportunities wherever they may occur. Today, our products are enabling the growth in electric vehicles, clean energy solutions, 5G networks, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, wearable devices, unmanned aerial vehicles, space exploration, the Internet of Things both for consumers and companies, new airplane technologies and rural broadband rollouts, just to name a few.

New technology advances across the military and commercial aerospace markets are providing increased opportunities for growth. As the leading provider of interconnect systems to the military market, Amphenol is benefiting from these new opportunities, with one example being unmanned aerial vehicles. While early unmanned systems utilized legacy interconnect products, the newest systems place a premium on small, lightweight and high speed. In other new applications like high-speed avionics, Amphenol's product portfolio is perfectly suited for the high-speed, high-density demands of flight control systems, both in military and commercial aircraft.



Amphenol's advanced technology solutions for hybrid and electric vehicles, as well as our electrification applications in the industrial markets, are helping to reduce emissions and support a cleaner environment. Our e-mobility portfolio combines the best of our interconnect, sensor, busbar and value-added cable assembly solutions. These products support customers across a wide variety of applications including the passenger and light vehicle, heavy equipment, grid and local auxiliary storage, marine, space, rail, mass transit and aviation markets. From designing flex and sensor harnesses on the battery pack, to interconnect across vehicle systems, we focus on providing safety features, robust materials and innovative designs across a broad array of solutions.



In the industrial markets, Amphenol's interconnect and sensor solutions are used in high-power and high-reliability applications to enable new technologies including alternative and traditional energy generation, electrified heavy equipment and factory automation. Our products are also used in harsh environments to enable oil and gas, marine, space and lighting applications. In new technologies like vertical farming and agrivoltaics, our products help promote more efficient crop production. In the medical markets, our high-reliability solutions are also helping support new healthcare advances. Throughout the pandemic, Amphenol's products were used in life-saving equipment like ventilators, thermometers to screen for fevers and critical validation and monitoring assets used by the pharmaceutical industry to develop COVID-19 vaccines.



Beyond vehicles, our products also support charging infrastructure. We offer charging inlets, connectors and cable assemblies for the vehicle and charging post. Many of our infrastructure products offer safety features like locking mechanisms for the charging connectors and liquid-cooled solutions to prevent overheating. Our unique offerings in all of these areas are helping create safer, more efficient and cleaner products for our customers.

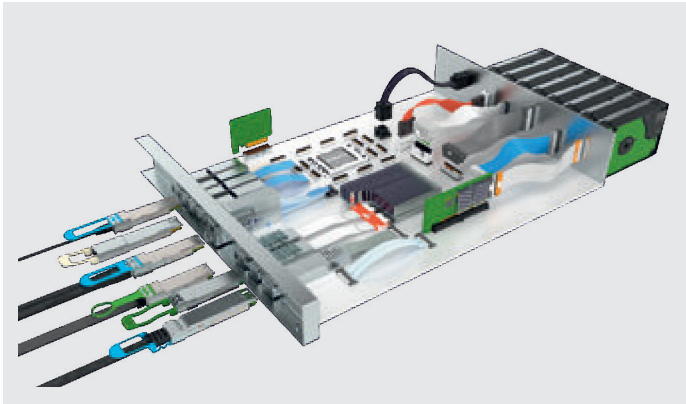
Amphenol is a world leader in providing high-technology connectors and interconnect assemblies for a wide range of industries that enable the backbone of today's internet. Our customers range from data center providers to traditional hardware manufacturers, all of whom are demanding the highest speeds possible. With products that support servers, storage, data centers and networking equipment, our industry-leading high-speed and power products play a critical role in enabling the continued expansion of bandwidth.



The move to 5G wireless networks creates significant growth opportunities across virtually all of Amphenol's end markets. In the 5G infrastructure market, our solutions span macro cellular networks, small cells and network

infrastructures, where our interconnect, fiber optic, cabinet and enclosure, cable and antenna solutions help increase the performance, availability and reliability of wireless communication networks throughout the world. In addition, our 5G solutions for mobile devices are designed to enable these devices to support higher data speeds.

While Amphenol's mobile networks business will directly benefit from the roll out of 5G wireless infrastructure, the new use cases created by 5G technologies are also a significant growth opportunity. In the automotive market, 5G will enable new technologies like connected vehicles and autonomous driving. In the medical market, remote surgery applications create new opportunities for interconnect solutions. Across a broad range of other industries, the continued proliferation of smart city infrastructures, artificial intelligence, virtual training, real-time health monitoring and the growth in Internet of Things devices will all be further enabled by 5G.



Given the increasing complexity and connectedness of the electronics that facilitate our daily lives, our business is well positioned for long-term, sustainable growth. These opportunities span all of our end markets and our products serve to accelerate these important global trends, many of which help to ensure a more sustainable future.

Key Trends Driving Long-Term Growth



Clean & Efficient



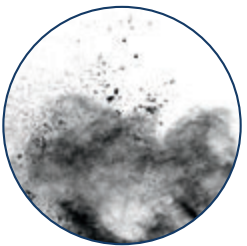
Connected & Mobile



High Speed



Increased Complexity



Harsh Environment

Additional Financial Data

(dollars and shares in millions, except per share data)

	<i>As of and for the Year Ended December 31,</i>				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Net sales by reportable business segment:					
Harsh Environment Solutions	\$ 3,107.2	\$ 2,752.2	\$2,286.0	\$2,249.4	\$2,055.4
Communications Solutions	5,652.4	4,832.1	4,056.2	3,678.5	3,948.7
Interconnect and Sensor Systems	3,863.4	3,292.0	2,256.7	2,297.5	2,197.9
	<u>\$12,623.0</u>	<u>\$10,876.3</u>	<u>\$8,598.9</u>	<u>\$8,225.4</u>	<u>\$8,202.0</u>
Net sales by geographic area:					
United States	\$ 4,155.2	\$ 3,155.9	\$2,494.0	\$2,524.7	\$2,241.4
Foreign	8,467.8	7,720.4	6,104.9	5,700.7	5,960.6
	<u>\$12,623.0</u>	<u>\$10,876.3</u>	<u>\$8,598.9</u>	<u>\$8,225.4</u>	<u>\$8,202.0</u>
Operating income	\$ 2,585.8 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,105.1 ⁽²⁾	\$1,638.4 ⁽³⁾	\$1,619.2 ⁽⁴⁾	\$1,686.9 ⁽⁵⁾
Operating margin	20.5% ⁽¹⁾	19.4% ⁽²⁾	19.1% ⁽³⁾	19.7% ⁽⁴⁾	20.6% ⁽⁵⁾
Net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation	\$ 1,902.3 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,569.4 ⁽²⁾	\$1,203.4 ⁽³⁾	\$1,155.0 ⁽⁴⁾	\$1,205.0 ⁽⁵⁾
Net income from continuing operations per common share—diluted	\$ 3.06 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2.51 ⁽²⁾	\$ 1.96 ⁽³⁾	\$ 1.88 ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 1.93 ⁽⁵⁾
Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted	621.0	625.5	615.0	615.9	625.2
Backlog	\$ 4,079.4	\$ 3,809.1	\$2,380.4	\$1,978.0	\$1,719.9
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 1,434.2	\$ 1,241.4	\$1,738.1	\$ 908.6	\$1,291.7
Current and long-term debt	\$ 4,577.7	\$ 4,799.9	\$3,866.5	\$3,606.7	\$3,570.7
Cash flow provided by operating activities from continuing operations (GAAP)	\$ 2,174.6	\$ 1,523.9	\$1,592.0	\$1,502.3	\$1,112.7 ⁽⁵⁾
Capital expenditures (GAAP)	(383.8)	(360.4)	(276.8)	(295.0)	(310.6)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment (GAAP)	5.6	3.7	12.7	7.4	5.0
Free Cash Flow (non-GAAP)	<u>\$ 1,796.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,167.2</u>	<u>\$1,327.9</u>	<u>\$1,214.7</u>	<u>\$ 807.1⁽⁵⁾</u>
Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable	73	71	72	73	73
Inventory turnover	4.2X	4.5X	4.5X	4.5X	4.9X
Working capital turnover	3.3X	3.1X	2.7X	4.0X	3.9X
Fixed asset turnover	10.5X	9.3X	8.2X	8.2X	9.4X
Average employees	91,253	85,266	77,788	73,844	72,987
Year-end common shares outstanding	594.8	599.1	598.7	595.7	597.0

All data in the table above and footnotes below are on a continuing operations basis only and exclude results associated with discontinued operations.

- 2022 operating income (GAAP) includes acquisition-related expenses of \$21.5, comprised primarily of the amortization related to the value associated with acquired backlog resulting from the two acquisitions that closed in 2022, along with external transaction costs. 2022 net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation and net income from continuing operations per common share—diluted (GAAP) include excess tax benefits of \$56.0 (\$0.09 per share) related to stock-based compensation resulting from stock option exercises, partially offset by the aforementioned acquisition-related expenses of \$21.5 (\$18.4 after-tax, or \$0.03 per share). Excluding these effects, Adjusted Operating Income, Adjusted Operating Margin, Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation and adjusted net income from continuing operations per common share—diluted (“Adjusted Diluted EPS”), each non-GAAP financial measures as defined in Part II, Item 7 of the Company’s Form 10-K, were \$2,607.3, 20.7%, \$1,864.7 and \$3.00, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2022.
- 2021 operating income (GAAP) includes acquisition-related expenses of \$70.4, comprised primarily of transaction, severance, restructuring and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the acquisition of MTS Systems Corporation in the second quarter of 2021, along with external transaction costs and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the acquisition of Halo Technology Limited in the fourth quarter of 2021. 2021 net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation and net income from continuing operations per common share—diluted (GAAP) include (a) excess tax benefits of \$63.4 (\$0.10 per share) related to stock-based compensation resulting from stock option exercises and (b) a discrete tax benefit of \$14.9 (\$0.02 per share) related to the settlement of uncertain tax positions in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, partially offset by (c) the aforementioned acquisition-related expenses of \$70.4 (\$57.3 after-tax, or \$0.09 per share). Excluding these effects, Adjusted Operating Income (non-GAAP), Adjusted Operating Margin (non-GAAP), Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation (non-GAAP) and Adjusted Diluted EPS (non-GAAP) were \$2,175.5, 20.0%, \$1,548.4 and \$2.48, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2021.
- 2020 operating income (GAAP) includes acquisition-related expenses of \$11.5, comprised primarily of external transaction costs related to acquisitions that were announced or closed. 2020 net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation and net income from continuing operations per common share—diluted (GAAP) include (a) excess tax benefits of \$42.8 (\$0.07 per share) related to stock-based compensation resulting from stock option exercises and (b) a discrete tax benefit of \$19.9 (\$0.03 per share) related to the settlements of refund claims in a non-U.S. jurisdiction and the resulting adjustments to deferred taxes, partially offset by (c) the aforementioned acquisition-related expenses of \$11.5 (\$10.7 after-tax, or \$0.02 per share). Excluding these effects, Adjusted Operating Income (non-GAAP), Adjusted Operating Margin (non-GAAP), Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation (non-GAAP) and Adjusted Diluted EPS (non-GAAP) were \$1,649.9, 19.2%, \$1,151.4 and \$1.87, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2020.
- 2019 operating income (GAAP) includes acquisition-related expenses of \$25.4, comprised primarily of the amortization related to the value associated with acquired backlog from two acquisitions, with the remainder relating to external transaction costs. 2019 net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation and net income from continuing operations per common share—diluted (GAAP) include (a) excess tax benefits of \$38.1 (\$0.06 per share) related to stock-based compensation resulting from stock option exercises, partially offset by (b) the aforementioned acquisition-related expenses of \$25.4 (\$21.0 after-tax, or \$0.03 per share) and (c) refinancing-related costs of \$14.3 (\$12.5 after-tax, or \$0.02 per share) associated with the loss on early extinguishment of debt. Excluding these effects, Adjusted Operating Income (non-GAAP), Adjusted Operating Margin (non-GAAP), Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation (non-GAAP) and Adjusted Diluted EPS (non-GAAP) were \$1,644.6, 20.0%, \$1,150.4 and \$1.87, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2019.
- 2018 operating income (GAAP) includes acquisition-related expenses of \$8.5, primarily relating to external transaction costs. 2018 net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation and net income from continuing operations per common share—diluted (GAAP) include (a) an income tax benefit of \$14.5 (\$0.02 per share), related to the completion of the accounting associated with the provisional income tax charge recorded in 2017 resulting from the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“Tax Act”) and (b) excess tax benefits of \$19.8 (\$0.03 per share) related to stock-based compensation resulting from stock option exercises, partially offset by (c) the aforementioned acquisition-related expenses of \$8.5 (\$7.2 after-tax, or \$0.01 per share). Excluding these effects, Adjusted Operating Income (non-GAAP), Adjusted Operating Margin (non-GAAP), Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation (non-GAAP) and Adjusted Diluted EPS (non-GAAP) were \$1,695.4, 20.7%, \$1,177.9 and \$1.88, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2018. Cash flow provided by operating activities and Free Cash Flow for 2018 include the Company’s voluntary cash contribution of approximately \$81.0 in the first quarter of 2018 to fund our U.S. defined benefit pension plans.

Note: For definitions of non-GAAP financial measures and reconciliations to their most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, refer to Part II, Item 7. *Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* of the Company’s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, included in this Annual Report.

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2022

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 1-10879

Amphenol

AMPHENOL CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

22-2785165

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

358 Hall Avenue, Wallingford, Connecticut 06492

(Address of principal executive offices)

203-265-8900

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	APH	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer

Non-accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Smaller Reporting Company

Emerging Growth Company

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

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

As of June 30, 2022, the aggregate market value of Amphenol Corporation Class A Common Stock (based upon the closing price of such stock on the New York Stock Exchange) held by non-affiliates was approximately \$33,606 million.

As of January 31, 2023, the total number of shares outstanding of Registrant's Class A Common Stock was 594,604,514.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement, which is expected to be filed within 120 days following the end of the fiscal year covered by this report, are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Annual Report”) includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and the provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Such forward-looking statements are based on our management’s assumptions and beliefs about future events or circumstances using information currently available, and as a result, they are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements address events or developments that Amphenol Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, “Amphenol,” the “Company,” “we,” “our,” or “us”) expects or believes may or will occur in the future. These forward-looking statements, which address the Company’s expected business and financial performance and financial condition, among other matters, may contain words and terms such as: “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “forecast,” “guidance,” “intend,” “look ahead,” “may,” “ongoing,” “optimistic,” “plan,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “seek,” “should,” “target,” “will” or “would” and other words and terms of similar meaning.

Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain, such as statements about expected earnings, revenues, growth, liquidity, effective tax rate, interest rates or other matters. Although the Company believes the expectations reflected in all forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, the expectations may not be attained or there may be material deviation. Readers and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date on which they are made. There are risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from these forward-looking statements. A description of some of these uncertainties and other risks is set forth under the caption “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A and elsewhere in this Annual Report, as well as other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), including, but not limited to, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K. There may be other risks and uncertainties not identified in these documents that we either currently do not expect to have an adverse effect on our business or that we are unable to predict or identify at the time of this Annual Report. Our forward-looking statements may also be impacted by, among other things, future tax, regulatory and other legal changes that may arise in any of the jurisdictions in which we operate.

The Company undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements except as required by law.

PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Amphenol Corporation is one of the world’s largest designers, manufacturers and marketers of electrical, electronic and fiber optic connectors and interconnect systems, antennas, sensors and sensor-based products and coaxial and high-speed specialty cable. The Company estimates, based on recent reports of industry analysts, that worldwide sales of interconnect and sensor-related products were approximately \$235 billion in 2022.

Certain predecessor businesses of the Company were founded in 1932, and the Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1986. The Company’s Class A Common Stock (“Common Stock”) began trading on the New York Stock Exchange in 1991.

Reportable Business Segments

The Company’s strategy is to provide our customers with comprehensive design capabilities, a broad selection of products and a high level of quality and service on a worldwide basis, while maintaining continuing programs of productivity improvement and cost control. Effective January 1, 2022, the Company aligned its businesses into three newly formed reportable business segments: (i) *Harsh Environment Solutions*, (ii) *Communications Solutions* and (iii) *Interconnect and Sensor Systems*. This new alignment, which replaced our historical reportable business segments, reinforces the Company’s entrepreneurial culture and the clear accountability of each of our business unit general managers, while enhancing the scalability of Amphenol’s business for the future. All businesses previously reported in the Interconnect Products and Assemblies segment have been aligned with one of the three newly formed segments. All businesses previously reported in the Cable Products and Solutions segment have been aligned with our newly formed Communications Solutions segment.

A description of each of our newly formed reportable business segments is as follows:

- *Harsh Environment Solutions* – the Harsh Environment Solutions segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of ruggedized interconnect products, including connectors and interconnect systems, printed circuits and printed circuit assemblies and other products.
- *Communications Solutions* – the Communications Solutions segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of connector and interconnect systems, including high speed, radio frequency, power, fiber optic and other products, together with antennas.
- *Interconnect and Sensor Systems* – the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of sensors, sensor-based systems, connectors and value-add interconnect systems.

The following table provides a summary of the end markets that we service and our key products within each of the three reportable business segments:

<u>Reporting Segment</u>	<u>Harsh Environment Solutions</u>	<u>Communications Solutions</u>	<u>Interconnect and Sensor Systems</u>
% of 2022 Net Sales:	25%	45%	30%
End Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automotive • Commercial Aerospace • Industrial • Information Technology and Data Communications • Military • Mobile Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automotive • Broadband Communications • Commercial Aerospace • Industrial • Information Technology and Data Communications • Military • Mobile Devices • Mobile Networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automotive • Commercial Aerospace • Industrial • Information Technology and Data Communications • Military • Mobile Networks
Key Products	<p>Connectors and Connector Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harsh environment data, power, fiber optic and radio frequency interconnect products <p>Value-Add Products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • backplane interconnect systems • cable assemblies and harnesses • cable management products <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flexible and rigid printed circuit boards 	<p>Connectors and Connector Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fiber optic interconnect products • high-speed interconnect products • radio frequency interconnect products <p>Value-Add Products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cable assemblies and harnesses <p>Antennas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consumer device antennas • network infrastructure antennas <p>Cable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coaxial, power and specialty cable <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hinges and other mechanical products • production-related products 	<p>Connectors and Connector Systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • busbars and power distribution systems • power interconnect products <p>Value-Add Products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • backplane interconnect systems • cable assemblies and harnesses <p>Sensors and Sensor-based Products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • force • gas and moisture • level • position • pressure • temperature • vibration

In conjunction with the new alignment of our business, the Company appointed three new segment managers to lead their respective reportable business segments, each reporting directly to the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The Company began reporting under its new reportable segments in connection with its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022 and for each quarterly period thereafter. Throughout this Annual Report, the Company is reporting under the new reportable segments structure, which includes the recasting of relevant segment information for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, in order to enable year-over-year segment comparisons.

For further details related to the Company's reportable business segments, information regarding the Company's operations and results by reportable segment, as well as the Company's net sales and long-lived assets by geographic area, refer to Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Reportable Business Segments prior to 2022

Through December 31, 2021, the Company operated through two reporting segments: (i) Interconnect Products and Assemblies and (ii) Cable Products and Solutions. The Interconnect Products and Assemblies segment primarily designed, manufactured and marketed a broad range of connector and connector systems, value-add products and other products, including antennas and sensors, used in a wide range of applications in a diverse set of end markets. Interconnect products included connectors which, when attached to an electrical, electronic or fiber optic cable, a printed circuit board or other device, facilitate transmission of power or signals. Value-add systems generally consisted of a system of cable, flexible circuits or printed circuit boards and connectors, antennas or sensors for linking electronic equipment. The Cable Products and Solutions segment primarily designed, manufactured and marketed cable, value-add products and components for use primarily in the broadband communications and information technology markets, as well as certain applications in other markets.

COVID-19 Pandemic

Since early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted our offices and manufacturing facilities around the world, as well as the facilities of our suppliers, customers and our customers' contract manufacturers. These disruptions have included, and may continue to include, government regulations that inhibit our ability to operate certain of our facilities in the ordinary course, travel restrictions, supplier constraints, supply chain interruptions, logistics challenges and limitations, labor disruptions and reduced demand from certain customers. During much of 2022, COVID-19 outbreaks in China resulted in local or regional government-imposed lockdowns and restrictions, which impacted the ability of several of our operations and manufacturing facilities to operate in the ordinary course. As of December 31, 2022, there continue to be isolated COVID-19 outbreaks in certain regions of the world, particularly in China, but these outbreaks have not had a significant impact on our operations. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to impact our business, operations, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations in 2023 and beyond remains uncertain and unpredictable. For a discussion of certain risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic, refer to the risk factor titled "*We may be negatively impacted by adverse public health developments, including epidemics and pandemics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic*" in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein. For a discussion of the financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, operations, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations, refer to Part II, Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*.

Our Strategy

The Company's overall strategy is to provide our customers with comprehensive design capabilities, a broad selection of products and a high level of quality and service on a worldwide basis, while maintaining continuing programs of productivity improvement and cost control. Specifically, our business strategy is as follows:

- *Pursue broad market diversification* - The Company constantly strives to increase the diversity of its markets, customers, applications and products. Due to the tremendous variety of opportunities in the electronics industry, management believes that it is important to participate wherever significant growth opportunities are available. This diversification positions us to proliferate our technologies across the broadest array of opportunities and reduces our exposure to any one particular market, thereby reducing the variability of our financial performance. An overview of the Company's market and product participation is described under "Markets".
- *Develop high-technology performance-enhancing solutions* - The Company seeks to expand the scope and number of its preferred supplier relationships with customers across its diverse end markets. The Company works closely with its customers at the design stage to create and manufacture innovative solutions. These products generally have higher value-added content than other interconnect, antenna and sensor products, and have been developed across the Company's end markets. The Company is focused on technology leadership in the interconnect areas of radio frequency, power, harsh environment, high-speed and fiber optics, as well as antennas and sensors, as it views these technology areas to be of particular importance to our global customer base.
- *Expand global presence* - The Company is strategically expanding and shifting its global manufacturing, engineering, sales and service operations to better serve its existing customer base, penetrate developing markets and establish new customer relationships. As the Company's global customers have grown their international operations to access developing world markets and lower manufacturing costs, the Company is continuing to expand and shift its international footprint in order to provide real-time capabilities to these customers. The majority of the Company's international operations have broad capabilities, including new product development.

The Company is also able to take advantage of the lower manufacturing costs in some regions, and has established low-cost manufacturing and assembly facilities around the world.

- *Control costs* - The Company recognizes the importance in today's global marketplace of maintaining a competitive cost structure. Innovation, product quality and performance, and comprehensive customer service are not mutually exclusive with controlling costs. Controlling costs is part of a mindset. It is having the discipline to invest in programs that have a good return, maintaining a cost structure as flexible as possible to respond to changes in the marketplace, working with suppliers and vendors in a fair but prudent way to ensure a reasonable cost for materials and services and creating a mindset where managers manage the Company's assets as if they were their own. This mindset was particularly important in 2021 and 2022, as supply chain challenges and inflationary pressures accelerated.
- *Pursue strategic acquisitions and investments* - The Company believes that the industry in which it operates is highly fragmented and continues to provide significant opportunities for strategic acquisitions. As a result, we continue to pursue acquisitions of high-potential companies with strong management teams that complement our existing business while further expanding our product lines, technological capabilities and geographic presence. We seek to enhance the performance of acquired companies by leveraging Amphenol's position with customers across our diverse end markets, our leading technologies and our access to low-cost manufacturing around the world. In 2022, the Company invested approximately \$288 million to fund two acquisitions, while in 2021, the Company invested approximately \$1.5 billion (net of the proceeds received from the divestiture of MTS Systems Corporation's ("MTS") Test & Simulation business in December 2021) to fund seven acquisitions, including the acquisitions of MTS's Sensors business in April 2021 and Halo Technology Limited ("Halo") in December 2021. Our acquisitions in 2022 and 2021 have strengthened our customer base and product offerings in many of our end markets and have brought a number of high-performing new management teams into the Company.
- *Foster collaborative, entrepreneurial management* - Amphenol's management system is designed to provide clear income statement and balance sheet responsibility in a flat organizational structure. Each general manager is incented to grow and develop their business and to think entrepreneurially in providing innovative, timely and cost-effective solutions to customer needs. In addition, Amphenol's general managers have access to the resources of the larger organization and are encouraged to work collaboratively with their peers throughout the Company to meet the needs of the expanding marketplace and to achieve common goals. As the Company has grown, we have preserved this unique culture of entrepreneurship by ensuring that our executive organization can effectively drive the performance of and collaboration among our global general managers. The alignment of the Company's businesses into three newly formed divisions, which represent the newly formed reportable segments effective January 1, 2022, reinforces this culture and clear accountability, and enhances the scalability of the Company's entrepreneurial organization.

Markets

The Company sells products to customers in a diversified set of end markets. For a discussion of certain risks related to the Company's end markets, refer to the subsection titled "Risks Related to our End Markets" included in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Automotive - Amphenol is a leading supplier of advanced interconnect systems, sensors and antennas for a growing array of automotive applications. In addition, Amphenol has developed advanced technology solutions for hybrid and electric vehicles and is working with leading global customers to proliferate these advanced interconnect products into next-generation automobiles. Sales into the automotive market represented approximately 21% of the Company's net sales in 2022, with sales into the following primary end applications:

- antennas
- charging stations
- electric vehicles
- engine management and control
- exhaust monitoring and cleaning
- hybrid vehicles
- infotainment and communications
- lighting
- passenger connectivity
- power management
- safety and security systems
- sensing systems
- telematics systems
- transmission systems

Broadband Communications - Amphenol is a world leader in broadband communication products for cable, satellite and telecommunications-based video and data networks, with industry-leading engineering, design and manufacturing expertise. The Company offers a wide range of products to service the broadband market, including customer premises and distribution cable, connectors and value-add interconnect products, passive components, active and passive fiber optic interconnect components, interconnect enclosures, as well as interconnect products integrated into headend equipment. Sales into the broadband communications market represented approximately 5% of the Company's net sales in 2022, with sales into the following primary end applications:

- cable, satellite & telecommunications networks
- customer premises equipment
- high-speed internet hardware
- network switching equipment
- satellite interface devices
- set-top boxes

Commercial Aerospace - Amphenol is a leading provider of high-performance interconnect systems and components to the commercial aerospace market. In addition to connector and interconnect assembly products, the Company also provides rigid and flexible printed circuits, high-technology cable management products as well as sensors. Our products are specifically designed to operate in the harsh environments of commercial aerospace, while also providing substantial weight reduction, simplified installation and/or minimal maintenance. Sales into the commercial aerospace market represented approximately 3% of the Company's net sales in 2022, with sales into the following primary end applications:

- aircraft and airframe power distribution
- avionics
- controls and instrumentation
- engines
- in-flight entertainment
- in-flight internet connectivity
- lighting and control systems
- wire bundling and cable management

Industrial - Amphenol is a technology leader in the design, manufacture and supply of high-performance interconnect systems, sensors and antennas for a broad range of industrial applications. Amphenol's core competencies include application-specific industrial interconnect solutions utilizing integrated assemblies, including with both cable and flexible printed circuits, as well as high-power interconnects requiring advanced engineering and system integration. In particular, our innovative solutions facilitate the increasing demands of embedded computing, power distribution and electrification within industrial applications. Sales into the industrial market represented approximately 25% of the Company's net sales in 2022, with sales into the following primary end applications:

- agriculture equipment
- alternative and traditional energy generation
- batteries and hybrid drive systems
- entertainment
- factory and machine tool automation
- heavy equipment
- instrumentation
- internet of things
- LED lighting
- marine
- medical equipment
- oil and gas
- power distribution
- public safety
- rail mass transit
- semiconductor manufacturing equipment
- smart manufacturing
- transportation

Information Technology and Data Communications - Amphenol is a global provider of interconnect solutions to designers, manufacturers and operators of internet-enabling systems. With our industry-leading high-speed, power and active and passive fiber optic interconnect technologies, together with superior simulation and testing capability and cost effectiveness, Amphenol is a market leader in interconnect development for the information technology ("IT") and datacom market. Whether industry standard or application-specific designs are required, Amphenol provides customers with products that enable performance at the leading edge of next-generation, high-speed, power and fiber optic technologies. Sales into the IT and datacom market represented approximately 21% of the Company's net sales in 2022, with sales into the following primary end applications:

- cloud computing and data centers
- gaming systems
- internet appliances
- networking equipment
- servers
- storage systems
- transmission
- web service providers

Military - Amphenol is a world leader in the design, manufacture and supply of high-performance interconnect systems for harsh environment military applications. Such products require superior performance and reliability under conditions of stress and in hostile environments such as vibration, pressure, humidity, radiation and rapid and severe temperature changes. Amphenol provides an unparalleled product breadth, from military specification connectors to customized high-speed board level interconnects; from flexible to rigid printed circuit boards; from backplane systems to completely integrated assemblies; and from sensors to sensor-based systems. Amphenol is a technology leader, participating in major programs from the earliest inception across each phase of the production cycle. Sales into the military market represented approximately 9% of the Company's net sales in 2022, with sales into the following primary end applications:

- airframe
- avionics
- communications
- engines
- ground vehicles and tanks
- homeland security
- naval
- ordnance and missile systems
- radar systems
- rotorcraft
- satellite and space programs
- unmanned aerial vehicles

Mobile Devices - Amphenol designs and manufactures an extensive range of interconnect products, antennas and electromechanical components found in a wide array of mobile computing devices. Amphenol's capability for high-volume production of these technically demanding, miniaturized products, combined with our speed of new product introduction, are critical drivers of the Company's long-term success in this market. Sales into the mobile devices market represented approximately 11% of the Company's net sales in 2022, with sales into the following primary end applications:

- consumer electronics
- mobile and smart phones, including accessories
- mobile computing devices, including laptops, tablets and e-readers
- production-related products
- wearable and hearable devices

Mobile Networks - Amphenol is a leading global interconnect solutions provider to the mobile networks market and offers a wide product portfolio, including antennas, connectors and interconnect systems. The Company's products are used in current and next generation wireless communications standards, including in 5G networks. In addition, the Company works with service providers around the world to offer an array of antennas and installation-related site solution interconnect products. Sales into the mobile networks market represented approximately 5% of the Company's net sales in 2022, with sales into the following primary end applications:

- antenna systems
- base stations
- core network controllers
- distributed antenna systems (DAS)
- mobile switches
- radio links
- small cells

Customers and Geographies

The Company manufactures and sells a broad portfolio of products on a global basis to customers in a wide variety of industries. Our customers include many of the leaders in their respective industries, and our relationships with them typically date back many years. We believe that our diversified customer base provides us with the opportunity to leverage our skills and experience across markets and reduces our exposure to particular end markets. Additionally, we believe that the diversity of our customer base is an important asset of the Company.

For many years, customers have generally been consolidating their lists of qualified suppliers to companies that have the ability to meet certain technical, quality, delivery and other standards while maintaining geographic flexibility and competitive prices. The Company has positioned its global resources to compete effectively in this environment. As an industry leader, the Company has established close working relationships with many of its customers on a global basis. These relationships allow the Company to better anticipate and respond to these customer needs when designing new products and new technical solutions. By working with customers to develop new products and technologies, the Company is able to identify and act on trends and leverage knowledge about next-generation technology across our

portfolio of products. In addition, the Company has concentrated its efforts on service, procurement and manufacturing improvements designed to increase product quality and performance and lower product lead-time and cost. For a discussion of certain risks related to the Company's sales, refer to the subsection titled "Risks Related to our End Markets" included in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

The Company's products are sold to thousands of original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") in numerous countries throughout the world. The Company's products are also sold to electronic manufacturing services ("EMS") companies, to original design manufacturers ("ODMs") and to service providers, including telecommunications network service providers and web service providers. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's net sales during either of the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Company sells its products through its own global sales force, independent representatives and a global network of electronics distributors. The Company's sales to distributors represented approximately 18% and 17% of the Company's net sales in 2022 and 2021, respectively. In addition to product design teams and collaborative initiatives with customers, the Company uses key account managers to manage certain customer relationships on a global basis so that it can bring to bear its total resources to meet the worldwide needs of its multinational customers.

Manufacturing

The Company is a global manufacturer employing advanced manufacturing processes including molding, stamping, plating, turning, computer numerical control ("CNC") machining, 3D printing, extruding, die casting, certain other manufacturing, automation and assembly operations and proprietary process technology for connectors, specialty and coaxial cable production, antenna and sensor fabrication. Outsourcing of certain manufacturing processes is used when cost-effective. Substantially all of the Company's manufacturing facilities operate under certification to management system standards of globally recognized, industry certification organizations. Our facilities are primarily certified to quality management systems, primarily ISO9001, but also may include ISO13485, AS9100, and IATF16949. In addition, approximately half of our facilities are also certified to environmental or occupational health and safety management systems, including ISO14001 and ISO45001.

The Company's manufacturing facilities are generally vertically integrated operations from the initial design stage through final design and manufacturing. The Company designs, manufactures and assembles its products at facilities in approximately 40 countries around the world. Our global coverage positions us near many of our customers' locations and allows us to assist them in consolidating their supply base and lowering their production and logistics costs. In addition, the Company generally relies on local management in every region, which we believe creates a strong degree of organizational stability and operational agility, as well as a deeper understanding of local markets. We believe our broad and balanced geographic distribution lowers our exposure to particular geographies. This has been evident throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, as we were generally able to support our customers even if pandemic-related restrictions and other challenges were present in a particular geography. The Company believes that its global presence is an important competitive advantage, as it allows the Company to provide quality products on a timely and worldwide basis to its multinational customers, while at the same time offering a level of resiliency and diversification against local risks and challenges that may emerge in any single geography.

The Company employs a global manufacturing strategy to provide proximity and reliable service to customers, while also lowering production and logistics costs. Our strategy is to maintain strong cost and quality controls in our manufacturing and assembly operations. The Company evaluates and adjusts its expense levels and workforce to reflect current business conditions and attempts to maximize operating profitability as well as the return on capital investments. This strategy has been, and continues to be, critical to the Company's ability to mitigate supply chain constraints and a higher inflationary environment, such as those experienced in 2021 and 2022. The Company sources its products on a worldwide basis. To better serve certain high-volume customers, the Company has established certain facilities near these major customers. The Company seeks to position its manufacturing and assembly facilities in order to serve local markets while coordinating, as appropriate, product design and manufacturing responsibility with the Company's other operations around the world. For a discussion of certain risks related to the Company's global operations, refer to the subsection titled "Risks Related to our Global Operations" included in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Research and Development

The Company's product development strategy is to rely on product design teams at each of our operating units around the world working collaboratively with customers, which often results in the Company obtaining approved vendor status for its customers' new products and programs. The Company generally focuses its research and

development efforts primarily on those product areas that it believes have the potential for broad market applications and significant sales within a one- to three-year period. The Company seeks to have its products become widely accepted within the industry for similar applications and products manufactured by other potential customers, which the Company believes will provide additional sources of future revenue. At the end of 2022, our research, development and engineering efforts, which relate to the creation of new and improved products and processes, were supported by approximately 3,700 of our employees and were performed primarily by individual operating units focused on specific markets and product technologies.

Intellectual Property

We own a significant portfolio of patents that principally relate to mechanical, electrical, radio frequency, optical and electronic features of connector, antenna and sensor products. We also own a portfolio of trademarks and are a licensee of various patents and trademarks. Patents for individual products extend for varying periods according to the date of patent filing or grant and the legal term of patents in the various countries where patent protection is obtained. Trademark rights may potentially extend for longer periods of time and are dependent upon the laws of various jurisdictions and the use of the trademarks.

We also rely upon trade secrets, manufacturing know-how, continuing technological innovations and licensing opportunities to maintain and improve our competitive position. We review third-party proprietary rights, including patents and patent applications, as available, in an effort to develop an effective intellectual property strategy, avoid infringement of third-party proprietary rights, identify licensing opportunities and monitor the intellectual property claims of others.

From time to time, the Company is involved in disputes with third parties regarding the Company's or such third party's intellectual property assets, particularly patents. While we consider our patents and trademarks to be valuable assets, we do not believe that our competitive position or our operations are dependent upon or would be materially impacted by the loss of any single patent or group of related patents, or by a third party's successful enforcement of its patents against us or any of our products. For a discussion of certain risks related to the Company's intellectual property, refer to the risk factor titled "*We may experience difficulties in enforcing our intellectual property rights, which could result in loss of market share, and we may be subject to claims of infringement of the intellectual property rights of others*" in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Raw Materials

The Company purchases a wide variety of raw materials for the manufacture of its products, including (i) precious metals such as gold, silver and palladium, (ii) aluminum, steel, copper, titanium and metal alloy products and (iii) plastic materials. The Company also purchases a wide variety of mechanical and electronic components for the manufacturing of its products. Such raw materials and components are generally available throughout the world and are purchased locally from a variety of suppliers. The Company is generally not dependent upon any one source for raw materials or components or, if one source is used, the Company generally attempts to protect itself through long-term supply agreements. From time to time, the Company may encounter difficulties in obtaining certain raw materials or components necessary for production due to supply chain constraints and logistical challenges, which may include regulatory restrictions. These difficulties may also negatively impact the pricing of materials and components sourced or used by the Company. While the Company does not currently anticipate significant, broad-based difficulties in obtaining raw materials or components necessary for production, in 2021 and 2022, there were supply chain and logistical challenges that impacted the global economy, including our Company, and caused and continue to cause supply constraints and commodity price increases on certain raw materials and components used by the Company in production, as well as decreased availability of, and increased prices for, freight and logistics, including air, sea and ground freight. As of December 31, 2022, while some of the supply chain and logistical challenges have eased, inflation continues to impact the cost of certain raw materials and components used by the Company. Given this environment, the Company may experience supply shortages for discrete raw materials or components in the future, which could be further exacerbated by increased commodity prices and additional inflation. For a discussion of certain risks related to the availability of and dependence on raw materials and components, refer to the risk factor titled "*The Company and certain of its suppliers and customers have experienced difficulties obtaining certain raw materials and components, and the cost of most of the Company's raw materials and components is increasing*" in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein. Information regarding our obligations related to commitments to purchase certain goods and services is disclosed in Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Competition

The Company encounters competition in substantially all areas of its business. The Company competes primarily on the basis of technology innovation, product quality and performance, price, customer service and delivery time. Primary competitors include Aptiv, Belden, Carlisle, Commscope, Eaton, Foxconn, Glenair, HARTING, Hirose, HUBER+SUHNER, ICT Luxshare, JAE, Jonhon, JST, Molex, Phoenix Contact, Radiall, Rosenberger, Sensata, TE Connectivity, Yazaki and 3M, among others. In addition, the Company competes with a large number of smaller companies who compete in specific geographies, markets or products. For a discussion of certain risks related to competition, refer to the risk factor titled “*The Company encounters competition in substantially all areas of our business*” in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Backlog and Seasonality

The Company estimates that its backlog of unfilled firm orders as of December 31, 2022 was approximately \$4.1 billion compared with backlog of approximately \$3.8 billion as of December 31, 2021. Orders typically fluctuate from quarter to quarter based on customer demand and general business conditions. Unfilled orders may generally be cancelled prior to shipment of goods. It is expected that nearly all of the Company’s backlog will be filled within the next 12 months. Significant elements of the Company’s business, such as sales to the communications-related markets (including wireless communications, information technology and data communications and broadband communications) and sales to distributors, generally have short lead times. Therefore, backlog may not be indicative of future demand. Generally, the Company does not experience significant seasonality in its business, although historically, the strongest quarters have typically been the last two quarters of our fiscal year.

Cybersecurity

In an effort to reduce the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents, the Company has a cybersecurity program designed to protect and preserve the confidentiality, integrity and availability of our data and systems. We perform risk assessments and penetration tests relating to cybersecurity and technology risks. We also conduct workforce training to instruct employees how to better identify cybersecurity concerns and to avoid actions that might inadvertently allow outsiders to access our systems. We have installed end point protection software on our Company-managed systems and workstations in an effort to detect and prevent malicious code from impacting our systems. The Company’s annual internal audits also include procedures performed on the control environment related to our information security systems. Our Board of Directors (the “Board”) maintains oversight responsibility relating to our information security and cybersecurity program, with assistance from the Audit Committee of the Board. At least annually, our senior leadership team (including the leaders of our Information Technology and Internal Audit teams) provides an update of our information security and cybersecurity program to the full Board. In addition, the Company maintains standard cybersecurity insurance. During the last three years, we have not experienced a material security breach and, as a result, we have not incurred any material expenses from such a breach. Furthermore, during such time, we have not been penalized or paid any amount under any information security breach settlement. For a discussion of certain risks related to cybersecurity, refer to the risk factor titled “*Cybersecurity incidents affecting our information technology systems could disrupt business operations or cause the release of highly sensitive confidential information, resulting in adverse impacts to our reputation and operating results and potentially leading to litigation and/or governmental investigations and fines*” in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Environmental Matters

Certain operations of the Company are subject to environmental laws and regulations that govern the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, as well as the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. The Company believes that its operations are currently in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and that the costs of continuing compliance will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. For more information on certain environmental matters, refer to Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For a discussion of certain risks related to environmental matters, refer to the risk factor titled “*The Company is subject to environmental laws and regulations that could adversely affect our business*” in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Government Regulation

As a global company, we are subject to various laws and regulations applicable to parties doing business with the U.S. and other governments, including laws and regulations governing reporting obligations, interactions with government officials, performance of government contracts, the use and treatment of government furnished property and the nature of materials used in our products. In addition, the Company and its products are subject to import and export regulations present in each of the various jurisdictions in which we operate around the world. Certain of our products, including purchased components of such products, are subject to U.S. and non-U.S. export control laws and regulations, and may be exported only with the required export license or through an export license exception. The issuances of such licenses, in particular within the military market, are subject to complex laws and regulations that could change frequently and with limited notice, depending on the jurisdiction, geopolitical events or other factors. The Company has systems in place to apply for licenses and to maintain compliance with any such regulations. Separately, we are required to comply with certain U.S. and non-U.S. economic sanctions and trade embargoes.

For a discussion of certain risks related to government regulation, including export and import controls and sanctions, refer to the risk factors titled “*The Company must comply with complex U.S. governmental export and import controls as well as economic sanctions and trade embargoes*,” “*Our business and financial results may be adversely affected by government contracting risks*,” and “*Our international operations require us to comply with anti-corruption laws and regulations of the U.S. government and various foreign jurisdictions, and our business reputation and financial results may be impaired by improper conduct by any of our employees, customers, suppliers, distributors or any other business partners*,” in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance

At Amphenol, we believe that making sustainable business choices, building strong relationships with our stakeholders and engaging in good corporate governance create long-term value for our Company. Whether through minimizing our and our partners’ environmental footprint, following humane labor practices, supporting the development and diversity of our global team, ensuring the strength and integrity of our supply chain or giving back to our communities, we have always believed that it is not just good stewardship, but good business to focus on the long-term sustainability of Amphenol. Throughout Amphenol, we have a shared commitment to create innovative products and enable technologies that improve the lives of people around the world, to support the well-being of our employees and communities and to sustain the health of our planet.

Sustainability Report

The Company publishes an annual sustainability report (“Sustainability Report”) to highlight our goals and areas of progress and success in sustainability matters, including climate-related topics. The Sustainability Report discusses our approach and progress on the environmental, social and governance (“ESG”) issues most significant to our business, including ESG-related strategies, programs, goals and metrics that demonstrate our commitment to our stakeholders. The Sustainability Report is designed to inform and engage the Company’s broad range of ESG stakeholders, such as employees, suppliers, customers, governments, community members and investors, among others. Our 2021 Sustainability Report was prepared with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”) Standards framework and topics identified as material under the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (“SASB”) standards and outlines board and executive-level oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities identified in the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (“TCFD”) recommendations. The SASB standard and GRI and TCFD frameworks encourage companies to disclose climate-related topics that are important to certain interested stakeholders, even if not material for purposes of the U.S. securities laws. Furthermore, the materiality standards under these frameworks are different from the materiality standard under the U.S. securities laws. Our 2021 Sustainability Report is available on our website at <https://amphenol.com/sustainability>. The items discussed in our 2021 Sustainability Report have not required material capital expenditures or operating expenses, nor caused significant operational challenges or risks to the Company’s business or results of operations beyond those items disclosed in Item 1A. *Risk Factors* within the risk factors titled “*The Company may be negatively impacted by extreme weather conditions and natural catastrophic events, including those caused or intensified by climate change and global warming*,” “*The Company is subject to, and may continue to be subject to, incremental costs, risks and regulations associated with efforts to combat the negative effects of climate change*,” and “*Increasing scrutiny and expectations regarding ESG matters could result in additional costs or risks or otherwise adversely impact our business*”. Information included in our 2021 Sustainability Report is not incorporated by reference in, and does not form part of, this Annual Report. Our 2022 Sustainability Report is expected to be released during the second quarter of 2023.

Human Capital Management and Our Culture

The Company's success is closely tied to the capability, adaptability and accountability of our diverse, global organization. One of the key components of our business strategy is the fostering of a collaborative and entrepreneurial management culture. Each of our general managers operates in a flat organizational structure and is incented to grow and develop their business, with the support of the resources of the larger organization. We believe this structure, with approximately 130 general managers running unique, independent businesses, creates an environment and culture where each of our general managers has a more direct link to the success of their individual businesses and a more personal connection to the employees they oversee and the communities in which they operate.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had approximately 91,000 employees worldwide, of which approximately 11,000 were located in the United States. Less than 10% of Amphenol's U.S. workforce is represented by an independent trade union or covered by collective bargaining. The Company believes that it has a good relationship with both its unionized and non-unionized employees.

Governance and Culture – Our Board is actively involved in overseeing the Company's employee-related strategies and practices as well as the Company's culture and ESG initiatives. This oversight is conducted both directly and through certain of the Board's committees. At each of its regularly scheduled quarterly meetings, the Board reviews changes in key personnel and, at least once a year, meets with management to discuss various human resources related topics, including talent development, succession planning, diversity, equity and inclusion initiatives, compensation and culture. We believe the Company's culture has been a critical component of the Company's success and reinforcing that culture is a key responsibility of our executive management.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion – Amphenol is committed to workplace diversity and fostering a culture of equity, inclusion and belonging across our organization. Our business spans the globe, and the employees in our facilities reflect the diversity of the communities in which we operate. At Amphenol, we promote and maintain a culture of respect and appreciation of differences in our employees. The Company generally relies on local management in every business unit to foster a culture of diversity, equity and inclusion, which we believe creates a strong degree of organizational stability and a deep commitment to our people and the local community. A key hallmark of our structure is our entrepreneurial culture that creates clear accountability for each of our general managers, who are our key business leaders. Our core management team is comprised of these general managers and their controllers, as well as our executive management team. Women represented 27% of this core management team at the end of 2022. Of our total employees worldwide, approximately half are women.

Health, Safety and Well-being – We believe that the protection of our employees is a moral obligation. In addition, the safety and well-being of our employees is critical to the successful operation of our business. Our health and safety activities are overseen by our corporate environmental, health, safety and sustainability leadership team and are managed by our local teams, who coordinate on-site safety programs, resources, reporting and training in our facilities. We believe that this model of coaching and tracking at the corporate level, but administering at the facility level, has allowed us to provide training and supervision that better fits the local needs of each of our workforces.

Compensation and Benefits – The Company is focused on providing our employees around the world equitable and competitive compensation and benefits. In the U.S., in addition to competitive compensation, the Company maintains various employee benefits such as health and related insurance, retirement savings programs and health savings and flexible spending accounts. Outside the U.S., we maintain compensation and other benefits competitive with local market conditions.

Community and Social Impact – Amphenol recognizes that we have a responsibility to be a positive influence in the communities in which we operate around the world. Most of our community outreach is organized by our local management teams, which helps ensure that our efforts are working in support of the local communities in which our employees live and work. Our local teams are actively supporting their communities in a variety of ways including: school supply drives, local blood drives, mentoring of at-risk students, community clean-up events, local tree planting, holiday-giving events and food delivery services. In 2022, a number of our operations in Europe supported refugees who were fleeing Ukraine following the Russian invasion.

Available Information

The SEC maintains a website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers, including Amphenol, that file with the SEC. Any such documents that the Company files with the SEC can be obtained by the public on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. This Annual Report and all of the Company's other filings with the SEC, such as quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements, and any amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, are also available to view, free of charge, on the Company's website, www.amphenol.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Also included on the Company's website are press releases and other information about the Company's financial results and performance, and information regarding ESG matters, among other information. Copies of this Annual Report are also available without charge, from Amphenol Corporation, Investor Relations, 358 Hall Avenue, Wallingford, CT 06492. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference in this Annual Report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The Company's business, operations, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and stock price can be negatively affected by many risk factors. Investors should carefully consider the risks described below and all other information in this Annual Report. The Company's past financial performance, including historical trends, should not be considered a reliable indicator of future performance. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company or that we currently consider immaterial may materialize and impair the Company's business, operations, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and/or stock price.

If actions taken by management to limit, monitor or control enterprise risk exposures are not successful, the Company's business, operations, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of the Company's Common Stock and debt securities could decline and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR GLOBAL OPERATIONS

The Company is exposed to political, economic, military and other risks related to operating in countries outside the United States, and changes in general economic conditions, geopolitical conditions, U.S. trade policies and other factors beyond the Company's control may adversely impact our business and operating results.

The Company's operations and performance depend significantly on global, regional and U.S. economic and geopolitical conditions. During 2022, non-U.S. markets constituted approximately 67% of the Company's net sales, with China constituting approximately 26% of the Company's net sales. The Company employs nearly 90% of its workforce outside the United States. The Company's customers are located throughout the world, and the Company has many manufacturing, administrative and sales facilities outside the United States.

During the last few years there have also been significant changes to U.S. trade policies, sanctions, legislation, treaties and tariffs, including, but not limited to, trade policies and tariffs affecting China. These changes have, in certain cases, increased our costs of doing business. The imposition of additional tariffs or other trade barriers could increase our costs in certain markets, and may cause our customers to find alternative sourcing or could make it more difficult for us to sell our products in some markets. Other countries where we operate or sell our products have changed, and may continue to change, their own policies on trade as well as business and foreign investment in their respective countries. Additionally, it is possible that U.S. policy changes and uncertainty about such changes could increase market volatility and currency exchange rate fluctuations. As a result of these dynamics, we cannot predict the impact to our business of any future changes to the U.S.'s or other countries' trading relationships or the impact of new laws or regulations adopted by the U.S. or other countries.

In addition to the risks noted above, a number of other legal, economic and geopolitical factors both in the United States and abroad could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operations, financial condition, liquidity and/or results of operations, such as:

- a global or regional economic slowdown or recession in any of the Company's end markets (or a prolonging or intensification of such a slowdown or recession), which could negatively affect the financial condition of our customers and result in reduced demand;
- postponement of customer spending, in response to tighter credit, inflationary pressures, financial market volatility and other global economic factors;
- effects of significant changes in economic, monetary and/or fiscal policies in the United States and/or abroad, including interest rate changes by the U.S. Federal Reserve or other international central banking systems, foreign currency fluctuations, significant income tax changes and inflationary pressures;
- intergovernmental conflicts or actions, including, but not limited to, armed conflict, trade wars, cyberattacks and acts of terrorism or war, including the continuing military conflict between Russia and Ukraine and escalating tensions in bordering countries within the Eurozone;
- employment regulations and local labor conditions, including increases in employment costs, particularly in low-cost regions in which the Company currently operates;
- industrial policies in various countries that favor domestic industries over multinationals or that restrict foreign companies altogether;
- difficulties protecting intellectual property;
- longer payment cycles;
- changes in exchange control regulations, including any government actions that prohibit, limit or increase the cost of paying a dividend or otherwise moving cash between the Company's subsidiaries located in different countries;
- credit risks and other challenges in collecting accounts receivable; and
- changes in assumptions, such as discount rates, along with lower than expected investment returns and performance related to the Company's benefit plans.

We may be negatively impacted by adverse public health developments, including epidemics and pandemics, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Any outbreaks of contagious diseases and other adverse public health developments in countries where we operate could have a material and adverse effect on our business, operations, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations. Since early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted our offices and manufacturing facilities around the world, as well as the facilities of our suppliers, customers and our customers' contract manufacturers. These disruptions have included, and may continue to include, government regulations that inhibit our ability to operate certain of our facilities in the ordinary course, travel restrictions, supplier constraints, supply chain interruptions, logistics challenges and limitations, labor disruptions and reduced demand from certain customers. During much of 2022, COVID-19 outbreaks in China resulted in local or regional government-imposed lockdowns and restrictions, which impacted the ability of several of our operations and manufacturing facilities to operate in the ordinary course. As of December 31, 2022, there continue to be isolated COVID-19 outbreaks in certain regions of the world, particularly in China. There can be no assurance that the COVID-19 pandemic will not have a material and adverse effect on our business, operations, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations in the future.

The Company and certain of its suppliers and customers have experienced difficulties obtaining certain raw materials and components, and the cost of most of the Company's raw materials and components is increasing.

The Company uses basic materials like aluminum, steel, copper, titanium, metal alloys, gold, silver, palladium and plastic resins in its manufacturing processes as well as a variety of components and relies on third-party suppliers to secure these materials and components. While the Company does not currently anticipate significant, broad-based difficulties in obtaining raw materials or components necessary for production, in 2021 and 2022, there were supply chain and logistical challenges that impacted the global economy, including our Company, and caused and continue to cause supply constraints and commodity price increases on certain raw materials and components used by the Company. In addition, recent inflationary pressures have been exacerbated by decreased availability of, and increased prices for, freight and logistics, including air, sea and ground freight. The Company may not be able to pass along increased raw material or component prices to its customers, and may not be able to procure and obtain sufficient quantities of raw materials and components at acceptable prices from our suppliers. Accordingly, any future delays, disruptions, and supply and pricing risks could affect our ability to meet customer demand for our products or our profitability from selling those products, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In limited instances, we depend on a single source of supply or participate in commodity markets that may be served by a limited number of suppliers. Delays in obtaining supplies may result from a number of factors affecting our suppliers, and any delay could impair our ability to deliver products to our customers. The cost and availability of raw materials may fluctuate significantly due to external factors including, but not limited to, product scarcity, disruptions caused by climate change and adverse weather conditions, commodity market fluctuations, currency fluctuations, governmental policies and regulations such as trade tariffs and import restrictions, as well as pandemics and epidemics (such as, but not limited to, the COVID-19 pandemic), which may, in turn, negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition.

Cybersecurity incidents affecting our information technology systems could disrupt business operations or cause the release of highly sensitive confidential information, resulting in adverse impacts to our reputation and operating results and potentially leading to litigation and/or governmental investigations and fines.

Cybersecurity threats and techniques used to disrupt operations and gain unauthorized access to our information technology systems, including, but not limited to, malware, phishing, credential harvesting, ransomware and other increasingly sophisticated attacks, continue to expand and evolve globally, making it difficult to detect and prevent such threats from impacting the Company. Globally, there continues to be an increased volume of cyber threats, ransomware attempts and social engineering attacks such as phishing and impersonation, and attackers increasingly use tools and techniques that are designed to circumvent controls, to avoid detection, and to remove or obfuscate forensic evidence. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has increased cybersecurity risk as a result of global remote working dynamics that may continue into the future and present additional risk that threat actors will engage in social engineering (for example, phishing) and exploit vulnerabilities in corporate and non-corporate networks. Ransomware attacks have become easier to execute, and with the rise of ransomware as a service, it has become an increasingly popular business model to lease or sell ransomware variants to anyone willing to pay the fee.

The Company has been and expects to continue to be a target of various cybersecurity attacks, including, but not limited to, ransomware attacks. While the impact of such attacks has not been material, future cybersecurity incidents could lead to unauthorized access to and potentially impair the Company's information technology systems, products, customers, suppliers and third-party service providers. Cybersecurity incidents could potentially result in the disruption of our business operations and/or misappropriation, destruction or corruption of critical data and confidential or proprietary information. Cybersecurity events could also result in the loss of or inability to access confidential information and critical business, financial or other data, and/or cause the release of highly sensitive confidential information. Cybersecurity incidents could also result from unauthorized parties gaining access to our systems or information through fraudulent or other means of deceiving our employees, suppliers or third-party service providers. Despite providing training to employees as well as implementing preventative security measures to prevent, detect, address and mitigate these threats, our or key third-party information technology systems and infrastructure are still susceptible to disruptions from cybersecurity incidents, ransomware attacks, security breaches, computer viruses, security vulnerabilities or "bugs" in software or hardware, outages, systems failures, natural disasters, adverse public health developments, or other catastrophic events, any of which could include reputational damage, loss of our intellectual property, release of highly sensitive confidential information, the inability to access critical data and other operational disruption, litigation with third parties and/or governmental investigations and fines, among other things, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We and our business partners maintain significant amounts of data electronically in locations around the world. This data relates to all aspects of our business, including financial information and current and future products under development, and also contains certain customer, supplier, partner and employee data, such as sensitive personal data. We maintain systems and processes designed to protect this data, but notwithstanding such protective measures, there is a risk of intrusion, cyberattacks or tampering that could compromise the integrity and privacy of this data or make the data inaccessible to us. In addition, in certain cases, in order to conduct business, we outsource to third-party business partners. We generally obtain assurances from those parties that they have systems and processes in place to protect our data, and where applicable, that they will take steps to protect our data; nonetheless, those partners may also be subject to data intrusion or a cyberattack. Any compromise of the data could substantially disrupt our operations, impact future business opportunities, harm our customers, employees and other business partners, damage our reputation, violate applicable laws, regulations, policies and contractual obligations and subject us to potentially significant costs and liabilities, including litigation or other enforcement actions.

The regulatory environment surrounding information security and privacy is increasingly demanding, with frequent imposition of new and changing requirements, privacy laws and regulations around the world, for example, in the European Union, People's Republic of China, and the state of California, which impose significant obligations for companies on how they collect, store, protect, process and transfer personal data and can impose significant fines for non-compliance. The potential for fines and other related costs in the event of a breach of or non-compliance with any existing and forthcoming information security or privacy laws and requirements may have an adverse effect on our financial results.

The Company may be negatively impacted by extreme weather conditions and natural catastrophic events, including those caused or intensified by climate change and global warming.

From time to time, extreme weather conditions and natural disasters have negatively impacted, and may continue to negatively impact, portions of our operations, as well as the operations of our suppliers, vendors, customers and distributors. Such unpredictable weather conditions and natural disasters including, but not limited to, earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, and stronger and longer-lasting weather patterns, and their consequences and effects have, in the past, temporarily disrupted our business operations both in the United States and abroad. These events could cause some of the Company's operations to suffer from supply chain disruptions and potential delays in fulfilling customer orders or order cancellations altogether, lost business and sales, changing costs or availability of insurance, and/or property damage or harm to our people, each and all of which could have an adverse effect on our business, operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Increasing scrutiny and expectations regarding ESG matters could result in additional costs or risks or otherwise adversely impact our business.

Companies across industries are facing increasing scrutiny from a variety of stakeholders related to their ESG and sustainability practices. Expectations regarding voluntary and potential mandatory ESG initiatives and disclosures may result in increased costs, changes in demand for certain products, enhanced compliance or disclosure obligations, or other adverse impacts to our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, an inability to receive or maintain favorable ESG ratings could negatively impact our reputation or impede our ability to compete as effectively to attract and retain employees or customers, which may adversely impact our operations. Unfavorable ESG ratings could also lead to increased negative investor sentiment towards us or our industry, which could negatively impact the share price of our Common Stock as well as our access to and cost of capital.

Our international operations require us to comply with anti-corruption laws and regulations of the U.S. government and various foreign jurisdictions, and our business reputation and financial results may be impaired by improper conduct by any of our employees, customers, suppliers, distributors or any other business partners.

Doing business on a worldwide basis requires us and our subsidiaries to comply with the laws and regulations of the U.S. government and various foreign jurisdictions, and our failure to comply with these rules and regulations may expose us to significant liabilities. These laws and regulations may apply to companies, individual directors, officers, employees, subcontractors and agents, and may restrict our operations, trade practices, investment decisions and partnering activities. In particular, our international operations are subject to U.S. and foreign anti-corruption laws and regulations, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, as amended ("FCPA"). As part of our business, we deal with state-owned business enterprises, the employees and representatives of which may be considered foreign officials for purposes of the FCPA. In addition, some of the foreign locations in which we operate lack a developed legal system and have elevated levels of corruption. As a result of the above activities, we are exposed to the risk of violating U.S. and foreign anti-corruption laws.

There can be no assurance that our policies and procedures designed for complying with applicable U.S. and international laws and regulations will be effective in preventing our directors, officers, employees, subcontractors and agents from taking actions that violate these legal requirements. Violations of these legal requirements could subject us to criminal fines and imprisonment, civil penalties, disgorgement of profits, injunctions, debarment from government contracts and other remedial measures. In addition, any actual or alleged violations could disrupt our operations, cause reputational harm, involve significant management distraction and result in a material adverse effect on our competitive position, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

The Company's results can be positively or negatively affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Company conducts business in many foreign currencies through its worldwide operations, and as a result is subject to foreign exchange exposure due to changes in exchange rates of the various currencies, including possible foreign currency restrictions and/or devaluations. Changes in exchange rates can positively or negatively affect the Company's sales, operating margins and equity. There can be no assurance that any or all actions taken by the Company to mitigate currency risk, such as locating factories in the same country or region in which products are sold, hedging contracts, cost reduction and pricing actions or working capital management, will be fully effective in successfully managing currency risk. A significant and sudden decline in the value of any of the foreign currencies of the Company's worldwide operations could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Company is dependent on attracting, recruiting, hiring and retaining skilled employees, including our various management teams.

Our performance is dependent on our ability to attract, recruit, hire and retain skilled personnel, including our executive and core management teams. Given the current inflationary wage environment and strong demand for skilled labor in many of the countries and regions in which we operate, the ability to identify and attract new talent, as well as retain existing talent, may prove to be difficult. It is possible that the current labor market could have an adverse effect on our ability to attract, recruit, hire and retain skilled employees, which in turn, could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our business could also be adversely impacted by the ongoing increases in labor costs, including wages and benefits.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR END MARKETS

The Company encounters competition in substantially all areas of our business.

The Company competes primarily on the basis of technology innovation, product quality and performance, price, customer service and delivery time. Competitors include large, diversified companies, some of which have greater assets and financial resources than the Company, as well as medium- to small-sized companies. Rapid technological changes could also lead to the entry of new competitors of various sizes against whom we may not be able to successfully compete. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully against existing or new competition, and the inability to do so may result in price reductions, reduced margins, or loss of market share, any of which could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is dependent on end market dynamics to sell its products, particularly in the communications, automotive and military end markets.

The Company is dependent on end market dynamics to sell its products, and our operating results could be adversely affected by cyclical and reduced demand in any of these markets. Approximately 42% of the Company's 2022 net sales came from sales to the communications industry. Demand for products in these markets is generally subject to rapid technological change and/or capital spending by operators for constructing, rebuilding or upgrading their systems, all of which could be affected by a variety of factors, including general economic conditions, consolidation within the industry, the financial condition of operators and their access to financing, competition, technological developments, new legislation and regulation. Approximately 21% of the Company's net sales came from the automotive industry. The automotive industry has historically experienced significant downturns during periods of deteriorating global or regional economic or credit conditions. The communications and automotive end markets are also dominated by large customers that regularly exert price pressures on their suppliers, including the Company. Approximately 9% of the Company's net sales came from sales to the military end market. Accordingly, the Company's sales are affected by changes in the defense budgets of the U.S. and foreign governments, which are subject to political and budgetary fluctuations and constraints. Periodic downturns in any of our customers' end markets can significantly reduce demand for certain of our products, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

RISKS RELATED TO ACQUISITIONS

The Company has at times experienced difficulties and unanticipated expenses in connection with purchasing and integrating newly acquired businesses.

The Company has completed a number of acquisitions in recent years, including two in 2022. The Company anticipates that it will continue to pursue acquisition opportunities as part of its growth strategy. From time to time, the Company experiences difficulty and unanticipated expenses associated with purchasing and integrating acquisitions, and acquisitions do not always perform and deliver the financial benefits expected. The Company has also experienced challenges at times following the acquisition of a new company or business, including, but not limited to, managing the operations, manufacturing facilities and technology; maintaining and increasing the customer base; or retaining key employees, suppliers and distributors. In certain limited cases, the Company has pursued indemnification claims against seller(s) of an acquired business for pre-acquisition liabilities, breaches of representations, warranties or covenants or for other reasons provided for in the relevant acquisition agreement. To the extent we pursue indemnification claims against the seller(s) of any acquired business, such seller(s) may successfully contest such claims and/or may not have the financial capacity to compensate us for such claims or such claims may otherwise be difficult or impractical to enforce. We cannot predict or guarantee whether and to what extent anticipated cost savings, benefits, margin improvements and growth prospects will be achieved from recent or future acquisitions.

The Company may in the future incur goodwill and other intangible asset impairment charges.

On December 31, 2022, the total assets of the Company were \$15.3 billion, which included \$6.4 billion of goodwill (the excess of fair value of consideration paid over the fair value of net identifiable assets of businesses acquired) and \$734.1 million of other intangible assets, net. The Company performs annual evaluations (or more frequently, if necessary) for the potential impairment of the carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets. Such evaluations to date have not resulted in the need to recognize an impairment. However, if the financial performance of the Company's businesses were to decline significantly, the Company could incur a material non-cash charge to its income statement for the impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets. Furthermore, we cannot provide assurance that impairment charges in the future will not be required if the expected cash flow estimates as projected by management do not occur, especially if an economic recession occurs and continues for a lengthy period or becomes severe, or if acquisitions and investments made by the Company fail to achieve expected returns.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's credit agreements and senior notes contain certain requirements, which if breached, could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The second amended and restated credit agreement that governs our \$2.5 billion unsecured credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"), which also backstops the Company's U.S. commercial paper program ("U.S. Commercial Paper Program") and Euro commercial paper program ("Euro Commercial Paper Program"), contains financial and other covenants, such as a limit on the ratio of debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, a limit on priority indebtedness and limits on incurrence of liens. The Company also has similar financial and other covenants associated with its two-year, \$750.0 million unsecured delayed draw term loan credit agreement (the "2022 Term Loan") entered into in April 2022. In addition, the ability to meet the financial covenants can be affected by events beyond the Company's control, and the Company cannot provide assurance that it will meet those tests. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under the Revolving Credit Facility and the 2022 Term Loan. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under the Revolving Credit Facility or the 2022 Term Loan, the lenders could terminate all commitments to extend further credit and elect to declare amounts outstanding thereunder to be immediately due and payable which could result in the acceleration of certain of the Company's other indebtedness and the Company not having sufficient assets to repay the Revolving Credit Facility, the 2022 Term Loan and such other indebtedness. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had approximately \$632.8 million of outstanding borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program, and no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility, 2022 Term Loan and Euro Commercial Paper Program.

In addition to these credit agreements, the Company's various senior notes also impose certain obligations on the Company and prohibit various actions by the Company unless it satisfies certain financial requirements. While the Company is compliant with all such requirements as of December 31, 2022, there can be no assurance that the Company will remain in compliance with such requirements.

The Company relies on the global capital markets, and an inability to access those markets on favorable terms could adversely affect the Company's results.

The Company has used the global capital markets to invest in its business and make strategic acquisitions. If general economic and capital market conditions deteriorate significantly, it could impact the Company's ability to access the capital markets. The capital and credit markets have experienced significant volatility in the past. Market conditions could make it more difficult to access capital to finance capital investments, acquisitions and other initiatives including dividends and share repurchases, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. In addition, if the credit rating agencies that rate the Company's debt were to downgrade the Company's credit rating, it would likely increase the Company's cost of capital and make it more difficult for the Company to obtain new financing and access capital markets, which could also have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company's results may be negatively affected by changing interest rates.

The Company is subject to interest rate volatility with regard to existing and future issuances of debt. The Company monitors its mix of fixed-rate and variable-rate debt, as well as its mix of short-term and long-term debt. As of December 31, 2022, approximately \$640 million, or 14%, of the Company's outstanding borrowings were subject to floating interest rates, primarily from borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program. As a result of recent increases in the federal funds rate by the U.S. Federal Reserve, the floating interest rates related to our U.S. Commercial Paper Program increased substantially over the course of 2022, a trend that could continue throughout 2023. Consequently, the Company currently expects the floating interest rates related to its U.S. Commercial Paper Program (as well as its Revolving Credit Facility and 2022 Term Loan, to the extent either are drawn upon in the future) to continue to increase in the first quarter of 2023 and potentially beyond, which is expected to result in increased interest expense in 2023 as compared to 2022. There can be no assurance that interest rates will not change significantly from current levels.

RISKS RELATED TO LEGAL AND REGULATORY MATTERS

Our business and financial results may be adversely affected by government contracting risks.

We are subject to various laws and regulations applicable to parties doing business with the U.S. and other governments, including laws and regulations governing reporting obligations, interactions with government officials, performance of government contracts, the use and treatment of government furnished property and the nature of materials used in our products. We may be unilaterally suspended or barred from conducting business with the U.S. and other foreign governments or their suppliers (both directly and indirectly), or become subject to fines or other sanctions if we are found to have violated such laws or regulations. As a result of the need to comply with these laws and regulations, we are subject to increased risks of governmental investigations, civil fraud actions, criminal prosecutions, whistleblower lawsuits and other enforcement actions. For example, in August 2018, we received a subpoena from the U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General, requesting documents from certain of the Company's Military and Aerospace businesses pertaining to certain products that are purchased or used by the U.S. government. In connection with this investigation, during the third quarter of 2022, in a meeting with representatives of the U.S. government, it was alleged that the Company likely violated various provisions of federal law, including violations under the civil False Claims Act, as discussed more fully in Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The U.S. laws and regulations to which we are subject include, but are not limited to, Export Administration Regulations, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, the False Claims Act, International Traffic in Arms Regulations, regulations from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the FCPA. We are subject to a wide range of similar laws and regulations in other countries throughout the world. Failure, or the perceived failure, to comply with applicable requirements also could harm our reputation and our ability to compete for future government contracts or sell commercial equivalent products. Any of these outcomes could have a material adverse effect on our business, operations, financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations.

In addition, U.S. government contracts are subject to modification, curtailment or termination by the U.S. government without prior written notice, either for convenience or for default as a result of our failure to perform under the applicable contract. If our contracts are terminated by the U.S. government as a result of our default, we could be liable for additional costs the U.S. government incurs in acquiring undelivered goods or services from another source and any other damages it suffers. Furthermore, the U.S. government periodically audits our governmental contract costs,

which could result in fines, penalties or adjustment of costs and prices under the contracts. Any such fines, penalties or payment adjustments resulting from such audits could adversely affect our reputation, business, operations, financial condition, liquidity, and results of operations.

The Company must comply with complex U.S. governmental export and import controls as well as economic sanctions and trade embargoes.

Certain of our products, including purchased components of such products, are subject to U.S. and non-U.S. export control laws and regulations, and may be exported only with the required export license or through an export license exception. In addition, we are required to comply with certain U.S. and non-U.S. economic sanctions and trade embargoes that restrict our ability to transact or deal with certain persons, countries, regions, and governments. These laws and regulations are complex, may change frequently and with limited notice, have generally become more stringent over time and have intensified under recent U.S. administrations, especially in light of recent tensions with China. For example, in 2019, the U.S. government added certain of the Company's customers based in China to the "Entity List" maintained by the U.S. Department of Commerce, which imposes additional restrictions on sales to such customers. Further, in 2022, the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry Security released new export control regulations that restrict the provision to China of certain technology, software, manufacturing equipment and commodities that are used to make certain advanced computing integrated circuits ("ICs") and supercomputers. These changes include new restrictions on the ability of U.S. companies to provide certain services to any facility in China that manufactures certain advanced ICs. Although, to date, none of such restrictions have had a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations, the U.S. government has the power to place even greater restrictions, and such restrictions could further limit or prohibit the Company from selling its products or providing its services. In addition, we cannot ensure that our policies and procedures designed to maintain compliance with applicable rules and regulations will be effective in preventing instances of non-compliance. If we were to fail to comply with applicable export control restrictions (for example, by failing to obtain required export licensing), customs regulations, economic sanctions and other laws, we could be subject to substantial civil and criminal penalties, including fines, the incarceration of responsible employees and managers, reputational harm, and the possible loss of export or import privileges. In addition, if our distributors fail to obtain appropriate import, export or re-export licenses or permits, we may also be adversely affected through reputational harm and penalties. Obtaining the necessary export license for a particular sale may be time-consuming and may result in the delay or loss of sales opportunities.

Changes in fiscal and tax policies, audits and examinations by taxing authorities could impact the Company's results.

The Company is subject to tax in the U.S. and in numerous foreign jurisdictions. The Company is currently under tax examination in several jurisdictions, and, in addition, new examinations could be initiated by additional tax authorities. As the Company has operations in jurisdictions throughout the world, the risk of tax examinations will continue to occur. The Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows may be materially impacted by the results of these tax examinations.

On August 16, 2022, the President of the United States signed into law the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IRA"), a tax and spending package that introduces several tax-related provisions, including a 15% corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT") on certain large corporations and a 1% excise tax on certain corporate stock repurchases. Companies will be required to reassess their valuation allowances for certain affected deferred tax assets in the period of enactment but will not need to remeasure deferred tax balances for the related tax accounting implications of the CAMT. The impact of these provisions, which became effective for Amphenol beginning on January 1, 2023, is dependent on several factors, including interpretive regulatory guidance, which has not yet been released.

Any future changes in tax laws, regulations, accounting standards for income taxes and/or other tax guidance, including related interpretations associated with the IRA or otherwise, could materially impact the Company's current and non-current tax liabilities, along with deferred tax assets and liabilities, and consequently, our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We may experience difficulties in enforcing our intellectual property rights, which could result in loss of market share, and we may be subject to claims of infringement of the intellectual property rights of others.

We rely on patent and trade secret laws, copyright, trademark, confidentiality procedures, controls and contractual commitments to protect our intellectual property rights. Despite our efforts, these protections may be limited and, from time to time, we encounter difficulties in protecting our intellectual property rights, particularly in certain countries

outside the U.S. We cannot provide assurance that the patents that we hold or may obtain will provide meaningful protection against our competitors. Changes in laws concerning intellectual property, or the enforcement of such laws, may affect our ability to prevent or address the misappropriation of, or the unauthorized use of, our intellectual property, potentially resulting in loss of market share. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights. Litigation is inherently uncertain and outcomes are unpredictable. If we cannot protect our intellectual property rights against unauthorized copying or use, or other misappropriation, we may not remain competitive.

The intellectual property rights of others could inhibit our ability to introduce new products. Other companies hold patents on technologies used in our industries and are aggressively seeking to expand, enforce and license their patent portfolios. We periodically receive notices from, or have lawsuits filed against us by, third parties claiming infringement, misappropriation or other misuse of their intellectual property rights and/or breach of our agreements with them. These third parties may include entities that do not have the capabilities to design, manufacture, or distribute products or that acquire intellectual property like patents for the sole purpose of monetizing their acquired intellectual property through asserting claims of infringement and misuse. In addition, some foreign competitors may take advantage of the intellectual property laws in their home countries and the more favorable litigation and regulatory environment to our detriment. Third-party claims of infringement may result in loss of revenue, substantial costs or lead to monetary damages or injunctive relief against us.

The Company is subject to customer claims, litigation and other regulatory or legal proceedings.

The Company is currently engaged in, or subject to, various customer claims, litigation and other regulatory and legal matters and may be subject to additional claims, litigation and other regulatory or legal proceedings in the future. Such matters expose the Company to risks that could be material, including, but not limited to, risks related to employment disputes, tax controversies, government investigations, intellectual property infringement, compliance with environmental laws, unfair sales practices, product safety and liability, and product warranty, indemnity and other contract-related claims. These matters may subject the Company to lawsuits, voluntary or forced product recalls, government investigations and criminal liability, including claims for compensatory, punitive or consequential damages, and could result in disruptions to our business and significant legal expenses. These matters could also damage our reputation, harm our relationships with customers or negatively affect product demand.

While the Company does maintain certain insurance coverages that may mitigate losses associated with some of these types of claims and proceedings, the policies may not apply and, where insurance exists, the amount of insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover the total claims and liabilities. In some cases, particularly with respect to product warranty claims from customers, we self-insure against this risk, meaning that any product liability claims will likely have to be paid from Company funds and not by insurance. Any current or future substantial liabilities or regulatory actions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, cash flows and reputation.

The Company is subject to environmental laws and regulations that could adversely affect our business.

The Company operates in both the United States and various foreign jurisdictions, and we must comply with locally enacted laws and regulations addressing health, safety and environmental matters in such jurisdictions in which we manufacture and/or sell our products. Certain operations of the Company are subject to locally enacted environmental laws and regulations that govern the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, as well as the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. The Company and its operations may be subject to liabilities, regardless of fault, for investigative and/or remediation efforts on such matters that may arise at any of the Company's former or current properties, either owned or leased. For example, as disclosed in Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company was named as one of several defendants in four separate lawsuits filed in the State of Indiana relating to a manufacturing site in Franklin, Indiana where the Company has been conducting an environmental clean-up effort under the direction of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. All the costs incurred by the Company relating to these lawsuits as well as all costs associated with the clean-up effort at the manufacturing site have been reimbursed by the former owner pursuant to an indemnification agreement entered into in connection with the acquisition of the manufacturing site as part of a larger acquisition that led to the establishment of the Company's business in 1987. Environmental liabilities can result from the use of hazardous materials in production, the disposal of products, damages associated with the use of any of our products or other related matters. We cannot be certain as to the potential impact of any changes to environmental conditions or environmental policies that may arise in any of our jurisdictions. Our failure to comply with these local environmental laws and regulations could result in fines or other

punitive damages and/or modifications to our production processes as well as subject us to reputational harm, any of which could adversely impact our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

The Company is subject to, and may continue to be subject to, incremental costs, risks and regulations associated with efforts to combat the negative effects of climate change.

There is increased public awareness regarding climate change. This increased focus has led to international treaties and agreements and legislative and regulatory efforts. In addition to the risks discussed under the risk factors titled “*The Company may be negatively impacted by extreme weather conditions and natural catastrophic events, including those caused or intensified by climate change and global warming*” and “*Increasing scrutiny and expectations regarding ESG matters could result in additional costs or risks or otherwise adversely impact our business,*” the Company may also be subject to larger, global climate change initiatives, laws, regulations or orders, such as any laws or regulations to implement the Paris Climate Agreement, which seek to reduce greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions. In addition to government requirements, our customers are also increasingly imposing climate-related requirements on their suppliers, including us. Any failure, or perceived failure, to comply with these requirements may result in reduced demand for our products, reputational harm, or other adverse impacts to our business.

Given our global manufacturing presence, any future regulations relating to GHG emissions and/or other climate change-related laws and regulations, beyond initiatives already in process at the Company, could subject us to additional and/or unforeseen compliance costs and limitations, increased energy and raw material costs and incremental capital expenditure requirements. In addition, there may be additional mandatory climate-related reporting obligations, and potentially GHG emissions reduction requirements, which would likely result in increased corporate- and operational general and administrative efforts and associated costs and expenses.

Any future regulatory changes in any of the countries in which we operate could result in transition risks to the Company, including, but not limited to: (i) the nature and timing of any requirement to lower GHG emissions and adopt more energy-efficient energy use, which could result in changes or disruptions to the way the Company operates, (ii) financial risks where the compliance with such regulations requires unforeseen capital expenditures and becomes costly or financially burdensome, (iii) legal risks associated with the failure to adapt to or comply with future climate change-related regulations, (iv) risks of climate litigation associated with our disclosures and/or operations; (v) risks associated with the implementation of any new technologies required to comply with such regulations, which could impede our ability to innovate new products, meet customer and market demand or compete on pricing and quality in the market, and/or (vi) reputational risks associated with our customers’ and investors’ perceptions of the Company and their preferences for maintaining relationships with companies with lower emissions, all of which could harm our reputation in the marketplace.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The Company's fixed assets include factories and warehouses and a substantial quantity of machinery and equipment. The Company's factories, warehouses and machinery and equipment are generally in good operating condition, are reasonably maintained and substantially all of its facilities are in regular use. The Company considers the present level of fixed assets along with planned capital expenditures as suitable and adequate for operations in the current business environment. At December 31, 2022, the Company operated approximately 240 manufacturing facilities with approximately 24.0 million square feet, of which approximately 17.0 million square feet were leased. Manufacturing facilities located in the U.S. had approximately 4.0 million square feet, of which approximately 2.0 million square feet were leased. Manufacturing facilities located outside the U.S. had approximately 20.0 million square feet, of which approximately 15.0 million square feet were leased. The square footage by segment related to our manufacturing facilities was approximately 7.0 million square feet, 10.0 million square feet and 7.0 million square feet for the Harsh Environment Solutions segment, Communications Solutions segment, and Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment, respectively.

The Company believes that its facilities are suitable and adequate for its business and are being appropriately utilized for their intended purposes. Utilization of the facilities varies based on demand for the relevant products. The Company regularly reviews its anticipated requirements for facilities and, based on that review, may from time to time acquire or lease additional facilities and/or dispose of existing facilities.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Information required with respect to legal proceedings in this Part I, Item 3 is included in Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

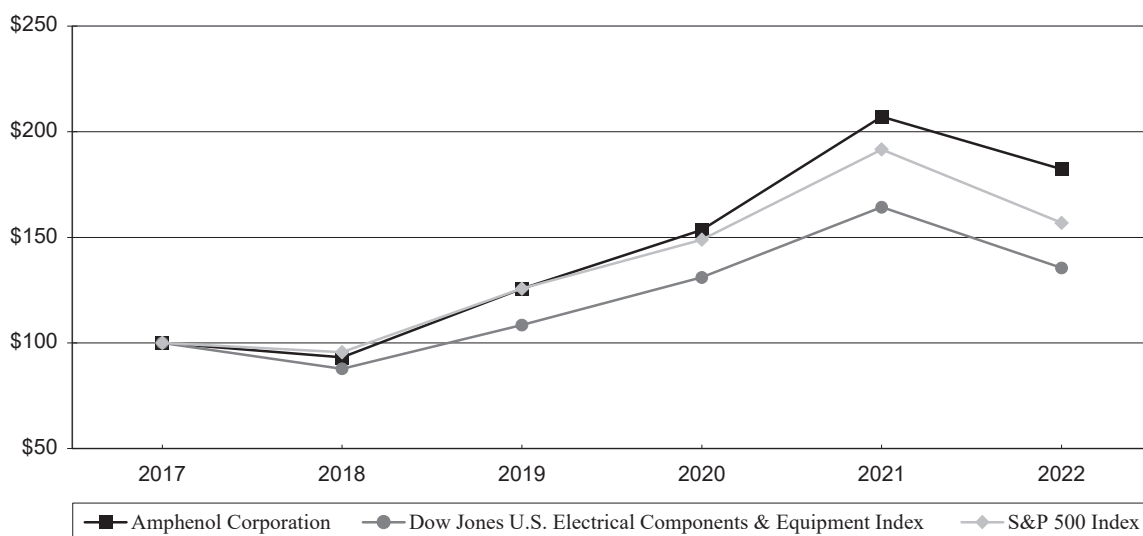
Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

The Company effected the initial public offering of its Class A Common Stock (“Common Stock”) in November 1991. The Company’s Common Stock has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange since that time under the ticker symbol “APH”. As of January 31, 2023, there were 32 holders of record of the Company’s Common Stock. A significant number of outstanding shares of Common Stock are registered in the name of only one holder, which is a nominee of The Depository Trust Company, a securities depository for banks and brokerage firms. The Company believes that there are a significant number of beneficial owners of its Common Stock.

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return of Amphenol over a period of five years ending December 31, 2022 with the performance of the Standard & Poor’s 500 (“S&P 500”) Stock Index and the Dow Jones U.S. Electrical Components & Equipment Index. This graph assumes that \$100 was invested in our Common Stock and each index on December 31, 2017, reflects reinvested dividends, and is weighted on a market capitalization basis as of the beginning of each year. Each reported data point below represents the last trading day of each calendar year. The comparisons in the graph below are based upon historical data and are not indicative of, nor intended to forecast, future performance.



Dividends

Contingent upon declaration by the Company’s Board of Directors (the “Board”), the Company pays a quarterly dividend on shares of its Common Stock.

The following table sets forth the dividends declared per common share for each quarter of 2022 and 2021:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
First Quarter	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.145
Second Quarter	0.20	0.145
Third Quarter	0.20	0.145
Fourth Quarter	0.21	0.20
Total	<u>\$ 0.81</u>	<u>\$ 0.635</u>

Dividends declared and paid for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (*in millions*) were as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Dividends declared	\$ 482.6	\$ 379.7
Dividends paid (including those declared in the prior year)	477.4	346.7

Amphenol has a history of paying quarterly cash dividends. While the Company currently expects a cash dividend to be paid in the future, future dividend payments remain within the discretion of the Board and are dependent on our financial results, liquidity, capital requirements, financial condition, compliance with financial covenants and requirements, and other factors considered relevant by the Board.

Repurchase of Equity Securities

On April 27, 2021, the Board authorized a stock repurchase program under which the Company may purchase up to \$2.0 billion of Common Stock during the three-year period ending April 27, 2024 (the “2021 Stock Repurchase Program”) in accordance with the requirements of Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). During the three months and year ended December 31, 2022, the Company repurchased 2.3 million and 9.9 million shares of its Common Stock for \$170.4 million and \$730.5 million, respectively, under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program. Of the total repurchases made in 2022 under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program, 9.3 million shares, or \$689.7 million, have been retired by the Company, with the remainder of the repurchased shares being retained in Treasury stock at the time of repurchase. From January 1, 2023 through January 31, 2023, the Company repurchased 0.6 million additional shares of its Common Stock for \$48.8 million, and, as of February 1, 2023, the Company has remaining authorization to purchase up to \$762.8 million of its Common Stock under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program. The price and timing of any future purchases will depend on a number of factors, such as levels of cash generation from operations, the volume of stock options exercised by employees, cash requirements for acquisitions, dividends paid, economic and market conditions and the price of the Common Stock.

The Company’s stock repurchases during the three months and year ended December 31, 2022 were as follows:

<i>(dollars in millions, except price per share)</i>	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Period				
First Quarter – 2022	2,627,497	\$ 77.62	2,627,497	\$ 1,338.1
Second Quarter – 2022	2,662,651	69.85	2,662,651	1,152.2
Third Quarter – 2022	2,355,646	72.21	2,355,646	982.1
Fourth Quarter – 2022:				
October 1 to October 31, 2022	738,500	70.08	738,500	930.3
November 1 to November 30, 2022	810,218	77.74	810,218	867.3
December 1 to December 31, 2022	711,424	78.30	711,424	\$ 811.6
	<u>2,260,142</u>	75.41	<u>2,260,142</u>	
Total – 2022	9,905,936	\$ 73.74	9,905,936	

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations *(amounts in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise noted)*

The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8, herein for Amphenol Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, “Amphenol,” the “Company,” “we,” “our,” or “us”). The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in U.S. dollars, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP” or “GAAP”). Any references to the Company’s results in this Item 7 are specifically to our continuing operations only and exclude discontinued operations, unless otherwise noted. The following discussion and analysis also includes references to certain non-GAAP financial measures, which are defined in the “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section below, including “Constant Currency Net Sales Growth” and “Organic Net Sales Growth”. For purposes of the following discussion, the terms “constant currencies” and “organically” have the same meaning, respectively, as these aforementioned non-GAAP financial measures. Refer to “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” within this Item 7 for more information, including our reasons for including non-GAAP financial measures and material limitations with respect to the usefulness of the measures.

In addition to historical information, the following discussion and analysis also contains certain forward-looking statements that are subject to risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to the risk factors described in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein, as well as the risks and uncertainties that exist with the use of forward-looking statements as described in the “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” section included herein at the beginning of this Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Annual Report”).

Overview

General

Amphenol is one of the world’s largest designers, manufacturers and marketers of electrical, electronic and fiber optic connectors and interconnect systems, antennas, sensors and sensor-based products and coaxial and high-speed specialty cable. In 2022, approximately 67% of the Company’s sales were outside the United States. The primary end markets for our products are:

- information technology and communication devices and systems for the converging technologies of voice, video and data communications;
- a broad range of industrial applications and traditional, hybrid and electric automotive applications; and
- military and commercial aerospace applications.

The Company’s products are used in a wide variety of applications by a broad array of customers around the world. The Company competes primarily on the basis of technology innovation, product quality and performance, price, customer service and delivery time. For many years, customers have generally been consolidating their lists of qualified suppliers to companies that have the ability to meet certain technical, quality, delivery and other standards while maintaining geographic flexibility and competitive prices. The Company has focused its global resources to position itself to compete effectively in this environment. The Company believes that its global presence is an important competitive advantage, as it allows the Company to provide quality products on a timely and worldwide basis to its multinational customers, while at the same time offering a level of resiliency and diversification against local risks and challenges that may emerge in any single geography.

Reportable Business Segments

Effective January 1, 2022, the Company aligned its businesses into the following three newly formed reportable business segments:

- *Harsh Environment Solutions* – the Harsh Environment Solutions segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of ruggedized interconnect products, including connectors and interconnect systems, printed circuits and printed circuit assemblies and other products for use in the industrial, military, commercial aerospace, automotive, mobile networks and information technology and data communications end markets.
- *Communications Solutions* – the Communications Solutions segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of connector and interconnect systems, including high speed, radio frequency, power, fiber optic and other products, together with antennas, for use in the information technology and data communications, mobile devices, industrial, mobile networks, broadband communications, automotive, commercial aerospace and military end markets.
- *Interconnect and Sensor Systems* – the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of sensors, sensor-based systems, connectors and value-add interconnect systems used in the automotive, industrial, information technology and data communications, mobile networks, military and commercial aerospace end markets.

This new alignment replaced our historic reportable business segments. All businesses previously reported in the Interconnect Products and Assemblies segment have been aligned with one of the three newly formed segments. All businesses previously reported in the Cable Products and Solutions segment have been aligned with our newly formed Communications Solutions segment. This new alignment reinforces the Company's entrepreneurial culture and the clear accountability of each of our business unit general managers, while enhancing the scalability of Amphenol's business for the future. The Company began reporting under its new reportable segments in connection with its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022 and for each quarterly period thereafter. Throughout this Annual Report, the Company is reporting under the new reportable segments structure, which includes the recasting of relevant segment information for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, in order to enable year-over-year segment comparisons. For further details related to the Company's change in its reportable business segments effective January 1, 2022, refer to Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements herein.

Strategy

The Company's strategy is to provide our customers with comprehensive design capabilities, a broad selection of products and a high level of quality and service on a worldwide basis, while maintaining continuing programs of productivity improvement and cost control. The Company focuses its research and development efforts through close collaboration with its customers to develop highly engineered products that meet customer needs and have the potential for broad market applications and significant sales within a one- to three-year period. The Company is also focused on controlling costs. The Company does this by investing in modern manufacturing technologies, controlling purchasing processes and expanding into lower cost areas.

The Company's strategic objective is to further enhance its position in its served markets by pursuing the following success factors:

- Pursue broad market diversification;
- Develop high-technology performance-enhancing solutions;
- Expand global presence;
- Control costs;
- Pursue strategic acquisitions and investments; and
- Foster collaborative, entrepreneurial management.

In 2022, the Company reported net sales, operating income and net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation of \$12,623.0, \$2,585.8 and \$1,902.3, respectively, representing an increase of 16%, 23% and 21%, respectively, from 2021. In 2022, the Company's net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation was impacted by (a) excess tax benefits of \$56.0 related to stock-based compensation resulting from stock option exercises, partially offset by (b) acquisition-related expenses of \$21.5 (\$18.4 after-tax) comprised primarily of the amortization related to the value associated with acquired backlog resulting from two acquisitions that closed in 2022,

along with external transaction costs. In 2021, the Company's net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation was impacted by (a) excess tax benefits of \$63.4 related to stock-based compensation resulting from stock option exercises and (b) a discrete tax benefit of \$14.9 related to the settlement of uncertain tax positions in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, partially offset by (c) acquisition-related expenses of \$70.4 (\$57.3 after-tax) comprised primarily of transaction, severance, restructuring and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the acquisition of MTS Systems Corporation ("MTS") in the second quarter of 2021 and external transaction costs and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the acquisition of Halo Technology Limited ("Halo") in the fourth quarter of 2021. Excluding the effects of these items, Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation, each as defined in the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section below and reconciled within this Part II, Item 7, increased by 20% and 20%, respectively, in 2022 compared to 2021. Sales and profitability trends are discussed in detail in "Results of Operations" below. In addition, a strength of the Company has been its ability to consistently generate net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations ("Operating Cash Flow"). The Company uses Operating Cash Flow to fund capital expenditures and acquisitions, repurchase shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock ("Common Stock"), pay dividends and reduce indebtedness. In 2022, the Company generated Operating Cash Flow of \$2,174.6 and Free Cash Flow of \$1,796.4. Free Cash Flow, a non-GAAP financial measure, is defined in the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section below and reconciled within this Part II, Item 7.

Impact of COVID-19 on our Business, Operations, Financial Condition, Liquidity and Results of Operations

Since early 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted our offices and manufacturing facilities around the world, as well as the facilities of our suppliers, customers and our customers' contract manufacturers. These disruptions have included, and may continue to include, government regulations that inhibit our ability to operate certain of our facilities in the ordinary course, travel restrictions, supplier constraints, supply chain interruptions, logistics challenges and limitations, labor disruptions and reduced demand from certain customers. During much of 2022, COVID-19 outbreaks in China resulted in local or regional government-imposed lockdowns and restrictions, which impacted the ability of several of our operations and manufacturing facilities to operate in the ordinary course. As of December 31, 2022, there continue to be isolated COVID-19 outbreaks in certain regions of the world, particularly in China, but these outbreaks have not had a significant impact on our operations. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will continue to impact our business, operations, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations in 2023 and beyond remains uncertain and unpredictable. For further discussion on the risks and uncertainties associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, refer to Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

On August 16, 2022, the President of the United States signed into law the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IRA"), a tax and spending package that introduces several tax-related provisions, including a 15% corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT") on certain large corporations and a 1% excise tax on certain corporate stock repurchases. Companies will be required to reassess their valuation allowances for certain affected deferred tax assets in the period of enactment but will not need to remeasure deferred tax balances for the related tax accounting implications of the CAMT. The impact of these provisions, which became effective for Amphenol beginning on January 1, 2023, is dependent on several factors, including interpretive regulatory guidance, which has not yet been released. The Company has reviewed and assessed the provisions of the IRA, including several other non-tax related provisions, and the Company does not currently believe that the IRA will have a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth the components of net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation as a percentage of net sales for the years indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net sales	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of sales	68.1	68.7	69.0
Acquisition-related expenses	0.2	0.6	0.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11.3	11.3	11.8
Operating income	20.5	19.4	19.1
Interest expense	(1.0)	(1.1)	(1.3)
Other income (expense), net	0.1	—	—
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	19.5	18.3	17.8
Provision for income taxes	(4.4)	(3.8)	(3.7)
Net income from continuing operations	15.2	14.5	14.1
Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation	15.1	14.4	14.0
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation	—	0.2	—
Net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation	<u>15.1 %</u>	<u>14.6 %</u>	<u>14.0 %</u>

Note: Percentages in this table were calculated using actual, unrounded results; therefore, the sum of the components may not add due to rounding.

2022 Compared to 2021

Net sales were \$12,623.0 for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to \$10,876.3 for the year ended December 31, 2021, which represented an increase of 16% in U.S. dollars, 19% in constant currencies and 15% organically (excluding both currency and acquisition impacts) over the prior year. The increase in net sales in 2022 was driven by robust growth across all three reportable business segments, as described below. From a market standpoint, the increase in net sales was driven by robust organic growth across most end markets, including the automotive, informational technology and data communications, industrial, broadband communications and commercial aerospace markets, moderate organic growth in the military, mobile networks and mobile devices markets, and contributions from the Company's acquisition program. Net sales to the automotive market increased (approximately \$470.1), reflecting broad-based growth across our global automotive market, including the Company's strength in next-generation electronics, in particular electric and hybrid drive trains, power management, infotainment communications, antenna and antenna assemblies, charging stations, and safety and security systems. Net sales to the information technology and data communications market increased (approximately \$414.6), as we continue to benefit from our strong technology solutions and leading position across a broad array of applications as customers continue to support higher demand for increased bandwidth and cloud storage, along with contributions from acquisitions. Net sales to the industrial market increased (approximately \$399.7), with broad-based growth across nearly all market segments of the global industrial market, with particular strength in e-mobility applications primarily in heavy and commercial vehicles, along with strong growth in factory automation, alternative energy, medical, and transportation applications, as well as contributions from acquisitions. Net sales to the broadband communications market increased (approximately \$241.2), driven by increased overall demand from broadband service operators related to data network upgrades and expansions, along with contributions from acquisitions. Net sales to the commercial aerospace market increased (approximately \$85.6), primarily due to the continued recovery in travel and demand for aircraft, along with contributions from acquisitions. Net sales to the military market increased (approximately \$47.9), driven by strength in space-related applications, unmanned aerial vehicles, ground vehicles, and avionics, as well as contributions from acquisitions. Net sales to the mobile networks market increased (approximately \$46.4), driven by a continued recovery in demand from mobile networks equipment manufacturers and mobile operators, along with contributions from acquisitions. Net sales to the mobile devices market increased (approximately \$41.2), driven by growth in products incorporated into smartphones and wearable devices, partially offset by moderations in sales of tablets, hearable devices and laptops.

Net sales in the Harsh Environment Solutions segment (approximately 25% of net sales) increased 13% in U.S. dollars, 16% in constant currencies and 15% organically, in 2022, compared to 2021. The sales growth in 2022 was driven by strong organic growth in the industrial, automotive and commercial aerospace markets, and moderate organic growth in the military, mobile networks and information technology and data communications markets, along with contributions from the Company's acquisition program.

Net sales in the Communications Solutions segment (approximately 45% of net sales) increased 17% in U.S. dollars, 19% in constant currencies and 13% organically, in 2022, compared to 2021. The sales growth in 2022 was driven by strong organic growth across several end markets, in particular the information technology and data communications, broadband communications and automotive markets, and moderate organic growth in the mobile devices, industrial and mobile networks markets, along with contributions from the Company's acquisition program.

Net sales in the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment (approximately 30% of net sales) increased 17% in U.S. dollars, 23% in constant currencies and 18% organically, in 2022, compared to 2021. The sales growth in 2022 was driven primarily by strong organic growth in the automotive, industrial, information technology and data communications, military and commercial aerospace markets, along with contributions from the Company's acquisition program, partially offset by a moderate decline in the mobile networks market.

The table below reconciles Constant Currency Net Sales Growth and Organic Net Sales Growth to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures, by segment, geography and consolidated, for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021:

		Percentage Growth (relative to prior year) (1)					
Net sales by:	2022	2021	Net sales growth in U.S. Dollars (2) (GAAP)	Foreign currency impact (3) (non-GAAP)	Constant Currency Net Sales Growth (4) (non-GAAP)	Acquisition impact (5) (non-GAAP)	Organic Net Sales Growth (4) (non-GAAP)
Segment:							
Harsh Environment Solutions	\$ 3,107.2	\$ 2,752.2	13 %	(4)%	16 %	2 %	15 %
Communications Solutions	5,652.4	4,832.1	17 %	(2)%	19 %	5 %	13 %
Interconnect and Sensor Systems . .	3,863.4	3,292.0	17 %	(5)%	23 %	5 %	18 %
Consolidated	<u>\$ 12,623.0</u>	<u>\$ 10,876.3</u>	16 %	(3)%	19 %	4 %	15 %
Geography (6):							
United States	\$ 4,155.2	\$ 3,155.9	32 %	— %	32 %	9 %	23 %
Foreign	8,467.8	7,720.4	10 %	(4)%	14 %	2 %	12 %
Consolidated	<u>\$ 12,623.0</u>	<u>\$ 10,876.3</u>	16 %	(3)%	19 %	4 %	15 %

- (1) Percentages in this table were calculated using actual, unrounded results; therefore, the sum of the components may not add due to rounding.
- (2) Net sales growth in U.S. dollars is calculated based on Net sales as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. While the term "net sales growth in U.S. dollars" is not considered a U.S. GAAP financial measure, for purposes of this table, we derive the reported (GAAP) measure based on GAAP results, which serves as the basis for the reconciliation to its comparable non-GAAP financial measures.
- (3) Foreign currency translation impact, a non-GAAP measure, represents the percentage impact on net sales resulting from foreign currency exchange rate changes in the current reporting year compared to the prior reporting year. Such amount is calculated by subtracting current year net sales translated at average foreign currency exchange rates for the prior year from current year net sales, taken as a percentage of the prior year's net sales.
- (4) Constant Currency Net Sales Growth and Organic Net Sales Growth are non-GAAP financial measures as defined in the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section of this Item 7.
- (5) Acquisition impact, a non-GAAP measure, represents the percentage impact on net sales resulting from acquisitions that have not been included in the Company's consolidated results for the full current year and/or prior comparable year presented. Such net sales related to these acquisitions do not reflect the underlying growth of the Company on a comparative basis. Acquisition impact is calculated as a percentage of the respective prior year period(s) net sales.
- (6) Net sales by geographic area are based on the customer location to which the product is shipped.

The increase in foreign net sales in 2022 compared to 2021 was driven by strong growth in both Europe and Asia. The comparatively stronger U.S. dollar in 2022 had the effect of decreasing sales by approximately \$359.8, compared to 2021.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$1,420.9, or 11.3% of net sales for 2022, compared to \$1,226.3, or 11.3% of net sales for 2021. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales in 2022 remained flat as the leverage on the higher sales volumes during the year was offset by the MTS Sensors business, acquired in early 2021, having higher selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales compared to the average of the Company. Administrative expenses increased \$90.6 in 2022, and represented approximately 4.6% of net sales in 2022 and 4.5% of net sales in 2021. Research and development expenses increased \$5.9 in 2022 primarily related to increases in expenses for new product development, and represented approximately 2.6% of net sales in 2022 and 2.9% of net sales in 2021. Selling and marketing expenses increased \$98.1 in 2022 compared to 2021, and represented approximately 4.1% of net sales in 2022 and 3.8% of net sales in 2021.

Operating income was \$2,585.8, or 20.5% of net sales in 2022, compared to \$2,105.1, or 19.4% of net sales in 2021. Operating income in 2022 included acquisition-related expenses of \$21.5, comprised primarily of the amortization related to the value associated with acquired backlog resulting from two acquisitions that closed in 2022, along with external transaction costs. Operating income in 2021 included acquisition-related expenses of \$70.4, comprised primarily of transaction, severance, restructuring and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the acquisition of MTS in the second quarter of 2021, along with external transaction costs and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the acquisition of Halo in the fourth quarter of 2021. The acquisition-related expenses in 2022 and 2021 had the effect of decreasing net income from continuing operations by \$18.4, or \$0.03 per share, and \$57.3, or \$0.09 per share, respectively. Acquisition-related expenses are presented separately in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Excluding the effect of these acquisition-related expenses, Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted Operating Margin, each as defined in the “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section below, were \$2,607.3 and 20.7% of net sales, respectively, in 2022, and \$2,175.5 and 20.0% of net sales, respectively, in 2021. The increases in Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted Operating Margin in 2022 relative to 2021 was driven by all three segments, as described below.

Operating income for the Harsh Environment Solutions segment in 2022 was \$801.6, or 25.8% of net sales, compared to \$708.2, or 25.7% of net sales in 2021. The slight increase in operating margin for the Harsh Environment Solutions segment for 2022 compared to 2021 was primarily driven by normal operating leverage on the higher sales volumes, combined with the benefit of pricing actions, which were largely offset by the impact of the more challenging cost environment experienced in 2022.

Operating income for the Communications Solutions segment in 2022 was \$1,245.7, or 22.0% of net sales, compared to \$1,023.3, or 21.2% of net sales in 2021. The increase in operating margin for the Communications Solutions segment for 2022 compared to 2021 was primarily driven by normal operating leverage on the higher sales volumes, combined with the benefit of pricing actions, partially offset by the impact of the more challenging cost environment experienced in 2022.

Operating income for the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment in 2022 was \$716.5, or 18.5% of net sales, compared to \$588.1, or 17.9% of net sales in 2021. The increase in operating margin for the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment for 2022 compared to 2021 was primarily driven by normal operating leverage on the higher sales volumes, combined with the benefit of pricing actions, partially offset by the impact of the more challenging cost environment experienced in 2022.

Interest expense was \$128.4 in 2022 compared to \$115.5 in 2021. The increase in interest expense was driven by the rising interest rate environment and its impact on the balance outstanding under the Company’s U.S. Commercial Paper Program. Refer to Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information related to the Company’s debt.

Provision for income taxes was at an effective rate of 22.3% in 2022 and 20.6% in 2021. Provision for income taxes in 2022 included excess tax benefits of \$56.0 from stock option exercises, partially offset by the tax effects related to acquisition-related expenses during the year. These items had the aggregate effect of decreasing the effective tax rate and increasing earnings per share by the amounts noted in the table below. Provision for income taxes in 2021 included (i) excess tax benefits of \$63.4 from stock option exercises and (ii) a discrete tax benefit of \$14.9 related to the settlement of uncertain tax positions in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, all of which was partially offset by the tax effects related to acquisition-related expenses during the year. These items had the aggregate effect of decreasing the effective tax rate and increasing earnings per share by the amounts noted in the table below. Excluding the effect of these items, the Adjusted Effective Tax Rate, a non-GAAP financial measure as defined in the “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section below within this Item 7, was 24.5% and 24.3% for 2022 and 2021, respectively, as reconciled in the table below to the comparable effective tax rate based on GAAP results. For additional details related to the reconciliation between the U.S. statutory federal tax rate and the Company’s effective tax rate for these years, refer to Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation and Net income from continuing operations per common share attributable to Amphenol Corporation-Diluted (“Diluted EPS”) were \$1,902.3 and \$3.06, respectively, for 2022, compared to \$1,569.4 and \$2.51, respectively, for 2021. Excluding the effect of the items discussed above, Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation and Adjusted Diluted EPS, non-GAAP financial measures as defined in the “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section below within this Item 7, were \$1,864.7 and \$3.00, respectively, for 2022, compared to \$1,548.4 and \$2.48, respectively, for 2021.

The following table reconciles Adjusted Operating Income, Adjusted Operating Margin, Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation, Adjusted Effective Tax Rate and Adjusted Diluted EPS (all on a continuing operations basis only, each as defined in the “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section below) to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	2022					2021				
	Operating Income	Operating Margin (1)	Net Income attributable to Amphenol Corporation	Effective Tax Rate (1)	Diluted EPS	Operating Income	Operating Margin (1)	Net Income attributable to Amphenol Corporation	Effective Tax Rate (1)	Diluted EPS
Reported (GAAP)	\$ 2,585.8	20.5 %	\$ 1,902.3	22.3 %	\$ 3.06	\$ 2,105.1	19.4 %	\$ 1,569.4	20.6 %	\$ 2.51
Acquisition-related expenses	21.5	0.2	18.4	(0.1)	0.03	70.4	0.6	57.3	(0.2)	0.09
Excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation	—	—	(56.0)	2.3	(0.09)	—	—	(63.4)	3.2	(0.10)
Discrete tax item	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14.9)	0.7	(0.02)
Adjusted (non-GAAP) (2)	<u>\$ 2,607.3</u>	<u>20.7 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,864.7</u>	<u>24.5 %</u>	<u>\$ 3.00</u>	<u>\$ 2,175.5</u>	<u>20.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,548.4</u>	<u>24.3 %</u>	<u>\$ 2.48</u>

Note: All data in the tables above are on a continuing operations basis only and exclude results associated with discontinued operations.

- (1) While the terms “operating margin” and “effective tax rate” are not considered U.S. GAAP financial measures, for purposes of this table, we derive the reported (GAAP) measures based on GAAP results, which serve as the basis for the reconciliation to their comparable non-GAAP financial measures.
- (2) All percentages and per share amounts in this table were calculated using actual, unrounded results; therefore, the sum of the components may not add due to rounding.

2021 Compared to 2020

Net sales were \$10,876.3 for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$8,598.9 for the year ended December 31, 2020, which represented an increase of 26% in U.S. dollars, 25% in constant currencies and 18% organically (excluding both currency and acquisition impacts) over the prior year. The increase in net sales in 2021 was driven by robust growth across all three reportable business segments, as described below. From a market standpoint, the increase in net sales was driven by strong organic growth across nearly all end markets, including the industrial, automotive, information technology and data communications, military and mobile networks markets, moderate growth in the mobile devices market, and contributions from the Company’s acquisition program. This strong sales growth in 2021 also reflected a recovery in certain markets from the more negative impact resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020. This sales growth was partially offset by a decline in the commercial aerospace market, which continued to be negatively impacted by the significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel and aircraft production. Net sales to the industrial market increased (approximately \$864.6), with broad-based growth across nearly all market segments of the global industrial market, with particular strength in heavy equipment, factory automation, industrial instrumentation, battery and heavy electric vehicle, alternative energy, rail mass transit, and transportation, along with contributions from acquisitions. Net sales to the automotive market increased (approximately \$683.4), reflecting the continued recovery and growth in most regions of the global automotive market, as well as the Company’s expanded position in next-generation electronics, including in particular electric and hybrid drive trains. Net sales to the information technology and data communications market increased (approximately \$482.7), driven primarily by continued strong sales growth to web service providers and broad-based market demand for server, storage and networking related products as customers worked to support higher demand for increased bandwidth. Net sales to the military market increased (approximately \$135.8), driven by strength across nearly all segments of the military market, including missile, military communications and naval and space-related applications, along with a recovery from the impact of pandemic-related production disruptions experienced during the first half of 2020, as well as contributions from acquisitions. Net sales to the mobile networks market increased (approximately \$60.5), driven by a recovery in demand from mobile networks equipment manufacturers and mobile operators, which was primarily driven by increased demand for products used in 5G network build-outs and contributions from acquisitions, offset in part by reductions of sales to certain customers in China that were added to the U.S. Department of Commerce’s “Entity List”. Net sales to the mobile devices market increased (approximately \$45.7), driven by growth in products incorporated into laptops and wearable devices, along with production-related products, and was partially offset by moderations of sales into smartphones and tablets. Net sales to the commercial aerospace market decreased (approximately \$26.6) primarily due to the continued significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on travel and aircraft production during that period.

Net sales in the Harsh Environment Solutions segment (approximately 25% of net sales) increased 20% in U.S. dollars, 19% in constant currencies and 15% organically, in 2021, compared to 2020. The sales growth in 2021 was driven primarily by strong organic growth in the industrial, automotive, and information technology and data communications markets, moderate organic growth in the military market, and contributions from the Company's acquisition program, all of which was partially offset by a decline in the commercial aerospace market.

Net sales in the Communications Solutions segment (approximately 45% of net sales) increased 19% in U.S. dollars, 18% in constant currencies and 16% organically, in 2021, compared to 2020. The sales growth in 2021 was driven by strong organic growth across several end markets, including the information technology and data communications, industrial, and automotive markets, moderate organic growth in the mobile networks, mobile devices, and military markets, and contributions from the Company's acquisition program.

Net sales in the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment (approximately 30% of net sales) increased 46% in U.S. dollars, 43% in constant currencies and 26% organically, in 2021, compared to 2020. The sales growth in 2021 was driven primarily by strong organic growth in the automotive, information technology and data communications, industrial and mobile networks markets, along with contributions from the Company's acquisition program, all of which was partially offset by a decline in the commercial aerospace market in that period.

The table below reconciles Constant Currency Net Sales Growth and Organic Net Sales Growth to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures, by segment, geography and consolidated, for the year ended December 31, 2021 compared to the year ended December 31, 2020:

		Percentage Growth (relative to prior year) (1)					
Net sales by:	2021	2020	Net sales growth in U.S. Dollars (2) (GAAP)	Foreign currency impact (3) (non-GAAP)	Constant Currency Net Sales Growth (4) (non-GAAP)	Acquisition impact (5) (non-GAAP)	Organic Net Sales Growth (4) (non-GAAP)
Segment:							
Harsh Environment Solutions	\$ 2,752.2	\$ 2,286.0	20 %	2 %	19 %	4 %	15 %
Communications Solutions	4,832.1	4,056.2	19 %	1 %	18 %	2 %	16 %
Interconnect and Sensor Systems . . .	3,292.0	2,256.7	46 %	3 %	43 %	17 %	26 %
Consolidated	<u>\$ 10,876.3</u>	<u>\$ 8,598.9</u>	26 %	2 %	25 %	6 %	18 %
Geography (6):							
United States	\$ 3,155.9	\$ 2,494.0	27 %	— %	26 %	9 %	17 %
Foreign	7,720.4	6,104.9	26 %	2 %	24 %	5 %	19 %
Consolidated	<u>\$ 10,876.3</u>	<u>\$ 8,598.9</u>	26 %	2 %	25 %	6 %	18 %

- (1) Percentages in this table were calculated using actual, unrounded results; therefore, the sum of the components may not add due to rounding.
- (2) Net sales growth in U.S. dollars is calculated based on Net sales as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. While the term "net sales growth in U.S. dollars" is not considered a U.S. GAAP financial measure, for purposes of this table, we derive the reported (GAAP) measure based on GAAP results, which serves as the basis for the reconciliation to its comparable non-GAAP financial measures.
- (3) Foreign currency translation impact, a non-GAAP measure, represents the percentage impact on net sales resulting from foreign currency exchange rate changes in the current reporting year compared to the prior reporting year. Such amount is calculated by subtracting current year net sales translated at average foreign currency exchange rates for the prior year from current year net sales, taken as a percentage of the prior year's net sales.
- (4) Constant Currency Net Sales Growth and Organic Net Sales Growth are non-GAAP financial measures as defined in the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section of this Item 7.
- (5) Acquisition impact, a non-GAAP measure, represents the percentage impact on net sales resulting from acquisitions that have not been included in the Company's consolidated results for the full current year and/or prior comparable year presented. Such net sales related to these acquisitions do not reflect the underlying growth of the Company on a comparative basis. Acquisition impact is calculated as a percentage of the respective prior year period(s) net sales.
- (6) Net sales by geographic area are based on the customer location to which the product is shipped.

The increase in foreign net sales in 2021 compared to 2020 was driven by strong growth in both Europe and Asia. The comparatively weaker U.S. dollar in 2021 had the effect of increasing sales by approximately \$159.1, compared to 2020.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$1,226.3, or 11.3% of net sales for 2021, compared to \$1,014.2, or 11.8% of net sales for 2020. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales in 2021 was driven primarily by higher sales during the year, relative to 2020 which was more negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, slightly offset by the impact of the MTS Sensors business, acquired in 2021, which has higher selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales compared to the average of the Company. Administrative expenses increased \$78.6 in 2021, and represented approximately 4.5% of net sales in 2021 and 4.8% of net sales in 2020. Research and development expenses increased \$57.0 in 2021 primarily related to increases in

expenses for new product development, and represented approximately 2.9% of net sales in 2021 and 3.0% of net sales in 2020. Selling and marketing expenses increased \$76.5 in 2021 compared to 2020, and represented approximately 3.8% of net sales in 2021 and 4.0% of net sales in 2020.

Operating income was \$2,105.1, or 19.4% of net sales in 2021, compared to \$1,638.4, or 19.1% of net sales in 2020. Operating income in 2021 included acquisition-related expenses of \$70.4, comprised primarily of transaction, severance, restructuring and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the MTS acquisition in the second quarter of 2021, along with external transaction costs and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the Halo acquisition in the fourth quarter of 2021. Operating income in 2020 included acquisition-related expenses of \$11.5, comprised primarily of external transaction costs related to acquisitions that were announced or closed. These acquisition-related expenses in 2021 and 2020 had the effect of decreasing net income from continuing operations by \$57.3, or \$0.09 per share, and \$10.7, or \$0.02 per share, respectively. Acquisition-related expenses are presented separately in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Excluding the effect of these acquisition-related expenses, Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted Operating Margin, each as defined in the “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section below, were \$2,175.5 and 20.0% of net sales, respectively, in 2021, and \$1,649.9 and 19.2% of net sales, respectively, in 2020. The increase in Adjusted Operating Income and Adjusted Operating Margin in 2021 relative to 2020 was driven by all three segments, and in particular, by normal operating leverage on the higher sales volumes combined with the benefit of a lower cost impact resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic compared to 2020, partially offset by the impact of the more challenging commodity and supply chain environment experienced in 2021, along with the impact of the Company’s 2021 acquisitions.

Operating income for the Harsh Environment Solutions segment in 2021 was \$708.2, or 25.7% of net sales, compared to \$556.8, or 24.4% of net sales in 2020. The increase in operating margin for the Harsh Environment Solutions segment for 2021 compared to 2020 was primarily driven by normal operating leverage on the higher sales volumes combined with the benefit of a lower cost impact resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic compared to 2020, partially offset by the impact of the more challenging commodity, logistics and supply chain environment experienced in 2021.

Operating income for the Communications Solutions segment in 2021 was \$1,023.3, or 21.2% of net sales, compared to \$871.2, or 21.5% of net sales in 2020. The slight decrease in operating margin for the Communications Solutions segment for 2021 compared to 2020 was primarily driven by the impact of the more challenging commodity, logistics and supply chain environment experienced in 2021, which was largely offset by the normal operating leverage on the higher sales volumes combined with the benefit of a lower cost impact resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic compared to 2020.

Operating income for the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment in 2021 was \$588.1, or 17.9% of net sales, compared to \$348.6, or 15.4% of net sales in 2020. The increase in operating margin for the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment for 2021 compared to 2020 was primarily driven by normal operating leverage on the higher sales volumes combined with the benefit of a lower cost impact resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic compared to 2020, partially offset by the impact of the more challenging commodity, logistics and supply chain environment experienced in 2021, along with the impact of the Company’s 2021 acquisitions, in particular the MTS Sensors business closed in April 2021, which operated at a lower operating margin compared to the average of the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment.

Interest expense was \$115.5 in 2021 compared to \$115.4 in 2020. Refer to Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information related to the Company’s debt.

Provision for income taxes was at an effective rate of 20.6% in 2021 and 20.5% in 2020. Provision for income taxes in 2021 included (i) excess tax benefits of \$63.4 from stock option exercises and (ii) a discrete tax benefit of \$14.9 related to the settlement of uncertain tax positions in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, all of which was partially offset by the tax effects related to acquisition-related expenses during the year. These items had the aggregate effect of decreasing the effective tax rate and increasing earnings per share by the amounts noted in the table below. Provision for income taxes in 2020 included (i) excess tax benefits of \$42.8 from stock option exercises and (ii) a discrete tax benefit of \$19.9 related to the settlements of refund claims in a non-U.S. jurisdiction and the resulting adjustments to deferred taxes, which were partially offset by the tax effects related to acquisition-related expenses during the year. These items had the aggregate effect of decreasing the effective tax rate and increasing earnings per share by the amounts noted in the table below. Excluding the effect of these items, the Adjusted Effective Tax Rate, a non-GAAP financial measure as defined in the “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section below within this Item 7, was 24.3% and 24.5% for 2021 and 2020,

respectively, as reconciled in the table below to the comparable effective tax rate based on GAAP results. For additional details related to the reconciliation between the U.S. statutory federal tax rate and the Company's effective tax rate for these years, refer to Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation and Diluted EPS were \$1,569.4 and \$2.51, respectively, for 2021, compared to \$1,203.4 and \$1.96, respectively, for 2020. Excluding the effect of the items discussed above, Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation and Adjusted Diluted EPS, non-GAAP financial measures as defined in the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section below within this Item 7, were \$1,548.4 and \$2.48, respectively, for 2021, compared to \$1,151.4 and \$1.87, respectively, for 2020.

The following table reconciles Adjusted Operating Income, Adjusted Operating Margin, Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation, Adjusted Effective Tax Rate and Adjusted Diluted EPS (all on a continuing operations basis only, each as defined in the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section below) to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	2021					2020				
	Operating Income	Operating Margin (1)	Net Income attributable to Amphenol Corporation	Effective Tax Rate (1)	Diluted EPS	Operating Income	Operating Margin (1)	Net Income attributable to Amphenol Corporation	Effective Tax Rate (1)	Diluted EPS
Reported (GAAP)	\$ 2,105.1	19.4 %	\$ 1,569.4	20.6 %	\$ 2.51	\$ 1,638.4	19.1 %	\$ 1,203.4	20.5 %	\$ 1.96
Acquisition-related expenses	70.4	0.6	57.3	(0.2)	0.09	11.5	0.1	10.7	(0.1)	0.02
Excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation	—	—	(63.4)	3.2	(0.10)	—	—	(42.8)	2.8	(0.07)
Discrete tax item	—	—	(14.9)	0.7	(0.02)	—	—	(19.9)	1.3	(0.03)
Adjusted (non-GAAP) (2)	<u>\$ 2,175.5</u>	<u>20.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,548.4</u>	<u>24.3 %</u>	<u>\$ 2.48</u>	<u>\$ 1,649.9</u>	<u>19.2 %</u>	<u>\$ 1,151.4</u>	<u>24.5 %</u>	<u>\$ 1.87</u>

Note: All data in the tables above are on a continuing operations basis only and exclude results associated with discontinued operations.

- (1) While the terms "operating margin" and "effective tax rate" are not considered U.S. GAAP financial measures, for purposes of this table, we derive the reported (GAAP) measures based on GAAP results, which serve as the basis for the reconciliation to their comparable non-GAAP financial measures.
- (2) All percentages and per share amounts in this table were calculated using actual, unrounded results; therefore, the sum of the components may not add due to rounding.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity and Cash Requirements

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$1,434.2 and \$1,241.4, respectively, with the vast majority of the Company's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments on hand located outside of the United States.

The Company's primary sources of liquidity are internally generated cash provided by operating activities, our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments on hand, as well as availability under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program, the Euro Commercial Paper Program, the Revolving Credit Facility, and the 2022 Term Loan (all of which are defined and discussed in more detail below within this Item 7). The Company believes that these sources of liquidity, along with access to capital markets, provide adequate liquidity to meet both its short-term (next 12 months) and reasonably foreseeable long-term requirements and obligations.

Cash Requirements from Known Contractual and Other Obligations

The Company's primary ongoing cash requirements will be for operating and working capital needs, capital expenditures, product development activities, repurchases of our Common Stock, dividends, debt service, payments associated with the one-time tax on the deemed repatriation of all of the Company's pre-2018 accumulated unremitted earnings and profits of foreign subsidiaries ("Transition Tax"), which is payable in annual installments until 2025, taxes due upon the repatriation of foreign earnings (which will be payable upon the repatriation of such earnings), funding of pension obligations, and other contractual obligations and commitments (refer to the table below for the Company's material cash requirements from known contractual and other obligations). The Company may also use cash to fund all or part of the cost of future acquisitions. The Company expects that capital expenditures in 2023 will be in a range of

3% to 4% of net sales. The Company's debt service requirements consist primarily of principal and interest on the Company's Senior Notes, and to the extent of any amounts outstanding, the Revolving Credit Facility, Commercial Paper Programs and the 2022 Term Loan (all as defined below). As of December 31, 2022, outstanding borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program were at a weighted average floating interest rate of 4.69%, while there were no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility, 2022 Term Loan and Euro Commercial Paper Program. As a result of recent increases in the federal funds rate by the U.S. Federal Reserve, the floating interest rates related to our U.S. Commercial Paper Program increased substantially over the course of 2022, a trend that could continue throughout 2023. Consequently, the Company currently expects the floating interest rates related to its U.S. Commercial Paper Program (as well as its Revolving Credit Facility and 2022 Term Loan, to the extent either are drawn upon in the future) to continue to increase in the first quarter of 2023 and potentially beyond, which is expected to result in increased interest expense in 2023 as compared to 2022. Although the Company does not expect changes in interest rates to have a material effect on income or cash flows in 2023, primarily due to our current expected limited reliance on borrowings tied to floating rates of interest, there can be no assurance that interest rates will not change significantly from current levels.

The following table summarizes the Company's material short- and long-term cash requirements from known obligations pursuant to certain contracts and commitments as of December 31, 2022, as well as an estimate of the timing in which such obligations and payments are expected to be satisfied.

Contractual Obligations (dollars in millions)	Payment Due By Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Debt (1)	\$ 4,602.7	\$ 2.7	\$ 750.9	\$ 1,168.9	\$ 2,680.2
Interest related to senior notes	596.4	97.6	174.2	152.3	172.3
Operating leases (2)	316.1	91.5	115.5	60.2	48.9
Purchase obligations (3)	878.7	835.7	38.0	3.1	1.9
Accrued pension and postretirement benefit obligations (4)	57.9	6.8	11.1	11.3	28.7
Transition tax (5)	70.4	29.6	40.8	—	—
Total (6)	<u>\$ 6,522.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,063.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,130.5</u>	<u>\$ 1,395.8</u>	<u>\$ 2,932.0</u>

- (1) The Company has excluded expected interest payments on the Revolving Credit Facility, 2022 Term Loan, U.S. Commercial Paper Program and Euro Commercial Paper Program from the above table, as this calculation is largely dependent on average debt levels during each of the years presented. The actual interest payments made related to the Company's Revolving Credit Facility, 2022 Term Loan and both Commercial Paper Programs combined, in 2022, were approximately \$21.1. Expected debt levels, and therefore expected interest payments, are difficult to predict, as they are significantly impacted by items such as future acquisitions, repurchases of Common Stock and dividend payments, as well as payments or additional borrowings made to reduce or increase the underlying revolver balance.
- (2) The Company's operating lease payments included in this table reflect the future minimum undiscounted fixed lease payments, which serve as the basis for calculating the Company's operating lease liabilities as of December 31, 2022. The table above excludes any variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the Company's right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities, due to their uncertainty. Finance leases are not material to the Company individually or in the aggregate and as such have been excluded from the table above.
- (3) Purchase obligations relate primarily to open purchase orders for goods and services, including but not limited to, raw materials and components to be used in production.
- (4) This table includes estimated benefit payments expected to be made under the Company's unfunded pension and postretirement benefit plans, as well as the anticipated minimum required contributions under the Company's funded pension plans, the most significant of which covers certain of its U.S. employees. Over the past several years, there has been no minimum requirement for Company contributions to our defined benefit pension plans in the United States ("U.S. Plans") due to prior contributions made in excess of minimum requirements, and as a result, there was no anticipated minimum required contribution included in the table above related to the U.S. Plans for 2023. The Company did not make any voluntary contributions to its U.S. Plans in 2022 and 2021. It is not possible to reasonably estimate expected required contributions in the above table after 2023 since several assumptions are required to calculate minimum required contributions, such as the discount rate and expected returns on pension assets.
- (5) As a result of the enactment of the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 ("Tax Act") in December 2017, the United States changed to a modified territorial tax system, which significantly reduced the U.S. tax expense associated with the remittance of foreign earnings, among other changes. The Tax Act also imposed the Transition Tax associated with all of the Company's pre-2018 accumulated unremitted earnings and profits of foreign subsidiaries. As a result, on December 31, 2017, the Company recorded a provisional U.S. tax expense for the Transition Tax, which was adjusted and finalized in 2018. The Transition Tax is to be paid in annual installments over the eight-year period until 2025, as permitted under the Tax Act. The table above reflects the remaining amounts associated with the Transition Tax, which is net of applicable tax credits and deductions. The fifth installment of the Transition Tax was paid in the second quarter of 2022.
- (6) As of December 31, 2022, the Company has recorded net liabilities of approximately \$193.5 related to unrecognized tax benefits. These liabilities have been excluded from the above table due to the high degree of uncertainty regarding the timing of potential future cash flows. It is difficult to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the amount and period in which all of these liabilities might be paid.

Repatriation of Foreign Earnings and Related Income Taxes

The Company has previously indicated an intention to repatriate most of its pre-2022 accumulated earnings and has accrued the foreign and U.S. state and local taxes, if applicable, on those earnings, as appropriate. The associated tax payments are due as the repatriations are made. The Company intends to indefinitely reinvest the remaining pre-2022 foreign earnings. The Company intends to distribute certain 2022 foreign earnings and, as of December 31, 2022, has accrued foreign and U.S. state and local taxes, where applicable, on those foreign earnings that we intend to repatriate, and intends to indefinitely reinvest the remaining 2022 foreign earnings. The Company intends to (i) evaluate certain

post-2022 earnings for repatriation, and will accrue for those distributions where appropriate, and (ii) indefinitely reinvest all other foreign earnings. In addition, the Company paid its fifth annual installment of the Transition Tax, net of applicable tax credits and deductions, in the second quarter of 2022, and will pay the balance of the Transition Tax, net of applicable tax credits and deductions, in annual installments over the remainder of the eight-year period ending 2025, as permitted under the Tax Act. As of December 31, 2022, the Company has not provided for deferred income taxes on undistributed foreign earnings of approximately \$1,100 related to certain geographies, as it is the Company's intention to permanently reinvest such earnings outside the United States. It is impracticable to calculate the amount of taxes that would be payable if these undistributed foreign earnings were to be repatriated.

Cash Flow Summary

The following table summarizes the Company's cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	\$ 2,174.6	\$ 1,523.9	\$ 1,592.0
Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations	(731.1)	(2,604.4)	(333.5)
Net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations	(1,196.7)	(145.1)	(516.6)
Net cash change from discontinued operations	—	733.0	—
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(70.8)	(12.3)	68.9
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 176.0</u>	<u>\$ (504.9)</u>	<u>\$ 810.8</u>

Note: Net cash change from discontinued operations in the table above includes the proceeds from the sale of the Divested MTS business during the year ended December 31, 2021, as discussed in further detail later within this Item 7.

Operating Activities

The ability to generate cash from operating activities is one of the Company's fundamental financial strengths. Operating Cash Flow was \$2,174.6 in 2022, compared to \$1,523.9 in 2021 and \$1,592.0 in 2020. The increase in Operating Cash Flow in 2022 compared to 2021 was primarily due to both an increase in net income from continuing operations and a lower usage of cash related to the change in working capital as discussed below. The decrease in Operating Cash Flow in 2021 compared to 2020 was primarily due to a higher usage of cash related to the change in working capital as discussed below, partially offset by an increase in net income from continuing operations.

In 2022, the components of working capital as presented on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow increased \$193.1, excluding the impact of acquisitions and foreign currency translation, primarily due to increases in inventories of \$278.5 and accounts receivable of \$273.1, partially offset by increases in accrued liabilities, including income taxes, of \$246.3 and accounts payable of \$62.5, and a decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$49.7. In 2021, the components of working capital as presented on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow increased \$496.4, excluding the impact of acquisitions and foreign currency translation, primarily due to increases in accounts receivable, inventories, and prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$398.4, \$263.0 and \$20.2, respectively, partially offset by increases in accounts payable of \$131.7 and accrued liabilities, including income taxes, of \$53.5. In 2020, the components of working capital as presented on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow increased \$38.9, excluding the impact of acquisitions and foreign currency translation, due to increases in accounts receivable, inventories, and prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$146.3, \$102.0 and \$88.6, respectively, partially offset by increases in accounts payable of \$204.3 and accrued liabilities, including income taxes, of \$93.7.

The following describes the significant changes in the amounts as presented on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2022 compared to December 31, 2021. Accounts receivable increased \$176.5 to \$2,631.3 primarily due to higher sales in the fourth quarter of 2022 relative to the fourth quarter of 2021, along with the impact of the two acquisitions (collectively, the "2022 Acquisitions") that closed during 2022, partially offset by the effect of translation from exchange rate changes ("Translation") at December 31, 2022 compared to December 31, 2021. Days sales outstanding at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were 73 days and 71 days, respectively. Inventories increased \$199.5 to \$2,093.6, which was primarily driven by the impact of higher sales and the 2022 Acquisitions, along with the impact of the ongoing supply chain disruptions experienced throughout 2022, partially offset by Translation. Inventory days at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were 86 days and 80 days, respectively. Prepaid expenses and other current assets decreased \$47.9 to \$320.0, primarily due to decreases in certain other current receivables. Property, plant and

equipment, net, increased \$29.0 to \$1,204.3, primarily due to capital expenditures of \$383.8 and the impact of the 2022 Acquisitions, partially offset by depreciation of \$306.1, disposals and Translation. Goodwill increased \$69.3 to \$6,446.1, primarily driven by goodwill recognized resulting from the 2022 Acquisitions, partially offset by Translation. Other intangible assets, net, decreased \$22.8 to \$734.1 due to the amortization of \$81.0 related to the Company's current intangible assets, partially offset by the recognition of certain intangible assets related to recent acquisitions. Other long-term assets increased \$51.4 to \$462.6, primarily due to (i) the purchase of long-term certificates of deposit investments and (ii) an increase in operating lease right-of-use assets resulting from new and renewed lease agreements entered into during 2022, along with leases assumed from acquisitions, partially offset by a decrease in prepaid pension assets resulting from a decrease in the overfunded status of certain pension plans primarily in the U.S. Accounts payable decreased \$2.9 to \$1,309.1, primarily due to Translation, largely offset by slightly increased purchasing activity related to higher sales levels in the fourth quarter of 2022 relative to the fourth quarter of 2021, along with the effect of the 2022 Acquisitions. Payable days at December 31, 2022 and 2021 were 54 days and 56 days, respectively. Total accrued expenses, including accrued income taxes, increased \$233.2 to \$1,364.3, primarily as a result of increases in accrued income taxes, accrued salaries, wages and employee benefits and certain other accrued expenses, partially offset by Translation. Accrued pension and postretirement benefit obligations decreased \$65.5 to \$127.9, primarily driven by a significant decrease in our projected benefit obligations resulting from higher interest rates, along with Translation, partially offset by negative returns on plan assets in 2022.

In 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company made aggregate cash contributions to its defined benefit pension plans of approximately \$6.3, \$6.8 and \$6.5, respectively. There is no current requirement for cash contributions to any of the Company's U.S. Plans, and the Company plans to evaluate annually, based on actuarial calculations and the investment performance of the Plans' assets, the timing and amount of cash contributions in the future, if any, as discussed in more detail in Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In addition to Operating Cash Flow, the Company also considers Free Cash Flow, a non-GAAP financial measure defined in the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section below, as a key metric in measuring the Company's ability to generate cash. The following table reconciles Free Cash Flow to its most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. The increase in Free Cash Flow in 2022 compared to 2021 was driven by the increase in Operating Cash Flow, as described above. The decrease in Free Cash Flow in 2021 compared to 2020 was driven by the increase in capital expenditures to support our strong sales growth and, to a lesser extent, the decrease in Operating Cash Flow, as described above. The following table is on a continuing operations basis only and excludes any cash flows related to discontinued operations:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Operating Cash Flow (GAAP)	\$ 2,174.6	\$ 1,523.9	\$ 1,592.0
Capital expenditures (GAAP)	(383.8)	(360.4)	(276.8)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment (GAAP)	5.6	3.7	12.7
Free Cash Flow (non-GAAP)	<u>\$ 1,796.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,167.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,327.9</u>

Investing Activities

Cash flows from investing activities consist primarily of cash flows associated with capital expenditures, proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment, net purchases (sales and maturities) of short- and long-term investments, and acquisitions.

Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations was \$731.1 in 2022, compared to \$2,604.4 in 2021 and \$333.5 in 2020. In 2022, net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations was driven primarily by capital expenditures (net of disposals) of \$378.2, the use of \$288.2 to fund acquisitions, net purchases of long-term investments of \$56.0, and net purchases of short-term investments of \$25.2. In 2021, net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations was driven primarily by the use of \$2,225.4 to fund acquisitions, capital expenditures (net of disposals) of \$356.7, and net purchases of short-term investments of \$8.6. In 2020, net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations was driven primarily by capital expenditures (net of disposals) of \$264.1, the use of \$50.4 to fund acquisitions, and net purchases of short-term investments of \$18.4.

Financing Activities

Cash flows from financing activities consist primarily of cash flows associated with borrowings and repayments of the Company's credit facilities and other long-term debt, repurchases of Common Stock, proceeds from stock option exercises, dividend payments, and distributions to and purchases of noncontrolling interests.

Net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations was \$1,196.7 in 2022, compared to \$145.1 in 2021 and \$516.6 in 2020. In 2022, net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations was driven primarily by (i) repurchases of the Company's Common Stock of \$730.5, (ii) dividend payments of \$477.4, (iii) net repayments of \$159.3, primarily under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program, (iv) other debt repayments of \$55.2, primarily related to short-term debt, and (v) distributions to and purchases of noncontrolling interests of \$9.9, partially offset by (a) cash proceeds of \$185.3 from the exercise of stock options and (b) proceeds of \$50.7 primarily related to short-term borrowings. In 2021, net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations was driven primarily by (i) debt repayments of \$912.6, primarily related to the repayment of the assumed then-outstanding MTS senior notes in the second quarter of 2021 as well as the redemption of the 3.125% Senior Notes (the "2021 Senior Notes") in the third quarter of 2021 and the redemption of the 4.00% Senior Notes (the "2022 Senior Notes") in the fourth quarter of 2021, (ii) repurchases of the Company's Common Stock of \$661.7, (iii) dividend payments of \$346.7, (iv) a cash transfer of \$28.7 made by the Company's continuing operations to its discontinued operations in order to fund the September 2021 payment of contingent consideration assumed as part of the MTS acquisition, (v) distributions to and purchases of noncontrolling interests of \$18.9, (vi) payments of \$9.3 related to debt financing costs associated with the Company's \$750.0 principal amount of unsecured 2.200% Senior Notes due September 15, 2031 (the "2031 Senior Notes"), and (vii) payments of \$4.1 associated with the deferred purchase price related to acquisitions, partially offset by (a) net borrowings of \$796.3 primarily under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program, the majority of the proceeds of which were used to fund acquisitions, including MTS, and to redeem the 2021 Senior Notes and the 2022 Senior Notes, (b) net cash proceeds of \$752.1, primarily related to the September 2021 issuance of the 2031 Senior Notes, and (c) cash proceeds of \$288.5 from the exercise of stock options. In 2020, net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations was driven primarily by (i) repurchases of the Company's Common Stock of \$641.3, (ii) debt repayments of \$404.4 related to the Company's 2.20% Senior Notes due April 2020 and other debt, (iii) net repayments of \$385.8 related to the Company's Commercial Paper Programs, (iv) dividend payments of \$297.6, (v) payment of \$75.0 related to acquisition-related contingent consideration, (vi) payment of \$16.2 associated with the deferred purchase price related to an acquisition, (vii) distributions to and purchases of noncontrolling interests of \$14.9, (viii) payments of \$8.7 related to debt financing costs primarily associated with its \$400.0 principal amount of unsecured 2.050% Senior Notes due March 1, 2025 (the "2025 Senior Notes") and 2026 Euro Notes (defined below), and (ix) net repayments of \$0.7 under the Company's credit facilities, partially offset by (a) aggregate net cash proceeds of \$942.3 from both the February 2020 issuance of the 2025 Senior Notes and the May 2020 issuance of the 2026 Euro Notes and (b) cash proceeds of \$385.7 from the exercise of stock options.

The Company has significant flexibility to meet its financial commitments. The Company uses debt financing to lower the overall cost of capital and increase return on stockholders' equity. The Company's debt financing includes the use of Commercial Paper Programs, the Revolving Credit Facility, the 2022 Term Loan, and senior notes as part of its overall cash management strategy.

On November 30, 2021, the Company amended and restated its \$2,500.0 unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"). As a result, the Revolving Credit Facility no longer references the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") for interest rate determinations. The Revolving Credit Facility maintains the lenders' aggregate commitments under the facility at \$2,500.0. The Revolving Credit Facility matures in November 2026 and gives the Company the ability to borrow, in various currencies, at a spread that varies, based on the Company's debt rating, over certain currency-specific benchmark rates, which benchmark rates in the case of U.S. dollar borrowings are either the base rate or the adjusted term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). The Company may utilize the Revolving Credit Facility for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility requires payment of certain annual agency and commitment fees and requires that the Company satisfy certain financial covenants. On December 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Although the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority (the "FCA"), which regulates LIBOR, previously announced its intent to phase out the use of LIBOR in 2023, the Company does not currently have nor does it expect to have any more reliance on borrowings or any other financial instruments tied to LIBOR. As a result, the LIBOR transition will not have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

On April 19, 2022, the Company entered into a two-year, \$750.0 unsecured delayed draw term loan credit agreement (the "2022 Term Loan"), which is scheduled to mature on April 19, 2024. The 2022 Term Loan was undrawn at closing and may be drawn on up to five occasions over the life of the facility. The 2022 Term Loan may be repaid at any time without premium or penalty, and, once repaid, cannot be reborrowed. When drawn upon, the proceeds from the 2022 Term Loan are expected to be used for general corporate purposes. Interest rates under the 2022 Term Loan are based on a spread over either the base rate or the adjusted term SOFR, which spread varies based on the Company's debt rating. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had not yet drawn upon the 2022 Term Loan, and as such, there were no outstanding borrowings under the 2022 Term Loan. The 2022 Term Loan requires payment of certain commitment fees and requires that the Company satisfy certain financial covenants, which financial covenants are the same as those under the Revolving Credit Facility. On December 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants under the 2022 Term Loan.

The Company has a commercial paper program pursuant to which the Company may issue short-term unsecured commercial paper notes (the "USCP Notes") in one or more private placements in the United States (the "U.S. Commercial Paper Program"). The maximum aggregate principal amount outstanding of USCP Notes at any time is \$2,500.0. The Company utilizes borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program for general corporate purposes, which in recent years, have included fully or partially funding acquisitions, as well as repaying certain outstanding senior notes, such as (i) the third quarter 2021 redemption of its unsecured 2021 Senior Notes due September 15, 2021, of which \$227.7 aggregate principal amount was then outstanding and (ii) the fourth quarter 2021 redemption of its unsecured 2022 Senior Notes due February 1, 2022, of which \$295.0 aggregate principal amount was then outstanding. The amount of USCP Notes outstanding as of December 31, 2022 was \$632.8, with a weighted average interest rate of 4.69%. As of December 31, 2021, the amount of USCP Notes outstanding was \$795.2, with a weighted average interest rate of 0.29%.

The Company and one of its wholly owned European subsidiaries (the "Euro Issuer") also have a commercial paper program (the "Euro Commercial Paper Program" and, together with the U.S. Commercial Paper Program, the "Commercial Paper Programs"), pursuant to which the Euro Issuer may issue short-term unsecured commercial paper notes (the "ECP Notes" and, together with the USCP Notes, the "Commercial Paper"), which are guaranteed by the Company and are to be issued outside of the United States. The ECP Notes may be issued in Euros, Sterling, U.S. dollars or other currencies. The maximum aggregate principal amount outstanding of ECP Notes at any time is \$2,000.0. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no ECP Notes outstanding.

Amounts available under the Commercial Paper Programs may be borrowed, repaid and re-borrowed from time to time. In conjunction with the Revolving Credit Facility, as of December 31, 2022, the authorization from the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") limits the maximum principal amount outstanding of USCP Notes, ECP Notes, and any other commercial paper or similar programs, along with outstanding amounts under the Revolving Credit Facility, at any time to \$2,500.0 in the aggregate. The Commercial Paper Programs are rated A-2 by Standard & Poor's and P-2 by Moody's and, based on the Board's authorization described above, are currently backstopped by the Revolving Credit Facility, as amounts undrawn under the Company's Revolving Credit Facility are available to repay Commercial Paper, if necessary. Net proceeds of the issuances of Commercial Paper are expected to be used for general corporate purposes. The Company reviews its optimal mix of short-term and long-term debt regularly and may replace certain amounts of Commercial Paper, short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt with new issuances of long-term debt in the future.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company has outstanding senior notes (the “Senior Notes”) as follows:

	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
\$	350.0	3.20 %	April 2024
	400.0	2.050 %	March 2025
	500.0	4.350 %	June 2029
	900.0	2.80 %	February 2030
	750.0	2.200 %	September 2031
€	500.0	0.750 %	May 2026 (Euro Notes)
	500.0	2.00 %	October 2028 (Euro Notes)

On September 14, 2021, the Company issued the 2031 Senior Notes. The Company used the net proceeds from the 2031 Senior Notes to repay certain outstanding borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program.

All of the Company’s outstanding senior notes in the United States (the “U.S. Senior Notes”) are unsecured and rank equally in right of payment with the Company’s and the Euro Issuer’s other unsecured senior indebtedness. Interest on each series of U.S. Senior Notes is payable semiannually. The Company may, at its option, redeem some or all of any series of U.S. Senior Notes at any time, subject to certain terms and conditions.

The Euro Issuer has two outstanding unsecured senior notes issued in Europe. In 2020, the Euro Issuer issued €500.0 (approximately \$545.4 at date of issuance) principal amount of unsecured 0.750% Senior Notes due May 4, 2026 (the “2026 Euro Notes”), the net proceeds of which were used to repay amounts outstanding under the then existing revolving credit facility. In addition, the Euro Issuer also has €500.0 (approximately \$574.6 at date of issuance) principal amount of unsecured 2.000% Senior Notes due October 8, 2028 (the “2028 Euro Notes”, together with the 2026 Euro Notes, the “Euro Notes”, and collectively with the 2026 Euro Notes and the U.S. Senior Notes, the “Senior Notes”), the net proceeds of which were used to repay a portion of the outstanding amounts under our Commercial Paper Programs, with the remainder of the net proceeds being used for general corporate purposes. The Euro Notes are unsecured and rank equally in right of payment with the Company’s and the Euro Issuer’s other unsecured senior indebtedness, and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by the Company. Interest on each series of Euro Notes is payable annually. The Company may, at its option, redeem some or all of either series of Euro Notes at any time, subject to certain terms and conditions.

The Company’s Senior Notes impose certain obligations on the Company and prohibit various actions by the Company unless it satisfies certain financial requirements. On December 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with all requirements under its Senior Notes. Refer to Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information related to the Company’s debt.

On April 27, 2021, the Board authorized a stock repurchase program under which the Company may purchase up to \$2,000.0 of the Company’s Common Stock during the three-year period ending April 27, 2024 (the “2021 Stock Repurchase Program”) in accordance with the requirements of Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company repurchased 9.9 million and 6.2 million shares of its Common Stock for \$730.5 and \$457.9, respectively, under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program. Of the total repurchases made in 2022 under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program, 9.3 million shares, or \$689.7, have been retired by the Company, with the remainder of the repurchased shares being retained in Treasury stock at the time of repurchase. Of the total repurchases made in 2021 under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program, 5.8 million shares, or \$424.9, were retired by the Company, with the remainder of the repurchased shares being retained in Treasury stock at the time of repurchase. From January 1, 2023 through January 31, 2023, the Company repurchased 0.6 million additional shares of its Common Stock for \$48.8, and, as of February 1, 2023, the Company has remaining authorization to purchase up to \$762.8 of its Common Stock under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program. The price and timing of any future purchases will depend on a number of factors, such as levels of cash generation from operations, the volume of stock options exercised by employees, cash requirements for acquisitions, dividends paid, economic and market conditions and the price of the Common Stock.

In April 2018, the Board authorized a stock repurchase program under which the Company could purchase up to \$2,000.0 of Common Stock during the three-year period ending April 24, 2021 (the “2018 Stock Repurchase Program”) in accordance with the requirements of Rule 10b-18 of the Exchange Act. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company repurchased 3.1 million shares of its Common Stock for \$203.8 under the 2018 Stock Repurchase

Program. As a result of these purchases, the Company completed all purchases authorized under the 2018 Stock Repurchase Program, and, therefore, the 2018 Stock Repurchase Program was terminated. Of the total repurchases made in 2021 under the 2018 Stock Repurchase Program, 2.8 million shares, or \$184.0, were retired by the Company, with the remainder of the repurchased shares being retained in Treasury stock at the time of repurchase. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company repurchased 12.0 million shares of its Common Stock for \$641.3 under the 2018 Stock Repurchase Program. Of the total repurchases made in 2020, 9.3 million shares, or \$487.4, were retired by the Company, with the remainder of the repurchased shares being retained in Treasury stock at the time of repurchase.

Contingent upon declaration by the Board, the Company pays a quarterly dividend on shares of its Common Stock. On October 26, 2021, the Board approved an increase to the Company’s quarterly dividend rate from \$0.145 per share to \$0.20 per share, effective with dividends declared in the fourth quarter of 2021, and on October 25, 2022, approved an additional increase to the Company’s quarterly dividend rate from \$0.20 per share to \$0.21 per share, effective with dividends declared in the fourth quarter of 2022, contingent upon declaration by the Board. The following table summarizes the declared quarterly dividends per share for each of the three years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
First Quarter	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.145	\$ 0.125
Second Quarter	0.20	0.145	0.125
Third Quarter.	0.20	0.145	0.125
Fourth Quarter.	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.20</u>	<u>0.145</u>
Total.	<u>\$ 0.81</u>	<u>\$ 0.635</u>	<u>\$ 0.52</u>

The following table summarizes the dividends declared and paid for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Dividends declared.	\$ 482.6	\$ 379.7	\$ 310.0
Dividends paid (including those declared in the prior year)	477.4	346.7	297.6

Pensions

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries in the United States have defined benefit pension plans (“U.S. Plans”), which cover certain U.S. employees and which represent the majority of the plan assets and benefit obligations of the aggregate defined benefit plans of the Company. The U.S. Plans’ benefits are generally based on years of service and compensation and are generally noncontributory. The majority of U.S. employees are not covered by the U.S. Plans and are instead covered by various defined contribution plans. Certain foreign subsidiaries also have defined benefit plans covering their employees (the “Foreign Plans” and, together with the U.S. Plans, the “Plans”). The total liability for accrued pension and postretirement benefit obligations associated with the Company’s underfunded pension and postretirement benefit plans decreased in 2022 to \$111.1 from \$173.9 in 2021, primarily driven by a significant decrease in our projected benefit obligations resulting from higher interest rates, along with foreign currency exchange translation, partially offset by negative returns on plan assets in 2022. There is no current requirement for cash contributions to any of the U.S. Plans, and the Company plans to evaluate annually, based on actuarial calculations and the investment performance of the Plans’ assets, the timing and amount of cash contributions in the future, if any.

Refer to Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of the Company’s benefit plans and other postretirement benefit plans.

Acquisitions and Divestitures

During 2022, the Company completed two acquisitions (the “2022 Acquisitions”) for \$288.2, net of cash acquired. One of the 2022 Acquisitions was included in the Harsh Environment Solutions segment and the other acquisition was included in the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment. The 2022 Acquisitions, which were funded through a combination of borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program and cash on hand, were not material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the Company’s financial results.

During 2021, the Company completed seven acquisitions (the “2021 Acquisitions”) for \$2,225.4, net of cash acquired, while also completing the divestiture of the Divested MTS business, as defined and discussed below. One of the 2021 Acquisitions was included in the Harsh Environment Solutions segment, three acquisitions were included in the Communications Solutions segment and three acquisitions were included in the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment. The 2021 Acquisitions were not material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the Company’s financial results.

Acquisition of MTS

On April 7, 2021, pursuant to a definitive agreement dated December 9, 2020, by and among the Company and MTS Systems Corporation (“MTS”), the Company completed the acquisition of MTS for a total enterprise value of approximately \$1,700, net of cash acquired and including the repayment of all outstanding debt and certain liabilities. The MTS acquisition was funded through a combination of borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program and cash on hand. At closing, the Company paid approximately \$1,300, net of cash acquired, for 100% of the common stock of MTS, including certain liabilities settled at closing, which was reflected within Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the year ended December 31, 2021. In addition, the Company also assumed MTS’s then-outstanding \$350.0 principal amount of senior notes due August 15, 2027. Shortly after the closing, the Company repaid and settled the MTS senior notes for approximately \$387.3, which included accrued interest and a make-whole premium incurred as a result of the early extinguishment of the senior notes. The repayment of the outstanding senior notes, including the make-whole premium and excluding interest, was reflected within Net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the year ended December 31, 2021. MTS, a leading global supplier of precision sensors, advanced test systems and motion simulators, was historically organized into two business segments: Sensors (“MTS Sensors”) and Test & Simulation (“MTS T&S”). The retained MTS Sensors business provides the Company with a highly complementary offering of high-technology, harsh environment sensors sold into diverse end markets and applications. The MTS Sensors business further expands the Company’s range of sensor and sensor-based products across a wide array of industries and is reported as part of our continuing operations and within our Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment. In the second quarter of 2021, the Company incurred \$55.4 (\$44.6 after-tax, or \$0.07 per diluted share) of acquisition-related expenses, comprised primarily of transaction, severance, restructuring and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the MTS acquisition.

Sale of the Divested MTS Business

On January 19, 2021 and prior to the closing of the MTS acquisition, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell MTS (including the MTS T&S business, but excluding the MTS Sensors business) to Illinois Tool Works Inc. (“ITW”). Throughout this Annual Report, we refer to MTS (including the MTS T&S business, but excluding the MTS Sensors business) as the “Divested MTS business”. As a result of the agreement to sell the Divested MTS business to ITW, the Divested MTS business met the discontinued operations reporting criteria and “held for sale” accounting criteria as of the MTS acquisition date of April 7, 2021, and therefore, the Company did not assign the Divested MTS business to any of its reportable business segments. Accordingly, the Company accounted for the operating results and related cash flows associated with the Divested MTS business as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements through December 1, 2021, the date of the sale of the Divested MTS business to ITW. Income from discontinued operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation, net of income taxes, was \$21.4 for the year ended December 31, 2021. On December 1, 2021, the Company completed the sale of the Divested MTS business for approximately \$750, net of cash divested and excluding related transaction fees and expenses. The proceeds from the sale of the Divested MTS business were included in Net cash provided by investing activities from discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the year ended December 31, 2021. Amphenol has had no continuing involvement with the Divested MTS business after the completion of the sale. After giving effect to the sale of the Divested MTS business as well as the repayment of the aforementioned MTS senior notes as part of the MTS acquisition, the Company paid approximately \$950, net of cash acquired and excluding related transaction fees and expenses, for the retained MTS Sensors business. Refer to Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further details related to the completed divestiture of the Divested MTS business.

Acquisition of Halo Technology Limited

On December 1, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of approximately 97% of the common stock of Halo Technology Limited (“Halo”) for a purchase price of approximately \$694, net of cash acquired. The sellers retained a noncontrolling interest of less than 3% in Halo, which includes redeemable features that are outside the control of the Company and therefore, has been classified as temporary equity on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, as discussed in more detail in Notes 1 and 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The acquisition was funded with cash on hand. Halo, which is headquartered in the United States (California), is a leading provider of active and passive fiber optic interconnect components, with product offerings that are highly complementary to our existing high-speed and fiber optic interconnect solutions for the communications infrastructure markets. The operating results for Halo have been included in the Consolidated Statements of Income since the acquisition date. Halo is reported within our Communications Solutions segment.

Acquisition-related Expenses

In 2022, the Company incurred \$21.5 (\$18.4 after-tax) of acquisition-related expenses, comprised primarily of the amortization related to the value associated with acquired backlog resulting from two acquisitions that closed in 2022, along with external transaction costs. In 2021, the Company incurred \$70.4 (\$57.3 after-tax) of acquisition-related expenses, comprised primarily of transaction, severance, restructuring and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the MTS acquisition in the second quarter of 2021, along with external transaction costs and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the Halo acquisition in the fourth quarter of 2021. Such acquisition-related expenses are presented separately in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

For further discussion of the Company’s acquisitions, as well as the Company’s discontinued operations and completed divestiture of the Divested MTS business, refer to Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Environmental Matters

Certain operations of the Company are subject to environmental laws and regulations that govern the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, as well as the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. The Company believes that its operations are currently in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and that the costs of continuing compliance will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. For more information on certain environmental matters, refer to Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Inflation and Costs

The cost of the Company’s products is influenced by the cost of a wide variety of raw materials. The Company strives to offset the impact of increases in the cost of raw materials, labor and services through price increases, productivity improvements and cost saving programs. However, in certain markets, implementing price increases can be difficult and there is no guarantee that the Company will be successful. From time to time, the Company may encounter difficulties in obtaining certain raw materials or components necessary for production due to supply chain constraints and logistical challenges, which may include regulatory restrictions and also negatively impact the pricing of materials and components sourced or used by the Company. While the Company does not currently anticipate significant, broad-based difficulties in obtaining raw materials or components necessary for production, in 2021 and 2022, there were supply chain and logistical challenges that impacted the global economy, including our Company, and caused and continue to cause supply constraints and commodity price increases on certain raw materials and components used by the Company in production, as well as decreased availability of, and increased prices for, freight and logistics, including air, sea and ground freight. As of December 31, 2022, while some of the supply chain and logistical challenges have eased, inflation continues to impact the cost of certain raw materials and components used by the Company. Given this environment, the Company may experience supply shortages for discrete raw materials or components in the future, which could be further exacerbated by increased commodity prices and additional inflation. For a discussion of certain risks related to inflation and costs, refer to the risk factor titled “*The Company and certain of its suppliers and customers have experienced difficulties obtaining certain raw materials and components, and the cost of most of the Company’s raw materials and components is increasing*” in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

The Company conducts business in many foreign currencies through its worldwide operations, and as a result is subject to foreign exchange exposure due to changes in exchange rates of the various currencies, including possible currency devaluations. Changes in exchange rates can positively or negatively affect the Company's sales, operating margins and equity. The Company attempts to mitigate currency risk in a number of ways, such as locating factories in the same country or region in which products are sold, hedging contracts, cost reduction and pricing actions or working capital management. However, there can be no assurance that any or all such actions taken by the Company will be fully effective in successfully managing currency risk, including in the event of a significant and sudden decline in the value of any of the foreign currencies of the Company's worldwide operations. For further discussion of foreign exchange exposures, risks and uncertainties, refer to the risk factor titled "*The Company's results can be positively or negatively affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates*" in Part I, Item 1A. *Risk Factors* herein.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

In addition to assessing the Company's financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows in accordance with U.S. GAAP, management utilizes certain non-GAAP financial measures, defined below, as part of its internal reviews for purposes of monitoring, evaluating and forecasting the Company's financial performance, communicating operating results to the Board and assessing related employee compensation measures. Management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures may be helpful to investors in assessing the Company's overall financial performance, trends and year-over-year comparative results, in addition to the reasons noted below. Non-GAAP financial measures related to operating income, operating margin, net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation, effective tax rate and diluted EPS from continuing operations exclude income and expenses that are not directly related to the Company's operating performance during the years presented. Items excluded in the presentation of such non-GAAP financial measures in any period may consist of, without limitation, acquisition-related expenses, refinancing-related costs, and certain discrete tax items including but not limited to (i) the excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation and (ii) the impact of significant changes in tax law. Non-GAAP financial measures related to net sales exclude the impact of foreign currency exchange rates and acquisitions. Non-GAAP financial measures and their most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures presented within this Item 7 are on a continuing operations basis only and exclude any results associated with discontinued operations. The non-GAAP financial information contained herein is included for supplemental purposes only and should not be considered in isolation, as a substitute for or superior to the related U.S. GAAP financial measures. In addition, these non-GAAP financial measures are not necessarily the same or comparable to similar measures presented by other companies as such measures may be calculated differently or may exclude different items.

The non-GAAP financial measures defined below should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are included in "Results of Operations" and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" within this Item 7:

- *Adjusted Diluted EPS* is defined as diluted earnings per share from continuing operations (as reported in accordance with U.S. GAAP), excluding income and expenses and their specific tax effects that are not directly related to the Company's operating performance during the years presented. Adjusted Diluted EPS is calculated as Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation, as defined below, divided by the weighted average outstanding diluted shares as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income.
- *Adjusted Effective Tax Rate* is defined as Provision for income taxes, as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income, expressed as a percentage of Income from continuing operations before income taxes, as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income, each excluding income and expenses and their specific tax effects that are not directly related to the Company's operating performance during the years presented.
- *Adjusted Net Income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation* is defined as Net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation, as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income, excluding income and expenses and their specific tax effects that are not directly related to the Company's operating performance during the years presented.

- *Adjusted Operating Income* is defined as Operating income, as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income, excluding income and expenses that are not directly related to the Company's operating performance during the years presented.
- *Adjusted Operating Margin* is defined as Adjusted Operating Income (as defined above) expressed as a percentage of Net sales (as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Income).
- *Constant Currency Net Sales Growth* is defined as the year-over-year percentage change in net sales growth, excluding the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's results are subject to volatility related to foreign currency translation fluctuations. As such, management evaluates the Company's sales performance based on actual sales growth in U.S. dollars, as well as Organic Net Sales Growth (defined below) and Constant Currency Net Sales Growth, and believes that such information is useful to investors to assess the underlying sales trends.
- *Free Cash Flow* is defined as (i) Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations ("Operating Cash Flow" - as reported in accordance with U.S. GAAP) less (ii) capital expenditures (as reported in accordance with U.S. GAAP), net of proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment (as reported in accordance with U.S. GAAP), all of which are derived from the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow. Free Cash Flow is an important liquidity measure for the Company, as we believe it is useful for management and investors to assess our ability to generate cash, as well as to assess how much cash can be used to reinvest in the growth of the Company or to return to stockholders through either stock repurchases or dividends.
- *Organic Net Sales Growth* is defined as the year-over-year percentage change in net sales growth resulting from operating volume and pricing changes, and excludes the impact of (i) changes in foreign currency exchange rates (described above), which is outside the control of the Company, and (ii) acquisitions, both of which are taken as a percentage of the respective prior year period(s) net sales. The acquisition impact represents the percentage impact on net sales resulting from acquisitions that have not been included in the Company's consolidated results for the full current year period(s) and/or prior comparable year period(s) presented. Such net sales related to these acquisitions do not reflect the underlying growth of the Company on a comparative basis. Management evaluates the Company's sales performance based on actual sales growth in U.S. dollars, as well as Constant Currency Net Sales Growth (defined above) and Organic Net Sales Growth, and believes that such information is useful to investors to assess the underlying sales trends.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements, including those adopted by the Company.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Management bases its estimates on historical experience along with other assumptions that we believe are reasonable in formulating our bases for making judgements regarding the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent elsewhere. Estimates are adjusted as new information becomes available. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The Company believes that the following accounting policies and estimates are most critical since they require significant assumptions and judgments that inherently are subject to risks and uncertainties. The significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's net sales in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are presented under Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* (collectively with its related subsequent amendments, "Topic 606"). The Company's primary source of revenues consist of product sales to either end customers and their appointed contract manufacturers (including original equipment manufacturers) or to distributors. Our revenues are derived from contracts with customers, which in most cases are customer purchase orders that may be governed by master sales agreements. For each contract, the promise to transfer the control of the products, each of which is individually distinct, is considered to be the identified

performance obligation. As part of the consideration promised in each contract, the Company evaluates the customer's credit risk. Our contracts do not have any significant financing components, as payment terms are generally due net 30 to 120 days after delivery. Although products are almost always sold at fixed prices, in determining the transaction price, we evaluate whether the price is subject to refund (due to returns) or adjustment (due to volume discounts, rebates, or price concessions) to determine the net consideration we expect to be entitled to. We allocate the transaction price to each distinct product based on its relative standalone selling price. Taxes assessed by governmental authorities and collected from the customer, including but not limited to sales and use taxes and value-added taxes, are not included in the transaction price.

The vast majority of our sales are recognized at a point-in-time under the core principle of recognizing revenue when control transfers to the customer, which generally occurs when we ship or deliver the product from our manufacturing facility to our customers, when our customer accepts and has legal title of the goods, and where the Company has a present right to payment for such goods. Based on the respective contract terms, most of our contracts' revenues are recognized either (i) upon shipment based on free on board ("FOB") shipping point or (ii) when the product arrives at its destination. For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, less than 5% of our net sales were recognized over time, where the associated contracts relate to the sale of goods with no alternative use as they are only sold to a single customer and whose underlying contract terms provide the Company with an enforceable right to payment, including a reasonable profit margin, for performance completed to date, in the event of customer termination. For the contracts recognized over time, we typically record revenue using the input method, based on the materials and labor costs incurred to date relative to the contract's total estimated costs. This method reasonably depicts when and as control of the goods transfers to the customer, since it measures our progress in producing the goods which is generally commensurate with this transfer of control. Since we typically invoice our customers at the same time that we satisfy our performance obligations, contract assets and contract liabilities related to our contracts with customers recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets were not material as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Standard product warranty coverage, which provides assurance that our products will conform to the contractually agreed-upon specifications for a limited period from the date of shipment, is typically offered, while extended or separately priced warranty coverage is typically not offered. The warranty claim is generally limited to a credit equal to the purchase price or a promise to repair or replace the product for a specified period of time at no additional charge. We estimate our warranty liability based on historical experience, product history, and current trends.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided for revenue and expenses which are recognized in different periods for income tax and financial statement reporting purposes. The Company recognizes the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on deferred income taxes in the period in which legislation is enacted. Deferred income taxes are provided on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries in the period in which the Company determines it no longer intends to permanently reinvest such earnings outside the United States. As of December 31, 2022, the Company has not provided for deferred income taxes on undistributed foreign earnings of approximately \$1,100 related to certain geographies, as it is the Company's intention to permanently reinvest such earnings outside the United States. It is impracticable to calculate the amount of taxes that would be payable if these undistributed foreign earnings were to be repatriated. In addition, the Company remains indefinitely reinvested with respect to its financial statement basis in excess of tax basis of its investments in foreign subsidiaries. It is not practicable to determine the deferred tax liability with respect to such basis differences. Deferred tax assets are regularly assessed for recoverability based on both historical and anticipated earnings levels and a valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that these amounts will not be recovered.

The tax effects of an uncertain tax position taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns are recognized only if it is "more likely than not" to be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on its technical merits as of the reporting date. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company includes estimated interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes.

As a result of the Tax Act, the global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI") provision imposed a tax on certain earnings of foreign subsidiaries. The Company elected an accounting policy to account for GILTI as a period cost. The U.S. Treasury Department has issued final interpretive guidance relating to certain provisions of the Tax Act and proposed additional guidance related to the same provisions. The Company will account for the impact of additional guidance in the period in which any new guidance is released, if appropriate.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk *(amounts in millions)*

The Company, in the normal course of doing business, is exposed to a variety of risks, including market risks associated with foreign currency exchange rates and changes in interest rates. The Company does not have any significant concentration with any one counterparty.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

The Company conducts business in many foreign currencies through its worldwide operations, and as a result is subject to foreign exchange exposure due to changes in exchange rates of the various currencies. Changes in exchange rates can positively or negatively affect the Company's sales, operating margins and equity. The Company attempts to mitigate currency risk in a number of ways, such as locating factories in the same country or region in which products are sold, hedging contracts, cost reduction and pricing actions or working capital management. However, there can be no assurance that any or all such actions taken by the Company will be fully effective in successfully managing currency risk, including in the event of a significant and sudden decline in the value of any of the foreign currencies of the Company's worldwide operations.

One of the Company's wholly owned European subsidiaries (the "Euro Issuer") has two outstanding unsecured senior notes issued in Europe (collectively, the "Euro Notes"), each of which were issued with a principal amount of €500.0. The 0.750% Euro Senior Notes, which were issued in May 2020, mature on May 4, 2026, while the 2.000% Euro Senior Notes, which were issued in October 2018, mature on October 8, 2028. The Company and the Euro Issuer also have a commercial paper program (the "Euro Commercial Paper Program" and, together with the U.S. Commercial Paper Program, the "Commercial Paper Programs"), pursuant to which the Euro Issuer may issue, outside of the United States, short-term unsecured commercial paper notes. While the Euro Notes are denominated in Euros, the Company may borrow, from time to time, under the Revolving Credit Facility and Euro Commercial Paper Program, and such borrowings have been and may continue to be denominated in various foreign currencies, including the Euro. When borrowing in foreign currencies, there can be no assurance that the Company can successfully manage changes in exchange rates, including in the event of a significant and sudden decline in the value of any of the foreign currencies in which such borrowings are made. Refer to Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of debt.

The Company also utilizes foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations for exposures associated with (i) certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies and (ii) net investments in certain foreign subsidiaries from which we expect to repatriate earnings to the United States. As of December 31, 2022, the fair value of such foreign exchange forward contracts was not material. A 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates would not have a material effect on the value of the hedges as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Company does not engage in purchasing forward contracts for trading or speculative purposes, and our derivative financial instruments are with large financial institutions with strong credit ratings. As of December 31, 2022, the Company does not have any significant concentration of exposure with any one counterparty. Refer to Note 1 and Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of derivative financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is subject to market risk from exposure to changes in interest rates based on the Company's financing activities. The Company manages its exposure to interest rate risk through a mix of fixed and variable rate debt. The Company currently has various fixed rate senior notes outstanding, in both the United States and Europe, with various maturity dates, the most recent of which was issued in 2021. In September 2021, the Company issued \$750.0 principal amount of unsecured 2.200% Senior Notes due September 15, 2031, the net proceeds of which were used to repay certain outstanding borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program.

Any borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at rates that fluctuate with a spread that varies, based on the Company's debt rating, over certain currency-specific benchmark rates, which benchmark rates in the case of U.S. dollar borrowings are either the base rate or the adjusted term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). Similarly, any borrowings under the two-year, \$750.0 unsecured delayed draw term loan credit agreement (the "2022

Term Loan”) entered into by the Company in April of 2022, bear interest at rates that fluctuate with a spread that varies, based on the Company’s debt rating, over either the base rate or the adjusted term SOFR. Any borrowings under the Commercial Paper Programs are subject to floating interest rates. Therefore, when the Company borrows under these debt instruments, the Company is exposed to market risk related to changes in interest rates. As of December 31, 2022, approximately \$640, or 14%, of the Company’s outstanding borrowings, primarily under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program, were subject to floating interest rates; the Company’s weighted average floating rate on borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program as of December 31, 2022 was 4.69%. As of December 31, 2021, approximately \$804, or 17%, of the Company’s outstanding borrowings, primarily under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program, were subject to floating interest rates; the Company’s weighted average floating rate on borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program as of December 31, 2021 was 0.29%. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility, 2022 Term Loan, and Euro Commercial Paper Program. As a result of recent increases in the federal funds rate by the U.S. Federal Reserve, the floating interest rates related to our U.S. Commercial Paper Program increased substantially over the course of 2022, a trend that could continue throughout 2023. Consequently, the Company currently expects the floating interest rates related to its U.S. Commercial Paper Program (as well as its Revolving Credit Facility and 2022 Term Loan, to the extent either are drawn upon in the future) to continue to increase in the first quarter of 2023 and potentially beyond, which is expected to result in increased interest expense in 2023 as compared to 2022. A 10% change in the interest rate at December 31, 2022 and 2021 under our Revolving Credit Facility, 2022 Term Loan or Commercial Paper Programs would not have a material effect on interest expense. Although the Company does not expect changes in interest rates to have a material effect on income or cash flows in 2023, primarily due to our current expected limited reliance on borrowings tied to floating rates of interest, there can be no assurance that interest rates will not change significantly from current levels.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Amphenol Corporation

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Amphenol Corporation and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flow, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). We also have audited the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles). Also, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company’s management is responsible for these financial statements, 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 Report on Internal Control. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures to respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s 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. 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 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.

Critical Audit Matter

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

Income Taxes — Unrecognized Tax Benefits — Refer to Notes 1 and 6 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company operates in the U.S. and numerous foreign taxable jurisdictions, and at any point in time has numerous audits underway at various stages of completion. The Company evaluates its tax positions and establishes liabilities for uncertain tax positions that may be challenged by tax authorities and may not be fully sustained, despite the Company's belief that the underlying tax positions are fully supportable. The tax effects of an uncertain tax position taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns are recognized only if it is "more likely than not" to be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on its technical merits as of the reporting date. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Management judgment is required to identify and evaluate each uncertain tax position to determine whether the more likely than not recognition thresholds have been met. Further, the evaluation of each uncertain tax position requires management to apply specialized skill and knowledge related to the identified position. The Company has unrecognized tax benefits of \$199.9 million, including penalties and interest, as of December 31, 2022.

We identified the liabilities for uncertain tax positions as a critical audit matter because of the complexity created by the multiple jurisdictions in which the Company files its tax returns, each of which has differing and complex tax laws and regulations. This required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased extent of effort, including the need to involve our income tax specialists, when performing audit procedures to evaluate management's identification of uncertain tax positions, the estimates of the amounts to be realized and whether it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to uncertain tax positions included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over the uncertain tax positions for income taxes, including management's controls over the identification and recording of uncertain tax positions as well as the determination of whether it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained.
- With the assistance of our income tax specialists, we evaluated management's significant judgements regarding uncertain tax positions including:
 - Assessing the reasonableness of the methods and assumptions used by management to identify uncertain tax positions including but not limited to:
 - Evaluating former and ongoing tax audits by tax authorities
 - Evaluating transactions for which third-party tax advice or tax opinions were received
 - Determining if there's any additional information available to us that was not identified and considered in management's assessment.
 - Assessing the technical merits of a sample of positions identified and the reasonableness of the methodology used to determine the uncertain tax liability.
 - Evaluating management's conclusion with respect to whether uncertain tax positions accounted for in prior periods have been effectively settled and/or whether the statute of limitations has expired and, if so, whether the resolution of the tax position has been appropriately accounted for in the financial statements.
 - Evaluating tax positions that have not yet settled or are within statute to determine whether any new information regarding the sustainability of these tax positions or measurement of tax benefit is present such that a previously unrecognized uncertain tax position is recognized.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Hartford, Connecticut
February 8, 2023

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1997.

AMPHENOL CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Income

(dollars and shares in millions, except per share data)

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Net sales	\$ 12,623.0	\$ 10,876.3	\$ 8,598.9
Cost of sales	<u>8,594.8</u>	<u>7,474.5</u>	<u>5,934.8</u>
Gross profit	4,028.2	3,401.8	2,664.1
Acquisition-related expenses	21.5	70.4	11.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	<u>1,420.9</u>	<u>1,226.3</u>	<u>1,014.2</u>
Operating income	2,585.8	2,105.1	1,638.4
Interest expense	(128.4)	(115.5)	(115.4)
Other income (expense), net	<u>10.0</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	2,467.4	1,989.2	1,526.6
Provision for income taxes	<u>(550.6)</u>	<u>(409.1)</u>	<u>(313.3)</u>
Net income from continuing operations	1,916.8	1,580.1	1,213.3
Less: Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	<u>(14.5)</u>	<u>(10.7)</u>	<u>(9.9)</u>
Net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation	1,902.3	1,569.4	1,203.4
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation, net of income taxes of (\$3.2) for 2021	—	21.4	—
Net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation	<u>\$ 1,902.3</u>	<u>\$ 1,590.8</u>	<u>\$ 1,203.4</u>
<u>Net income per common share attributable to Amphenol Corporation — Basic:</u>			
Continuing operations	\$ 3.19	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.02
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	0.04	—
Net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation — Basic	<u>\$ 3.19</u>	<u>\$ 2.66</u>	<u>\$ 2.02</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding — Basic	<u>596.2</u>	<u>597.9</u>	<u>596.1</u>
<u>Net income per common share attributable to Amphenol Corporation — Diluted:</u>			
Continuing operations	\$ 3.06	\$ 2.51	\$ 1.96
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	0.03	—
Net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation — Diluted	<u>\$ 3.06</u>	<u>\$ 2.54</u>	<u>\$ 1.96</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding — Diluted	<u>621.0</u>	<u>625.5</u>	<u>615.0</u>
Dividends declared per common share	<u>\$ 0.81</u>	<u>\$ 0.635</u>	<u>\$ 0.52</u>

Note: Per share amounts may not add due to rounding.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMPHENOL CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(dollars in millions)

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 1,916.8	\$ 1,580.1	\$ 1,213.3
Add: Income from discontinued operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation, net of income taxes	<u>—</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>—</u>
Net income before allocation to noncontrolling interests	\$ 1,916.8	\$ 1,601.5	\$ 1,213.3
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(265.2)	(64.6)	155.0
Unrealized loss on hedging activities	(0.1)	—	(0.2)
Pension and postretirement benefit plan adjustment	<u>11.8</u>	<u>57.8</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Total other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	<u>(253.5)</u>	<u>(6.8)</u>	<u>156.5</u>
Total comprehensive income	1,663.3	1,594.7	1,369.8
Less: Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	<u>(9.5)</u>	<u>(12.3)</u>	<u>(13.6)</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to Amphenol Corporation	<u>\$ 1,653.8</u>	<u>\$ 1,582.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,356.2</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMPHENOL CORPORATION**Consolidated Balance Sheets***(dollars and shares in millions, except per share data)*

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,373.1	\$ 1,197.1
Short-term investments	61.1	44.3
Total cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	<u>1,434.2</u>	<u>1,241.4</u>
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$63.9 and \$43.5, respectively	2,631.3	2,454.8
Inventories	2,093.6	1,894.1
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	320.0	367.9
Total current assets	<u>6,479.1</u>	<u>5,958.2</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,204.3	1,175.3
Goodwill	6,446.1	6,376.8
Other intangible assets, net	734.1	756.9
Other long-term assets	462.6	411.2
Total Assets	<u>\$ 15,326.2</u>	<u>\$ 14,678.4</u>
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTEREST AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,309.1	\$ 1,312.0
Accrued salaries, wages and employee benefits	416.7	366.2
Accrued income taxes	169.5	88.8
Accrued dividends	124.9	119.8
Other accrued expenses	653.2	556.3
Current portion of long-term debt	2.7	4.0
Total current liabilities	<u>2,676.1</u>	<u>2,447.1</u>
Long-term debt, less current portion	4,575.0	4,795.9
Accrued pension and postretirement benefit obligations	127.9	193.4
Deferred income taxes	409.8	424.2
Other long-term liabilities	443.3	438.7
Total Liabilities	<u>8,232.1</u>	<u>8,299.3</u>
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 14)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	<u>20.6</u>	<u>19.0</u>
Equity:		
Class A Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, 2,000.0 shares authorized; 596.0 shares issued and 594.8 shares outstanding at December 31, 2022; 600.7 shares issued and 599.1 shares outstanding at December 31, 2021	0.6	0.6
Additional paid-in capital	2,650.4	2,409.0
Retained earnings	4,979.4	4,278.9
Treasury stock, at cost; 1.2 shares and 1.6 shares as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively	(79.8)	(100.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>(535.0)</u>	<u>(286.5)</u>
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Amphenol Corporation	7,015.6	6,302.0
Noncontrolling interests	<u>57.9</u>	<u>58.1</u>
Total Equity	<u>7,073.5</u>	<u>6,360.1</u>
Total Liabilities, Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest and Equity	<u>\$ 15,326.2</u>	<u>\$ 14,678.4</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMPHENOL CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(dollars and shares in millions, except per share data)

	Stockholders' equity attributable to Amphenol Corporation									
	Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Non- controlling Interests (1)	Total Equity	Redeemable Non- controlling Interest
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount						
Balance as of January 1, 2020	597.4	\$ 0.6	(1.6)	\$ (70.8)	\$ 1,683.0	\$ 3,348.4	\$ (430.9)	\$ 65.9	\$ 4,596.2	\$ —
Cumulative effect of adoption of credit loss standard (ASU 2016-13)						(3.8)			(3.8)	
Net income						1,203.4		9.9	1,213.3	
Other comprehensive income (loss)							152.8	3.7	156.5	
Acquisitions resulting in noncontrolling interests								0.3	0.3	
Purchase of noncontrolling interest					(2.1)			(5.9)	(8.0)	
Distributions to shareholders of noncontrolling interests								(6.9)	(6.9)	
Purchase of treasury stock			(12.0)	(641.3)					(641.3)	
Retirement of treasury stock	(9.3)	—	9.3	487.4		(487.4)			—	
Stock options exercised	12.6	—	2.3	113.6	316.7	(45.2)			385.1	
Dividends declared (\$0.52 per common share)						(310.0)			(310.0)	
Stock-based compensation expense					70.5				70.5	
Balance as of December 31, 2020	600.7	0.6	(2.0)	(111.1)	2,068.1	3,705.4	(278.1)	67.0	5,451.9	—
Net income						1,590.8		10.7	1,601.5	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)							(8.4)	1.6	(6.8)	—
Acquisitions resulting in noncontrolling interests								1.8	1.8	19.0
Purchase of noncontrolling interest					4.1			(15.3)	(11.2)	
Distributions to shareholders of noncontrolling interests								(7.7)	(7.7)	
Purchase of treasury stock			(9.3)	(661.7)					(661.7)	
Retirement of treasury stock	(8.6)	—	8.6	608.9		(608.9)			—	
Stock options exercised	8.6	—	1.1	63.9	253.8	(28.7)			289.0	
Dividends declared (\$0.635 per common share)						(379.7)			(379.7)	
Stock-based compensation expense					83.0				83.0	
Balance as of December 31, 2021	600.7	0.6	(1.6)	(100.0)	2,409.0	4,278.9	(286.5)	58.1	6,360.1	19.0
Net income						1,902.3		12.9	1,915.2	1.6
Other comprehensive income (loss)							(248.5)	(5.0)	(253.5)	—
Purchase of noncontrolling interest					(1.8)			(2.8)	(4.6)	
Distributions to shareholders of noncontrolling interests								(5.3)	(5.3)	
Purchase of treasury stock			(9.9)	(730.5)					(730.5)	
Retirement of treasury stock	(9.3)	—	9.3	689.7		(689.7)			—	
Stock options exercised	4.6	—	1.0	61.0	153.7	(29.5)			185.2	
Dividends declared (\$0.81 per common share)						(482.6)			(482.6)	
Stock-based compensation expense					89.5				89.5	
Balance as of December 31, 2022	596.0	\$ 0.6	(1.2)	\$ (79.8)	\$ 2,650.4	\$ 4,979.4	\$ (535.0)	\$ 57.9	\$ 7,073.5	\$ 20.6

(1) Excludes redeemable noncontrolling interest.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMPHENOL CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow
(dollars in millions)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash from operating activities:			
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 1,916.8	\$ 1,580.1	\$ 1,213.3
Adjustments to reconcile net income from continuing operations to net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations:			
Depreciation and amortization	392.9	395.6	308.1
Stock-based compensation expense	89.5	83.0	70.5
Deferred income tax (benefit) provision	(4.7)	(29.6)	30.8
Net change in operating assets and liabilities, excluding effects of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable, net	(273.1)	(398.4)	(146.3)
Inventories	(278.5)	(263.0)	(102.0)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	49.7	(20.2)	(88.6)
Accounts payable	62.5	131.7	204.3
Accrued income taxes	77.6	(6.9)	(54.8)
Other accrued liabilities	168.7	60.4	148.5
Accrued pension and postretirement benefits	(0.4)	5.8	9.4
Other long-term assets and liabilities	(26.4)	(14.6)	(1.2)
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	2,174.6	1,523.9	1,592.0
Net cash provided by operating activities from discontinued operations	—	16.2	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>2,174.6</u>	<u>1,540.1</u>	<u>1,592.0</u>
Cash from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(383.8)	(360.4)	(276.8)
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	5.6	3.7	12.7
Purchases of investments	(309.4)	(164.5)	(141.6)
Sales and maturities of investments	228.2	155.9	123.2
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(288.2)	(2,225.4)	(50.4)
Other, net	16.5	(13.7)	(0.6)
Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations	(731.1)	(2,604.4)	(333.5)
Net cash provided by investing activities from discontinued operations	—	716.9	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(731.1)</u>	<u>(1,887.5)</u>	<u>(333.5)</u>
Cash from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes and other long-term debt	5.8	752.1	942.3
Repayments of senior notes and other long-term debt	(10.3)	(912.6)	(404.4)
Borrowings under credit facilities	—	—	1,567.4
Repayments under credit facilities	—	—	(1,568.1)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	44.9	—	—
Repayments of short-term borrowings	(44.9)	—	—
(Repayments) borrowings under commercial paper programs, net	(159.3)	796.3	(385.8)
Payment of costs related to debt financing	(0.4)	(9.3)	(8.7)
Payment of acquisition-related contingent consideration	—	—	(75.0)
Payment of deferred purchase price related to acquisitions	—	(4.1)	(16.2)
Purchase of treasury stock	(730.5)	(661.7)	(641.3)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	185.3	288.5	385.7
Distributions to and purchases of noncontrolling interests	(9.9)	(18.9)	(14.9)
Dividend payments	(477.4)	(346.7)	(297.6)
Transfers to discontinued operations	—	(28.7)	—
Net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations	(1,196.7)	(145.1)	(516.6)
Net cash used in financing activities from discontinued operations	—	(0.1)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,196.7)</u>	<u>(145.2)</u>	<u>(516.6)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(70.8)	(12.3)	68.9
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	176.0	(504.9)	810.8
Cash and cash equivalents balance, beginning of year	1,197.1	1,702.0	891.2
Cash and cash equivalents balance, end of year	<u>\$ 1,373.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,197.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,702.0</u>
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 123.7	\$ 111.9	\$ 104.8
Income taxes, net	477.7	445.6	337.3

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

AMPHENOL CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(All amounts included in the following Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in millions, except share and per share data, unless otherwise noted)

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business

Amphenol Corporation (together with its subsidiaries, “Amphenol,” the “Company,” “we,” “our,” or “us”) is one of the world’s largest designers, manufacturers and marketers of electrical, electronic and fiber optic connectors and interconnect systems, antennas, sensors and sensor-based products and coaxial and high-speed specialty cable. The Company sells its products to customers worldwide.

Effective January 1, 2022, the Company aligned its businesses into the following three newly formed reportable business segments:

- *Harsh Environment Solutions* – the Harsh Environment Solutions segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of ruggedized interconnect products, including connectors and interconnect systems, printed circuits and printed circuit assemblies and other products for use in the industrial, military, commercial aerospace, automotive, mobile networks and information technology and data communications end markets.
- *Communications Solutions* – the Communications Solutions segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of connector and interconnect systems, including high speed, radio frequency, power, fiber optic and other products, together with antennas, for use in the information technology and data communications, mobile devices, industrial, mobile networks, broadband communications, automotive, commercial aerospace and military end markets.
- *Interconnect and Sensor Systems* – the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of sensors, sensor-based systems, connectors and value-add interconnect systems used in the automotive, industrial, information technology and data communications, mobile networks, military and commercial aerospace end markets.

This new alignment replaced our historic reportable business segments. The Company began reporting under its new reportable segments in connection with its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2022 and for each quarterly period thereafter. Throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K (the “Annual Report”), the Company is reporting under the new reportable segments structure, which includes the recasting of relevant segment information for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, in order to enable year-over-year segment comparisons. Refer to Note 13 herein for further details related to the Company’s change in its reportable business segments effective January 1, 2022.

Prior to 2022 and through December 31, 2021, the Company operated through two reportable business segments:

- *Interconnect Products and Assemblies* – The Interconnect Products and Assemblies segment primarily designed, manufactured and marketed a broad range of connector and connector systems, value-add products and other products, including antennas and sensors, used in a wide range of applications in a diverse set of end markets.
- *Cable Products and Solutions* – The Cable Products and Solutions segment primarily designed, manufactured and marketed cable, value-add products and components for use primarily in the broadband communications and information technology markets, as well as certain applications in other markets.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP” or “GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the

consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company's management evaluates these significant estimates and assumptions that affect the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. Estimates used in calculating certain accounts, including but not limited to, the allowance for doubtful accounts, provisions for slow-moving or obsolete inventory, revenue recognition, income taxes and related valuation allowances, goodwill and intangible assets from acquisitions, and pensions, are developed based on historical experience or other assumptions that the Company believes to be reasonable. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in U.S. dollars and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. Intercompany account balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The results of companies acquired are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements from the effective date of acquisition. Similarly, the results of companies divested are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements during the period of Amphenol's ownership through the date of the divestiture.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying amounts approximate fair values of those instruments, the vast majority of which are in non-U.S. bank accounts.

Short-term and Long-term Investments

Short-term investments consist primarily of certificates of deposit with original or remaining maturities of twelve months or less. Long-term investments consist primarily of certificates of deposit with original and remaining maturities of more than twelve months. The carrying amounts of these short-term and long-term investments approximate their respective fair values, the vast majority of which are in non-U.S. bank accounts. Short-term investments are presented separately as its own line item on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Long-term investments are recorded in Other long-term assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is stated at net realizable value. The Company regularly reviews accounts receivable balances and adjusts the receivable reserves as necessary whenever events or circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company assesses and records an allowance for expected credit losses on accounts receivable.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The principal components of cost included in inventories are materials, direct labor and manufacturing overhead. The Company regularly reviews inventory quantities on hand, evaluates the realizability of inventories and adjusts the carrying value as necessary based on forecasted product demand. Provisions for slow-moving and obsolete inventory are made based on historical experience and product demand.

Depreciable Assets

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the respective asset lives determined on a composite basis by asset group or on a specific item basis using the estimated useful lives of such assets, which generally range from 3 to 12 years for machinery and equipment and office equipment and 20 to 40 years for buildings. Leasehold building improvements are amortized over the shorter of the remaining lease term or estimated useful life of such improvements. The Company periodically reviews fixed asset lives. Depreciation expense is included in both Cost of sales and Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Income, dependent upon the specific categorization and use of the underlying asset being depreciated. The Company assesses the impairment of property, plant and equipment subject to depreciation, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors the Company considers important, which could trigger an impairment review, include significant changes in the manner of the use of the asset, significant changes in historical trends in operating performance, significant changes in projected operating performance, and significant negative economic trends. There have been no impairments recorded in 2022, 2021 or 2020 as a result of such reviews.

Leases

Amphenol is a lessee of buildings, office space, automobiles and equipment throughout the world, nearly all of which are classified as operating leases expiring at various dates. The Company determines if an arrangement qualifies as a lease at lease inception. Lease right-of-use (“ROU”) assets and lease liabilities for existing operating leases are recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Operating lease liabilities are recorded based on the present value of the future lease payments over the lease term, assessed as of the commencement date. The Company’s real estate leases, which are comprised primarily of manufacturing facilities, warehouses and sales offices, represent the vast majority of our operating lease liabilities and generally have a lease term between 2 and 12 years. The remaining leases consist primarily of machinery and equipment used in production, office equipment and vehicles, each with various lease terms. The vast majority of our leases are comprised of fixed lease payments, with a small percentage of the Company’s real estate leases including lease payments tied to a rate or index which may be subject to variability. Certain real estate leases also include executory costs such as common area maintenance (non-lease component), as well as property insurance and property taxes (non-components). We account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component for our real estate leases. Lease payments, which may include lease components, non-lease components and non-components, are included in the measurement of the Company’s lease liabilities to the extent that such payments are either fixed amounts or variable amounts based on a rate or index (fixed in substance) as stipulated in the lease contract. Any actual costs in excess of such amounts are expensed as incurred as variable lease cost.

Substantially all of our lease agreements do not specify an implicit borrowing rate, and as such, the Company utilizes its incremental borrowing rate by lease term, in order to calculate the present value of our future lease payments. The discount rate represents a risk-adjusted rate on a secured basis, and is the rate at which the Company would borrow funds to satisfy the scheduled lease liability payment streams commensurate with the lease term. For new or renewed leases, the discount rate is determined using available data at lease commencement and based on the lease term including any reasonably certain renewal periods.

Some of our lease agreements, primarily related to real estate, include options for the Company to either renew (extend) or early terminate the lease. Leases with renewal options allow the Company to extend the lease term typically between 1 and 6 years. Renewal options are reviewed at lease commencement to determine if such options are reasonably certain of being exercised, which could impact the lease term. When determining if a renewal option is reasonably certain of being exercised, the Company considers several factors, including but not limited to, the significance of leasehold improvements incurred on the property, whether the asset is difficult to replace, or specific characteristics unique to the particular lease that would make it reasonably certain that we would exercise such option. In most cases and unless there is an economic, financial or business reason to do so, the Company has concluded that renewal and early termination options are not reasonably certain of being exercised by the Company (and thus not included in our ROU asset and lease liability).

Refer to Note 10 herein for further information related to our lease portfolio.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess purchase cost over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations. As a result of the aforementioned new reporting segment structure that went in effect on January 1, 2022, the Company utilized the relative fair value allocation approach to reallocate the historical goodwill associated with the previous Interconnect Products and Assemblies segment, while the historical goodwill associated with the previous Cable Products and Solutions segment has been allocated in full to the newly formed Communications Solutions segment. The Company concluded that there were no events or changes in circumstances, immediately prior to the reporting unit change, that would indicate that either of the Company’s legacy reporting unit’s carrying amount may be impaired. Therefore, no goodwill impairment assessment was deemed necessary related to the legacy reporting units prior to the change.

The Company continues to perform its evaluation for the impairment of goodwill associated with the Company’s reporting units on an annual basis as of each July 1, or more frequently if an event occurs or circumstances change that would indicate that a reporting unit’s carrying amount may be impaired. The Company reviews its reporting unit structure each year, or more frequently based on changes in our organization. In conjunction with the new reporting segment structure, we determined that the Company’s reporting units are the three new reportable business segments. Prior to the segment structure change and through December 31, 2021, the Company then defined its reporting units as the two reportable business segments “Interconnect Products and Assemblies” and “Cable Products and Solutions”.

In 2022, the annual goodwill impairment assessment was performed on the Company's three reporting units, while in 2021 and 2020, the Company performed its annual assessment on the historic two reporting units that were then in effect. In the third quarter of 2022 and 2021, as part of our annual evaluations, the Company utilized the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it was necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment assessment. As part of these assessments, the Company reviews qualitative factors which include, but are not limited to, economic, market and industry conditions, as well as the financial performance of each reporting unit. In accordance with applicable guidance, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit if, after assessing these qualitative factors, the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of each of its reporting units is greater than its respective carrying amount. As of July 1, 2022 and 2021, the Company determined that it was more likely than not that the fair value of each of its reporting units exceeded its respective carrying amount and, therefore, a quantitative assessment was not required. As a result, no goodwill impairment resulted from the assessment as of July 1, 2022 and 2021.

The Company has not recognized any goodwill impairment in 2022, 2021 or 2020 in connection with our annual impairment assessments. Refer to Note 12 herein for further details related to the carrying amount of goodwill by segment.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist primarily of customer relationships, proprietary technology and license agreements and are generally amortized over the estimated periods of benefit. The fair value associated with acquired identifiable intangible assets are generally valued based on discounted cash flow analyses, independent appraisals and certain estimates made by management. The Company assesses and reviews its identifiable intangible assets, other than goodwill and including identifiable intangible assets subject to amortization, for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the intangible asset's carrying amount may not be recoverable. Factors the Company considers important, which could trigger an impairment review, include significant changes in the manner of the use of the asset, changes in historical trends in operating performance, significant changes in projected operating performance, anticipated future cash flows and significant negative economic trends. Any indefinite-lived intangible assets that are not subject to amortization, which are comprised of certain trade names, are reviewed at least annually for impairment. In the third quarter of 2022, the Company performed its annual assessment of these identifiable indefinite-lived intangible assets. Based on our assessment, the Company determined that it was more likely than not that the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible assets exceeded their respective carrying amounts. There has been no impairment associated with our intangible assets in 2022, 2021 or 2020 as a result of such reviews.

Acquisitions

The Company accounts for acquisitions using the acquisition method of accounting, which requires that assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date. The purchase price of acquisitions is allocated to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values, and any excess purchase price over the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill. Any subsequent adjustments to the purchase price allocation prior to the completion of the measurement period will be reflected as an adjustment to goodwill in the period in which the adjustments are identified. The Company may use independent valuation specialists to assist in determining the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which could require certain significant management assumptions and estimates.

Discontinued Operations and Held for Sale Accounting

The Company reports a component of an entity or group of components of an entity as a discontinued operation and held for sale upon acquisition, if the Company has (i) executed a plan to sell the business as of the acquisition date or (ii) has begun to formulate a plan to sell the business and either currently meets or expects to meet the held for sale criteria within three months. An entity meets the held for sale criteria when (a) management, having the authority to approve the action, commits to a plan to sell the discontinued operation, the plan of which is unlikely to have any significant changes or to be withdrawn, (b) the completed sale is probable within one year, and (c) an active program to locate a buyer has been initiated with the operation actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value and for immediate sale in its present condition. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed from an entity that qualifies for held for sale accounting are measured and recorded at fair value less costs to sell, and are recorded as current assets held for sale and current liabilities held for sale when the planned sale is expected to close within one year. The

Company separately accounts for the operating results and related cash flows associated with discontinued operations until such operations are divested; such discontinued operations are reported separately from the operating results and related cash flows associated with continuing operations in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements. For further information related to the Company's discontinued operations, refer to Note 11 herein.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's net sales in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are presented under Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* (collectively with its related subsequent amendments, "Topic 606"). The Company recognizes revenue upon 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 such goods or services. The vast majority of our sales are recognized when products are shipped from our facilities or delivered to our customers, depending on the respective contractual terms. A nominal portion of our contracts have revenue recognized over time as control of the goods transfers, rather than when the goods are delivered, and title, risk and reward of ownership are passed to the customer, since they have no alternative use and for which the Company has an enforceable right to payment, including a reasonable profit margin, from the customer for performance completed to date. Refer to Note 13 herein for further discussion regarding the Company's disaggregation of net sales.

The Company's primary source of revenues consist of product sales to either end customers and their appointed contract manufacturers (including original equipment manufacturers) or to distributors, and the vast majority of our sales are recognized at a point-in-time under the core principle of recognizing revenue when control transfers to the customer. Revenues are derived from contracts with customers, which in most cases are customer purchase orders that may be governed by master sales agreements. For each contract, the promise to transfer the control of the products, each of which is individually distinct, is considered to be the identified performance obligation. As part of the consideration promised in each contract, the Company evaluates the customer's credit risk. Our contracts do not have any significant financing components, as payment terms are generally due net 30 to 120 days after delivery. Although products are almost always sold at fixed prices, in determining the transaction price, we evaluate whether the price is subject to refund (due to returns) or adjustment (due to volume discounts, rebates, or price concessions) to determine the net consideration we expect to be entitled to. We allocate the transaction price to each distinct product based on its relative standalone selling price. Taxes assessed by governmental authorities and collected from the customer, including but not limited to sales and use taxes and value-added taxes, are not included in the transaction price.

The vast majority of our sales are recognized at a point-in-time under the core principle of recognizing revenue when control transfers to the customer. With limited exceptions, the Company recognizes revenue at the point in time when we ship or deliver the product from our manufacturing facility to our customer, when our customer accepts and has legal title of the goods, and where the Company has a present right to payment for such goods. Based on the respective contract terms, most of our contracts' revenues are recognized either (i) upon shipment based on free on board ("FOB") shipping point or (ii) when the product arrives at its destination. For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, less than 5% of our net sales were recognized over time, where the associated contracts relate to the sale of goods with no alternative use as they are only sold to a single customer and whose underlying contract terms provide the Company with an enforceable right to payment, including a reasonable profit margin, for performance completed to date, in the event of customer termination. For the contracts recognized over time, we typically record revenue using the input method, based on the materials and labor costs incurred to date relative to the contract's total estimated costs. This method reasonably depicts when and as control of the goods transfers to the customer, since it measures our progress in producing the goods, which is generally commensurate with this transfer of control. Since we typically invoice our customers at the same time that we satisfy our performance obligations, contract assets and contract liabilities related to our contracts with customers recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets were not material as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Company receives customer orders negotiated with multiple delivery dates that may extend across more than one reporting period until the contract is fulfilled, the end of the order period is reached, or a pre-determined maximum order value has been reached. Orders typically fluctuate from quarter to quarter based on customer demand and general business conditions. It is generally expected that a substantial portion of our remaining performance obligations will be fulfilled within three months. Nearly all of our performance obligations are fulfilled within one year. Since our performance obligations are part of contracts that generally have original durations of one year or less, we have not

disclosed the aggregate amount of transaction prices associated with unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligations as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Sales to Distributors and Resellers

Sales to certain distributors and resellers are made under terms allowing certain price adjustments and limited rights of return of the Company's products held in their inventory or upon sale to their end customers. The Company maintains a reserve for unprocessed and estimated future price adjustment claims and returns as a refund liability. The reserve is recorded as a reduction to revenue in the same period that the related revenue is recorded and is calculated based on an analysis of historical claims and returns over a period of time to appropriately account for current pricing and business trends. Similarly, sales returns and allowances are recorded based on historical return rates, as a reduction to revenue with a corresponding reduction to cost of sales for the estimated cost of inventory that is expected to be returned. These reserves were not material to the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Warranty

Standard product warranty coverage, which provides assurance that our products will conform to the contractually agreed-upon specifications for a limited period from the date of shipment, is typically offered, while extended or separately priced warranty coverage is typically not offered. The warranty claim is generally limited to a credit equal to the purchase price or a promise to repair or replace the product for a specified period of time at no additional charge. We estimate our warranty liability based on historical experience, product history, and current trends, and record warranty expense in Cost of sales in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Warranty liabilities and related warranty expense have not been and were not material in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

Shipping and Handling Costs

The Company accounts for shipping and handling activities related to contracts with customers as a cost to fulfill our promise to transfer control of the related product, including any such costs incurred after the customer has obtained control of the goods. Shipping and handling costs are generally charged to and paid by the majority of our customers as part of the contract. For a nominal portion of our customer contracts, primarily for certain customers in the broadband communications market (a market primarily in the Communications Solutions segment), such costs are not separately charged to the customers. Shipping and handling costs are included in Cost of sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

The Company records contract assets or contract liabilities depending on the timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections on a contract-by-contract basis. Contract assets represent unbilled receivables, which generally arise when revenue recognized over time exceed amounts billed to customers. Contract liabilities represent billings or advanced consideration received from customers in excess of revenue recognized to date. As the Company's performance obligations are typically less than one year, these amounts are generally recorded as current in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets within Prepaid expenses and other current assets or Other accrued expenses as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. Contract assets and contract liabilities recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets were not material as of December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Contract Costs

The Company's policy is to capitalize any incremental costs incurred to obtain a customer contract, only to the extent that such costs are explicitly chargeable to the customer and the benefit associated with the costs is expected to be longer than one year. Otherwise, such costs are expensed as incurred and recorded within Selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Incremental costs to fulfill customer orders, which are mostly comprised of pre-production and set-up costs, are generally capitalized to the extent such costs are contractually guaranteed to be reimbursed by the customer. Otherwise, such costs are expensed as incurred. Capitalized contract costs to obtain a contract or to fulfill a contract that are not accounted for under other existing accounting standards are recorded as either other current or long-term assets on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, depending on the timing of when the Company expects to recognize the expense, and are generally amortized consistent with the timing of when transfer of control of the related goods occurs. Such capitalized contract costs were

not material as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related amortization expense was not material for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

Retirement Pension Plans

Costs for retirement pension plans include current service costs and amortization of prior service costs over the average working life expectancy. It is the Company's policy to fund current pension costs taking into consideration minimum funding requirements and maximum tax deductible limitations. The expense of retiree medical benefit programs is recognized during the employees' service with the Company. The recognition of expense and the related obligation for retirement pension plans and medical benefit programs is significantly impacted by estimates and assumptions made by management such as discount rates used to value certain liabilities, expected return on assets, mortality projections and future health care costs. The Company uses third-party specialists such as actuaries and investment advisors to assist management in appropriately measuring the expense and obligations associated with pension and other postretirement plan benefits.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock option and restricted share awards based on the fair value of the award at the date of grant and recognizes compensation expense over the service period that the awards are expected to vest. The Company recognizes expense for stock-based compensation with graded vesting on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the entire award. Stock-based compensation expense includes the estimated effects of forfeitures, which are adjusted over the requisite service period to the extent actual forfeitures differ or are expected to differ from such estimates. Changes in estimated forfeitures are recognized in the period of change and impact the amount of expense to be recognized in future periods. The expense incurred for stock-based compensation plans is included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided for revenue and expenses which are recognized in different periods for income tax and financial statement reporting purposes. The Company recognizes the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on deferred income taxes in the period in which legislation is enacted. Deferred income taxes are provided on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries in the period in which the Company determines it no longer intends to permanently reinvest such earnings outside the United States. As of December 31, 2022, the Company has not provided for deferred income taxes on undistributed foreign earnings of approximately \$1,100 related to certain geographies, as it is the Company's intention to permanently reinvest such earnings outside the United States. It is impracticable to calculate the amount of taxes that would be payable if these undistributed foreign earnings were to be repatriated. In addition, the Company remains indefinitely reinvested with respect to its financial statement basis in excess of tax basis of its investments in foreign subsidiaries. It is not practicable to determine the deferred tax liability with respect to such basis differences. Deferred tax assets are regularly assessed for recoverability based on both historical and anticipated earnings levels and a valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that these amounts will not be recovered.

The tax effects of an uncertain tax position taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns are recognized only if it is "more likely than not" to be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on its technical merits as of the reporting date. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company includes estimated interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes.

As a result of the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (the "Tax Act"), the global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI") provision imposed a tax on certain earnings of foreign subsidiaries. The Company elected an accounting policy to account for GILTI as a period cost. The U.S. Treasury Department has issued final interpretive guidance relating to certain provisions of the Tax Act and proposed additional guidance related to the same provisions. The Company will account for the impact of additional guidance in the period in which any new guidance is released, if appropriate.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial position and results of operations of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are measured using local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities of such subsidiaries have been translated into U.S. dollars at

current exchange rates and related revenues and expenses have been translated at weighted average exchange rates. The aggregate effect of translation adjustments is included as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within equity. Transaction gains and losses related to operating assets and liabilities are included in Cost of sales.

Research and Development

Costs incurred in connection with the development of new products and applications are expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses for the creation of new and improved products and processes were \$323.6, \$317.7, and \$260.7, for the years 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and are included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

Environmental Obligations

The Company recognizes the potential cost for environmental remediation activities when site assessments are made, remediation efforts are probable and related amounts can be reasonably estimated. The Company assesses its environmental liabilities as necessary and appropriate through regular reviews of contractual commitments, site assessments, feasibility studies and formal remedial design and action plans.

Net Income per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares, including dilutive common shares, the dilutive effect of which relates to stock options. Diluted earnings per common share assumes the exercise of outstanding dilutive stock options using the treasury stock method. Refer to Note 8 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of the basic weighted average common shares outstanding to diluted weighted average common shares outstanding, used in the calculation of earnings per share (basic and diluted) from continuing operations, discontinued operations and for total Amphenol Corporation.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock purchases are recorded at cost. Any issuances from treasury shares are recorded using the weighted average cost method.

Noncontrolling Interests

The Company presents noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities as its own caption within equity, separate from the Company's equity attributable to Amphenol Corporation stockholders, to the extent that such noncontrolling interests do not have redemption features that are not solely within the control of the Company, as discussed below. Net income from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests is classified below net income from continuing operations. Earnings per share is determined after the impact of the noncontrolling interests' share in net income of the Company.

Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest

The Company reports noncontrolling interests in the mezzanine ("temporary equity") section, between liabilities and equity, of the Consolidated Balance Sheets, to the extent that such noncontrolling interests have redemption features, such as a put option, that is redeemable at a fixed or determinable price on a fixed or determinable date at the option of the holder, or upon the occurrence of an event that is not solely within the control of the Company. Due to its redeemable features that are outside the control of the Company, the redeemable noncontrolling interest is and will continue to be reported in the mezzanine section in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for as long as the put option is exercisable by the option holder. The carrying amount of the redeemable noncontrolling interest, initially valued at fair value as part of acquisition accounting, is adjusted each reporting period to equal the greater of the (i) redemption value or (ii) carrying value of the noncontrolling interest, adjusted each reporting period for income or loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest and any distributions made to date. The redemption value is generally calculated based on a multiple of earnings. Any measurement adjustments, if applicable, to the redeemable noncontrolling interest are

recognized in Additional paid-in capital in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Refer to Note 5 herein for further details related to the redeemable noncontrolling interest.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company records each of its derivatives at fair value within the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, and the respective accounting treatment for each derivative is based on its hedge designation. We do not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes, and our derivative financial instruments are with large financial institutions with strong credit ratings. As of December 31, 2022, the Company does not have any significant concentration of exposure with any one counterparty. Refer to Note 5 herein for further discussion of our derivative financial instruments.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company periodically utilizes derivative financial instruments in the management of interest rate and foreign currency exposures. Such cash flow hedges include foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations for certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the aggregate notional value of our outstanding cash flow hedge contracts was approximately nil and \$20, respectively. Gains and losses on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges resulting from changes in fair value are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), and subsequently reflected in Cost of sales in the Consolidated Statements of Income in a manner that matches the timing of the actual income or expense of such instruments with that of the hedged transaction. Any ineffective portion of the change in the fair value of designated hedging instruments is included in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Cash flows associated with cash flow hedges are classified and reported consistent with the cash flows associated with the underlying hedged item.

Net Investment Hedges

The Company is exposed to variability in the U.S. dollar equivalent of the net investments in our foreign subsidiaries and, by extension, the U.S. dollar equivalent of any foreign earnings repatriated to the U.S. due to potential changes in foreign currency exchange rates. As a result, the Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge the net investments in certain foreign subsidiaries from which we expect to repatriate earnings to the United States. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the aggregate notional value of our outstanding net investment hedge contracts was \$75 and \$250, respectively. For such instruments that are designated and qualify as a net investment hedge, the effective portion of the hedging instrument's gain or loss is reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The gain or loss will be subsequently reclassified into net earnings if the net investment in the hedged foreign operation is either sold or substantially liquidated. Cash flows associated with net investment hedges are classified and reported within investing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow. Cash flows associated with our net investment hedges were not material for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

Non-Designated Derivatives

The Company enters into certain derivative financial instruments, from time to time, that are not designated as hedging instruments. The Company enters into such foreign exchange forward contracts to reduce and minimize the impact of foreign currency fluctuations arising from the change in fair value of certain foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. These non-designated derivative instruments are adjusted to fair value each period through earnings, within the financial statement line item to which the derivative instrument relates. For each of the three years ended December 31, 2022, such non-designated derivative instruments, including their impact to the Consolidated Statements of Income, were not material to the Company. Cash flows associated with non-designated hedges are classified and reported consistent with the cash flows associated with the underlying hedged item.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2021, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2021-08, *Business Combinations (Topic 805): Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers* ("ASU 2021-08"), which amends ASC 805 by requiring acquiring entities to apply ASC 606 to recognize and measure contract assets and contract liabilities in a business combination. Under current GAAP, an acquirer generally recognizes such items at fair value on the acquisition date. The intent of ASU 2021-08 is to address diversity in practice and improve comparability for both the recognition and measurement of acquired revenue contracts

by providing (i) guidance on how to determine whether a contract liability is recognized by the acquirer in a business combination and (ii) specific guidance on how to recognize and measure contract assets and contract liabilities from revenue contracts in a business combination. ASU 2021-08 is effective for fiscal years, including interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2022, and the amendments should be applied prospectively to business combinations occurring on or after the effective date of the amendments, with early adoption permitted. The Company has completed its evaluation of ASU 2021-08, which we adopted on January 1, 2023, and its impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows will be dependent upon the nature of any future business combinations.

The United Kingdom’s Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”), which regulates the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”), previously announced its intent to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. In December 2020, the ICE Benchmark Administration published a consultation on its intention to extend the publication of certain U.S. dollar LIBOR (“USD LIBOR”) rates until June 30, 2023. Subsequently in March 2021, the FCA announced some USD LIBOR tenors (overnight, 1-month, 3-month, 6-month and 12-month) will continue to be published until June 30, 2023. The U.S. Federal Reserve, in conjunction with the Alternative Reference Rates Committee, a steering committee comprised of large U.S. financial institutions, identified the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (the “SOFR”) as its preferred benchmark alternative to USD LIBOR. The SOFR represents a measure of the cost of borrowing cash overnight, collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities, and is calculated based on directly observable U.S. Treasury-backed repurchase transactions. In response, the FASB has since issued various guidance to help facilitate the transition away from LIBOR, including, among other things, optional expedients and exceptions for applying U.S. GAAP to contracts, hedging relationships and other transactions that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued by reference rate reform. Effective November 30, 2021, the Company’s Revolving Credit Facility (as defined in Note 4 herein) no longer references LIBOR for interest rate determinations. Since the Company does not currently have nor does it expect to have any more reliance on borrowings or any other financial instruments tied to LIBOR, the LIBOR transition will not have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2022, the FASB issued ASU No. 2022-04, *Liabilities – Supplier Finance Programs (Subtopic 405-50): Disclosure of Supplier Finance Program Obligations* (“ASU 2022-04”), which amends ASC 405 by requiring entities to provide more detailed disclosures regarding supplier finance programs used in connection with the purchase of goods and services. The intent of ASU 2022-04 is to enhance transparency of these programs by requiring entities to disclose (i) the key terms of the program(s), including the payment terms and assets pledged as security or other forms of guarantees, (ii) the amount of obligations outstanding at the end of the reporting period and a description of where those obligations are presented on the balance sheet, and (iii) annual rollforward information of the activity of such obligations during the reporting period. ASU 2022-04 is effective for fiscal years, including interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2022, with the exception of the disclosure of rollforward information, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. Disclosure requirements under ASU 2022-04 must be applied retrospectively covering each period for which a balance sheet is presented, with the exception of the rollforward information which shall be applied prospectively. The Company has completed its evaluation of ASU 2022-04, which is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements upon its adoption in the first quarter of 2023.

Note 2—Inventories

The components of Inventories are comprised of:

	December 31,	
	2022	2021
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 929.9	\$ 818.4
Work in process	556.0	511.5
Finished goods	607.7	564.2
	<u>\$ 2,093.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,894.1</u>

Note 3—Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

The components of Property, plant and equipment, net are summarized as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Land and improvements	\$ 30.2	\$ 34.9
Buildings and improvements	428.9	420.6
Machinery and equipment	2,377.3	2,332.3
Office equipment and other	387.2	349.1
	<u>3,223.6</u>	<u>3,136.9</u>
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,019.3)</u>	<u>(1,961.6)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,204.3</u>	<u>\$ 1,175.3</u>

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was \$306.1, \$302.9 and \$252.7, respectively.

Note 4—Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following:

	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>		<u>December 31, 2021</u>	
		<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Approximate Fair Value (1)</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Approximate Fair Value (1)</u>
Revolving Credit Facility	November 2026	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. Commercial Paper Program (less unamortized discount of \$1.0 and nil at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively) ..	November 2026	632.8	632.8	795.2	795.2
Euro Commercial Paper Program	November 2026	—	—	—	—
Term Loan Credit Facility	April 2024	—	—	—	—
3.20% Senior Notes (less unamortized discount of \$0.1 and \$0.1 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)	April 2024	349.9	342.7	349.9	363.5
2.050% Senior Notes (less unamortized discount of \$0.3 and \$0.4 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)	March 2025	399.7	376.3	399.6	407.4
0.750% Euro Senior Notes (less unamortized discount of \$1.3 and \$1.8 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)	May 2026	533.4	491.7	565.5	579.0
2.000% Euro Senior Notes (less unamortized discount of \$1.5 and \$1.9 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)	October 2028	533.2	491.5	565.4	626.7
4.350% Senior Notes (less unamortized discount of \$0.3 and \$0.3 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)	June 2029	499.7	477.7	499.7	567.7
2.800% Senior Notes (less unamortized discount of \$0.5 and \$0.6 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)	February 2030	899.5	769.2	899.4	928.3
2.200% Senior Notes (less unamortized discount of \$2.4 and \$2.7 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively)	September 2031	747.6	596.2	747.3	733.4
Other debt	2023-2029	6.9	6.9	8.6	8.6
Less: unamortized deferred debt issuance costs		<u>(25.0)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(30.7)</u>	<u>—</u>
Total debt		<u>4,577.7</u>	<u>4,185.0</u>	<u>4,799.9</u>	<u>5,009.8</u>
Less: current portion		<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Total long-term debt		<u>\$ 4,575.0</u>	<u>\$ 4,182.3</u>	<u>\$ 4,795.9</u>	<u>\$ 5,005.8</u>

(1) The fair value of each series of the Company's Senior Notes is based on recent bid prices in an active market and is therefore classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy (Note 5).

Revolving Credit Facility

On November 30, 2021, the Company amended and restated its \$2,500.0 unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"). As a result, the Revolving Credit Facility no longer references LIBOR for interest rate determinations. The Revolving Credit Facility maintains the lenders' aggregate commitments under the facility at \$2,500.0. The Revolving Credit Facility matures in November 2026 and gives the Company the ability to borrow, in various currencies, at a spread that varies, based on the Company's debt rating, over certain currency-specific benchmark rates, which benchmark rates in the case of U.S. dollar borrowings are either the base rate or the adjusted term SOFR. The Company may utilize the Revolving Credit Facility for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2022 and

2021, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. The carrying value of any borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility would approximate their fair value due primarily to their market interest rates and would be classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy (Note 5). Any outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility are classified as long-term debt in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Revolving Credit Facility requires payment of certain annual agency and commitment fees and requires that the Company satisfy certain financial covenants.

Term Loan Credit Facility

On April 19, 2022, the Company entered into a two-year, \$750.0 unsecured delayed draw term loan credit agreement (the “2022 Term Loan”), which is scheduled to mature on April 19, 2024. The 2022 Term Loan was undrawn at closing and may be drawn on up to five occasions over the life of the facility. The 2022 Term Loan may be repaid at any time without premium or penalty, and, once repaid, cannot be reborrowed. When drawn upon, the proceeds from the 2022 Term Loan are expected to be used for general corporate purposes. Interest rates under the 2022 Term Loan are based on a spread over either the base rate or the adjusted term SOFR, which spread varies based on the Company’s debt rating. The carrying value of any borrowings under the 2022 Term Loan would approximate its fair value due primarily to its market interest rates and would be classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy (Note 5). As of December 31, 2022, the Company had not yet drawn upon the 2022 Term Loan, and as such, there were no outstanding borrowings under the 2022 Term Loan. The 2022 Term Loan requires payment of certain commitment fees and requires that the Company satisfy certain financial covenants, which financial covenants are the same as those under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Commercial Paper Programs

The Company has a commercial paper program (the “U.S. Commercial Paper Program”) pursuant to which the Company may issue short-term unsecured commercial paper notes (the “USCP Notes” or “U.S. Commercial Paper”) in one or more private placements in the United States. The maturities of the USCP Notes vary, but may not exceed 397 days from the date of issue. The USCP Notes are sold under customary terms in the commercial paper market and may be issued at par or a discount therefrom, and bear varying interest rates on a fixed or floating basis. The maximum aggregate principal amount outstanding of USCP Notes at any time is \$2,500.0. The Company utilizes borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program for general corporate purposes, which in recent years, have included fully or partially funding acquisitions, as well as repaying certain outstanding senior notes, such as (i) the third quarter 2021 redemption of its unsecured 3.125% Senior Notes (the “2021 Senior Notes”) due September 15, 2021, of which \$227.7 aggregate principal amount was then outstanding and (ii) the fourth quarter 2021 redemption of its unsecured 4.00% Senior Notes (the “2022 Senior Notes”) due February 1, 2022, of which \$295.0 aggregate principal amount was then outstanding. As of December 31, 2022, the amount of USCP Notes outstanding was \$632.8, with a weighted average interest rate of 4.69%. As of December 31, 2021, the amount of USCP Notes outstanding was \$795.2, with a weighted average interest rate of 0.29%.

The Company and one of its wholly owned European subsidiaries (the “Euro Issuer”) also have a commercial paper program (the “Euro Commercial Paper Program” and, together with the U.S. Commercial Paper Program, the “Commercial Paper Programs”), pursuant to which the Euro Issuer may issue short-term unsecured commercial paper notes (the “ECP Notes” and, together with the USCP Notes, the “Commercial Paper”), which are guaranteed by the Company and are to be issued outside of the United States. The maturities of the ECP Notes will vary, but may not exceed 183 days from the date of issue. The ECP Notes are sold under customary terms in the commercial paper market and may be issued at par or a discount therefrom or a premium thereto and bear varying interest rates on a fixed or floating basis. The ECP Notes may be issued in Euros, Sterling, U.S. dollars or other currencies. The maximum aggregate principal amount outstanding of ECP Notes at any time is \$2,000.0. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no ECP Notes outstanding under the Euro Commercial Paper Program.

Amounts available under the Commercial Paper Programs may be borrowed, repaid and re-borrowed from time to time. In conjunction with the Revolving Credit Facility, as of December 31, 2022, the authorization from the Company’s Board of Directors (the “Board”) limits the maximum principal amount outstanding of USCP Notes, ECP Notes, and any other commercial paper or similar programs, along with outstanding amounts under the Revolving Credit Facility, at any time to \$2,500.0 in the aggregate. The Commercial Paper Programs are rated A-2 by Standard & Poor’s and P-2 by Moody’s and, based on the Board’s authorization described above, are currently backstopped by the Revolving Credit Facility, as amounts undrawn under the Company’s Revolving Credit Facility are available to repay Commercial Paper, if necessary. Net proceeds of the issuances of Commercial Paper are expected to be used for general

corporate purposes. The Commercial Paper is classified as long-term debt in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets since the Company has the intent and ability to refinance the Commercial Paper on a long-term basis using the Company's Revolving Credit Facility. The carrying value of Commercial Paper approximates its fair value, due primarily to its market interest rates and is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy (Note 5).

U.S. Senior Notes

On September 14, 2021, the Company issued \$750.0 principal amount of unsecured 2.200% Senior Notes due September 15, 2031 at 99.634% of face value (the "2031 Senior Notes"). The 2031 Senior Notes are unsecured and rank equally in right of payment with the Company's and the Euro Issuer's other unsecured senior indebtedness. Interest on the 2031 Senior Notes is payable semiannually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing on March 15, 2022. Prior to June 15, 2031, the Company may, at its option, redeem some or all of the 2031 Senior Notes at any time by paying the redemption price (which includes a make-whole premium), plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption. If redeemed on or after June 15, 2031, the Company may, at its option, redeem some or all of the 2031 Senior Notes at any time by paying the redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption. The Company used the net proceeds from the 2031 Senior Notes to repay certain outstanding borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program.

On February 20, 2020, the Company issued \$400.0 principal amount of unsecured 2.050% Senior Notes due March 1, 2025 at 99.829% of face value (the "2025 Senior Notes"). The 2025 Senior Notes are unsecured and rank equally in right of payment with the Company's and the Euro Issuer's other unsecured senior indebtedness. Interest on the 2025 Senior Notes is payable semiannually on March 1 and September 1 of each year, commencing on September 1, 2020. Prior to February 1, 2025, the Company may, at its option, redeem some or all of the 2025 Senior Notes at any time by paying the redemption price (which includes a make-whole premium), plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption. If redeemed on or after February 1, 2025, the Company may, at its option, redeem some or all of the 2025 Senior Notes at any time by paying the redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption. On April 1, 2020, the Company used the net proceeds from the 2025 Senior Notes, together with cash on hand, to repay the \$400.0 outstanding principal amount of unsecured 2.20% Senior Notes due April 1, 2020 upon maturity.

All of the Company's outstanding senior notes in the United States (the "U.S. Senior Notes") are unsecured and rank equally in right of payment with the Company's and the Euro Issuer's other unsecured senior indebtedness. Interest on each series of U.S. Senior Notes is payable semiannually. The Company may, at its option, redeem some or all of any series of U.S. Senior Notes at any time, subject to certain terms and conditions, which include paying 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption, and, with certain exceptions, a make-whole premium.

Euro Senior Notes

The Euro Issuer has two outstanding unsecured senior notes issued in Europe. In 2020, the Euro Issuer issued €500.0 (approximately \$545.4 at date of issuance) principal amount of unsecured 0.750% Senior Notes due May 4, 2026 at 99.563% of face value (the "2026 Euro Notes" or the "0.750% Euro Senior Notes"), the net proceeds of which were used to repay amounts outstanding under the then existing revolving credit facility. The Euro Issuer also has €500.0 (approximately \$574.6 at date of issuance) principal amount of unsecured 2.000% Senior Notes due October 8, 2028 at 99.498% of face value (the "2028 Euro Notes" or the "2.000% Euro Senior Notes", together with the 2026 Euro Notes, the "Euro Notes", and collectively with the 2026 Euro Notes and the U.S. Senior Notes, the "Senior Notes"), the net proceeds of which were used to repay a portion of the outstanding amounts under our Commercial Paper Programs, with the remainder of the net proceeds being used for general corporate purposes. The Euro Notes are unsecured and rank equally in right of payment with the Company's and the Euro Issuer's other unsecured senior indebtedness, and are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by the Company. Interest on the 2026 Euro Notes and 2028 Euro Notes is payable annually on May 4 and October 8 of each year, respectively. The Company may, at its option, redeem some or all of either series of Euro Notes at any time, subject to certain terms and conditions, which include paying 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption, and, with certain exceptions, a make-whole premium.

The fair value of each series of Senior Notes is based on recent bid prices in an active market and is therefore classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy (Note 5). The Company's Senior Notes impose certain obligations on the Company and prohibit various actions by the Company unless it satisfies certain financial requirements.

The maturity of the Company's debt (exclusive of unamortized deferred debt issuance costs as of December 31, 2022) over each of the next five years ending December 31 and thereafter, is as follows:

2023.....	\$ 2.7
2024.....	350.9
2025.....	400.0
2026.....	1,168.8
2027.....	0.1
Thereafter	<u>2,680.2</u>
	<u>\$ 4,602.7</u>

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had approximately \$55.3 of uncommitted standby letter of credit facilities, of which \$38.4 were issued.

Note 5—Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is determined based on the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. These requirements establish market or observable inputs as the preferred source of values. Assumptions based on hypothetical transactions are used in the absence of market inputs. The Company does not have any non-financial instruments accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis.

The valuation techniques required are based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs create the following fair value hierarchy:

- 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 Company's assets and liabilities currently subject to such standards with fair value disclosure requirements are primarily (i) debt instruments, (ii) pension plan assets, and (iii) assets acquired and liabilities and noncontrolling interests assumed as part of acquisition accounting, which are discussed in Note 4, Note 9 and Note 11, respectively, herein, along with short- and long-term investments and derivative instruments, discussed below. Substantially all of the Company's short- and long-term investments consist of certificates of deposit, which are considered as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The vast majority of long-term investments have original maturities of two years. The carrying amounts of these short-term and long-term instruments, the vast majority of which are in non-U.S. bank accounts, approximate their respective fair values. The Company's derivative instruments primarily consist of foreign exchange forward contracts, which are valued using bank quotations based on market observable inputs such as forward and spot rates and are therefore classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The impact of the credit risk related to these financial assets is immaterial.

The Company reviews the fair value hierarchy classifications on a quarterly basis and determines the appropriate classification of such assets and liabilities subject to the fair value hierarchy standards based on, among other things, the ability to observe valuation inputs. The fair values of the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities subject to such standards at December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements			
	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
2022				
Short-term investments	\$ 61.1	\$ —	\$ 61.1	\$ —
Long-term investments	50.8	—	50.8	—
Forward contracts	1.5	—	1.5	—
Redeemable noncontrolling interest.	(20.6)	—	—	(20.6)
Total	<u>\$ 92.8</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 113.4</u>	<u>\$ (20.6)</u>
2021				
Short-term investments	\$ 44.3	\$ 44.3	\$ —	\$ —
Forward contracts	(0.4)	—	(0.4)	—
Redeemable noncontrolling interest.	(19.0)	—	—	(19.0)
Total	<u>\$ 24.9</u>	<u>\$ 44.3</u>	<u>\$ (0.4)</u>	<u>\$ (19.0)</u>

The Company utilizes foreign exchange forward contracts, hedging instruments accounted for as cash flow hedges, in the management of foreign currency exposures. In addition, the Company also enters into foreign exchange forward contracts, accounted for as net investment hedges, to hedge our exposure to variability in the U.S. dollar equivalent of the net investments in certain foreign subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2022, the fair value of such foreign exchange forward contracts in the table above consisted primarily of (i) one outstanding foreign exchange forward contract accounted for as a net investment hedge and (ii) various outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had no outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts accounted for as cash flow hedges. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair values of the Company's forward contracts are recorded within Prepaid expenses and other current assets, Other long-term assets, Other accrued expenses and Other long-term liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, depending on their value and remaining contractual period.

Certain acquisitions may result in noncontrolling interest holders who, in certain cases, are entitled to a put option, giving them the ability to put some or all of their redeemable interest in the shares of the acquiree to the Company. Specifically, if exercised by the noncontrolling interest holder, Amphenol would be required to purchase some or all of the option holder's redeemable interest, at a redemption price during specified time period(s) stipulated in the respective acquisition agreement. The redeemable noncontrolling interest as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 is related to the acquisition of Halo Technology Limited ("Halo"), which closed in December 2021, and based on the terms of the agreement, will remain in temporary equity until the put option is either fully exercised or expires. The redemption value of the redeemable noncontrolling interest is generally calculated using Level 3 unobservable inputs based on a multiple of earnings, which, for the redeemable noncontrolling interest currently outstanding, approximates fair value. As such, the redemption value is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, and is recorded as Redeemable noncontrolling interest on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. A rollforward of the Redeemable noncontrolling interest for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity.

With the exception of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with acquisition accounting, the Company does not have any other significant financial or non-financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. For further discussion and related policies regarding the Company's short- and long-term investments, derivative financial instruments, and redeemable noncontrolling interest, refer to Note 1 herein.

Note 6—Income Taxes

The components of income from continuing operations before income taxes and the provision for income taxes are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Income from continuing operations before income taxes:			
United States	\$ 442.3	\$ 407.3	\$ 310.3
Foreign	2,025.1	1,581.9	1,216.3
	<u>\$ 2,467.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,989.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,526.6</u>
Current tax provision (benefit):			
United States	\$ 97.7	\$ 86.8	\$ (5.7)
Foreign	457.6	351.9	288.2
	<u>555.3</u>	<u>438.7</u>	<u>282.5</u>
Deferred tax provision (benefit):			
United States	(31.5)	(35.4)	43.0
Foreign	26.8	5.8	(12.2)
	<u>(4.7)</u>	<u>(29.6)</u>	<u>30.8</u>
Total provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 550.6</u>	<u>\$ 409.1</u>	<u>\$ 313.3</u>

The United States federal government enacted the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“Tax Act”) in December 2017. As a result, in 2017, the Company recorded a transition tax (“Transition Tax”) related to the deemed repatriation of the accumulated unremitted earnings and profits of the Company’s foreign subsidiaries. In the second quarter of 2022, the Company paid its fifth annual installment of the Transition Tax, net of applicable tax credits and deductions. The Company will pay the balance of the Transition Tax, net of applicable tax credits and deductions, over the remainder of the eight-year period ending 2025, as permitted under the Tax Act. The current and long-term portions of the Transition Tax are recorded in Accrued income taxes and Other long-term liabilities, respectively, on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. In addition, as a result of the Tax Act, the Company also recorded a tax charge, in 2017, related to changes in the Company’s permanent reinvestment assertion, due to our intention to repatriate prior accumulated unremitted earnings from certain foreign subsidiaries over time. We will pay such taxes when those respective earnings are repatriated.

At December 31, 2022, the Company had \$132.7 of foreign tax loss carryforwards, \$82.5 of U.S. state tax loss carryforwards and \$11.1 of U.S. federal tax loss carryforwards, of which \$59.5, \$82.5 and \$11.1, respectively, will either expire or be refunded at various dates through 2042 and the balance can be carried forward indefinitely. At December 31, 2022, the Company had \$0.3 of foreign tax credit carryforwards, \$17.8 of U.S. state tax credit carryforwards, and \$1.6 of U.S. federal tax credit carryforwards, of which \$0.3, \$11.9, and \$1.6, respectively, will either expire or be refunded at various dates through 2042 and the balance can be carried forward indefinitely.

A valuation allowance of \$42.2 and \$44.9 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, has been recorded which relates primarily to the U.S. state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards and U.S. state tax credits. The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets decreased by \$2.7 in 2022, which was primarily driven by foreign currency exchange. The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets increased by \$4.8 in 2021, which was primarily driven by U.S. state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards.

Differences between the U.S. statutory federal tax rate and the Company's effective income tax rate are analyzed below:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
U.S. statutory federal tax rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
State and local taxes, net	0.6	0.8	0.8
Foreign earnings and dividends taxed at different rates	2.3	1.8	2.1
U.S. tax on foreign income	0.5	0.6	0.8
Excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation	(2.3)	(3.2)	(2.8)
Settlements of uncertain tax positions in foreign jurisdictions including refund claims and related deferred taxes	—	(0.7)	(1.3)
Other, net	0.2	0.3	(0.1)
Effective tax rate	<u>22.3 %</u>	<u>20.6 %</u>	<u>20.5 %</u>

The components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
<u>Deferred tax assets relating to:</u>		
Accrued liabilities and reserves	\$ 72.4	\$ 60.0
Operating lease liabilities	66.6	56.4
Operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	57.4	62.6
Pensions	15.0	20.3
Inventories	77.8	60.2
Employee benefits	42.9	37.9
Total deferred tax assets	332.1	297.4
Valuation allowance	(42.2)	(44.9)
Total deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances	<u>289.9</u>	<u>252.5</u>
<u>Deferred tax liabilities relating to:</u>		
Goodwill	251.7	234.2
Depreciation and amortization	140.3	176.0
Operating lease right-of-use assets	66.6	56.4
Unremitted foreign earnings	154.2	119.1
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>612.8</u>	<u>585.7</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u>\$ 322.9</u>	<u>\$ 333.2</u>

Classification of deferred tax assets and liabilities, as reflected on the Consolidated

Balance Sheets:

Other long-term assets	\$ 86.9	\$ 91.0
Deferred income taxes	409.8	424.2
Net deferred tax liability, long-term	<u>\$ 322.9</u>	<u>\$ 333.2</u>

A tabular reconciliation of the gross amounts of unrecognized tax benefits excluding interest and penalties at the beginning and end of the year for 2022, 2021 and 2020 is shown below.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Unrecognized tax benefits as of January 1	\$ 147.7	\$ 135.3	\$ 159.1
Gross increases for tax positions in prior periods	12.8	6.5	5.4
Gross increases for tax positions in current period	4.9	8.2	16.4
Settlements	(0.4)	—	(38.8)
Lapse of statutes of limitations	(0.9)	(2.3)	(6.8)
Unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31	<u>\$ 164.1</u>	<u>\$ 147.7</u>	<u>\$ 135.3</u>

The Company includes estimated interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes. During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the provision for income taxes included a net expense (benefit) of \$0.8, (\$4.6) and \$2.8, respectively, in estimated interest and penalties. As of December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the liability for unrecognized tax benefits included \$35.8, \$34.5 and \$39.2, respectively, for tax-related interest and penalties.

The Company operates in the U.S. and numerous foreign taxable jurisdictions, and at any point in time has numerous audits underway at various stages of completion. With few exceptions, the Company is subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years 2017 and after. The Company is generally not able to precisely estimate the ultimate settlement amounts or timing until the close of an audit. The Company evaluates its tax positions and establishes liabilities for uncertain tax positions that may be challenged by tax authorities and may not be fully sustained, despite the Company's belief that the underlying tax positions are fully supportable. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits, including penalties and interest, which if recognized would impact the effective tax rate, was approximately \$194.4 and \$177.6, respectively. Unrecognized tax benefits are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are adjusted for changing facts and circumstances, including the progress of tax audits and the closing of statutes of limitations. Based on information currently available, management anticipates that over the next twelve-month period, audit activity could be completed and statutes of limitations may close relating to existing unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$18.5.

Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

On August 16, 2022, the President of the United States signed into law the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IRA"), a tax and spending package that introduces several tax-related provisions, including a 15% corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT") on certain large corporations and a 1% excise tax on certain corporate stock repurchases. Companies will be required to reassess their valuation allowances for certain affected deferred tax assets in the period of enactment but will not need to remeasure deferred tax balances for the related tax accounting implications of the CAMT. The impact of these provisions, which became effective for Amphenol beginning on January 1, 2023, is dependent on several factors, including interpretive regulatory guidance, which has not yet been released. The Company has reviewed and assessed the provisions of the IRA, including several other non-tax related provisions, and the Company does not currently believe that the IRA will have a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and cash flows.

Note 7—Equity

Stock-Based Compensation:

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company's Income from continuing operations before income taxes was reduced for stock-based compensation expense of \$89.5, \$83.0 and \$70.5, respectively, the expense of which is included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. In addition, for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized aggregate income tax benefits (associated with stock-based compensation) of \$64.8, \$71.7 and \$50.7, respectively, in Provision for income taxes in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. These aggregate income tax benefits during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 include excess tax benefits of \$56.0, \$63.4 and \$42.8, respectively, from option exercises. The impact associated with recognizing excess tax benefits from option exercises in the provision for income taxes on our consolidated financial statements could result in significant fluctuations in our effective tax rate in the future, since the provision for income taxes will be impacted by the timing and intrinsic value of future stock-based compensation award exercises.

Stock Options

In May 2017, the Company adopted the 2017 Stock Purchase and Option Plan for Key Employees of Amphenol and Subsidiaries (the "2017 Employee Option Plan"), which provided for the issuance of 60,000,000 shares. In March 2021, the Board authorized and approved the Amended and Restated 2017 Stock Purchase and Option Plan for Key Employees of Amphenol and Subsidiaries (the "Amended 2017 Employee Option Plan" and, together with the 2017 Employee Option Plan, the "2017 Option Plan"), which among other things, increased the number of shares reserved for issuance under the plan by 40,000,000 shares. The Amended 2017 Employee Option Plan was approved by the Company's stockholders and became effective on May 19, 2021. As of December 31, 2022, there were 36,808,063 shares of Common Stock available for the granting of additional stock options under the 2017 Option Plan. Prior to the approval

of the 2017 Employee Option Plan, the Company issued stock options under the 2009 Stock Purchase and Option Plan for Key Employees of Amphenol and Subsidiaries, and its amendment (the “2009 Employee Option Plan”). No additional stock options will be granted under the 2009 Employee Option Plan. Options granted under the 2017 Option Plan and the 2009 Employee Option Plan generally vest ratably over a period of five years from the date of grant and are generally exercisable over a period of ten years from the date of grant.

Stock option activity for 2020, 2021 and 2022 was as follows:

	<u>Options</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)</u>
Options outstanding at January 1, 2020	71,350,412	\$ 33.85	6.75	
Options granted	12,220,400	45.12		
Options exercised	(14,969,624)	25.80		
Options forfeited	(615,540)	41.55		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2020	<u>67,985,648</u>	37.58	6.79	
Options granted	7,543,589	66.65		
Options exercised	(9,692,199)	29.87		
Options forfeited	(536,290)	48.00		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2021	<u>65,300,748</u>	42.00	6.47	
Options granted	7,090,798	68.95		
Options exercised	(5,627,389)	32.89		
Options forfeited	(629,120)	51.82		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2022	<u>66,135,037</u>	\$ 45.57	6.03	\$ 2,027.2
Vested and non-vested options expected to vest at December 31, 2022	63,745,253	\$ 45.25	5.97	\$ 1,974.2
Exercisable options at December 31, 2022	39,414,025	\$ 38.56	4.85	\$ 1,481.1

A summary of the status of the Company’s non-vested options as of December 31, 2022 and changes during the year then ended is as follows:

	<u>Options</u>	<u>Weighted Average Fair Value at Grant Date</u>
Non-vested options at January 1, 2022	31,380,283	\$ 8.34
Options granted	7,090,798	16.79
Options vested	(11,128,949)	7.18
Options forfeited	(621,120)	9.64
Non-vested options at December 31, 2022	<u>26,721,012</u>	\$ 11.04

The weighted average fair value at the grant date of options granted during 2021 and 2020 was \$13.27 and \$8.17, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the following activity occurred under the Company’s option plans:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Total intrinsic value of stock options exercised	\$ 245.1	\$ 430.9	\$ 436.1
Total fair value of stock options vested	79.9	71.7	62.4

As of December 31, 2022, the total compensation cost related to non-vested options not yet recognized was approximately \$224.2, with a weighted average expected amortization period of 3.36 years.

The grant-date fair value of each option grant under the 2009 Employee Option Plan and the 2017 Option Plan is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The grant-date fair value of each share grant is determined based on the closing share price of the Company’s Common Stock on the date of the grant. The fair value is then amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the awards, which is generally the vesting period. Use of a valuation model for option grants requires management to make certain assumptions with respect to selected

model inputs. Expected share price volatility is calculated based on the historical volatility of the Common Stock and implied volatility derived from related exchange traded options. The average expected life is based on the contractual term of the option and expected exercise and historical experience. The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issuances with a remaining term equal to the expected life assumed at the date of grant. The expected annual dividend per share is based on the Company's dividend rate.

The fair value of stock options has been estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Risk free interest rate	2.7 %	0.7 %	0.3 %
Expected life	4.8 years	4.7 years	4.7 years
Expected volatility	25.9 %	25.0 %	24.0 %
Expected dividend yield	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.1 %

Restricted Stock

In 2012, the Company adopted the 2012 Restricted Stock Plan for Directors of Amphenol Corporation (the "2012 Directors Restricted Stock Plan"). The 2012 Directors Restricted Stock Plan is administered by the Board. As of December 31, 2022, the number of restricted shares available for grant under the 2012 Directors Restricted Stock Plan was 120,047. Restricted shares granted under the 2012 Directors Restricted Stock Plan vest on the earlier of the first anniversary of the date of grant or the day immediately prior to the date of the next regular annual meeting of the Company's stockholders following such date of grant. Grants under the 2012 Directors Restricted Stock Plan entitle the holder to receive shares of the Company's Common Stock without payment.

Restricted share activity for 2020, 2021 and 2022 was as follows:

	<u>Restricted Shares</u>	<u>Fair Value at Grant Date</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Amortization Term (in years)</u>
Restricted shares outstanding at January 1, 2020	25,032	\$ 44.75	0.39
Restricted shares granted	26,350	45.55	
Shares vested and issued	<u>(25,032)</u>	44.75	
Restricted shares outstanding at December 31, 2020	26,350	45.55	0.38
Restricted shares granted	21,983	66.33	
Shares vested and issued	<u>(27,272)</u>	45.80	
Restricted shares outstanding at December 31, 2021	21,061	66.92	0.38
Restricted shares granted	21,312	67.59	
Shares vested and issued	<u>(21,061)</u>	66.92	
Restricted shares outstanding at December 31, 2022	<u>21,312</u>	\$ 67.59	0.37

The total fair value of restricted share awards that vested during 2022, 2021, and 2020 was \$1.4, \$1.2 and \$1.2, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, the total compensation cost related to non-vested restricted shares not yet recognized was approximately \$0.5 (with a weighted average expected amortization period of 0.37 years).

Stock Split:

On January 27, 2021, the Company announced that its Board approved a two-for-one split of the Company's Class A Common Stock ("Common Stock"). The stock split was effected in the form of a stock dividend paid to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 16, 2021, whereas stockholders received one additional share of Common Stock for each share held as of the record date. The additional shares were distributed on March 4, 2021, and the Company's Common Stock began trading on a split-adjusted basis on March 5, 2021. Consistent with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, all current and prior year data presented in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto, including but not limited to, number of shares and per share information, stock-based compensation data including stock options and restricted shares and related per share data, basic and diluted earnings per share, and dividends per share amounts, reflect the effect of the stock split.

Authorized Shares for Issuance:

While the stock split did not change the number of authorized common shares of the Company, on May 19, 2021, the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation, which increased the total number of shares of Common Stock that the Company is authorized to issue to 2 billion shares, an increase of 1 billion shares from the amount previously authorized. The amendment was filed and became effective on May 21, 2021.

Stock Repurchase Programs:

On April 27, 2021, the Board authorized a stock repurchase program under which the Company may purchase up to \$2,000.0 of the Company's Common Stock during the three-year period ending April 27, 2024 (the "2021 Stock Repurchase Program") in accordance with the requirements of Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company repurchased 9.9 million shares of its Common Stock for \$730.5 under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program. Of the total repurchases made in 2022 under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program, 9.3 million shares, or \$689.7, have been retired by the Company, with the remainder of the repurchased shares being retained in Treasury stock at the time of repurchase. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company repurchased 6.2 million shares of its Common Stock for \$457.9 under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program. Of the total repurchases made in 2021 under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program, 5.8 million shares, or \$424.9, were retired by the Company, with the remainder of the repurchased shares being retained in Treasury stock at the time of repurchase. From January 1, 2023 through January 31, 2023, the Company repurchased 0.6 million additional shares of its Common Stock for \$48.8, and, as of February 1, 2023, the Company has remaining authorization to purchase up to \$762.8 of its Common Stock under the 2021 Stock Repurchase Program. The price and timing of any future purchases will depend on a number of factors, such as levels of cash generation from operations, the volume of stock options exercised by employees, cash requirements for acquisitions, dividends paid, economic and market conditions and the price of the Common Stock.

On April 24, 2018, the Board authorized a stock repurchase program under which the Company could purchase up to \$2,000.0 of Common Stock during the three-year period ending April 24, 2021 (the "2018 Stock Repurchase Program") in accordance with the requirements of Rule 10b-18 of the Exchange Act. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company repurchased 3.1 million shares of its Common Stock for \$203.8 under the 2018 Stock Repurchase Program. As a result of these purchases, the Company completed all purchases authorized under the 2018 Stock Repurchase Program, and, therefore, the 2018 Stock Repurchase Program was terminated. Of the total repurchases made in 2021 under the 2018 Stock Repurchase Program, 2.8 million shares, or \$184.0, were retired by the Company, with the remainder of the repurchased shares being retained in Treasury stock at the time of repurchase. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company repurchased 12.0 million shares of its Common Stock for \$641.3 under the 2018 Stock Repurchase Program. Of the total repurchases made in 2020, 9.3 million shares, or \$487.4, were retired by the Company, with the remainder of the repurchased shares being retained in Treasury stock at the time of repurchase.

Dividends:

Contingent upon declaration by the Board, the Company pays a quarterly dividend on shares of its Common Stock. On October 26, 2021, the Board approved an increase to the Company's quarterly dividend rate from \$0.145 per share to \$0.20 per share, effective with dividends declared in the fourth quarter of 2021, and on October 25, 2022, approved an additional increase to the Company's quarterly dividend rate from \$0.20 per share to \$0.21 per share, effective with dividends declared in the fourth quarter of 2022, contingent upon declaration by the Board. The following table summarizes the quarterly declared dividends per share for each of the three years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
First Quarter	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.145	\$ 0.125
Second Quarter	0.20	0.145	0.125
Third Quarter	0.20	0.145	0.125
Fourth Quarter	0.21	0.20	0.145
Total	<u>\$ 0.81</u>	<u>\$ 0.635</u>	<u>\$ 0.52</u>

Dividends declared and paid for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Dividends declared	\$ 482.6	\$ 379.7	\$ 310.0
Dividends paid (including those declared in the prior year) . .	477.4	346.7	297.6

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss):

Balances of related after-tax components comprising Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) included in equity at December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	<u>Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments</u>	<u>Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Hedging Activities</u>	<u>Pension and Postretirement Benefit Plan Adjustment</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income</u>
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ (237.9)	\$ 0.3	\$ (193.3)	\$ (430.9)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax of nil, nil and \$7.1, respectively	151.3	(0.2)	(18.9)	132.2
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to earnings, net of tax of (\$6.7)	—	—	20.6	20.6
Balance at December 31, 2020	(86.6)	0.1	(191.6)	(278.1)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax of nil, nil and (\$12.3), respectively	(66.2)	—	37.4	(28.8)
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to earnings, net of tax of (\$6.6)	—	—	20.4	20.4
Balance at December 31, 2021	(152.8)	0.1	(133.8)	(286.5)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications, net of tax of nil, nil and (\$0.4), respectively	(260.2)	(0.1)	(1.4)	(261.7)
Amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to earnings, net of tax of (\$4.3)	—	—	13.2	13.2
Balance at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ (413.0)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (122.0)</u>	<u>\$ (535.0)</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, as it relates to the Company's cash flow hedges, which is comprised of foreign exchange forward contracts, the amounts recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income associated with foreign exchange forward contracts, as well as the amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to foreign exchange gain (loss), included in Cost of sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income, were not material. There were no reclassifications associated with our net investment hedges from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to earnings during the years presented in the table above. While there were no outstanding cash flow hedges as of December 31, 2022, any amounts included in Accumulated other comprehensive loss associated with cash flow hedges are generally reclassified into earnings within the following twelve months. The amounts reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to earnings, related to pension and other postretirement benefit plans in the table above, are reported within Other income (expense), net in the Consolidated Statements of Income, the vast majority of which is related to the amortization of actuarial losses associated with our defined benefit plans. The amortization of actuarial losses is included in the computation of net pension expense discussed in more detail within Note 9 herein.

Note 8—Earnings Per Share

The following is a reconciliation of net income from continuing operations, discontinued operations and for total Amphenol Corporation, as well as a reconciliation of the basic weighted average common shares outstanding to diluted weighted average common shares outstanding, which were used to calculate the earnings per share (basic and diluted) for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 (*note that per share amounts may not add due to rounding*):

<u>(dollars and shares in millions, except per share data)</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>Net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation stockholders:</u>			
Net income from continuing operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation . . .	\$ 1,902.3	\$ 1,569.4	\$ 1,203.4
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Amphenol Corporation, net of income taxes of (\$3.2) for 2021	—	21.4	—
Net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation	<u>\$ 1,902.3</u>	<u>\$ 1,590.8</u>	<u>\$ 1,203.4</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding — Basic	596.2	597.9	596.1
Effect of dilutive stock options	24.8	27.6	18.9
Weighted average common shares outstanding — Diluted	<u>621.0</u>	<u>625.5</u>	<u>615.0</u>
<u>Net income per common share attributable to Amphenol Corporation — Basic:</u>			
Continuing operations	\$ 3.19	\$ 2.62	\$ 2.02
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	0.04	—
Net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation — Basic	<u>\$ 3.19</u>	<u>\$ 2.66</u>	<u>\$ 2.02</u>
<u>Net income per common share attributable to Amphenol Corporation — Diluted:</u>			
Continuing operations	\$ 3.06	\$ 2.51	\$ 1.96
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	0.03	—
Net income attributable to Amphenol Corporation — Diluted	<u>\$ 3.06</u>	<u>\$ 2.54</u>	<u>\$ 1.96</u>

Excluded from the computations above were anti-dilutive common shares (primarily related to outstanding stock options) of 9.0 million, 3.5 million and 9.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Note 9—Benefit Plans and Other Postretirement Benefits

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company and certain of its domestic subsidiaries have defined benefit pension plans (the “U.S. Plans”), which cover certain U.S. employees and which represent the majority of the plan assets and benefit obligations of the aggregate defined benefit plans of the Company. The U.S. Plans’ benefits are generally based on years of service and compensation and are generally noncontributory. The majority of U.S. employees are not covered by the U.S. Plans and are instead covered by various defined contribution plans. The Company also has an unfunded Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan (“SERP”), which provides for the payment of the portion of annual pension which cannot be paid from the retirement plan as a result of regulatory limitations on average compensation for purposes of the benefit computation. Certain foreign subsidiaries have defined benefit plans covering their employees (the “Foreign Plans” and, together with the U.S. Plans, the “Plans”). The largest foreign pension plan, in accordance with local regulations, is unfunded and had a projected benefit obligation of approximately \$71.5 and \$104.1 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Total required contributions to be made during 2023 for the unfunded Foreign Plans are included in Other accrued expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets and in the tables below.

The following is a summary of the Company's defined benefit plans' funded status as of the most recent actuarial valuations as of December 31 of each year.

	U.S. Plans		Foreign Plans		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
<u>Change in projected benefit obligation:</u>						
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year . . .	\$ 495.3	\$ 526.4	\$ 265.9	\$ 302.0	\$ 761.2	\$ 828.4
Service cost	3.5	4.2	2.5	3.3	6.0	7.5
Interest cost	10.6	8.6	3.4	2.7	14.0	11.3
Plan amendments	2.8	0.4	—	—	2.8	0.4
Actuarial gain	(95.8)	(16.9)	(69.6)	(20.4)	(165.4)	(37.3)
Foreign exchange translation	—	—	(19.2)	(12.3)	(19.2)	(12.3)
Benefits paid	(28.2)	(27.4)	(7.4)	(9.4)	(35.6)	(36.8)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	<u>388.2</u>	<u>495.3</u>	<u>175.6</u>	<u>265.9</u>	<u>563.8</u>	<u>761.2</u>
<u>Change in plan assets:</u>						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	527.5	515.7	116.5	116.6	644.0	632.3
Actual return on plan assets	(113.4)	38.2	(21.5)	6.3	(134.9)	44.5
Employer contributions	1.1	1.0	5.2	5.8	6.3	6.8
Foreign exchange translation	—	—	(9.2)	(2.8)	(9.2)	(2.8)
Benefits paid	(28.2)	(27.4)	(7.4)	(9.4)	(35.6)	(36.8)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>387.0</u>	<u>527.5</u>	<u>83.6</u>	<u>116.5</u>	<u>470.6</u>	<u>644.0</u>
(Under) over funded status at end of year	<u>\$ (1.2)</u>	<u>\$ 32.2</u>	<u>\$ (92.0)</u>	<u>\$ (149.4)</u>	<u>\$ (93.2)</u>	<u>\$ (117.2)</u>
<u>Amounts recognized on the balance sheet as of</u>						
<u>December 31:</u>						
Other long-term assets	\$ 12.9	\$ 50.0	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 13.6	\$ 50.7
Other accrued expenses	1.2	1.1	3.2	3.1	4.4	4.2
Accrued pension and postretirement benefit obligations	12.9	16.7	89.5	147.0	102.4	163.7
(Under) over funded status at end of year	<u>\$ (1.2)</u>	<u>\$ 32.2</u>	<u>\$ (92.0)</u>	<u>\$ (149.4)</u>	<u>\$ (93.2)</u>	<u>\$ (117.2)</u>
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net	\$ (108.5)	\$ (83.0)	\$ (15.6)	\$ (51.8)	\$ (124.1)	\$ (134.8)
<u>Weighted average assumptions used to determine projected benefit obligations:</u>						
Discount rate	5.18 %	2.69 %	4.20 %	1.58 %		
Rate of compensation increase	2.40 %	2.40 %	1.83 %	1.75 %		

The projected benefit obligations decreased in 2022 primarily due to actuarial gains, resulting from the impact of higher discount rates on our projected benefit obligation, along with foreign exchange translation and benefits paid during the year. The projected benefit obligation decreased in 2021 primarily due to both actuarial gains, resulting from the impact of higher discount rates on our projected benefit obligation, and benefits paid during the year. The accumulated benefit obligation for the Company's defined benefit pension plans was \$560.1 and \$753.7 at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the accumulated benefit obligation for the U.S. Plans was \$387.8 and \$494.2, respectively, and for the Foreign Plans was \$172.3 and \$259.5, respectively.

The following summarizes information for defined benefit plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	U.S. Plans		Foreign Plans	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$ 22.8	\$ 29.2	\$ 147.2	\$ 254.1
Fair value of plan assets	8.9	12.0	57.7	110.3

The following summarizes information for defined benefit plans with a projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	U.S. Plans		Foreign Plans	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Projected benefit obligation	\$ 22.9	\$ 29.6	\$ 170.7	\$ 260.6
Fair value of plan assets	8.9	12.0	77.9	110.3

The amounts, before tax, included in Accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2022 and 2021 that have not yet been recognized as expense were as follows:

	U.S. Plans		Foreign Plans		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Actuarial losses, net . . .	\$ 136.3	\$ 103.6	\$ 11.0	\$ 64.7	\$ 147.3	\$ 168.3
Prior service cost	6.5	5.1	0.5	0.7	7.0	5.8

The following is a summary of the components of net pension expense for the Company's defined benefit plans for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

	U.S. Plans			Foreign Plans			Total		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
<u>Components of net pension expense:</u>									
Service cost	\$ 3.5	\$ 4.2	\$ 4.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 3.3	\$ 3.0	\$ 6.0	\$ 7.5	\$ 7.5
Interest cost	10.6	8.6	13.2	3.4	2.7	3.5	14.0	11.3	16.7
Expected return on plan assets	(26.5)	(28.1)	(33.8)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(3.4)	(29.9)	(31.2)	(37.2)
Amortization of prior service cost	1.4	1.9	2.1	—	0.2	—	1.4	2.1	2.1
Amortization of actuarial losses	11.9	17.8	19.8	4.2	7.0	5.4	16.1	24.8	25.2
Net pension expense	<u>\$ 0.9</u>	<u>\$ 4.4</u>	<u>\$ 5.8</u>	<u>\$ 6.7</u>	<u>\$ 10.1</u>	<u>\$ 8.5</u>	<u>\$ 7.6</u>	<u>\$ 14.5</u>	<u>\$ 14.3</u>

Weighted average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost:

Discount rate	2.69 %	2.30 %	3.11 %	1.58 %	1.12 %	1.59 %
Expected long-term return on assets	5.50 %	6.00 %	7.50 %	3.35 %	2.71 %	3.25 %
Rate of compensation increase	2.40 %	2.40 %	2.60 %	1.75 %	1.75 %	1.78 %

The pension expense for the Plans is calculated based upon a number of actuarial assumptions established on January 1 of the applicable year, including mortality projections as well as a weighted average discount rate, rate of increase in future compensation levels and an expected long-term rate of return on the respective Plans' assets which are detailed in the table above. The Company records service costs in the same line item as the respective employee compensation costs and within operating income, while all non-service costs are reported separately within Other income (expense), net in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The discount rate used by the Company for valuing pension liabilities is based on a review of high quality corporate bond yields with maturities approximating the remaining life of the projected benefit obligations. The weighted average discount rate for the U.S. Plans on this basis was 5.18% and 2.69% at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The increase in the discount rate for the U.S. Plans resulted in a decrease in the benefit obligation of approximately \$107 at December 31, 2022. The weighted average discount rate for the Foreign Plans was 4.20% and 1.58% at December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The decrease in the benefit obligation associated with our Foreign Plans at December 31, 2022 was primarily driven by the increase in the discount rate, along with foreign currency translation. The Company calculates its service and interest costs by applying a split discount rate approach under which specific spot rates along the selected yield curve are applied to the relevant projected cash flows as the Company believes this method more precisely measures its obligations. The mortality assumptions used by the Company reflect commonly used mortality tables and improvement scales for each plan and increased life expectancies for plan participants.

The primary investment objective of the Plans is to ensure an adequate pool of assets to support the benefit obligations to participants, retirees and beneficiaries. Over time, the Plans have aimed to earn a rate of return on assets greater than the liability discount rate, with a prudent level of risk and diversification. For the U.S. Plans, this has resulted in assets exceeding benefit obligations. In an effort to reduce the funding status volatility of the Plans, the target asset allocations for the U.S. Plans were 25% equities and 75% fixed income as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Company expects to maintain these target asset allocations for the U.S. Plans for 2023. Short-term strategic ranges for investments will continue to be established within these new long-term target percentages. The Company regularly reviews the actual asset allocation and periodically rebalances investments to its targeted allocation when considered appropriate.

The Company invests in a diversified investment portfolio through various investment managers and evaluates its plan assets for the existence of concentration risks. As of December 31, 2022, there were no significant concentrations of risks in the Company's defined benefit plan assets. The Company does not invest nor instruct investment managers to invest pension assets in Amphenol securities. The Plans may indirectly hold the Company's securities as a result of external investment management in certain commingled funds. Such holdings would not be material relative to the Plans' total assets. The Company's Foreign Plans primarily invest in equity and debt securities and insurance contracts, as determined by each Plans' Trustees or investment managers.

In developing the expected long-term rate of return assumption for the U.S. Plans, the Company relies primarily on projected long-term asset returns by asset class prepared annually by our investment consultants. During 2022, the expected long-term rate of return on the U.S. Plans' assets was based on an asset allocation assumption of approximately 25% with equity managers (with an expected long-term rate of return of approximately 6.0%) and 75% with fixed income managers (with an expected long-term rate of return of approximately 5.3%).

The Company's Plan assets, the vast majority of which relate to the U.S. Plans, are reported at fair value and classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The process requires judgment and may have an effect on the placement of the Plan assets within the fair value measurement hierarchy. The fair values of the Company's pension Plans' assets at December 31, 2022 and 2021 by asset category are as follows (refer to Note 5 for definitions of Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs):

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Assets Measured at Net Asset Value (a)</u>
<u>December 31, 2022</u>					
Equity securities:					
U.S. equities — large cap	\$ 44.1	\$ —	\$ 44.1	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. equities — small/mid cap and other	13.0	—	13.0	—	—
International equities — growth	28.7	19.7	9.0	—	—
International equities — other	38.4	—	38.4	—	—
Alternative investment funds	14.6	—	—	—	14.6
Fixed income securities:					
U.S. fixed income securities — intermediate term	83.6	—	83.6	—	—
U.S. fixed income securities — long term	181.3	—	181.3	—	—
International fixed income securities — other	34.0	—	34.0	—	—
Insurance contracts	24.3	—	—	24.3	—
Cash and cash equivalents	8.6	8.6	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 470.6</u>	<u>\$ 28.3</u>	<u>\$ 403.4</u>	<u>\$ 24.3</u>	<u>\$ 14.6</u>
<u>December 31, 2021</u>					
Equity securities:					
U.S. equities — large cap	\$ 62.7	\$ 30.1	\$ 32.6	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. equities — small/mid cap and other	15.9	—	15.9	—	—
International equities — growth	31.8	25.5	6.3	—	—
International equities — other	70.9	—	45.7	—	25.2
Alternative investment funds	25.5	—	—	—	25.5
Fixed income securities:					
U.S. fixed income securities — intermediate term	97.3	—	97.3	—	—
U.S. fixed income securities — long term	266.1	—	266.1	—	—
International fixed income securities — other	30.2	—	30.2	—	—
Insurance contracts	34.1	—	—	34.1	—
Cash and cash equivalents	9.5	9.5	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 644.0</u>	<u>\$ 65.1</u>	<u>\$ 494.1</u>	<u>\$ 34.1</u>	<u>\$ 50.7</u>

(a) Certain investments measured at fair value using the net asset value ("NAV") practical expedient have been removed from the fair value hierarchy but included in the table above in order to permit the reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to total plan assets.

Equity securities consist primarily of publicly traded U.S. and non-U.S. equities. Publicly traded securities are valued at the last trade or closing price reported in the active market in which the individual securities are traded. Certain equity securities held in commingled funds are valued at unitized net asset value (“NAV”) based on the fair value of the underlying net assets owned by the funds. Alternative investment funds include investments in hedge funds including fund of fund products.

Fixed income securities consist primarily of government securities and corporate bonds. They are valued at the closing price in the active market or at quotes obtained from brokers/dealers or pricing services. Certain fixed income securities held within commingled funds are valued based on the fair value of the underlying net assets of the funds, as determined by the custodian of the funds.

The Level 2 pension plan assets are comprised primarily of pooled funds valued using published prices based off of observable market data.

The Level 3 pension plan assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 included in the table above consist primarily of contracts with insurance companies related to certain foreign plans. The insurance contracts generally include guarantees in accordance with the policy purchased. Our valuation of Level 3 assets is based on insurance company or third-party actuarial valuations, representing an estimation of the surrender or market values of the insurance contract between the Company and the insurance companies. The following table sets forth a summary of changes of the fair value of the Level 3 pension plan assets for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Balance on January 1	\$ 34.1	\$ 50.8
Unrealized losses, net	(6.2)	(0.1)
Purchases, sales and settlements, net	(1.3)	(14.2)
Foreign currency translation	<u>(2.3)</u>	<u>(2.4)</u>
Balance on December 31	<u>\$ 24.3</u>	<u>\$ 34.1</u>

The Company made cash contributions to the Plans of \$6.3, \$6.8, and \$6.5 in 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. There is no current requirement for cash contributions to any of the U.S. Plans, and the Company plans to evaluate annually, based on actuarial calculations and the investment performance of the Plans’ assets, the timing and amount of cash contributions in the future, if any.

Benefit payments related to the Plans above, including those amounts to be paid out of Company assets and reflecting future expected service as appropriate, are expected to be as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>U.S. Plans</u>	<u>Foreign Plans</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 37.2	\$ 8.3	\$ 45.5
2024	29.7	9.1	38.8
2025	30.0	9.1	39.1
2026	30.2	9.6	39.8
2027	30.1	10.3	40.4
2028-2032	145.5	49.6	195.1

Certain foreign subsidiaries of the Company offer certain benefits under local statutory plans which are excluded from the tables above. The net liability for such plans was \$15.6 and \$16.6 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, the majority of which is included within Accrued pension and postretirement benefit obligations in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Other Postretirement Benefit Plans

The Company maintains self-insurance programs for that portion of its health care and workers compensation costs not covered by insurance. The Company also provides certain health care and life insurance benefits to certain eligible retirees in the U.S. through postretirement benefit (“OPEB”) programs. The Company’s share of the cost of such plans for most participants is fixed, and any increase in the cost of such plans will be the responsibility of the retirees. The Company funds the benefit costs for such plans on a pay-as-you-go basis. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the total liability associated with postretirement benefit obligations was approximately \$4.3 and \$6.0, respectively, the majority of which is included in Accrued pension and postretirement benefit obligations on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The weighted average discount rate used to determine the projected benefit obligation as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 was 5.22% and 2.75%, respectively. Net postretirement benefit expense on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income was not material for each of the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020. Since the Company’s obligation for postretirement medical plans is fixed and since the benefit obligation and the net postretirement benefit expense are not material in relation to the Company’s financial condition or results of operations, the Company believes any change in medical costs from that estimated will not have a significant impact on the Company.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company offers various defined contribution plans for certain U.S. and foreign employees. Participation in these plans is based on certain eligibility requirements. The Company matches employee contributions to the U.S. defined contribution plans up to a maximum of 6% of eligible compensation. The Company provided matching contributions to the U.S. defined contribution plans of approximately \$18.0, \$16.2 and \$13.3 in 2022, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Effective January 1, 2023, the Company increased its matching of employee contributions to the U.S. defined contribution plans to a maximum of 7% of eligible compensation.

Note 10—Leases

Operating Leases

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, total operating lease cost was \$121.4, \$118.2, and \$98.7, respectively, which include an immaterial amount of variable lease cost, and is recorded in Cost of sales and Selling, general and administrative expenses, dependent on the nature of the leased asset. Other than variable lease cost, operating lease cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The following summarizes (i) the future minimum undiscounted lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases for each of the next five years and thereafter, incorporating the practical expedient to account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component for our existing real estate leases and (ii) a reconciliation of the undiscounted lease payments to the present value of the lease liabilities recognized, all as of December 31, 2022:

<u>Year Ending December 31,</u>	
2023	\$ 91.5
2024	68.6
2025	46.9
2026	35.4
2027	24.8
Thereafter	48.9
Total future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 316.1</u>
Less imputed interest	(22.4)
Total present value of future minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 293.7</u>

The following summarizes the operating lease-related account balances on our Consolidated Balance Sheets, as of December 31, 2022 and 2021:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Operating lease right-of-use assets (included in Other long-term assets)	\$ 289.5	\$ 244.9
Other accrued expenses	\$ 85.2	\$ 70.6
Other long-term liabilities	208.5	180.4
Total operating lease liabilities.	<u>\$ 293.7</u>	<u>\$ 251.0</u>

The following summarizes additional supplemental data related to our operating leases:

<u>Year Ended December 31:</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:			
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 109.3	\$ 103.2	\$ 88.1
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities	\$ 164.5	\$ 121.5	\$ 104.7
As of December 31:			
Weighted Average Remaining Lease Term	5 years	5 years	5 years
Weighted Average Discount Rate	2.7 %	2.2 %	2.6 %

Lease contracts that we have executed but which have not yet commenced as of December 31, 2022 were not material, and are excluded from the tables above. The Company does not generally enter into leases involving the construction or design of the underlying asset, and nearly all of the assets we lease are not specialized in nature. Our lease agreements generally do not include residual value guarantees nor do we enter into sublease arrangements with external parties.

Finance Leases

In rare circumstances, the Company may enter into finance leases for specific equipment used in manufacturing, in which the Company takes ownership of the asset upon the end of the lease. The Company records its finance leases within Property, plant and equipment, net, Current portion of long-term debt and Long-term debt on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company's finance leases and related depreciation and interest expense, cash flows and impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements were not material individually or in the aggregate as of and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

Note 11—Acquisitions

2022 Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company completed two acquisitions for approximately \$288.2, net of cash acquired. The acquisitions were funded through a combination of borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program and cash on hand. One acquisition has been included in the Harsh Environment Solutions segment, while the other acquisition has been included in the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment. While the current purchase price allocation is based on preliminary assessments made by management as of December 31, 2022, the Company is in the process of completing its analyses of the allocation of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The Company anticipates that the final assessments of values for these acquisitions will not differ materially from the preliminary assessments. The operating results of the 2022 acquisitions have been included in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2022, since their respective dates of acquisition. Pro forma financial information, as well as further details regarding the purchase price allocation related to these acquisitions, have not been presented, since these acquisitions were not material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the Company's financial results.

2021 Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company completed seven acquisitions for \$2,225.4, net of cash acquired, while also completing the divestiture of the Divested MTS business, as discussed below. One of the acquisitions was included in the Harsh Environment Solutions segment, three acquisitions were included in the Communications Solutions segment, and three acquisitions were included in the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment. The Company completed the acquisition accounting, including the analyses of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, for all of its 2021 acquisitions, and each of the final assessment of values did not differ materially from their previous preliminary assessments. The operating results of the 2021 acquisitions were included in the Consolidated Statements of Income since their respective dates of acquisition. Pro forma financial information, as well as further details regarding the purchase price allocation related to these acquisitions, was not presented, since these acquisitions were not material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the Company's financial results.

Acquisition of MTS Systems Corporation

On December 9, 2020, Amphenol announced that the Company entered into a definitive agreement under which Amphenol would acquire MTS Systems Corporation (Nasdaq: MTSC) ("MTS") for \$58.50 per share in cash. MTS, a leading global supplier of precision sensors, advanced test systems and motion simulators, was historically organized into two business segments: Sensors ("MTS Sensors") and Test & Simulation ("MTS T&S"). The MTS Sensors business provides the Company with a highly complementary offering of high-technology, harsh environment sensors sold into diverse end markets and applications. The MTS Sensors business further expands the Company's range of sensor and sensor-based products across a wide array of industries and is reported as part of our continuing operations and within our Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment. On January 19, 2021 and prior to the closing of the MTS acquisition, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell MTS (including the MTS T&S business, but excluding the MTS Sensors business) to Illinois Tool Works Inc. ("ITW"). Throughout this Annual Report, we refer to MTS (including the MTS T&S business, but excluding the MTS Sensors business) as the "Divested MTS business".

On April 7, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of MTS for a total enterprise value of approximately \$1,700, net of cash acquired and including the repayment of all outstanding debt and certain liabilities. The MTS acquisition was funded through a combination of borrowings under the U.S. Commercial Paper Program and cash on hand. At closing, the Company paid approximately \$1,300, net of cash acquired, for 100% of the common stock of MTS, including certain liabilities settled at closing, which was reflected within Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the year ended December 31, 2021. In addition, the Company also assumed MTS's then-outstanding \$350.0 principal amount of senior notes due August 15, 2027. Shortly after the closing, the Company repaid and settled the MTS senior notes for approximately \$387.3, which included accrued interest and a make-whole premium incurred as a result of the early extinguishment of the senior notes. The repayment of the outstanding senior notes, including the make-whole premium and excluding interest, was reflected within Net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the year ended December 31, 2021. On December 1, 2021, the Company completed the sale of the Divested MTS business to ITW for approximately \$750, net of cash divested and excluding related transaction fees and expenses. After giving effect to the sale of the Divested MTS business as well as the repayment of the aforementioned MTS senior notes as part of the MTS acquisition, the Company paid approximately \$950, net of cash acquired and excluding related transaction fees and expenses, for the retained MTS Sensors business. Refer to "*Presentation and Sale of the Divested MTS Business*" section below for further details related to the Company's discontinued operations and the completed divestiture of the Divested MTS business.

The purchase price allocation for the MTS Sensors business was performed separately from the Divested MTS business, the latter of which was accounted for as discontinued operations and whose assets acquired, including associated goodwill, and liabilities assumed were reported as current assets held for sale and current liabilities held for sale on the Company's balance sheet. As a result of the sale of the Divested MTS business on December 1, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition accounting associated with the Divested MTS business and the associated current assets held for sale and current liabilities held for sale are no longer reported on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2021.

The retained MTS Sensors business is reported within our Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment. In 2022, the Company completed its analysis of the purchase price allocation of the fair value of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as part of the acquisition accounting associated with the MTS Sensors business. The final assessment of values for the MTS Sensors business did not differ materially from previous preliminary assessments. The MTS acquisition resulted in the recognition of \$738.7 of goodwill, \$54.0 of indefinite-lived tradename intangible assets and \$178.2 of definite-lived intangible assets, each associated with the MTS Sensors business. The definite-lived intangible assets are comprised of customer relationships, proprietary technology, and backlog of \$122.9, \$39.1 and \$16.2, respectively, and are amortized based upon the underlying pattern of economic benefit with weighted average useful lives of 11 years, 15 years and 0.25 years, respectively. Other than these intangible assets, the remainder of the purchase price has been allocated to other identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. As part of acquisition accounting, the Company also recorded \$47.0 of deferred tax liabilities associated with certain basis differences, the majority of which the Company recognized for tax purposes and paid in the fourth quarter of 2021 upon the sale of the Divested MTS business. The excess purchase price over the fair value of the underlying assets acquired (net of liabilities assumed) was allocated to goodwill, which primarily represents the value of assembled workforce and the anticipated cost savings and efficiencies associated with the integration of the MTS Sensors business, along with other intangible assets acquired that do not qualify for separate recognition. The Company does not expect any such recognized goodwill associated with the acquisition of the MTS Sensors business to be deductible for tax purposes. The operating results for the MTS Sensors business have been included within continuing operations in the Consolidated Statements of Income since the acquisition date of April 7, 2021, while the operating results for the Divested MTS business were classified and reported as discontinued operations as discussed further below.

Presentation and Sale of the Divested MTS Business

On January 19, 2021 and prior to the closing of the MTS acquisition, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to sell the Divested MTS business to ITW. As a result of the agreement to sell the Divested MTS business to ITW, the Divested MTS business met the discontinued operations reporting criteria and “held for sale” accounting criteria as of the MTS acquisition date of April 7, 2021, and therefore, the Company did not assign the Divested MTS business to any of its three reportable business segments. Accordingly, since the Divested MTS business has never been nor was expected to ever be considered part of our continuing operations, the Company accounted for the operating results and related cash flows associated with the Divested MTS business as discontinued operations in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income and Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow, respectively, as of the MTS acquisition date through December 1, 2021, the date of the sale of the Divested MTS business. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the comprehensive income associated with discontinued operations was not material and was not presented separately in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income. The Company also ceased recording depreciation and amortization on the held for sale assets as of the MTS acquisition date.

In 2021, the assets and liabilities associated with the Divested MTS business were presented as current assets held for sale and current liabilities held for sale, respectively, on the Company’s balance sheet throughout the period in which Amphenol owned the business. As discussed above, the purchase price allocation associated with the Divested MTS business was performed separately from the MTS Sensors business, as the Divested MTS business met the “held for sale” accounting criteria. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed resulting from the purchase price allocation for the Divested MTS business were measured and recorded at fair value less costs to sell, which was considered a Level 3 fair value measurement based on the transaction’s then-expected consideration. Such assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded as current assets held for sale and current liabilities held for sale, as separate single line items on the Company’s balance sheet as of the MTS acquisition date through December 1, 2021, the date of the sale of the Divested MTS business. At each reporting period in 2021, the Company reassessed the fair value of these assets held for sale and liabilities held for sale and noted that the carrying value of the disposal group did not exceed its fair value less costs to sell. In addition, the Company assumed a \$28.7 contingent consideration liability from the MTS acquisition, which was recognized at fair value as part of acquisition accounting. This contingent consideration was recorded within current liabilities held for sale on the Company’s balance sheet as of the acquisition date. During the third quarter of 2021, the Company made a capital contribution to the Divested MTS business, which in turn used the funding to settle the contingent consideration.

On December 1, 2021, the Company completed the sale of the Divested MTS business to ITW for approximately \$750, net of cash divested and excluding related transaction fees and expenses. The proceeds from the sale of the Divested MTS business were included in Net cash provided by investing activities from discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow for the year ended December 31, 2021. Amphenol has had no continuing involvement with the Divested MTS business after the completion of the sale. At December 31, 2021, there were no assets held for sale nor liabilities held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, as a result of the sale of the Divested MTS business in December 2021. In addition, there were no material adjustments to previously reported balances associated with the assets held for sale and liabilities held for sale. The sale of the Divested MTS business did not result in any significant gain or loss recorded to discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended December 31, 2021.

Acquisition of Halo Technology Limited

On December 1, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of approximately 97% of the common stock of Halo Technology Limited (“Halo”) for a purchase price of approximately \$694, net of cash acquired. The sellers retained a noncontrolling interest of less than 3% in Halo, which includes redeemable features that are outside the control of the Company and therefore, has been classified as temporary equity on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, as discussed in more detail in Notes 1 and 5 herein. The acquisition was funded with cash on hand. Halo, which is headquartered in the United States (California), is a leading provider of active and passive fiber optic interconnect components, with product offerings that are highly complementary to our existing high-speed and fiber optic interconnect solutions for the communications infrastructure markets. The Company completed the acquisition accounting related to the Halo acquisition, specifically associated with the purchase price allocation of the fair value of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities and noncontrolling interest assumed. The final assessment of values for the Halo acquisition did not differ materially from previous preliminary assessments. As of December 31, 2022, the Halo acquisition resulted in the recognition of \$522.1 of goodwill, \$29.0 of indefinite-lived tradename intangible assets and \$168.0 of definite-lived intangible assets. The definite-lived intangible assets are comprised of customer relationships, proprietary technology, and backlog of \$44.0, \$115.0 and \$9.0, respectively, and are amortized based upon the underlying pattern of economic benefit with weighted average useful lives of 13 years, 15 years and one month, respectively. Other than these intangible assets, the remainder of the purchase price has been allocated to other identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and noncontrolling interests (including redeemable noncontrolling interests) assumed. As part of acquisition accounting, the excess purchase price over the fair value of the underlying assets acquired (net of liabilities and noncontrolling interests assumed) was allocated to goodwill, which primarily represents the value of assembled workforce and the anticipated cost savings and efficiencies associated with the integration of Halo, along with other intangible assets acquired that do not qualify for separate recognition. The Company does not expect any such recognized goodwill associated with the Halo acquisition to be deductible for tax purposes. The operating results for Halo have been included in the Consolidated Statements of Income since the acquisition date. The acquisition of Halo, which is reported within our Communications Solutions segment, was not material to the Company’s financial results.

2020 Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2020, the Company completed two acquisitions for \$50.4, net of cash acquired. One of the acquisitions was included in the Harsh Environment Solutions segment, and the other acquisition was included in the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment. The Company completed the acquisition accounting, including the analyses of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, for both 2020 acquisitions, and the final assessments of values did not differ materially from the previous preliminary assessments. Pro forma financial information, as well as further details regarding the purchase price allocation related to these acquisitions, was not presented, since these acquisitions were not material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the Company’s financial results.

Acquisition-related Expenses

In 2022, the Company incurred \$21.5 (\$18.4 after-tax) of acquisition-related expenses, comprised primarily of the amortization of \$12.0 related to the value associated with acquired backlog resulting from the acquisitions that closed in 2022, along with external transaction costs. In 2021, the Company incurred \$70.4 (\$57.3 after-tax) of acquisition-related expenses, comprised primarily of transaction, severance, restructuring and certain non-cash purchase accounting costs related to the MTS acquisition in the second quarter of 2021, along with external transaction costs and certain non-cash

purchase accounting costs related to the Halo acquisition in the fourth quarter of 2021. In 2020, the Company incurred approximately \$11.5 (\$10.7 after-tax) of acquisition-related expenses, comprised primarily of external transaction costs related to acquisitions that were announced or closed. Such acquisition-related expenses are presented separately in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income.

Note 12—Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by segment were as follows:

	Harsh Environment Solutions	Communications Solutions	Interconnect and Sensor Systems	Total
Goodwill at December 31, 2020	\$ 1,597.2	\$ 2,428.5	\$ 1,006.4	\$ 5,032.1
Acquisition-related	72.1	549.1	795.4	1,416.6
Foreign currency translation	(5.6)	(27.5)	(38.8)	(71.9)
Goodwill at December 31, 2021	1,663.7	2,950.1	1,763.0	6,376.8
Acquisition-related	33.6	(5.1)	161.5	190.0
Foreign currency translation	(30.2)	(36.9)	(53.6)	(120.7)
Goodwill at December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 1,667.1</u>	<u>\$ 2,908.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,870.9</u>	<u>\$ 6,446.1</u>

The increase in goodwill during 2022 was primarily driven by goodwill recognized from the acquisitions that closed in 2022, partially offset by foreign currency translation. The increase in goodwill during 2021 was primarily driven by the acquisition of MTS and Halo, along with the other acquisitions that closed during 2021, as described in Note 11 herein.

Other than goodwill noted above, the Company’s intangible assets as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	Weighted Average Life (years)	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer relationships	10	\$ 677.0	\$ 398.3	\$ 278.7	\$ 637.2	\$ 357.5	\$ 279.7
Proprietary technology	13	310.0	123.8	186.2	311.1	102.2	208.9
Backlog and other	1	86.9	86.8	0.1	74.9	74.7	0.2
Total intangible assets (definite-lived)	10	1,073.9	608.9	465.0	1,023.2	534.4	488.8
Trade names (indefinite-lived)		269.1		269.1	268.1		268.1
		<u>\$ 1,343.0</u>	<u>\$ 608.9</u>	<u>\$ 734.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,291.3</u>	<u>\$ 534.4</u>	<u>\$ 756.9</u>

The increase in the gross carrying amount of intangible assets in 2022 is primarily driven by certain customer relationships and acquired backlog recognized as a result of the acquisition accounting associated with recent acquisitions. Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 was approximately \$81.0, \$86.4 and \$49.6, respectively. Amortization expense in 2022 includes \$12.0 related to the amortization of acquired backlog from the 2022 acquisitions, while amortization expense in 2021 included \$16.2 and \$9.0 related to the amortization of acquired backlog resulting from the MTS and Halo acquisitions, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, amortization expense relating to the Company’s current intangible assets estimated for each of the next five fiscal years is approximately \$69.1 in 2023, \$63.8 in 2024, \$54.5 in 2025, \$52.8 in 2026, and \$46.0 in 2027.

Note 13—Reportable Business Segments and International Operations

Effective January 1, 2022, the Company aligned its businesses into three newly formed reportable business segments: (i) *Harsh Environment Solutions*, (ii) *Communications Solutions* and (iii) *Interconnect and Sensor Systems*. This new alignment replaced our historic reportable business segments. All businesses previously reported in the Interconnect Products and Assemblies segment have been aligned with one of the three newly formed segments. All businesses previously reported in the Cable Products and Solutions segment have been aligned with our newly formed Communications Solutions segment. This segment structure reflects (i) the manner in which the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”), who is the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, regularly assesses information for decision-making purposes, including the allocation of resources, and (ii) how the Company operates its businesses, assesses performance, and communicates results and strategy, among other items, to the Board and its stockholders. In conjunction with the new alignment of our business, the Company appointed three new segment managers to lead their

respective reportable business segments, each reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer. The Company organizes its reportable business segments based on the manner in which management evaluates the performance of the Company, combined with the nature of the individual business activities and the product-based solutions offered.

The following are the Company’s three reportable business segments:

- *Harsh Environment Solutions* – the Harsh Environment Solutions segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of ruggedized interconnect products, including connectors and interconnect systems, printed circuits and printed circuit assemblies and other products for use in the industrial, military, commercial aerospace, automotive, mobile networks and information technology and data communications end markets.
- *Communications Solutions* – the Communications Solutions segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of connector and interconnect systems, including high speed, radio frequency, power, fiber optic and other products, together with antennas, for use in the information technology and data communications, mobile devices, industrial, mobile networks, broadband communications, automotive, commercial aerospace and military end markets.
- *Interconnect and Sensor Systems* – the Interconnect and Sensor Systems segment designs, manufactures and markets a broad range of sensors, sensor-based systems, connectors and value-add interconnect systems used in the automotive, industrial, information technology and data communications, mobile networks, military and commercial aerospace end markets.

The Company has recast all relevant prior year period segment information in order to enable year-over-year segment comparisons in this Annual Report. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those for the Company as a whole, as described in Note 1 herein. The Company evaluates the performance of the segments and allocates resources to each of them based on, among other things, profit or loss from operations before certain corporate and other related items such as interest, stock-based compensation expense, income taxes, amortization related to certain intangible assets and nonrecurring gains and losses. The Company also incurs general corporate expenses and costs which are not allocated to the reportable business segments, but have been included in “Corporate / Other” in the following tables for reconciliation purposes. Assets are reviewed by the CODM on a consolidated basis and therefore are not presented by reportable business segment.

Net sales by segment for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	External			Intersegment		
	2022	2021	2020	2022	2021	2020
Harsh Environment Solutions.	\$ 3,107.2	\$ 2,752.2	\$ 2,286.0	\$ 78.1	\$ 70.6	\$ 52.9
Communications Solutions.	5,652.4	4,832.1	4,056.2	79.4	75.0	60.5
Interconnect and Sensor Systems. . .	3,863.4	3,292.0	2,256.7	17.2	23.7	25.1
Consolidated Net sales	<u>\$ 12,623.0</u>	<u>\$ 10,876.3</u>	<u>\$ 8,598.9</u>	<u>\$ 174.7</u>	<u>\$ 169.3</u>	<u>\$ 138.5</u>

Segment operating income and the reconciliation of segment operating income to consolidated income from continuing operations before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Segment operating income:			
Harsh Environment Solutions	\$ 801.6	\$ 708.2	\$ 556.8
Communications Solutions	1,245.7	1,023.3	871.2
Interconnect and Sensor Systems	716.5	588.1	348.6
Total segment operating income	<u>2,763.8</u>	<u>2,319.6</u>	<u>1,776.6</u>
Corporate / Other:			
Stock-based compensation expense	(89.5)	(83.0)	(70.5)
Acquisition-related expenses	(21.5)	(70.4)	(11.5)
Other operating expenses	(67.0)	(61.1)	(56.2)
Interest expense	(128.4)	(115.5)	(115.4)
Other income (expense), net	<u>10.0</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Income from continuing operations before income taxes ...	<u>\$ 2,467.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,989.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,526.6</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense by segment for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Harsh Environment Solutions	\$ 78.2	\$ 73.2	\$ 66.4
Communications Solutions	183.7	179.2	135.7
Interconnect and Sensor Systems	124.5	136.1	99.3
Corporate / Other	6.5	7.1	6.7
Total	<u>\$ 392.9</u>	<u>\$ 395.6</u>	<u>\$ 308.1</u>

Net sales by geographic area for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 and long-lived assets by geographic area as of December 31 were as follows:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>Net sales</u>			
United States	\$ 4,155.2	\$ 3,155.9	\$ 2,494.0
China	3,265.0	3,044.4	2,597.5
Other foreign locations	5,202.8	4,676.0	3,507.4
Total	<u>\$ 12,623.0</u>	<u>\$ 10,876.3</u>	<u>\$ 8,598.9</u>
<u>Long-lived assets⁽¹⁾</u>			
United States	\$ 386.1	\$ 362.1	\$ 352.7
China	470.1	451.7	399.6
Other foreign locations	637.6	606.4	526.7
Total	<u>\$ 1,493.8</u>	<u>\$ 1,420.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,279.0</u>

(1) Long-lived assets included in this table are comprised of property, plant and equipment, net, and operating lease right-of-use assets for all years presented.

Disaggregation of Net Sales

The following tables show our net sales disaggregated into categories the Company considers meaningful to depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020:

<u>Net sales by sales channel:</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>End customers and contract manufacturers:</u>			
Harsh Environment Solutions	\$ 2,176.4	\$ 1,980.7	\$ 1,714.3
Communications Solutions	4,469.0	3,889.0	3,353.8
Interconnect and Sensor Systems	3,724.6	3,168.5	2,176.6
	<u>\$ 10,370.0</u>	<u>\$ 9,038.2</u>	<u>\$ 7,244.7</u>
 <u>Distributors and resellers:</u>			
Harsh Environment Solutions	\$ 930.8	\$ 771.5	\$ 571.7
Communications Solutions	1,183.4	943.1	702.4
Interconnect and Sensor Systems	138.8	123.5	80.1
	<u>\$ 2,253.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,838.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,354.2</u>
 Total Net sales	<u>\$ 12,623.0</u>	<u>\$ 10,876.3</u>	<u>\$ 8,598.9</u>
 <u>Net sales by geography:</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
<u>United States:</u>			
Harsh Environment Solutions	\$ 1,558.2	\$ 1,352.2	\$ 1,210.1
Communications Solutions	1,495.3	958.2	749.5
Interconnect and Sensor Systems	1,101.7	845.5	534.4
	<u>\$ 4,155.2</u>	<u>\$ 3,155.9</u>	<u>\$ 2,494.0</u>
 <u>China:</u>			
Harsh Environment Solutions	\$ 437.5	\$ 437.1	\$ 318.3
Communications Solutions	1,939.6	1,914.6	1,811.5
Interconnect and Sensor Systems	887.9	692.7	467.7
	<u>\$ 3,265.0</u>	<u>\$ 3,044.4</u>	<u>\$ 2,597.5</u>
 <u>Other foreign locations:</u>			
Harsh Environment Solutions	\$ 1,111.5	\$ 962.9	\$ 757.6
Communications Solutions	2,217.5	1,959.3	1,495.2
Interconnect and Sensor Systems	1,873.8	1,753.8	1,254.6
	<u>\$ 5,202.8</u>	<u>\$ 4,676.0</u>	<u>\$ 3,507.4</u>
 Total Net sales	<u>\$ 12,623.0</u>	<u>\$ 10,876.3</u>	<u>\$ 8,598.9</u>

Net sales by geographic area are based on the customer location to which the product is shipped. No single customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's net sales during either of the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. During the year ended December 31, 2020, aggregate sales to the Company's largest customer accounted for approximately 11% of the Company's net sales, nearly all of the sales of which were reported within our Communications Solutions segment. It is impracticable to disclose net sales by product or group of products. For further discussion related to the Company's policies surrounding revenue recognition, refer to Note 1 herein.

Note 14—Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time, the Company has been threatened with, or named as a defendant in, various legal or regulatory actions in the ordinary course of business. The Company records a loss contingency liability when a loss is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Although the potential liability with respect to certain of such legal or regulatory actions cannot be reasonably estimated, none of such matters is expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The Company's legal costs associated with defending itself are recorded to expense as incurred.

In August 2018, the Company received a subpoena from the U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General (the "OIG"), requesting documents from certain of the Company's Military and Aerospace businesses pertaining to certain products that are purchased or used by the U.S. government. As of the date of this filing, the Company has responded to several production requests from the OIG, with the most recent being completed during the third quarter of

2021. In connection with this investigation, during the third quarter of 2022, in a meeting with representatives of the U.S. government, it was alleged that the Company likely violated various provisions of federal law, including violations under the civil False Claims Act. The alleged violations relate to various Company actions and inactions that occurred prior to and surrounding the several “stop shipment” orders regarding certain military connector products that were received by the Company in March 2016 and lifted by the U.S. government for all affected products over a period from April 2016 through January 2017. The Company is currently evaluating these allegations, and continues to communicate and cooperate with the U.S. government on this ongoing matter. The Company is currently unable to estimate the timing or outcome of this matter.

From December 2019 through October 2020, the Company was named as one of several defendants in four separate lawsuits filed in the State of Indiana. The lawsuits relate to a manufacturing site in Franklin, Indiana (the “Site”) where the Company has been conducting an environmental clean-up effort under the direction of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the “EPA”). The Site was shut down in 1983, more than three years before the Company acquired the Site as part of a larger acquisition that led to the establishment of the Company’s business in 1987 (the “Acquisition”). In connection with the Acquisition, the Company agreed, and has continued, to work closely with the EPA regarding the ongoing clean-up effort at the Site, subject to an indemnity from the seller (the “Seller”). In 1989, the Company sold the property where the Site is located. The lawsuits collectively seek, among other things, compensation for personal injuries and for past, present and future medical expenses, compensation for loss of property values near the Site and costs related to medical monitoring for individuals living close to the Site, in each case arising from alleged exposure to hazardous chemicals. The Company denies any wrongdoing and is defending each of the above described lawsuits. All the costs incurred relating to these lawsuits have been reimbursed by the Seller based on the Seller’s indemnification obligations entered into in connection with the Acquisition (the “1987 Indemnification Agreement”). In addition, the environmental investigation, remediation and monitoring activities undertaken by the Company relating to the Site have been reimbursed under the 1987 Indemnification Agreement. As a result, the Company does not believe that the costs associated with these lawsuits or the resolution of the related environmental matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company’s consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Certain operations of the Company are subject to environmental laws and regulations that govern the discharge of pollutants into the air and water, as well as the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. The Company believes that its operations are currently in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and that the costs of continuing compliance will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company also has purchase obligations related to commitments to purchase certain goods and services. At December 31, 2022, the Company had purchase commitments of \$835.7 in 2023, \$38.0 in 2024 and 2025, combined, and \$5.0 beyond 2025.

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of December 31, 2022. These disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on their evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2022.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2022 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management Report on Internal Control

Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting of Amphenol Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting based on criteria established in the *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on that evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2022.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022 in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB). Those standards require that Deloitte & Touche LLP plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Deloitte & Touche LLP has issued an attestation report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, which is included in Item 8 of this Annual Report.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

The Company intends to file a definitive proxy statement (the “Proxy Statement”) pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Securities Exchange Act within 120 days following the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, and certain information included therein is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Pursuant to Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by Item 10 with respect to the Directors of the Registrant is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Pursuant to Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by Item 10 with respect to the Executive Officers of the Registrant is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

To the extent disclosure for delinquent reports is being made, it can be found under the caption “Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

The Company’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which is applicable to all directors, officers and employees of the Company, including the principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer, is available on the Company’s website at www.amphenol.com. The Company intends to post amendments to or waivers from its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (to the extent applicable to the Company’s principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or persons performing similar functions) on its website. In addition, a current copy may be requested by writing to the Company’s World Headquarters at:

358 Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 5030
Wallingford, CT 06492
Attention: Investor Relations

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Pursuant to Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

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

Pursuant to Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by Item 12 is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement, other than the “Equity Compensation Plan Information” provided below.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table summarizes the Company’s equity compensation plan information as of December 31, 2022:

Plan category	Equity Compensation Plan Information		
	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders . . .	66,156,349	\$ 45.58	62,213,970
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	66,156,349	\$ 45.58	62,213,970

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

Pursuant to Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Pursuant to Instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, the information required by Item 14 is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibit and Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) Consolidated Financial Statements

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(a)(2) Financial Statement Schedules for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2022

Schedule

II—Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020	99
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Schedules other than the above have been omitted because they are either not applicable or the required information has been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or the notes thereto.

(a)(3) Listing of Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report:

- 3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Amphenol Corporation, dated May 19, 2021 (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the June 30, 2021 Form 10-Q).*
- 3.2 Amphenol Corporation, Fourth Amended and Restated By-laws dated February 7, 2022 (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the December 31, 2021 Form 10-K).*
- 4.1 Indenture, dated as of November 5, 2009, between Amphenol Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-K filed on November 5, 2009).*
- 4.2 Indenture, dated as of October 8, 2018, between Amphenol Technologies Holding GmbH, Amphenol Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-K filed on October 9, 2018).*
- 4.3 Indenture, dated as of May 4, 2020, between Amphenol Technologies Holding GmbH, Amphenol Corporation and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Form 8-K filed on May 5, 2020).*
- 4.4 Officer's Certificate, dated April 5, 2017, establishing both the 2.200% Senior Notes due 2020 and the 3.200% Senior Notes due 2024 pursuant to the Indenture (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Form 8-K filed on April 5, 2017).*
- 4.5 Officer's Certificate, dated January 9, 2019, establishing the 4.350% Senior Notes due 2029 pursuant to the Indenture (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Form 8-K filed on January 10, 2019).*
- 4.6 Officer's Certificate, dated September 10, 2019, establishing the 2.800% Senior Notes due 2030 pursuant to the Indenture (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Form 8-K filed on September 10, 2019).*
- 4.7 Officer's Certificate, dated February 20, 2020, establishing the 2.050% Senior Notes due 2025 pursuant to the Indenture (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Form 8-K filed on February 20, 2020).*

- 4.8 Officer's Certificate, dated September 14, 2021, establishing the 2.200% Senior Notes due 2031 pursuant to the Indenture (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Form 8-K filed on September 14, 2021).*
- 4.9 Description of the Registrant's Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.**
- 10.1 Amended and Restated 2017 Stock Purchase and Option Plan for Key Employees of Amphenol and Subsidiaries (filed as Annex A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for its 2021 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, filed on April 12, 2021).†*
- 10.2 Form of 2017 Stock Option Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on May 19, 2017).†*
- 10.3 2009 Stock Purchase and Option Plan for Key Employees of Amphenol and Subsidiaries (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the June 30, 2009 Form 10-Q).†*
- 10.4 The First Amendment to the 2009 Stock Purchase and Option Plan for Key Employees of Amphenol and Subsidiaries (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 8-K filed on May 23, 2014).†*
- 10.5 Form of 2009 Non-Qualified Stock Option Grant Agreement dated as of May 20, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the June 30, 2009 Form 10-Q).†*
- 10.6 Form of 2009 Management Stockholders' Agreement dated as of May 20, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to the June 30, 2009 Form 10-Q).†*
- 10.7 Pension Plan for Employees of Amphenol Corporation as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the December 31, 2016 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.8 First Amendment to Pension Plan for Employees of Amphenol Corporation as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016, dated November 10, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the December 31, 2016 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.9 Second Amendment to Pension Plan for Employees of Amphenol Corporation as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016, dated October 1, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the December 31, 2016 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.10 Third Amendment to Pension Plan for Employees of Amphenol Corporation as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016, dated December 13, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to the December 31, 2016 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.11 Fourth Amendment to Pension Plan for Employees of Amphenol Corporation as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016, dated May 2, 2017 (filed as Exhibit 10.12 to the June 30, 2017 Form 10-Q).†*
- 10.12 Fifth Amendment to Pension Plan for Employees of Amphenol Corporation as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016, dated October 29, 2018 (filed as Exhibit 10.12 to the December 31, 2018 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.13 Sixth Amendment to Pension Plan for Employees of Amphenol Corporation as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016, dated October 4, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 10.13 to the December 31, 2019 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.14 Seventh Amendment to Pension Plan for Employees of Amphenol Corporation as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016, dated December 2, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 10.14 to the December 31, 2019 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.15 Eighth Amendment to Pension Plan for Employees of Amphenol Corporation as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016, dated December 9, 2021 (filed as Exhibit 10.15 to the December 31, 2021 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.16 Ninth Amendment to Pension Plan for Employees of Amphenol Corporation as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016, dated December 1, 2022.†**
- 10.17 Amended and Restated Amphenol Corporation Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.24 to the December 31, 2008 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.18 First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Amphenol Corporation Supplemental Employee Retirement Plan, dated October 29, 2018 (filed as Exhibit 10.14 to the December 31, 2018 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.19 Amphenol Corporation Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the December 31, 1997 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.20 The 2012 Restricted Stock Plan for Directors of Amphenol Corporation dated May 24, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10.15 to the June 30, 2012 Form 10-Q).†*
- 10.21 2012 Restricted Stock Plan for Directors of Amphenol Corporation Restricted Share Award Agreement dated May 24, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10.16 to the June 30, 2012 Form 10-Q).†*
- 10.22 2023 Amphenol Corporation Management Incentive Plan.†**
- 10.23 Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated November 30, 2021, among the Company, certain subsidiaries of the Company, a syndicate of financial institutions and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., acting as the administrative agent (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on December 10, 2021).*
- 10.24 The Amphenol Corporation Employee Savings/401(K) Plan Adoption Agreement as amended and restated effective April 5, 2022, dated April 18, 2022 (filed as Exhibit 10.23 to the June 30, 2022 Form 10-Q).†*
- 10.25 Amendment to The Amphenol Corporation Employee Savings/401(K) Plan Adoption Agreement, effective January 1, 2023, dated December 19, 2022.†**
- 10.26 Amended and Restated Amphenol Corporation Supplemental Defined Contribution Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.30 to the September 30, 2011 Form 10-Q).†*

- 10.27 Amphenol Corporation Supplemental Defined Contribution Plan as amended effective January 1, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10.34 to the December 31, 2011 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.28 Amphenol Corporation Supplemental Defined Contribution Plan as amended effective January 1, 2019 (filed as Exhibit 10.28 to the December 31, 2018 Form 10-K).†*
- 10.29 Commercial Paper Program form of Dealer Agreement dated as of August 29, 2014 between the Company, Citibank Global Markets and JP Morgan Securities LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on September 5, 2014).*
- 10.30 Commercial Paper Program Dealer Agreement dated as of July 10, 2018 between Amphenol Technologies Holding GmbH (as issuer), Amphenol Corporation (as guarantor), Barclays Bank PLC (as Arranger), and Barclays Bank PLC and Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft (as Original Dealers) (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on July 11, 2018).*
- 10.31 Term Loan Credit Agreement, dated as of April 19, 2022, among the Company, certain subsidiaries of the Company, a syndicate of financial institutions and BNP Paribas, acting as the administrative agent (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed on April 21, 2022).*
- 10.32 Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors and Executive Officers (filed as Exhibit 10.27 to the December 31, 2016 Form 10-K).†*
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Company.**
- 23.1 Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP.**
- 31.1 Certification pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**
- 31.2 Certification pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.**
- 32.1 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.***
- 32.2 Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.***
- 101.INS Inline XBRL Instance Document – the Instance Document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.**
- 101.SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.**
- 101.CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.**
- 101.DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.**
- 101.LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.**
- 101.PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.**
- 104 Cover Page Interactive Data File – the cover page XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document (included in Exhibit 101).**

† Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

* Incorporated herein by reference as stated.

** Filed herewith.

*** Furnished herewith.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

Not applicable.

SCHEDULE II
AMPHENOL CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020
(Dollars in millions)

	<u>Balance at beginning of period</u>	<u>Charged to cost and expenses</u>	<u>Additions (Deductions)</u>	<u>Balance at end of period</u>
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
Year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 43.5	\$ 20.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 63.9
Year ended December 31, 2021	44.8	1.5	(2.8)	43.5
Year ended December 31, 2020	33.6	8.5	2.7	44.8
Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets:				
Year ended December 31, 2022	\$ 44.9	\$ (1.1)	\$ (1.6)	\$ 42.2
Year ended December 31, 2021	40.1	6.3	(1.5)	44.9
Year ended December 31, 2020	35.2	3.8	1.1	40.1

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Directors

Martin H. Loeffler
Chairman

David P. Falck
Presiding Director

R. Adam Norwitt
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Nancy Altobello

Stanley L. Clark

Edward G. Jepsen

Rita S. Lane

Robert A. Livingston

Prahlad Singh

Anne Clarke Wolff

Executive Leadership

R. Adam Norwitt
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Craig A. Lampo
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

Lance E. D'Amico
Senior Vice President,
Secretary and General Counsel

William J. Doherty
President,
Communications
Solutions Division

Jean-Luc Gavelle
President,
Interconnect and
Sensor Systems Division

David M. Silverman
Senior Vice President,
Human Resources

Luc Walter
President,
Harsh Environment
Solutions Division

David Abbott
Vice President,
Division Controller

Linda Chan
Vice President,
Information Technology

Stephen B. Dorrrough
Vice President,
Deputy General Counsel
and Assistant Secretary

Patrick J. Gillard
Vice President,
Business Development

Richard Gu
Vice President,
Group General Manager

Julie B. Hoben
Vice President,
Environmental, Health,
Safety and Sustainability

Michael R. Ivas
Vice President,
Corporate Controller

Philippe John Lantin
Vice President,
Division Controller

Pedro T. Lay
Vice President,
Internal Audit

Lily Mao
Vice President,
Human Resources

Ursula Nadeau
Vice President,
Division Controller

Sherri Scribner
Vice President,
Strategy and Investor
Relations

Peter J. Straub
Vice President,
Group General Manager

Mark C. Turner
Vice President,
Treasurer

Gary C. Voccio
Vice President,
Tax

World Headquarters
358 Hall Avenue
Wallingford, CT 06492
Phone: (203) 265-8900

Stockholder Information

World Headquarters

358 Hall Avenue
P.O. Box 5030
Wallingford, CT 06492
(203) 265-8900
www.amphenol.com

Registrar and Transfer Agent for Common Stock Computershare Trust Company, N.A.

P.O. Box 43078
Providence, RI 02940-3078
Stockholder Inquiries: (877) 282-1168
<https://www-us.computershare.com/investor>

Stock Listing

New York Stock Exchange
Symbol: APH

Annual Meeting

See Proxy material for time and location.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

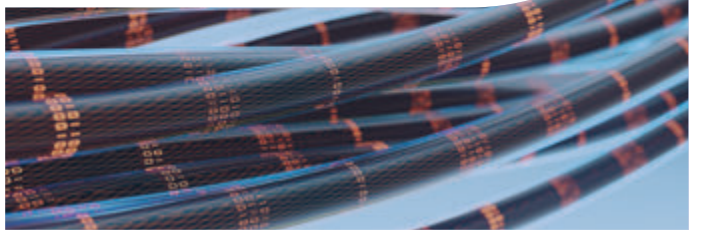
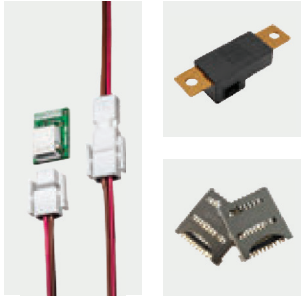
Deloitte & Touche LLP
185 Asylum Street
Hartford, CT 06103
(860) 725-3000

Certifications

The most recent certifications by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 were filed as exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022. The most recent certifications by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 were furnished as exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 to the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022. In addition to these certifications, exhibits 4.9, 10.16, 10.22, 10.25, 21.1 and 23.1 were filed with the Company's Form 10-K, but have been omitted from this report. The Company has also filed with the New York Stock Exchange the most recent Annual CEO Certification as required by Section 303A.12(a) of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual.

**WORLDWIDE MANAGEMENT MEETING
SINGAPORE
FEBRUARY 2023**





Amphenol

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World Headquarters
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Wallingford, CT 06492
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