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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2016

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: 0-32259

ALIGN TECHNOLOGY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-3267295
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

2560 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, California 95131
(Address of principal executive offices)

(408) 470-1000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, as of July 29, 2016 was 80,046,571.

ALIGN TECHNOLOGY, INC.

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ALIGN TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share data)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net revenues	\$ 269,362	\$ 209,488	\$ 508,082	\$ 407,574
Cost of net revenues	64,146	50,854	122,239	97,850
Gross profit	205,216	158,634	385,843	309,724
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	121,467	100,625	233,677	188,906
Research and development	18,613	15,684	33,696	29,569
Total operating expenses	140,080	116,309	267,373	218,475
Income from operations	65,136	42,325	118,470	91,249
Interest and other income (expenses), net	125	174	(302)	(1,278)
Net income before provision for income taxes	65,261	42,499	118,168	89,971
Provision for income taxes	15,113	11,149	27,474	22,444
Net income	\$ 50,148	\$ 31,350	\$ 90,694	\$ 67,527
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.84
Diluted	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.83
Shares used in computing net income per share:				
Basic	79,951	80,257	79,891	80,358
Diluted	81,281	81,394	81,440	81,729

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

ALIGN TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net income	\$ 50,148	\$ 31,350	\$ 90,694	\$ 67,527
Net change in cumulative translation adjustment	83	52	(67)	(209)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax	323	(133)	1,475	162
Other comprehensive income (loss)	406	(81)	1,408	(47)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 50,554</u>	<u>\$ 31,269</u>	<u>\$ 92,102</u>	<u>\$ 67,480</u>

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

ALIGN TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except per share data)

	June 30, 2016 (unaudited)	December 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 167,706	\$ 167,714
Marketable securities, short-term	404,107	359,581
Accounts receivable, net of allowances for doubtful accounts and returns of \$3,128 and \$2,472, respectively	192,660	158,550
Inventories	22,992	19,465
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	37,942	26,700
Total current assets	825,407	732,010
Marketable securities, long-term	113,158	151,370
Property, plant and equipment, net	161,685	136,473
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	83,749	79,162
Deferred tax assets	60,051	51,416
Other assets	7,223	8,202
Total assets	\$ 1,251,273	\$ 1,158,633
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 30,927	\$ 34,354
Accrued liabilities	107,505	107,765
Deferred revenues	160,557	129,553
Total current liabilities	298,989	271,672
Income tax payable	41,244	37,512
Other long-term liabilities	1,182	1,523
Total liabilities	341,415	310,707
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6 and 7)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value (5,000 shares authorized; none issued)	—	—
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value (200,000 shares authorized; 79,868 and 79,500 issued and outstanding, respectively)	8	8
Additional paid-in capital	821,815	821,507
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net	428	(980)
Retained earnings	87,607	27,391
Total stockholders' equity	909,858	847,926
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,251,273	\$ 1,158,633

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

ALIGN TECHNOLOGY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2016	2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 90,694	\$ 67,527
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Deferred taxes	(8,608)	(5,910)
Depreciation and amortization	9,885	8,638
Stock-based compensation	26,223	24,474
Net tax benefits from stock-based awards	9,811	6,207
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	(10,697)	(6,207)
Other non-cash operating activities	7,041	6,162
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(38,433)	(22,904)
Inventories	(3,524)	(510)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(5,025)	(4,786)
Accounts payable	(4,753)	4,902
Accrued and other long-term liabilities	4,446	8,259
Deferred revenues	29,787	12,733
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>106,847</u>	<u>98,585</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(39,025)	(26,172)
Purchase of marketable securities	(241,364)	(195,399)
Proceeds from maturities of marketable securities	210,693	148,685
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	24,224	12,518
Other investing activities	(6,031)	46
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(51,503)</u>	<u>(60,322)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	7,002	6,036
Common stock repurchases	(35,000)	(50,781)
Equity forward contract related to accelerated share repurchase	(15,000)	(21,000)
Excess tax benefit from share-based payment arrangements	10,697	6,207
Employees' taxes paid upon the vesting of restricted stock units	(23,207)	(15,389)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(55,508)</u>	<u>(74,927)</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	156	(1,454)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(8)	(38,118)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	167,714	199,871
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	<u>\$ 167,706</u>	<u>\$ 161,753</u>

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

ALIGN TECHNOLOGY, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared by Align Technology, Inc. (“we”, “our”, or “Align”) in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and contain all adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments, necessary to state fairly our results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, our comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, our financial position as of June 30, 2016 and our cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2015 was derived from the December 31, 2015 audited financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2016 or any other future period, and we make no representations related thereto. The information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” and the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in Items 7, 7A and 8, respectively, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States of America (“U.S.”) requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to the fair values of financial instruments, long-lived assets and goodwill, useful lives of intangible assets and property and equipment, revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, income taxes, and contingent liabilities, among others. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) released Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-9 “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*” (Topic 606) to supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under GAAP. The core principle of the standard is to recognize revenues when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for the goods or services. The new standard defines a five step process to achieve this core principle and, in doing so, it is possible more judgment and estimates may be required within the revenue recognition process than required under existing GAAP including identifying performance obligations in the contract, estimating the amount of variable consideration to include in the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to each separate performance obligation. In addition, the new standard requires that reporting companies disclose the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. We are required to adopt this standard starting in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 using either of two methods: (i) retrospective to each prior reporting period presented with the option to elect certain practical expedients as defined within the standard; or (ii) retrospective with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognized at the date of initial application and providing certain additional disclosures as defined per the standard. We have not yet selected a transition method, and are in the process of determining the impact that the new standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) released ASU No. 2016-10 “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*” to clarify the following two aspects of Topic 606: identifying performance obligations and the licensing implementation guidance, while retaining the principles for those areas of the ASU 2014-9 issued in May 2014. The effective date and the transition requirement of the amendments in this update are the same as the effective date and transition requirements of Topic 606.

In May 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) released ASU No. 2016-12 “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*” to address certain issues in the Topic 606 guidance on assessing the collectibility, presentation of sales taxes, non-cash consideration, and completed contracts and contract modifications at transition. The ASU provides narrow-scope

improvements and practical expedients to the ASU 2014-9 issued in May 2014. The effective date and the transition requirement of the amendments in this update are the same as the effective date and transition requirements of Topic 606.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases" (Topic 842). The FASB issued this update to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. The updated guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the update is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this update on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, "Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting" This ASU affects entities that issue share-based payment awards to their employees. The ASU is designed to simplify several aspects of accounting for share-based payment award transactions, which include the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, classification on the statement of cash flows and forfeiture rate calculations. This ASU will become effective for Align on January 1, 2017. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period. We are currently evaluating the impact of this guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses" (Topic 326). The FASB issued this update to provide financial statement users with more decision-useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. The amendments in this update replace the existing guidance of incurred loss impairment methodology with an approach that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. The updated guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the update is permitted as of the fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Align is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this update on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Note 2. Marketable Securities and Fair Value Measurements

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the estimated fair value of our short-term and long-term marketable securities, classified as available for sale, are as follows (in thousands):

Short-term

<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Commercial paper	\$ 61,412	\$ 19	\$ —	\$ 61,431
Corporate bonds	178,415	109	(20)	178,504
Municipal securities	10,365	9	—	10,374
U.S. dollar denominated foreign corporate bonds	503	—	—	503
U.S. government agency bonds	76,743	39	(4)	76,778
U.S. government treasury bonds	73,936	81	—	74,017
Certificates of deposits	2,500	—	—	2,500
Total Marketable Securities, Short-Term	\$ 403,874	\$ 257	\$ (24)	\$ 404,107

Long-term

<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
U.S. government agency bonds	\$ 13,254	\$ 26	\$ —	\$ 13,280
Corporate bonds	78,919	294	(7)	79,206
U.S. government treasury bonds	14,062	58	—	14,120
Municipal securities	3,342	4	—	3,346
Asset-backed securities	494	—	—	494
Certificates of deposits	2,712	—	—	2,712
Total Marketable Securities, Long-Term	\$ 112,783	\$ 382	\$ (7)	\$ 113,158

Short-term

<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Commercial paper	\$ 38,537	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 38,537
Corporate bonds	179,765	6	(251)	179,520
U.S. dollar denominated foreign corporate bonds	510	—	(2)	508
Municipal securities	14,209	7	(2)	14,214
U.S. government agency bonds	75,172	—	(53)	75,119
U.S. government treasury bonds	51,763	1	(81)	51,683
Total Marketable Securities, Short-Term	<u>\$ 359,956</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>	<u>\$ (389)</u>	<u>\$ 359,581</u>

Long-term

<u>December 31, 2015</u>	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Gains</u>	<u>Gross Unrealized Losses</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
U.S. government agency bonds	\$ 43,853	\$ —	\$ (178)	\$ 43,675
Corporate bonds	64,012	9	(218)	63,803
U.S. government treasury bonds	37,673	—	(107)	37,566
Municipal securities	3,993	—	(2)	3,991
Asset-backed securities	2,338	—	(3)	2,335
Total Marketable Securities, Long-Term	<u>\$ 151,869</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ (508)</u>	<u>\$ 151,370</u>

Cash and cash equivalents are not included in the table above as the gross unrealized gains and losses are not material. We have no material short-term or long-term investments that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for greater than twelve months as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. Amounts reclassified to earnings from accumulated other comprehensive income related to unrealized gains or losses were immaterial for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, realized gains or losses were immaterial.

Our fixed-income securities investment portfolio consists of commercial paper, corporate bonds, municipal securities, U.S. government agency bonds, U.S. government treasury bonds, U.S. dollar denominated foreign corporate bonds, certificates of deposits, and asset-backed securities that have a maximum effective maturity of 27 months. The securities that we invest in are generally deemed to be low risk based on their credit ratings from the major rating agencies. The longer the duration of these securities, the more susceptible they are to changes in market interest rates and bond yields. As interest rates increase, those securities purchased at a lower yield show a mark-to-market unrealized loss. The unrealized losses are due primarily to changes in credit spreads and interest rates. We expect to realize the full value of these investments upon maturity or sale. The weighted average remaining duration of these securities was approximately 7 months and 9 months as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

As the carrying value approximates the fair value for our short-term and long-term marketable securities shown in the tables above, the following table summarizes the fair value of our short-term and long-term marketable securities classified by maturity as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Due in one year or less	\$ 404,107	\$ 359,581
Due in greater than one year	113,158	151,370
Total available for sale short-term and long-term marketable securities	<u>\$ 517,265</u>	<u>\$ 510,951</u>

Fair Value Measurements

We measure the fair value of our cash equivalents and marketable securities as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. We use the GAAP fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. This hierarchy requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Our Level 1 assets consist of money market funds and U.S. government treasury bonds. We did not hold any Level 1 liabilities as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

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

Our Level 2 assets consist of commercial paper, corporate bonds, certificates of deposits, U.S. government agency bonds, asset-backed securities, municipal securities, U.S. dollar denominated foreign corporate bonds and our Israeli funds that are mainly invested in insurance policies and foreign currency forward contracts. We obtain fair values for Level 2 investments from our asset manager for each of our portfolios. Our custody bank and asset managers independently use professional pricing services to gather pricing data which may include quoted market prices for identical or comparable financial instruments, or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable either directly or indirectly, and we are ultimately responsible for these underlying estimates. The foreign currency forward contracts are valued using observable inputs such as quotations on forward foreign exchange rates. We did not hold any Level 2 liabilities as of June 30, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs to the valuation methodology that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the measurement of the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include those whose fair value measurements are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar valuation techniques, as well as significant management judgment or estimation. We did not hold any Level 3 assets or liabilities as of June 30, 2016 or December 31, 2015.

The following tables summarize our financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 (in thousands):

Description	Balance as of June 30, 2016	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 92,328	\$ 92,328	\$ —
Commercial paper	14,592	—	14,592
Short-term investments:			
Commercial paper	61,431	—	61,431
Corporate bonds	178,504	—	178,504
U.S. dollar denominated foreign corporate bonds	503	—	503
Municipal securities	10,374	—	10,374
U.S. government agency bonds	76,778	—	76,778
U.S. government treasury bonds	74,017	74,017	—
Certificates of deposits	2,500	—	2,500
Long-term investments:			
U.S. government agency bonds	13,280	—	13,280
Corporate bonds	79,206	—	79,206
U.S. government treasury bonds	14,120	14,120	—
Municipal securities	3,346	—	3,346
Asset-backed securities	494	—	494
Certificates of deposits	2,712	—	2,712
Prepaid expenses and other current assets:			
Israeli funds	2,486	—	2,486
	<u>\$ 626,671</u>	<u>\$ 180,465</u>	<u>\$ 446,206</u>

Description	Balance as of December 31, 2015	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 70,148	\$ 70,148	\$ —
Commercial paper	36,887	—	36,887
U.S. government agency bonds	3,599	—	3,599
Corporate bonds	625	—	625
Short-term investments:			
Commercial paper	38,537	—	38,537
Corporate bonds	179,520	—	179,520
U.S. dollar denominated foreign corporate bonds	508	—	508
Municipal securities	14,214	—	14,214
U.S. government agency bonds	75,119	—	75,119
U.S. government treasury bonds	51,683	51,683	—
Long-term investments:			
U.S. government agency bonds	43,675	—	43,675
Corporate bonds	63,803	—	63,803
U.S. government treasury bonds	37,566	37,566	—
Municipal securities	3,991	—	3,991
Asset-backed securities	2,335	—	2,335
Prepaid expenses and other current assets:			
Israeli funds	2,436	—	2,436
	<u>\$ 624,646</u>	<u>\$ 159,397</u>	<u>\$ 465,249</u>

Derivative Financial Instruments

We have in the past and may in the future enter into foreign currency forward contracts to minimize the short-term impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on certain trade and intercompany receivables and payables, which are classified within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The net loss on these forward contracts was immaterial for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016. The net gain or loss from the settlement of these foreign currency forward contracts is recorded in Interest and other income (expenses), net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We had no foreign exchange forward contracts outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

Note 3. Balance Sheet Components

Inventories

Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Raw materials	\$ 8,217	\$ 9,950
Work in process	10,889	7,067
Finished goods	3,886	2,448
Total Inventories	<u>\$ 22,992</u>	<u>\$ 19,465</u>

Work in process includes costs to produce our clear aligner and intra-oral products. Finished goods primarily represent our intra-oral scanners and ancillary products that support our clear aligner products.

Accrued liabilities

Accrued liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accrued payroll and benefits	\$ 55,720	\$ 55,430
Accrued sales and marketing expenses	9,148	7,071
Accrued sales rebates	8,752	8,486
Accrued accounts payable	8,332	13,834
Accrued sales tax and value added tax	5,339	4,801
Accrued professional fees	3,404	2,775
Accrued warranty	2,830	2,638
Accrued income taxes	3,385	2,646
Other accrued liabilities	10,595	10,084
Total Accrued Liabilities	<u>\$ 107,505</u>	<u>\$ 107,765</u>

Warranty

We regularly review the accrued warranty balances and update these balances based on historical warranty trends. Actual warranty costs incurred have not materially differed from those accrued; however, future actual warranty costs could differ from the estimated amounts.

Clear Aligner

We warrant our Invisalign products against material defects until the Invisalign case is complete. We accrue for warranty costs in cost of net revenues upon shipment of products. The amount of accrued estimated warranty costs is primarily based on historical experience as to product failures as well as current information on replacement costs.

Scanners

We warrant our scanners for a period of one year and accrue for these warranty costs which includes materials and labor based on estimated historical repair costs. Extended service packages may be purchased for additional fees.

Warranty accrual as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 consists of the following activity (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 2,638	\$ 3,148
Charged to cost of net revenues	1,993	976
Actual warranty expenditures	(1,801)	(1,138)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 2,830</u>	<u>\$ 2,986</u>

Note 4. Goodwill and Intangible Long-lived Assets

Goodwill

The change in the carrying value of goodwill for the six months ended June 30, 2016, all attributable to our Clear Aligner reporting unit, is as follows (in thousands):

	Clear Aligner
Balance as of December 31, 2015	\$ 61,074
Adjustments ¹	45
Balance as of June 30, 2016	<u>\$ 61,119</u>

¹ The adjustments to goodwill during the six months ended June 30, 2016 were due to foreign currency translation.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015, we performed the annual goodwill impairment testing and found no impairment events as the fair value of our Clear Aligner reporting unit was significantly in excess of the carrying value.

Intangible Long-Lived Assets

Acquired intangible assets are being amortized as follows (in thousands):

	Weighted Average Amortization Period (in years)	Gross Carrying Amount as of June 30, 2016	Accumulated Amortization	Accumulated Impairment Loss	Net Carrying Value as of June 30, 2016
Trademarks	14	\$ 7,100	\$ (1,561)	\$ (4,179)	\$ 1,360
Existing technology	13	12,600	(3,859)	(4,328)	4,413
Customer relationships	11	33,500	(11,888)	(10,751)	10,861
Patents	8	6,316	(320)	—	5,996
Total Intangible Assets		\$ 59,516	\$ (17,628)	\$ (19,258)	\$ 22,630

	Weighted Average Amortization Period (in years)	Gross Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2015	Accumulated Amortization	Accumulated Impairment Loss	Net Carrying Value as of December 31, 2015
Trademarks	15	\$ 7,100	\$ (1,492)	\$ (4,179)	\$ 1,429
Existing technology	13	12,600	(3,577)	(4,328)	4,695
Customer relationships	11	33,500	(10,957)	(10,751)	11,792
Patents	8	285	(113)	—	172
Total Intangible Assets		\$ 53,485	\$ (16,139)	\$ (19,258)	\$ 18,088

During the second quarter of 2016, we acquired a patent for \$6.0 million, which will be amortized over its remaining useful life of approximately eight years.

The total estimated annual future amortization expense for these acquired intangible assets as of June 30, 2016 is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending December 31,		
Remainder of 2016		\$ 1,678
2017		3,353
2018		3,353
2019		3,346
2020		3,336
Thereafter		7,564
Total		\$ 22,630

Note 5. Credit Facilities

On March 17, 2016, we amended the credit facility, and extended the maturity date to March 22, 2017. The credit facility provides for a \$50.0 million revolving line of credit, with a \$10.0 million letter of credit sublimit. The credit facility also requires us to maintain a minimum unrestricted cash balance of \$50.0 million and comply with specific financial conditions and performance requirements. The loan bears interest, at our option, at a fluctuating rate per annum equal to the daily one-month adjusted LIBOR rate plus a spread of 1.75% or an adjusted LIBOR rate (based on one, three, six or twelve-month interest periods) plus a spread of 1.75%. As of June 30, 2016, we had no outstanding borrowings under this credit facility and were in compliance with the conditions and performance requirements.

Note 6. Legal Proceedings

Securities Class Action Lawsuit

On November 28, 2012, plaintiff City of Dearborn Heights Act 345 Police & Fire Retirement System filed a lawsuit against Align, Thomas M. Prescott (“Mr. Prescott”), Align’s former President and Chief Executive Officer, and Kenneth B. Arola (“Mr. Arola”), Align’s former Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on behalf of a purported class of purchasers of our common stock (the “Securities Action”). On July 11, 2013, an amended complaint was filed, which named the same defendants, on behalf of a purported class of purchasers of our common stock between January 31, 2012 and October 17, 2012. The amended complaint alleged that Align, Mr. Prescott and Mr. Arola violated Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and that Mr. Prescott and Mr. Arola violated Section 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Specifically, the amended complaint alleged that during the purported class period defendants failed to take an appropriate goodwill impairment charge related to the April 29, 2011 acquisition of Cadent Holdings, Inc. in the fourth quarter of 2011, the first quarter of 2012 or the second quarter of 2012, which rendered our financial statements and projections of future earnings materially false and misleading and in violation of U.S. GAAP. The amended complaint sought monetary damages in an unspecified amount, costs and attorneys’ fees. On December 9, 2013, the court granted defendants’ motion to dismiss with leave for plaintiff to file a second amended complaint. Plaintiff filed a second amended complaint on January 8, 2014 on behalf of the same purported class. The second amended complaint states the same claims as the amended complaint. On August 22, 2014, the court granted our motion to dismiss without leave to amend. On September 22, 2014, Plaintiff filed a notice of appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Briefing for the appeal was completed in May 2015 and the Ninth Circuit notified the parties that it is considering the case for possible oral arguments in October 2016. Align intends to vigorously defend itself against these allegations. Align is currently unable to predict the outcome of this amended complaint and therefore cannot determine the likelihood of loss nor estimate a range of possible loss, if any.

Shareholder Derivative Lawsuit

On February 1, 2013, plaintiff Gary Udis filed a shareholder derivative lawsuit against several of Align’s current and former officers and directors in the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara. The complaint alleges that our reported income and earnings were materially overstated because of a failure to timely write down goodwill related to the April 29, 2011 acquisition of Cadent Holdings, Inc., and that defendants made allegedly false statements concerning our forecasts. The complaint asserts various state law causes of action, including claims of breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and insider trading, among others. The complaint seeks unspecified damages on behalf of Align, which is named solely as nominal defendant against whom no recovery is sought. The complaint also seeks an order directing Align to reform and improve its corporate governance and internal procedures, and seeks restitution in an unspecified amount, costs, and attorneys’ fees. On July 8, 2013, an Order was entered staying this derivative lawsuit until an initial ruling on our first motion to dismiss the Securities Action. On January 15, 2014, an Order was entered staying this derivative lawsuit until an initial ruling on our second motion to dismiss the Securities Action. On October 14, 2014, an Order was entered staying this derivative lawsuit until a ruling by the Ninth Circuit in the Securities Action discussed above. Align is currently unable to predict the outcome of this complaint and therefore cannot determine the likelihood of loss nor estimate a range of possible losses, if any.

In addition, in the course of Align's operations, Align is involved in a variety of claims, suits, investigations, and proceedings, including actions with respect to intellectual property claims, patent infringement claims, government investigations, labor and employment claims, breach of contract claims, tax, and other matters. Regardless of the outcome, these proceedings can have an adverse impact on us because of defense costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors. Although the results of complex legal proceedings are difficult to predict and Align's view of these matters may change in the future as litigation and events related thereto unfold; Align currently does not believe that these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will materially affect Align's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 7. Commitments and Contingencies***Operating Leases***

As of June 30, 2016, minimum future lease payments for non-cancelable operating leases are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ending December 31,	Operating leases	
Remainder of 2016	\$	5,787
2017		7,308
2018		3,020
2019		784
2020		334
Thereafter		109
Total minimum future lease payments	\$	17,342

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2016, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Indemnification Provisions

In the normal course of business to facilitate transactions in our services and products, we indemnify certain parties: customers, vendors, lessors and other parties with respect to certain matters, including, but not limited to, services to be provided by us and intellectual property infringement claims made by third parties. In addition, we have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and our executive officers that will require us, among other things, to indemnify them against certain liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors or officers. Several of these agreements limit the time within which an indemnification claim can be made and the amount of the claim.

It is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount under these indemnification agreements due to the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Additionally, we have a limited history of prior indemnification claims and the payments we have made under such agreements have not had a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows or financial position. However, to the extent that valid indemnification claims arise in the future, future payments by us could be significant and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows in a particular period. As of June 30, 2016, we did not have any material indemnification claims that were probable or reasonably possible.

Note 8. Stock-based Compensation***Summary of stock-based compensation expense***

As of June 30, 2016, the 2005 Incentive Plan (as amended) has a total reserve of 30,169,000 shares of which 8,054,000 shares are available for issuance.

Stock-based compensation is based on the estimated fair value of awards, net of estimated forfeitures, and recognized over the requisite service period. Estimated forfeitures are based on historical experience at the time of grant and may be revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The stock-based compensation related to all of our stock-based awards and employee stock purchases for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Cost of net revenues	\$ 932	\$ 967	\$ 1,893	\$ 1,945
Selling, general and administrative	10,843	9,771	20,677	18,542
Research and development	1,924	2,088	3,653	3,987
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 13,699	\$ 12,826	\$ 26,223	\$ 24,474

Options

Activity for the six months ended June 30, 2016 under the stock option plans is set forth below (in thousands, except years and per share amounts):

	Stock Options Number of Shares Underlying Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (In Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding as of December 31, 2015	496	\$ 15.14		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(130)	15.17		
Cancelled or expired	—	—		
Outstanding as of June 30, 2016	366	\$ 15.13	1.26	\$ 23,942
Vested and expected to vest at June 30, 2016	366	\$ 15.13	1.26	\$ 23,942
Exercisable at June 30, 2016	366	\$ 15.13	1.26	\$ 23,942

There were no stock options granted during the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. All compensation costs relating to stock options have been recognized as of June 30, 2016.

Restricted Stock Units (“RSU”)

A summary of the RSU activity for the six months ended June 30, 2016 is as follows (in thousands, except years):

	Number of Shares Underlying RSU	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Remaining Contractual Period (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Nonvested as of December 31, 2015	2,079	\$ 49.45		
Granted	650	65.58		
Vested and released	(715)	45.02		
Forfeited	(96)	52.12		
Nonvested as of June 30, 2016	1,918	\$ 56.44	1.50	\$ 154,520

As of June 30, 2016, the total unamortized compensation cost related to RSU, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$79.0 million, which we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of 2.4 years.

We have granted market-performance based restricted stock units (“MSU”) to our executive officers. Each MSU represents the right to one share of Align’s common stock and will be issued through our amended 2005 Incentive Plan. The actual number of MSU which will be eligible to vest will be based on the performance of Align’s stock price relative to the performance of the NASDAQ Composite Index over the vesting period, generally two to three years, up to 150% of the MSU initially granted.

The following table summarizes the MSU activity for the six months ended June 30, 2016 (in thousands, except years):

	Number of Shares Underlying MSU	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Period (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Nonvested as of December 31, 2015	611	\$ 51.41		
Granted	218	55.77		
Vested and released	(252)	35.49		
Forfeited	(39)	56.41		
Nonvested as of June 30, 2016	538	\$ 60.28	1.60	\$ 43,356

As of June 30, 2016, the total unamortized compensation costs related to the MSU, net of estimated forfeitures, was \$15.6 million, which we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of 1.6 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP")

In May 2010, our stockholders approved the 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("2010 Purchase Plan") which will continue until terminated by either the Board of Directors or its administrator. The maximum number of shares available for purchase under the 2010 Purchase Plan is 2,400,000 shares. As of June 30, 2016, 1,029,526 shares remain available for purchase under the 2010 Purchase Plan.

The fair value of the option component of the 2010 Purchase Plan shares was estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
Expected term (in years)	1.3	1.2
Expected volatility	33.7%	31.9%
Risk-free interest rate	0.77%	0.26%
Expected dividends	—	—
Weighted average fair value at grant date	\$ 19.96	\$ 15.98

As of June 30, 2016, the total unamortized compensation cost related to employee purchases was \$1.1 million, which we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of 0.4 year.

Note 9. Common Stock Repurchase

In April 2014, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized a stock repurchase program ("April 2014 Repurchase Program") pursuant to which we may purchase up to \$300.0 million of our common stock over the next three years. As of June 30, 2016, we have approximately \$50.0 million remaining under the April 2014 Repurchase Program. On May 3, 2016, as part of our \$300.0 million April 2014 Repurchase Program, we entered into an ASR to repurchase \$50.0 million of our common stock (the "2016 ASR"). Under the terms of the 2016 ASR, we paid \$50.0 million and received an initial delivery of approximately 0.5 million shares based on the then current market price of \$74.90, which we retired. The final delivery of shares is scheduled during October 2016, with the number of shares to be determined by the Company's volume weighted-average stock price during the term of the ASR less an agreed upon discount. After the completion of the 2016 ASR, we will commence repurchasing \$50.0 million of our common stock on the open market. These two actions will complete the April 2014 Repurchase Program.

On April 28, 2016, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized a plan to repurchase up to \$300.0 million of the Company's stock. This latest authorization is in addition to the existing \$300 million authorization announced in April 2014, which brings the total authorization to \$600 million. Any purchases under this stock repurchase program may be made, from time-to-time, pursuant to open market purchases (including pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 plans), privately-negotiated transactions, accelerated stock repurchases, block trades or derivative contracts or otherwise in accordance with applicable federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Note 10. Accounting for Income Taxes

Our provision for income taxes was \$15.1 million and \$11.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing effective tax rates of 23.2% and 26.2%, respectively. Our provision for income taxes was \$27.5 million and \$22.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing effective tax rates of 23.2% and 24.9%, respectively. Our effective tax rate differs from the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% due to certain foreign earnings, primarily from Costa Rica, which are subject to a lower tax rate, state income tax expense, the tax impact of certain stock-based compensation charges and unrecognized tax benefits. The decrease in the effective tax rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 was primarily related to various items that are not deductible for tax purposes that remained constant between the two periods while pre-tax income increased.

We exercise significant judgment in regards to estimates of future market growth, forecasted earnings and projected taxable income in determining the provision for income taxes, and for purposes of assessing our ability to utilize any future benefit from deferred tax assets.

As of June 30, 2016, we maintained a valuation allowance of \$31.7 million against our deferred tax assets which primarily relate to Israel operating loss carryforwards and Australia capital loss carryforwards. These net operating and capital loss carryforwards would result in us recording an income tax benefit if we were to conclude it is more likely than not that the related deferred tax assets will be realized. On July 1, 2016, the Company implemented a new international corporate structure which may result in a future reassessment of our need for a valuation allowance against these deferred tax assets. As a result, it is possible that we may realize a tax benefit which may have a material impact on the financial statements within the next twelve months.

Our total gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest, was \$42.6 million and \$39.4 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, all of which would impact our effective tax rate if recognized. We have elected to recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income taxes. The interest accrued as of June 30, 2016 is \$1.2 million. We do not expect any significant changes to the amount of unrecognized tax benefit within the next twelve months.

We file U.S. federal, U.S. state, and non-U.S. income tax returns. Our major tax jurisdictions are U.S. federal and the State of California. For U.S. federal and state tax returns, we are no longer subject to tax examinations for years before 2000. With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to examination by foreign tax authorities for years before 2007. Our subsidiary in Israel is under audit by the local tax authorities for calendar years 2006 through 2013. We are currently under audit by the California Franchise Tax Board for fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013.

In June 2009, the Costa Rica Ministry of Foreign Trade, an agency of the Government of Costa Rica, granted a twelve year extension of certain income tax incentives, which were previously granted in 2002. The incentive tax rates will expire in various years beginning in 2017. Under these incentives, all of the income in Costa Rica during these twelve year incentive periods is subject to a reduced tax rate. In order to receive the benefit of these incentives, we must hire specified numbers of employees and maintain certain minimum levels of fixed asset investment in Costa Rica. If we do not fulfill these conditions for any reason, our incentive could lapse, and our income in Costa Rica would be subject to taxation at higher rates, which could have a negative impact on our operating results. The Costa Rica corporate income tax rate that would apply, absent the incentives, is 30% for 2016 and 2015. Income taxes were reduced by \$8.6 million and \$8.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing a benefit to diluted net income per share of \$0.11 and \$0.10 in 2016 and 2015, respectively. As a result of these incentives, our income taxes were reduced by \$17.2 million and \$16.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing a benefit to diluted net income per share of \$0.21 and \$0.20 in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Note 11. Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock, adjusted for any dilutive effect of potential common stock. Potential common stock, computed using the treasury stock method, includes RSU, MSU, stock options and ESPP.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share attributable to common stock (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended, June 30,		Six Months Ended, June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 50,148	\$ 31,350	\$ 90,694	\$ 67,527
Denominator:				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, basic	79,951	80,257	79,891	80,358
Dilutive effect of potential common stock	1,330	1,137	1,549	1,371
Total shares, diluted	81,281	81,394	81,440	81,729
Net income per share, basic	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.84
Net income per share, diluted	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.11	\$ 0.83

For the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the anti-dilutive effect from RSU, MSU and ESPP was not material.

Note 12. Segments and Geographical Information
Segment Information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available and is evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”), or decision-making group, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Our CODM is our Chief Executive Officer. We report segment information based on the management approach. The management approach designates the internal reporting used by the CODM for decision making and performance assessment as the basis for determining our reportable segments. The performance measures of our reportable segments include net revenues and gross profit.

We have grouped our operations into two reportable segments which are also our reporting units: Clear Aligner segment and Scanner segment.

- Our Clear Aligner segment consists of our Invisalign system which includes Invisalign Full, Express/Lite, Teen, Assist, Vivera retainers, along with our training and ancillary products for treating malocclusion.
- Our Scanner segment consists of intra-oral scanning systems and additional services available with the intra-oral scanners that provide digital alternatives to the traditional cast models. This segment includes our iTero scanner and OrthoCAD services.

These reportable operating segments are based on how our CODM views and evaluates our operations as well as allocation of resources. The following information relates to these segments (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net Revenues				
Clear Aligner	\$ 243,436	\$ 200,817	\$ 463,134	\$ 387,846
Scanner	25,926	8,671	44,948	19,728
Total net revenues	\$ 269,362	\$ 209,488	\$ 508,082	\$ 407,574
Gross profit				
Clear Aligner	\$ 191,326	\$ 157,337	\$ 363,393	\$ 305,297
Scanner	13,890	1,297	22,450	4,427
Total gross profit	\$ 205,216	\$ 158,634	\$ 385,843	\$ 309,724

Geographical Information

Net revenues are presented below by geographic area (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net revenues: ⁽¹⁾				
U.S.	\$ 182,322	\$ 145,368	\$ 348,423	\$ 285,072
the Netherlands	56,598	42,223	103,998	80,868
Other international	30,442	21,897	55,661	41,634
Total net revenues	\$ 269,362	\$ 209,488	\$ 508,082	\$ 407,574

⁽¹⁾ Net revenues are attributed to countries based on location of where revenue is recognized.

Tangible long-lived assets are presented below by geographic area (in thousands):

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Long-lived assets: ⁽²⁾		
United States	\$ 133,350	\$ 112,632
Mexico	16,632	15,422
Other International	11,703	8,419
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 161,685</u>	<u>\$ 136,473</u>

⁽²⁾ Long-lived assets are attributed to countries based on the entity that owns the asset.

Note 13. Subsequent Events

On July 1, 2016, Align implemented a new international corporate structure. This changes the structure of our international procurement and sales operations, as well as realigns the ownership and use of intellectual property among our wholly-owned subsidiaries. The structure includes legal entities located in jurisdictions with income tax rates lower than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate. As a result of these changes, we expect that an increasing percentage of our consolidated pre-tax income will be derived from, and reinvested in our foreign operations. We believe that income taxed in certain foreign jurisdictions at a lower rate relative to the U.S. federal statutory rate will have a beneficial impact on our worldwide effective tax rate over time.

We maintain sufficient cash reserves in the U.S. and do not intend to repatriate our foreign earnings. As a result, income taxes have not been provided on these foreign earnings. If these earnings were distributed in the form of dividends or otherwise, or if the shares of the relevant foreign subsidiaries were sold or otherwise transferred, we would be subject to additional U.S. income taxes subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits and foreign withholding taxes. We intend to use the undistributed earnings for local operating expansions and to meet local operating working capital needs. In addition, a significant amount of the cash earned by foreign subsidiaries is deployed to effect this international restructure.

On July 25, 2016, we entered into a Supply Agreement with SmileDirectClub, LLC ("SDC") to manufacture clear aligners for SDC's doctor-led, at-home program for simple teeth straightening. SDC aligners will use our single-layer EX30 material for cases without attachments or interproximal reduction, and will be manufactured by Align per SDC's specifications for minor tooth movement. Starting October 2016, we will become SDC's exclusive third-party supplier for its minor tooth movement aligner program. SDC will have the exclusive right to distribute the SDC Aligners in the United States and Canada, as well as a right of first negotiation with respect to any other territory in the world in which a party chooses to make aligner products available. The term of the Supply Agreement expires on December 31, 2019.

Align and SDC also entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") where we agreed to provide a loan of up to \$15.0 million in one or more advances to SDC (the "Loan Facility"). Available advances under the Loan Facility are subject to a borrowing base of 80% of SDC's eligible accounts receivable, determined in accordance with the terms of the Loan Agreement, and the satisfaction of other customary conditions. The advances bear interest, paid quarterly, at the rate of 7% per annum. Advances that are repaid or prepaid may be reborrowed. All outstanding principal and accrued and unpaid interest on the advances are due and payable on July 25, 2021. SDC's obligations in respect of the Loan Agreement are secured by a security interest in substantially all of SDC's assets.

As part of the transaction, we will acquire a 17% equity interest, on a fully diluted basis, in SDC for \$46.7 million, and will account for this investment under the equity method of accounting. Thus, we will include our proportional share of SDC's earnings or losses in our consolidated statement of operations in future periods. Our financial results, will therefore reflect two components: 1) commencing in October when we begin to supply aligners, the sale of aligners to SDC and the income from under the supply agreement will be reported in our Clear Aligner business segment, and 2) in the third quarter of 2016, our portion of SDC's reported profits and/or losses will be included in our operating expenses. Align will perform a fair value assessment in the third quarter of 2016 in order to determine if we need to value components of the SDC agreements, such as, our Supply Agreement, and our exclusivity arrangement, among others. We expect the transaction to be incremental to both our revenue growth and earnings in 2017.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

In addition to historical information, this quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements include, among other things, our expectations regarding the anticipated impact that our new products and product enhancements will have on doctor utilization and our market share, our expectation that the policy simplification "Additional Aligners at No Charge" will help increase Invisalign utilization and volume, our expectations regarding product mix and product adoption, our expectations regarding the existence and impact of seasonality, our expectations regarding the financial and strategic benefits of the Scanner and Services ("Scanner") business, our expectations to increase our investment in manufacturing capacity, our expectations regarding the continued expansion of our international markets, the anticipated number of new doctors trained, our expectations regarding our stock repurchase program, the level of our operating expenses and gross margins, that the SmileDirectClub transaction will be incremental to our revenue and earnings in 2017, and other factors beyond our control, as well as other statements regarding our future operations, financial condition and prospects and business strategies. These statements may contain words such as "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "estimates," or other words indicating future results. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", and in particular, the risks discussed below in Part II, Item 1A "Risk Factors." We undertake no obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements. Given these risks and uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and with our audited consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Overview

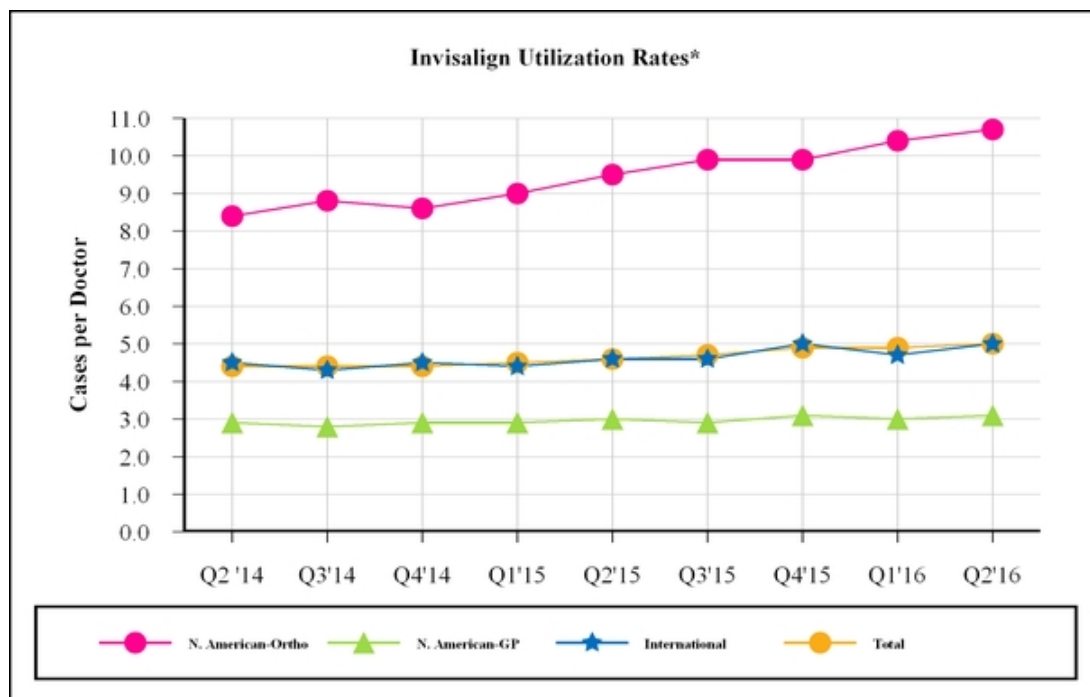
Our goal is to establish Invisalign clear aligners as the standard method for treating malocclusion and to establish the iTero intraoral scanner as the preferred scanning device for 3D digital scans, ultimately driving increased product adoption by dental professionals. We intend to achieve this by continued focus and execution of our strategic growth drivers set forth in the *Business Strategy* section in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The successful execution of our business strategy and our results in 2016 and beyond may be affected by a number of other factors including:

- *Additional Aligners at No Charge.* In July 2015, we launched a new product policy called "Additional Aligners at No Charge" that addresses one of our customers' top complaints. Previously, we charged customers for additional aligners ordered beyond those covered by the initial treatment plan. With this product policy change, we no longer distinguish between mid-course corrections and case refinements and allow doctors to order additional aligners to address either treatment need at no charge, subject to certain requirements. These changes were effective for all new Invisalign Full, Teen, and Assist treatments shipped worldwide after July 18, 2015 as well as any open Invisalign Full, Teen and Assist cases as of that date. While this policy change was largely immaterial to our cash flows, it does impact the timing at which we recognize revenue. Based on this new product policy, beginning in the third quarter of 2015, we deferred more revenue as a result of providing free additional aligners for eligible treatments. While this product policy change will impact the timing of our revenue recognition, we believe this policy change will result in a significant improvement in customer satisfaction and loyalty, and ultimately increase Invisalign utilization and volume over time.
- *New Products, Feature Enhancements and Technology Innovation.* Product innovation drives greater treatment predictability and clinical applicability, and ease of use for our customers, which supports adoption of Invisalign in their practices. Increasing applicability and treating more complex cases requires that we move away from individual features to more comprehensive solutions so that Invisalign providers can more predictably treat the whole case, such as with Invisalign G5 for deep bite treatment, Invisalign G6 for premolar extraction and ClinCheck Pro, the next generation Invisalign treatment software tool, designed to provide more precise control over final tooth position and to help Invisalign providers achieve their treatment goals. In addition, we began shipping the next generation

iTero Element Intraoral Scanner in September 2015 and expect to continue to ramp up our production over the next few quarters accordingly; however, our ability to fulfill existing orders may be impacted by capacity constraints due to a variety of factors, including our dependency on third party vendors for key components in addition to limited production yields. If we are unable to scale production of our iTero Element scanner to meet customer demand, our financial results may be negatively impacted. We believe that over the long-term, clinical solutions and treatment tools will increase adoption of Invisalign and increase sales of our intraoral scanners; however, it is difficult to predict the rate of adoption which may vary by region and channel.

- *Invisalign Adoption.* Our goal is to establish Invisalign as the treatment of choice for treating malocclusion ultimately driving increased product adoption and frequency of use by dental professionals, also known as "utilization rates." Our quarterly utilization rates for the previous 9 quarters are as follows:



* Invisalign Utilization rates = # of cases shipped divided by # of doctors cases were shipped to

Total utilization in the second quarter of 2016 increased to 5.1 cases per doctor compared to 4.6 in the second quarter of 2015. Utilization among our North American orthodontist customers reached an all time high of 10.7 cases per doctor in the second quarter of 2016 compared to 9.5 in the second quarter of 2015. International doctor utilization increased to 5.0 cases in the second quarter of 2016 from 4.6 in the second quarter of 2015. North American GP doctor utilization increased to 3.1 cases in the second quarter of 2016 from 3.0 in the second quarter of 2015. The increase in North America orthodontist utilization reflects improvements in product and technology, which continues to strengthen our doctors' clinical confidence in the use of Invisalign such that they now utilize Invisalign more often and on more complex cases, including their teenage patients. Increased International utilization reflects growth in both EMEA and our Asia Pacific regions due to increasing adoption of the product and its ability to treat more complex cases, particularly in the Asia Pacific region. We expect that over the long-term our utilization rates will gradually improve as a result of advancements in product and technology, which continue to strengthen our doctors' clinical confidence in the use of Invisalign, however, we expect that our utilization rates may fluctuate from period to period due to a variety of factors, including seasonal trends in our business along with adoption rates of new products and features.

- *Number of new Invisalign doctors trained.* We continue to expand our Invisalign customer base through the training of new doctors. During fiscal year 2015, Invisalign growth was driven primarily by increased utilization across all regions as well as by the continued expansion of our customer base as we trained a total of 9,795 new Invisalign

doctors, of which 56% were trained internationally. During the second quarter of 2016, we trained 2,885 new Invisalign doctors, up from 2,455 trained in second quarter of 2015.

- *International Clear Aligner Growth.* We will continue to focus our efforts towards increasing adoption of our products by dental professionals in our direct international markets. On a year over year basis, international volume increased 38.3 % driven primarily by strong performance in our Asia Pacific and in Europe regions. In 2016, we are continuing to expand in our existing markets through targeted investments in sales coverage and professional marketing and education programs, along with consumer marketing in selected country markets. We expect international revenues to continue to grow at a faster rate than North America for the foreseeable future due to our continued investment in international market expansion, the size of the market opportunity, and our relatively low market penetration in this region. As our international revenues have increased from \$61.9 million in the second quarter of 2015 to \$83.7 million in the second quarter of 2016, we are increasingly subject to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar. Although we have historically accepted the exposure to exchange rate movements without using derivative financial instruments to manage risk, we have in the past and may in the future initiate foreign currency economic hedging program to mitigate the foreign currency risk in countries where we have significant monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency. The impact from forward contracts was not material to our financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

In addition, as we plan for further international expansion over the next several years, we must provide better support to our customers in these regions and be geographically closer to their practices. Accordingly, we intend to make further investments in our manufacturing over the next few years to enhance our regional capabilities.

- *Establish Regional Order Acquisition and Treatment Planning facilities:* We intend to establish additional Order Acquisition and Treatment Planning facilities closer to our International customers in order to improve our operational efficiency and provide doctors with a great experience to further improve their confidence in using Invisalign to treat more patients, more often. If demand for our product in 2016 exceeds our current expectations, or if the timing of receipt of case product orders during a given quarter is different from our expectations, we may not be able to fulfill orders in a timely manner, which may negatively impact our financial results and overall business. Conversely, if demand decreases or if we fail to forecast demand accurately, we could be required to record excess capacity charges, which would lower our gross margin.
- *Operating Expenses.* We expect operating expenses to increase in 2016 due in part to:
 - investments in international expansion in new country markets such as India and Korea;
 - the increase in sales and customer support resources; and
 - product and technology innovation to address such things as treatment times, indications unique to teens, and predictability.
 - inclusion of equity income or loss from our equity investment in SmileDirectClub, LLC

We believe that these investments will position us to increase our revenue and continue to grow our market share.

- *Stock Repurchase Authorization.* On April 28, 2016, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized a plan to repurchase up to \$300.0 million of the Company's stock. Any purchases under this stock repurchase program may be made, from time-to-time, pursuant to open market purchases (including pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 plans), privately-negotiated transactions, accelerated stock repurchases, block trades or derivative contracts or otherwise in accordance with applicable federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- *Accelerated Stock Repurchase.* On May 3, 2016, as part of our \$300.0 million April 2014 stock repurchase program, we entered into an Accelerated Stock Repurchase agreement to repurchase \$50.0 million of our common stock (the "2016 ASR"). Under the terms of the 2016 ASR, we paid \$50.0 million on May 4, 2016 and received an initial delivery of approximately 0.5 million shares based on current market prices. The final delivery is scheduled during October 2016 and the final number of shares to be repurchased will be based on our volume-weighted average stock price during the term of the 2016 ASR, less an agreed upon discount. (Refer to Note 9 "Common Stock Repurchase", of the Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements for details on common stock repurchase).
- *10b5-1 Stock Repurchase Plan.* On May 3, 2016, we also entered into a stock repurchase plan under which we will repurchase up to \$50 million of our common stock. This stock repurchase plan is in addition to, and will become effective upon, the completion of the 2016 ASR. This stock repurchase plan will operate in accordance with guidelines specified

under Rule 10b5-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Accordingly, transactions, if any, will be carried out in accordance with the terms of the share repurchase plan, including specified price, volume, and timing conditions.

- *SmileDirectClub*. On July 25, 2016, we entered into a Supply Agreement with SmileDirectClub, LLC to manufacture clear aligners for SmileDirectClub's doctor-led, at-home program for simple teeth straightening. SmileDirectClub aligners will use our single-layer EX30 material for cases without attachments or interproximal reduction, and will be manufactured by Align according to SmileDirectClub's specifications for minor tooth movement. The Invisalign brand and system of clear aligners will continue to be available exclusively through Invisalign-trained orthodontists and general dentists for in-office treatment. Starting October 2016, we will become SmileDirectClub's exclusive third-party supplier for its minor tooth movement aligner program. We also provided a revolving line of credit to SmileDirectClub of up to \$15 million to fund their working capital and general corporate needs. As part of the transaction, we acquired a 17% equity interest in SmileDirectClub for \$46.7 million. As a result of our equity holdings in SmileDirectClub, we are required to account for SmileDirectClub's operations in our financial statements based on the equity method of accounting. Our financial results, will therefore reflect two components: 1) commencing in October when we begin to supply aligners, the sale of aligners to SmileDirectClub and the income from under the supply agreement will be reported in our Clear Aligner business segment, and 2) in the third quarter of 2016, our portion of SmileDirectClub's reported profits and/or losses will be included in our operating expenses. Align will perform a fair value assessment in the third quarter of 2016 in order to determine if we need to value components of the SDC agreements, such as, our Supply Agreement, and our exclusivity arrangement, among others. We expect the transaction to be incremental to both our revenue growth and earnings in 2017.

Results of Operations

Net revenues by Reportable Segment

We group our operations into two reportable segments: Clear Aligner segment and Scanner segment.

- Our Clear Aligner segment consists of our Invisalign system which includes Invisalign Full, Teen and Assist ("Full Products"), Express/Lite ("Express Products"), Viverra retainers, along with our training and ancillary products for treating malocclusion.
- Our Scanner segment consists of intra-oral scanning systems and additional services available with the intra-oral scanners that provide digital alternatives to the traditional cast models. This segment includes our iTero scanner and OrthoCAD services.

Net revenues for our Clear Aligner segment by region and our Scanner segment by region for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (in millions):

Net Revenues	For the Three Months Ended, June 30,				For the Six Months Ended, June 30,			
	2016	2015	Net Change	% Change	2016	2015	Net Change	% Change
Clear Aligner Revenues:								
North America	\$ 143.9	\$ 126.1	\$ 17.8	14.1%	\$ 279.6	\$ 245.0	\$ 34.6	14.1%
International	83.7	61.9	21.8	35.2%	153.6	117.8	35.8	30.4%
Invisalign non-case	15.8	12.8	3.0	23.8%	29.9	25.0	4.9	19.6%
Total Clear Aligner net revenues	\$ 243.4	\$ 200.8	\$ 42.6	21.2%	\$ 463.0	\$ 387.8	\$ 75.2	19.4%
Scanner net revenues	26.0	8.7	17.3	199.0%	45.0	19.7	25.3	128.4%
Total net revenues	\$ 269.4	\$ 209.5	\$ 59.8	28.6%	\$ 508.1	\$ 407.6	\$ 100.5	24.7%

Changes and percentages are based on actual values. Certain tables may not sum or recalculate due to rounding.

Clear Aligner Case Volume by Region

Case volume data which represents Invisalign case shipments by region for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (in thousands):

Region	For the Three Months Ended, June 30,				For the Six Months Ended, June 30,			
	2016	2015	Net Change	% Change	2016	2015	Net Change	% Change
North America Invisalign	114.9	99.6	15.3	15.3%	225.4	190.7	34.7	18.1%
International Invisalign	62.1	44.9	17.2	38.3%	115.3	84.6	30.7	36.3%
Total Invisalign case volume	177.0	144.5	32.5	22.4%	340.7	275.3	65.4	23.7%

Changes and percentages are based on actual values. Certain tables may not sum or recalculate due to rounding.

Total net revenues increased by \$59.8 million and \$100.5 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, as compared to the same period in 2015, primarily as a result of Invisalign case volume growth across all regions and products.

Clear Aligner - North America

In the three months ended June 30, 2016, Clear Aligner North America net revenues increased by \$17.8 million compared to the same period in 2015 primarily due to Invisalign case volume growth of approximately \$19.3 million across all channels and products. This increase was slightly offset by lower average selling prices ("ASP") which reduced net revenues by \$1.5 million. ASP declined in the current period compared to the same period in the prior year as a result of the increased revenue deferrals of approximately \$5.2 million related to our additional aligner product policy launched in July 2015 and higher promotional discounts of \$3.6 million, offset in part by the price increase on our Full products effective April 1, 2016, which contributed \$6.2 million to net revenues.

In the six months ended June 30, 2016, Clear Aligner North America net revenues increased by \$34.6 million compared to the same period in 2015 primarily due to Invisalign case volume growth of approximately \$44.4 million across all channels and products. This increase was offset in part by lower average selling prices ("ASP") which decreased net revenues by approximately \$9.8 million. ASP declined in the current period compared to the same period in the prior year as a result of increased revenue deferrals of approximately \$10.1 million, related to our additional aligner product policy launched in July 2015, and higher promotional discounts of \$9.0 million, partially offset by the price increases on our Full products effective April 1, 2015 and April 1, 2016 which contributed \$10.1 million to net revenues.

Clear Aligner - International

In the three months ended June 30, 2016, Clear Aligner international net revenues increased by \$21.8 million compared to the same period in 2015 primarily driven by Invisalign case volume growth of \$23.7 million across all products. This was offset in part by lower ASP which decreased net revenues by approximately \$1.9 million. ASP declined in the current period compared to the same period in the prior year as a result of higher promotional discounts of \$2.1 million, a product mix shift towards lower priced Invisalign products of \$1.2 million, higher net deferrals of \$0.4 million, which includes the impact of our new additional aligner product policy launched in July 2015 of approximately \$3.1 million, offset in part by the price increase on our Full products effective July 1, 2015 as well as our transition to a direct sales model in certain Asia Pacific countries which contributed \$2.2 million to net revenues in the current period compared to the same period in the prior year.

In the six months ended June 30, 2016, Clear Aligner international net revenues increased by \$35.8 million compared to the same period in 2015 primarily driven by Invisalign case volume growth of \$42.8 million across all products. This was offset in part by lower ASP which decreased net revenues by approximately \$7.0 million. ASP declined in the current period compared to the same period in the prior year primarily a result of higher promotional discounts of \$3.6 million, a region and product mix shift towards lower priced Invisalign products of \$3.6 million, and higher net deferrals of \$1.9 million which includes the impact of our new additional aligner product policy launched in July 2015 of approximately \$5.7 million. These decreases were partially offset by the price increase on our Full products effective July 1, 2015 as well as our transition to a direct sales model in certain Asia Pacific countries which contributed \$2.8 million to net revenues in the current period compared to the same period in the prior year.

Clear Aligner - Invisalign Non-Case

Invisalign non-case net revenues consists of training fees and ancillary product revenues. Invisalign non-case net revenues increased by \$3.0 million and \$5.0 million, respectively for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively compared to the same periods in 2015 primarily due to increased Viverra volume both in North America and International.

Scanner

Scanner net revenues increased \$17.3 million and \$25.3 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2015 primarily as a result of an increase in the number of scanners recognized as we began shipping our next generation iTero Element scanner in September 2015, and, to a lesser extent, due to an increase in ASP.

Cost of net revenues and gross profit (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Clear Aligner						
Cost of net revenues	\$ 52.1	\$ 43.5	\$ 8.6	\$ 99.7	\$ 82.5	\$ 17.2
% of net segment revenues	21.4%	21.7%		21.5%	21.3%	
Gross profit	\$ 191.3	\$ 157.3	\$ 34.0	\$ 363.3	\$ 305.3	\$ 58.0
Gross margin %	78.6%	78.3%		78.5%	78.7%	
Scanner and Services						
Cost of net revenues	\$ 12.0	\$ 7.4	\$ 4.6	\$ 22.5	\$ 15.3	\$ 7.2
% of net segment revenues	46.4%	85.0%		50.1%	77.6%	
Gross profit	\$ 14.0	\$ 1.3	\$ 12.7	\$ 22.5	\$ 4.4	\$ 18.1
Gross margin %	53.6%	15.0%		49.9%	22.4%	
Total cost of net revenues	\$ 64.1	\$ 50.9	\$ 13.2	\$ 122.2	\$ 97.9	\$ 24.3
% of net revenues	23.8%	24.3%		24.1%	24.0%	
Gross profit	\$ 205.2	\$ 158.6	\$ 46.6	\$ 385.8	\$ 309.7	\$ 76.1
Gross margin %	76.2%	75.7%		75.9%	76.0%	

Changes and percentages are based on actual values. Certain tables may not sum or recalculate due to rounding.

Cost of net revenues for our Clear Aligner and Scanner segments includes salaries for staff involved in the production process, the cost of materials, packaging, shipping costs, depreciation on capital equipment used in the production process, amortization of acquired intangible assets from Cadent, training costs and stock-based compensation.

Clear Aligner

Gross margin increased slightly for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 from lower freight costs which was partially offset by a lower ASP related to our new Additional Aligner policy implemented in July last year.

Gross margin declined slightly for six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 primarily due to lower ASP related to our new Additional Aligner Policy implemented in July last year, which was partially offset by lower freight costs.

Scanner

Gross margin increased for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 primarily due to a product mix shift to our iTero Element scanner resulting in a higher ASP and lower costs per unit.

Selling, General and administrative (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 121.5	\$ 100.6	\$ 20.9	\$ 233.7	\$ 188.9	\$ 44.8
% of net revenues	45.1%	48.0%		46.0%	46.3%	

Changes and percentages are based on actual values. Certain tables may not sum or recalculate due to rounding.

Selling, general and administrative expense includes personnel-related costs including payroll, commissions and stock-based compensation for our sales force, marketing and administration in addition to media and advertising expenses, clinical education, trade shows and industry events, product marketing, outside consulting services, legal expenses, depreciation and amortization expense, the medical device excise tax ("MDET") and allocations of corporate overhead expenses including facilities and IT.

Selling, general and administrative expense for the three months ended June 30, 2016 increased compared to the same period in 2015 primarily due to higher compensation related costs of \$12.1 million as a result of increased headcount, which led to higher salaries expense, stock based compensation, commissions and incentive bonuses; and higher marketing costs.

Selling, general and administrative expense for the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased compared to the same period in 2015 primarily due to higher compensation related costs of \$23.7 million as a result of increased headcount, which led to higher salaries expense, stock based compensation, commissions and incentive bonuses; and higher marketing costs.

Research and development (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Research and development	\$ 18.6	\$ 15.7	\$ 2.9	\$ 33.7	\$ 29.6	\$ 4.1
% of net revenues	6.9%	7.5%		6.6%	7.3%	

Changes and percentages are based on actual values. Certain tables may not sum or recalculate due to rounding.

Research and development expense includes the personnel-related costs including stock-based compensation and outside consulting expenses associated with the research and development of new products and enhancements to existing products and allocations of corporate overhead expenses including facilities and IT.

Research and development expense for the three months ended June 30, 2016 increased compared to the same period in 2015 due to higher compensation costs from additional headcount and salary increases, increased outside services and depreciation and amortization.

Research and development expense for the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased compared to the same period in 2015 due to higher compensation costs from additional headcount and salary increases, depreciation and amortization off-set by lower outside services.

Interest and other income (expenses), net (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Interest and other income (expenses), net	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.3)	\$ (1.3)	\$ 1.0

Changes and percentages are based on actual values. Certain tables may not sum or recalculate due to rounding.

Interest and other income (expenses), net, includes foreign currency translation gains and losses, interest income earned on cash, cash equivalents and investment balances, gains and losses on foreign currency forward contracts and other miscellaneous charges.

Interest and other income (expenses), net decreased slightly for the three months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 and improved slightly for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period in 2015 due to foreign currency fluctuations against the U.S. dollar, off-set by increased interest income on higher balances of marketable securities.

Income tax (in millions):

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	Change	2016	2015	Change
Provision for income taxes	\$ 15.1	\$ 11.1	\$ 4.0	\$ 27.5	\$ 22.4	\$ 5.1
Effective tax rates	23.2%	26.2%		23.2%	24.9%	

Our provision for income taxes was \$15.1 million and \$11.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing effective tax rates of 23.2% and 26.2%, respectively. Our provision for income taxes was \$27.5 million and \$22.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing effective tax rates of 23.2% and 24.9%, respectively. Our effective tax rate differs from the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% due to certain foreign earnings, primarily from Costa Rica, which are subject to a lower tax rate, state income tax expense, the tax impact of certain stock-based compensation charges and unrecognized tax benefits. The decrease in the effective tax rate for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 was primarily related to various items that are not deductible for tax purposes that remained constant between the two periods while pre-tax income increased.

We exercise significant judgment in regards to estimates of future market growth, forecasted earnings and projected taxable income in determining the provision for income taxes, and for purposes of assessing our ability to utilize any future benefit from deferred tax assets.

As of June 30, 2016, we maintained a valuation allowance of \$31.7 million against our deferred tax assets which primarily relate to Israel operating loss carryforwards and Australia capital loss carryforwards. These net operating and capital loss carryforwards would result in us recording an income tax benefit if we were to conclude it is more likely than not that the related deferred tax assets will be realized. On July 1, 2016, the Company implemented a new international corporate structure which may result in a future reassessment of our need for a valuation allowance against these deferred tax assets. As a result, it is possible that we may realize a tax benefit which may have a material impact on the financial statements within the next twelve months.

Our total gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest, was \$42.6 million and \$39.4 million as of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, all of which would impact our effective tax rate if recognized. We have elected to recognize interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income taxes. The interest accrued as of June 30, 2016 is \$1.2 million. We do not expect any significant changes to the amount of unrecognized tax benefit within the next twelve months.

We file U.S. federal, U.S. state, and non-U.S. income tax returns. Our major tax jurisdictions are U.S. federal and the State of California. For U.S. federal and state tax returns, we are no longer subject to tax examinations for years before 2000. With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to examination by foreign tax authorities for years before 2007. Our subsidiary in Israel is under audit by the local tax authorities for calendar years 2006 through 2013. We are currently under audit by the California Franchise Tax Board for fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013.

In June 2009, the Costa Rica Ministry of Foreign Trade, an agency of the Government of Costa Rica, granted a twelve year extension of certain income tax incentives, which were previously granted in 2002. The incentive tax rates will expire in various years beginning in 2017. Under these incentives, all of the income in Costa Rica during these twelve year incentive periods is subject to a reduced tax rate. In order to receive the benefit of these incentives, we must hire specified numbers of employees and maintain certain minimum levels of fixed asset investment in Costa Rica. If we do not fulfill these conditions for any reason, our incentive could lapse, and our income in Costa Rica would be subject to taxation at higher rates, which could have a negative impact on our operating results. The Costa Rica corporate income tax rate that would apply, absent the incentives, is 30% for 2016 and 2015. Income taxes were reduced by \$8.6 million and \$8.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing a benefit to diluted net income per share of \$0.11 and \$0.10 in 2016 and 2015, respectively. As a result of these incentives, our income taxes were reduced by \$17.2 million and \$16.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing a benefit to diluted net income per share of \$0.21 and \$0.20 in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We fund our operations primarily from product sales and available cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities. As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had the following cash, cash equivalents, and short-term and long-term marketable securities (in thousands):

	<u>June 30, 2016</u>	<u>December 31, 2015</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 167,706	\$ 167,714
Short-term investments	404,107	359,581
Long-term investments	113,158	151,370
Total	<u>\$ 684,971</u>	<u>\$ 678,665</u>

Cash flows (in thousands):

	<u>Six Months Ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Net cash flow provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 106,847	\$ 98,585
Investing activities	(51,503)	(60,322)
Financing activities	(55,508)	(74,927)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	156	(1,454)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (8)</u>	<u>\$ (38,118)</u>

As of June 30, 2016, we had \$685.0 million of cash, cash equivalents and short-term and long-term marketable securities. Cash equivalents and marketable securities are comprised primarily of money market funds and debt instruments which include corporate bonds, U.S. dollar denominated foreign corporate bonds, commercial paper, municipal securities, U.S. government agency bonds, U.S. government treasury bonds and asset-backed securities. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes.

As of June 30, 2016, approximately \$503.6 million of cash, cash equivalents and short-term and long-term marketable securities was held by our foreign subsidiaries. Amounts held by foreign subsidiaries are generally subject to U.S. income taxation on repatriation to the U.S. The costs to repatriate our foreign earnings to the U.S. would likely be material; however, our intent is to permanently reinvest our earnings from foreign operations, and our current plans do not require us to repatriate them to fund our U.S. operations as we generate sufficient domestic operating cash flow and have access to external funding under our current revolving line of credit. Additionally, we implemented a new international corporate structure on July 1, 2016. This corporate structure may reduce our overall effective tax rate over time through changes in the structure of our international procurement and sales operations, as well as realignment of the ownership and use of intellectual property among our wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The structure includes legal entities located in jurisdictions with income tax rates lower than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate. Such intercompany arrangements would be designed to result in income earned by such entities in accordance with arm's-length principles and commensurate with functions performed, risks assumed and ownership of valuable corporate assets. We believe that income taxed in certain foreign jurisdictions at a lower rate relative to the U.S. federal statutory rate will have a beneficial impact on our worldwide effective tax rate over the medium to long term.

In April 2014, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized a stock repurchase program ("April 2014 Repurchase Program") pursuant to which we may purchase up to \$300.0 million of our common stock over the next three years. As of June 30, 2016, we have approximately \$50.0 million remaining under the April 2014 Repurchase Program. On May 3, 2016, as part of our \$300.0 million April 2014 Repurchase Program, we entered into an ASR to repurchase \$50.0 million of our common stock (the "2016 ASR"). Under the terms of the 2016 ASR, we paid \$50.0 million and received an initial delivery of approximately 0.5 million shares based on the then current market price of \$74.90, which we retired. The final delivery of shares is scheduled during October 2016, with the number of shares to be determined by the Company's volume weighted-average stock price during the term of the ASR less an agreed upon discount. After the completion of the 2016 ASR, we will commence repurchasing \$50.0 million of our common stock on the open market. These two actions will complete the April 2014 Repurchase Program.

On April 28, 2016, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized a plan to repurchase up to \$300.0 million of the Company's stock. This latest authorization is in addition to the existing \$300 million authorization announced in April 2014, which brings the total authorization to \$600 million. Any purchases under this stock repurchase program may be made, from time-to-time, pursuant to open market purchases (including pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 plans), privately-negotiated transactions, accelerated

stock repurchases, block trades or derivative contracts or otherwise in accordance with applicable federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. (Refer to Note 9 "Common Stock Repurchase", of the Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements for details on our common stock repurchase).

On March 17, 2016, we amended the credit facility originally entered into On March 22, 2013, extending the maturity date to March 22, 2017. The credit facility provides for a \$50.0 million revolving line of credit, with a \$10.0 million letter of credit sublimit. (Refer to Note 5 "Credit Facility", of the Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements for details of the credit facility).

We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities combined with our positive cash flows from operations will be sufficient to fund our operations and stock repurchases for at least the next 12 months. If we are unable to generate adequate operating cash flows, we may need to suspend our stock repurchase program or seek additional sources of capital through equity or debt financing, collaborative or other arrangements with other companies, bank financing and other sources in order to realize our objectives and to continue our operations. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional debt or equity financing on terms acceptable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available, we may need to make business decisions that could adversely affect our operating results such as modifications to our pricing policy, business structure or operations. Accordingly, the failure to obtain sufficient funds on acceptable terms when needed could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Operating Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2016, cash flows from operations of \$106.8 million resulted primarily from our net income of approximately \$90.7 million as well as the following:

Significant non-cash activities:

- stock-based compensation of \$26.2 million related to equity incentive compensation awards granted to our employees, and
- depreciation and amortization of \$9.9 million related to our fixed assets and acquired intangible assets, offset in part by
- excess tax benefits from our share-based compensation arrangements of \$10.7 million.

Significant changes in working capital:

- an increase of \$38.4 million in accounts receivable which is a result of the increase in net revenues,
- an increase of \$29.8 million in deferred revenues corresponding to the increases in case shipments,
- an increase of \$5.0 million in prepaid assets related to prepaid software and maintenance costs.
- a decrease of \$4.8 million in accounts payable due to timing of certain invoice payments,
- a decrease of \$4.4 million in accrued and other long-term liabilities primarily due to the payment of our 2015 bonus.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$51.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 primarily consisting of purchases of marketable securities of \$241.4 million, and property, plant and equipment purchases of \$39.0 million and \$6.0 million of other investing activities. These outflows were partially offset by \$234.9 million of maturities and sales of our marketable securities.

For the remainder of 2016, we expect to spend an additional \$40.0 million to \$45.0 million on capital expenditures for estimated total capital expenditures of \$80.0 million to \$85.0 million for 2016 primarily for additional manufacturing capacity and infrastructure including a project to implement a new enterprise resource planning system. Although we believe our current investment portfolio has little risk of impairment, we cannot predict future market conditions or market liquidity and can provide no assurance that our investment portfolio will remain unimpaired.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities was \$55.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 primarily resulting from a common stock repurchase of \$50.0 million and payroll taxes paid for vesting of restricted stock units through share withholdings of \$23.2 million. These outflows were offset in part by \$10.7 million from excess tax benefits from our share-based compensation arrangements and \$7.0 million in proceeds from issuance of common stock.

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations have not significantly changed since December 31, 2015 as disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. We believe that our current cash, cash equivalents and short-term marketable securities combined with our existing borrowing capacity will be sufficient to fund our operations for at least the next 12 months. If we are unable to generate adequate operating cash flows and need more funds beyond our available liquid investments and those available under our credit facility, we may need to suspend our stock repurchase program or seek additional sources of capital through equity or debt financing, collaborative or other arrangements with other companies, bank financing and other sources in order to realize our objectives and to continue our operations. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional debt or equity financing on terms acceptable to us, or at all. If adequate funds are not available, we may need to make business decisions that could adversely affect our operating results such as modifications to our pricing policy, business structure or operations. Accordingly, the failure to obtain sufficient funds on acceptable terms when needed could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2016, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Indemnification Provisions

In the normal course of business to facilitate transactions in our services and products, we indemnify certain parties: customers, vendors, lessors and other parties with respect to certain matters, including, but not limited to, services to be provided by us and intellectual property infringement claims made by third parties. In addition, we have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and certain of our officers that will require us, among other things, to indemnify them against certain liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors or officers. Several of these agreements limit the time within which an indemnification claim can be made and the amount of the claim.

It is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount under these indemnification agreements due to the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Additionally, we have a limited history of prior indemnification claims and the payments we have made under such agreements have not had a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows, or financial position. However, to the extent that valid indemnification claims arise in the future, future payments by us could be significant and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or cash flows in a particular period. As of June 30, 2016, we did not have any material indemnification claims that were probable or reasonably possible.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements requires our management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, net revenues and expenses and disclosures at the date of the financial statements. We evaluate our estimates on an on-going basis, including those related to revenue recognition, accounts receivable, intangible assets, legal contingencies, impairment of goodwill and income taxes. We use authoritative pronouncements, historical experience and other assumptions as the basis for making estimates. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

We believe the following critical accounting policies reflect our most significant estimates, judgments and assumptions used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. These critical accounting policies and related disclosures appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015:

- Revenue recognition;
- Stock-based compensation expense;
- Goodwill and finite-lived acquired intangible assets,
- Impairment of goodwill, finite-lived acquired intangible assets and long-lived assets, and
- Accounting for income taxes.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate risks that could impact our financial position and results of operations.

Interest Rate Risk

Changes in interest rates could impact our anticipated interest income on our cash equivalents and investments in marketable securities. Our cash equivalents and investments are fixed-rate short-term and long-term securities. Fixed-rate securities may have their fair market value adversely impacted due to a rise in interest rates, and, as a result, our future investment income may fall short of expectations due to changes in interest rates or we may suffer losses in principal if forced to sell securities which have declined in market value due to changes in interest rates. As of June 30, 2016, we had approximately \$517.0 million invested in available-for-sale marketable securities. An immediate 10% change in interest rates would not have a material adverse impact on our future operating results and cash flows.

We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes and have not used any derivative financial instruments to manage our interest rate risk exposure. We do not have interest bearing liabilities outstanding as of June 30, 2016, and, therefore, we were not subject to risks from immediate interest rate increases.

Currency Rate Risk

We operate in North America, Europe, Asia Pacific, Costa Rica, and Israel. As a result of our international business activities, our financial results could be affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or economic conditions in foreign markets, and there is no assurance that exchange rate fluctuations will not harm our business in the future. We generally sell our products in the local currency of the respective countries. This provides some natural hedging because most of the subsidiaries’ operating expenses are generally denominated in their local currencies as discussed further below. Regardless of this natural hedging, our results of operations may be adversely impacted by exchange rate fluctuations.

We have in the past and may in the future enter into foreign currency forward contracts to minimize the short-term impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on cash and certain trade and intercompany receivables and payables. These forward contracts are not designated as hedging instruments and do not subject us to material balance sheet risk due to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The gains and losses on these forward contracts are intended to offset the gains and losses in the underlying foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities being economically hedged. These instruments are marked to market through earnings every period and generally are one month in original maturity. We do not enter into foreign currency forward contracts for trading or speculative purposes. As our international operations grow, we will continue to reassess our approach to managing the risks relating to fluctuations in currency rates. It is difficult to predict the impact hedging activities could have on our results of operations. As of June 30, 2016 we had no foreign currency forward contracts outstanding.

Although we will continue to monitor our exposure to currency fluctuations, and, where appropriate, may use financial hedging techniques in the future to minimize the effect of these fluctuations, the impact of an aggregate change of 10% in foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar on our results of operations and financial position could be material.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of June 30, 2016, to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required

disclosure, and that such information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION**ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS***Securities Class Action Lawsuit*

On November 28, 2012, plaintiff City of Dearborn Heights Act 345 Police & Fire Retirement System filed a lawsuit against Align, Thomas M. Prescott (“Mr. Prescott”), Align’s former President and Chief Executive Officer, and Kenneth B. Arola (“Mr. Arola”), Align’s former Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on behalf of a purported class of purchasers of our common stock (the “Securities Action”). On July 11, 2013, an amended complaint was filed, which named the same defendants, on behalf of a purported class of purchasers of our common stock between January 31, 2012 and October 17, 2012. The amended complaint alleged that Align, Mr. Prescott and Mr. Arola violated Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and that Mr. Prescott and Mr. Arola violated Section 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Specifically, the amended complaint alleged that during the purported class period defendants failed to take an appropriate goodwill impairment charge related to the April 29, 2011 acquisition of Cadent Holdings, Inc. in the fourth quarter of 2011, the first quarter of 2012 or the second quarter of 2012, which rendered our financial statements and projections of future earnings materially false and misleading and in violation of U.S. GAAP. The amended complaint sought monetary damages in an unspecified amount, costs and attorneys’ fees. On December 9, 2013, the court granted defendants’ motion to dismiss with leave for plaintiff to file a second amended complaint. Plaintiff filed a second amended complaint on January 8, 2014 on behalf of the same purported class. The second amended complaint states the same claims as the amended complaint. On August 22, 2014, the court granted our motion to dismiss without leave to amend. On September 22, 2014, Plaintiff filed a notice of appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Briefing for the appeals was completed in May 2015 and the Ninth Circuit notified the parties that it is considering the case for possible oral arguments in October 2016. Align intends to vigorously defend itself against these allegations. Align is currently unable to predict the outcome of this amended complaint and therefore cannot determine the likelihood of loss nor estimate a range of possible loss, if any.

Shareholder Derivative Lawsuit

On February 1, 2013, plaintiff Gary Udis filed a shareholder derivative lawsuit against several of Align’s current and former officers and directors in the Superior Court of California, County of Santa Clara. The complaint alleges that our reported income and earnings were materially overstated because of a failure to timely write down goodwill related to the April 29, 2011 acquisition of Cadent Holdings, Inc., and that defendants made allegedly false statements concerning our forecasts. The complaint asserts various state law causes of action, including claims of breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, and insider trading, among others. The complaint seeks unspecified damages on behalf of Align, which is named solely as nominal defendant against whom no recovery is sought. The complaint also seeks an order directing Align to reform and improve its corporate governance and internal procedures, and seeks restitution in an unspecified amount, costs, and attorneys’ fees. On July 8, 2013, an Order was entered staying this derivative lawsuit until an initial ruling on our first motion to dismiss the Securities Action. On January 15, 2014, an Order was entered staying this derivative lawsuit until an initial ruling on our second motion to dismiss the Securities Action. On October 14, 2014, an Order was entered staying this derivative lawsuit until a ruling by the Ninth Circuit in the Securities Action discussed above. Align is currently unable to predict the outcome of this complaint and therefore cannot determine the likelihood of loss nor estimate a range of possible losses, if any.

In addition, in the course of Align's operations, Align is involved in a variety of claims, suits, investigations, and proceedings, including actions with respect to intellectual property claims, patent infringement claims, government investigations, labor and employment claims, breach of contract claims, tax, and other matters. Regardless of the outcome, these proceedings can have an adverse impact on us because of defense costs, diversion of management resources, and other factors. Although the results of complex legal proceedings are difficult to predict and Align's view of these matters may change in the future as litigation and events related thereto unfold; Align currently does not believe that these matters, individually or in the aggregate, will materially affect Align's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 1A. **RISK FACTORS**

We depend on the sale of the Invisalign system for the vast majority of our net revenues, and any decline in sales of Invisalign treatment for any reason, or a decline in average selling prices would adversely affect net revenues, gross margin and net income.

We expect that net revenues from the sale of the Invisalign System, primarily Invisalign Full and Invisalign Teen, will continue to account for the vast majority of our total net revenues for the foreseeable future. Continued and widespread market acceptance of Invisalign by orthodontists, GPs and consumers is critical to our future success. If orthodontists and GPs experience a reduction in consumer demand for orthodontic services, if consumers prove unwilling to adopt Invisalign as rapidly as we anticipate or in the volume that we anticipate, if orthodontists or GPs choose to use a competitive product rather than Invisalign or if the average selling price of our product declines, our operating results would be harmed.

Demand for our products may not increase as rapidly as we anticipate due to a variety of factors including a weakness in general economic conditions.

Consumer spending habits are affected by, among other things, prevailing economic conditions, levels of employment, salaries and wage rates, gas prices, consumer confidence and consumer perception of economic conditions. A general slowdown in the U.S. economy and certain international economies or an uncertain economic outlook would adversely affect consumer spending habits which may, among other things, result in a decrease in the number of overall orthodontic case starts, reduced patient traffic in dentists' offices, reduction in consumer spending on higher value procedures or a reduction in the demand for dental services generally, each of which would have a material adverse effect on our sales and operating results. Weakness in the global economy results in a challenging environment for selling dental technologies and dentists may postpone investments in capital equipment, such as intra-oral scanners. In addition, Invisalign treatment, which currently accounts for the vast majority of our net revenues, represents a significant change from traditional orthodontic treatment, and customers and consumers may be reluctant to accept it or may not find it preferable to traditional treatment. We have generally received positive feedback from orthodontists, GPs and consumers regarding Invisalign treatment as both an alternative to braces and as a clinical method for the treatment of malocclusion, but a number of dental professionals believe that the Invisalign treatment is appropriate for only a limited percentage of their patients. Increased market acceptance of all of our products will depend in part upon the recommendations of dental professionals, as well as other factors including effectiveness, safety, ease of use, reliability, aesthetics, and price compared to competing products.

The frequency of use of the Invisalign system by orthodontists or GPs may not increase at the rate that we anticipate or at all.

One of our key objectives is to continue to increase utilization, or the adoption and frequency of use, of the Invisalign System by new and existing customers. If utilization of the Invisalign System by our existing and newly trained orthodontists or GPs does not occur or does not occur as quickly as we anticipate, our operating results could be harmed.

We may experience declines in average selling prices of our products which may decrease our net revenues.

We provide volume based discount programs to our doctors. In addition, we sell a number of products at different list prices. If we introduce any price reductions or consumer rebate programs; if we expand our discount programs in the future or participation in these programs increases; if our product mix shifts to lower priced products or products that have a higher percentage of deferred revenue, our average selling prices would be adversely affected and our net revenues, gross profit, gross margin and net income may be reduced. In July 2015, we launched a new product policy called "Additional Aligners at No Charge" that addresses one of our customer's top complaints. With this product policy change, we no longer distinguish between mid-course correction and case refinements and allow doctors to order additional aligners to address either treatment need at no charge, subject to certain requirements. Based on this new product policy, beginning in the third quarter of 2015, we deferred more revenue as a result of providing free additional aligners for eligible treatments. Additionally, as we grandfathered over 1 million open cases, we will recognize lower revenues as additional aligners are shipped for at least the next two years until these cases complete.

We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could negatively affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Although the U.S. dollar is our reporting currency, a portion of our net revenues and net income are generated in foreign currencies. Net revenues and net income generated by subsidiaries operating outside of the U.S. are translated into U.S. dollars using exchange rates effective during the respective period and are affected by changes in exchange rates. As a result, negative movements in currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar will adversely affect our net revenues and net income in our consolidated financial statements. The exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies has fluctuated substantially

in recent years and may continue to fluctuate substantially in the future. We have in the past and may in the future enter into currency hedging transactions in an effort to cover some of our exposure to foreign currency exchange fluctuations. These transactions may not operate to fully or effectively hedge our exposure to currency fluctuations, and, under certain circumstances, these transactions could have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

As we continue to grow, we are subject to growth related risks, including risks related to excess or constrained capacity at our existing facilities.

We are subject to growth related risks, including excess or constrained capacity and pressure on our internal systems and personnel. In order to manage current operations and future growth effectively, we will need to continue to implement and improve our operational, financial and management information systems and to hire, train, motivate, manage and retain employees. We may be unable to manage such growth effectively. Any such failure could have a material adverse impact on our business, operations and prospects. We intend to establish additional Order Acquisition and Treatment Planning facilities closer to our International customers in order to improve our operational efficiency and provide doctors with a great experience to further improve their confidence in using Invisalign to treat more patients, more often. Our ability to plan, construct and equip additional manufacturing facilities is subject to significant risk and uncertainty, including risks inherent in the establishment of a new manufacturing facility, such as hiring and retaining employees and delays and cost overruns as a result of a number of factors, any of which may be out of our control. If the transition into this additional facility is significantly delayed or demand for our product exceeds our current expectations, we may not be able to fulfill orders timely, which may negatively impact our financial results and overall business. In addition, because we cannot immediately adapt our production capacity and related cost structures to changing market conditions, our manufacturing capacity may at times exceed or fall short of our production requirements. In addition, if product demand decreases or we fail to forecast demand accurately, we could be required to write off inventory or record excess capacity charges, which would lower our gross margin. Production of our intra oral scanners may also be limited by capacity constraints due to a variety of factors, including our dependency on third party vendors for key components in addition to limited production yields. Any or all of these problems could result in the loss of customers, provide an opportunity for competing products to gain market acceptance and otherwise harm our business and financial results.

If we fail to sustain or increase profitability or revenue growth in future periods, the market price for our common stock may decline.

If we are to sustain or increase profitability in future periods, we will need to continue to increase our net revenues, while controlling our expenses. Because our business is evolving, it is difficult to predict our future operating results or levels of growth, and we have in the past not been and may in the future not be able to sustain our historical growth rates. If we do not increase profitability or revenue growth or otherwise meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors, the market price of our common stock will likely decline.

Our financial results have fluctuated in the past and may fluctuate in the future which may cause volatility in our stock price.

Our operating results have fluctuated in the past and we expect our future quarterly and annual operating results to fluctuate as we focus on increasing doctor and consumer demand for our products. These fluctuations could cause our stock price to decline or significantly fluctuate. Some of the factors that could cause our operating results to fluctuate include:

- limited visibility into and difficulty predicting the level of activity in our customers' practices from quarter to quarter;
- weakness in consumer spending as a result of the slowdown in the U.S. economy and global economies;
- changes in relationships with our distributors;
- changes in the timing of receipt of Invisalign case product orders during a given quarter which, given our cycle time and the delay between case receipts and case shipments, could have an impact on which quarter revenue can be recognized;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates against the U.S. dollar;
- changes in product mix;
- our inability to scale production of our iTero Element scanner to meet customer demand;
- if participation in our customer rebate or discount programs increases our average selling price will be adversely affected;
- seasonal fluctuations in the number of doctors in their offices and their availability to take appointments;

- success of or changes to our marketing programs from quarter to quarter;
- our reliance on our contract manufacturers for the production of sub-assemblies for our intra-oral scanners;
- timing of industry tradeshows;
- changes in the timing of when revenue is recognized, including as a result of the introduction of new products or promotions, modifications to our terms and conditions or as a result of changes to critical accounting estimates or new accounting pronouncements;
- changes to our effective tax rate;
- unanticipated delays in production caused by insufficient capacity or availability of raw materials;
- any disruptions in the manufacturing process, including unexpected turnover in the labor force or the introduction of new production processes, power outages or natural or other disasters beyond our control;
- the development and marketing of directly competitive products by existing and new competitors;
- disruptions to our business as a result our agreement to manufacture clear aligners for SmileDirectClub, including, market acceptance of the SmileDirectClub business model and product, possible adverse customer reaction, and negative publicity about us and our products,
- major changes in available technology or the preferences of customers may cause our current product offerings to become less competitive or obsolete;
- aggressive price competition from competitors;
- costs and expenditures in connection with litigation;
- the timing of new product introductions by us and our competitors, as well as customer order deferrals in anticipation of enhancements or new products;
- unanticipated delays in our receipt of patient records made through an intraoral scanner for any reason;
- disruptions to our business due to political, economic or other social instability, including the impact of an epidemic any of which results in changes in consumer spending habits, consumers unable or unwilling to visit the orthodontist or general practitioners office, as well as any impact on workforce absenteeism;
- inaccurate forecasting of net revenues, production and other operating costs,
- investments in research and development to develop new products and enhancements; and
- our ability to successfully hedge against a portion of our foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities.

To respond to these and other factors, we may need to make business decisions that could adversely affect our operating results such as modifications to our pricing policy, business structure or operations. Most of our expenses, such as employee compensation and lease payment obligations, are relatively fixed in the short term. Moreover, our expense levels are based, in part, on our expectations regarding future revenue levels. As a result, if our net revenues for a particular period fall below our expectations, whether caused by changes in consumer spending, consumer preferences, weakness in the U.S. or global economies, changes in customer behavior related to advertising and prescribing our product, or other factors, we may be unable to adjust spending quickly enough to offset any shortfall in net revenues. Due to these and other factors, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results may not be meaningful. You should not rely on our results for any one quarter as an indication of our future performance.

Our future success may depend on our ability to develop, successfully introduce and achieve market acceptance of new products.

Our future success may depend on our ability to develop, manufacture, market, and obtain regulatory approval or clearance of new products. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully develop, sell and achieve market acceptance of these and other new products and applications and enhanced versions of our existing product or software. The extent of, and rate at which, market acceptance and penetration are achieved by future products is a function of many variables, which include, among other things, our ability to:

- correctly identify customer needs and preferences and predict future needs and preferences;
- include functionality and features that address customer requirements;
- ensure compatibility of our computer operating systems and hardware configurations with those of our customers;
- allocate our research and development funding to products with higher growth prospects;
- anticipate and respond to our competitors' development of new products and technological innovations;
- differentiate our offerings from our competitors' offerings;
- innovate and develop new technologies and applications;
- the availability of third-party reimbursement of procedures using our products;
- obtain adequate intellectual property rights; and
- encourage customers to adopt new technologies.

If we fail to accurately predict customer needs and preferences or fail to produce viable technologies, we may invest heavily in research and development of products that do not lead to significant revenue. Even if we successfully innovate and develop new products and produce enhancements, we may incur substantial costs in doing so, and our profitability may suffer. In addition, even if our new products are successfully introduced, it is unlikely that they will rapidly gain market share and acceptance primarily due to the relatively long period of time it takes to successfully treat a patient with Invisalign. Since it takes approximately 12 to 24 months to treat a patient, our customers may be unwilling to rapidly adopt our new products until they successfully complete at least one case or until more historical clinical results are available.

Our ability to market and sell new products may also be subject to government regulation, including approval or clearance by the FDA, and foreign government agencies. Any failure in our ability to successfully develop and introduce or achieve market acceptance of our new products or enhanced versions of existing products could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and could cause our net revenues to decline.

A disruption in the operations of our primary freight carrier or higher shipping costs could cause a decline in our net revenues or a reduction in our earnings.

We are dependent on commercial freight carriers, primarily UPS, to deliver our products to our customers. If the operations of these carriers are disrupted for any reason, we may be unable to deliver our products to our customers on a timely basis. If we cannot deliver our products in an efficient and timely manner, our customers may reduce their orders from us and our net revenues and operating profits could materially decline. In a rising fuel cost environment, our freight costs will increase. If freight costs materially increase and we are unable to pass that increase along to our customers for any reason or otherwise offset such increases in our cost of net revenues, our gross margin and financial results could be adversely affected.

We are dependent on our international operations, which exposes us to foreign operational, political and other risks that may harm our business.

Our key production steps are performed in operations located outside of the U.S. At our facility in San Jose, Costa Rica, technicians use a sophisticated, internally developed computer-modeling program to prepare digital treatment plans, which are then transmitted electronically to Juarez, Mexico. These digital files form the basis of the ClinCheck treatment plan and are used to manufacture aligner molds. Our order acquisition, aligner fabrication and shipping operations are conducted in Juarez, Mexico. In addition to the research and development efforts conducted in our North America facilities, we also carry out research and development at locations in Moscow, Russia. In addition, our customer-care, accounts receivable, credit and collections and customer event registration organizations are located at our facility in San Jose, Costa Rica. We also have operations in Israel where the design and wand assembly and our intra-oral scanner are manufactured. Our reliance on international operations exposes us to risks and uncertainties that may affect our business or results of operation, including:

- difficulties in hiring and retaining employees generally, as well as difficulties in hiring and retaining employees with the necessary skills to perform the more technical aspects of our operations;
- difficulties in managing international operations, including any travel restrictions to or from our facilities located in Russia and Israel;

- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- increased income taxes, and other restrictions and limitations, if we were to decide to repatriate any of our foreign cash balances back to the U.S.;
- import and export license requirements and restrictions;
- controlling production volume and quality of the manufacturing process;
- political, social and economic instability, including as a result of increased levels of violence in Juarez, Mexico or the Middle East. We cannot predict the effect on us of any future armed conflict, political instability or violence in these regions. In addition, some of our employees in Israel are obligated to perform annual reserve duty in the Israeli military and are subject to being called for additional active duty under emergency circumstances. We cannot predict the full impact of these conditions on us in the future, particularly if emergency circumstances or an escalation in the political situation occurs. If many of our employees are called for active duty, our operations in Israel and our business may not be able to function at full capacity;
- acts of terrorism and acts of war;
- geopolitical risks around the Ukraine and the possibility of additional sanctions against Russia which continue to bring uncertainty to this region;
- interruptions and limitations in telecommunication services;
- product or material transportation delays or disruption, including as a result of increased levels of violence, acts of terrorism, acts of war or health epidemics restricting travel to and from our international locations or as a result of natural disasters, such as earthquakes or volcanic eruptions;
- burdens of complying with a wide variety of local country and regional laws, including the risks associated with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and local anti-bribery compliance;
- trade restrictions and changes in tariffs; and
- potential adverse tax consequences.

If any of these risks materialize in the future, we could experience production delays and lost or delayed revenue.

We earn an increasingly larger portion of our total revenues from international sales and face risks attendant to those operations.

We earn an increasingly larger portion of our total revenues from international sales generated through our foreign direct and indirect operations. As a result of these sales operations, we face a variety of risks, including:

- local political and economic instability;
- the engagement of activities by our employees, contractors, partners and agents, especially in countries with developing economies, that are prohibited by international and local trade and labor laws and other laws prohibiting corrupt payments to government officials, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act of 2010 and export control laws, in spite of our policies and procedures designed to ensure compliance with these laws;
- although it is our intention to indefinitely reinvest earnings outside the U.S., restrictions on the transfer of funds held by our foreign subsidiaries, including with respect to restrictions on our ability to repatriate foreign cash to the U.S at favorable tax rates;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and
- increased expense of developing, testing and making localized versions of our products.

Any of these factors, either individually or in combination, could materially impact our international operations and adversely affect our business as a whole.

If we are unable to accurately predict our volume growth, and fail to hire a sufficient number of technicians in advance of such demand, the delivery time of our products could be delayed which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Treatment planning is a key step leading to our manufacturing process which relies on sophisticated computer technology requiring new technicians to undergo a relatively long training process. Training production technicians takes approximately 90 to 120 days. As a result, if we are unable to accurately predict our volume growth, we may not have a sufficient number of trained technicians to deliver our products within the timeframe our customers expect. Such a delay could cause us to lose existing customers or fail to attract new customers. This could cause a decline in our net revenues and net income and could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our headquarters, digital dental modeling processes, and other manufacturing processes are principally located in regions that are subject to earthquakes and other natural disasters.

Our digital dental modeling is processed in our facility located in San Jose, Costa Rica. The operations team in Costa Rica creates ClinCheck treatment plans using sophisticated computer software. In addition, our customer facing operations are located in Costa Rica. Our aligner molds and finished aligners are fabricated in Juarez, Mexico. Both locations in Costa Rica and Mexico are in earthquake zones and may be subject to other natural disasters. If there is a major earthquake or any other natural disaster in a region where one of these facilities is located, our ability to create ClinCheck treatment plans, respond to customer inquiries or manufacture and ship our aligners could be compromised which could result in our customers experiencing a significant delay in receiving their completed aligners and a decrease in service levels for a period of time. In addition, our headquarters facility in California is located in the San Francisco Bay Area. An earthquake or other natural disaster in this region could result in a disruption in our operations. Any such business interruption could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our information technology systems are critical to our business. System integration and implementation issues and system security risks could disrupt our operations, which could have a material adverse impact on our business and operating results.

We rely on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of complex information technology systems. All information technology systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from a variety of sources. As our business has grown in size and complexity, the growth has placed, and will continue to place, significant demands on our information technology systems. To effectively manage this growth, our information systems and applications require an ongoing commitment of significant resources to maintain, protect and enhance existing systems and develop new systems to keep pace with continuing changes in information processing technology, evolving industry and regulatory standards and changing customer preferences. We are in the process of implementing a multi-year, company-wide program to transform certain business processes or extend established processes, including the transition to a single enterprise resource planning ("ERP") software system to perform various functions. We implemented the first phase of our ERP on July 1, 2016, and while we believe we are past any potential significant business disruption, we are still monitoring and troubleshooting potential issues. The implementation of additional functionality in the ERP system entails certain risks, including difficulties with changes in business processes that could disrupt our operations, such as our ability to track orders and timely ship products, manage our supply chain and aggregate financial and operational data. Additionally, this implementation may not achieve the anticipated benefits and may divert management's attention from other operational activities, negatively affect employee morale, or have other unintended consequences. Additionally, if we are not able to accurately forecast expenses and capitalized costs related to the project, this may have an adverse impact on our financial condition and operating results.

If the information we rely upon to run our businesses were to be found to be inaccurate or unreliable, if we fail to properly maintain our information systems and data integrity, or if we fail to develop new capabilities to meet our business needs in a timely manner, we could have operational disruptions, have customer disputes, lose our ability to produce timely and accurate reports, have regulatory or other legal problems, have increases in operating and administrative expenses, lose existing customers, have difficulty in attracting new customers or in implementing our growth strategies, or suffer other adverse consequences. In addition, experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our network security and misappropriate our confidential information or that of third parties, create system disruptions or cause shutdowns. Furthermore, sophisticated hardware and operating system software and applications that we either internally develop or procure from third parties which we depend upon may contain defects in design and manufacture, including "bugs" and other problems that can unexpectedly interfere with the operation of the system. The costs to eliminate or alleviate security problems, viruses and bugs could be significant, and the efforts to address these problems could result in interruptions that may have a material adverse impact on our operations, net revenues and operating results.

System upgrades and enhancements require significant expenditures and allocation of valuable employee resources. Delays in integration or disruptions to our business from implementation of these new or upgraded systems could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition and operating results.

Additionally, we continuously upgrade our customer facing software applications, specifically the ClinCheck and MyAligntech software. Software applications frequently contain errors or defects, especially when they are first introduced or when new versions are released. The discovery of a defect or error or the incompatibility with the computer operating system and hardware configurations of customers in a new upgraded version or the failure of our primary information systems may result in the following consequences, among others: loss of revenue or delay in market acceptance, damage to our reputation or increased service costs, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Furthermore, our business requires the secure transmission of confidential information over public networks. Because of the confidential health information we store and transmit, security breaches could expose us to a risk of regulatory action, litigation, possible liability and loss. Our security measures may be inadequate to prevent security breaches, and our business operations and profitability would be adversely affected by, among other things, loss of customers and potential criminal and civil sanctions if they are not prevented.

There can be no assurance that our process of improving existing systems, developing new systems to support our expanding operations, integrating new systems, protecting confidential patient information, and improving service levels will not be delayed or that additional systems issues will not arise in the future. Failure to adequately protect and maintain the integrity of our information systems and data may result in a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Competition in the markets for our products is intense and we expect aggressive competition from existing competitors and other companies that may introduce new technologies in the future.

Currently, our products compete directly against products manufactured and distributed by various companies, both within and outside the U.S. Many of these manufacturers, including Danaher Corporation, 3M, Sirona Dental Systems, Inc. and Dentsply International, have substantially greater financial resources and manufacturing and marketing experience than we do and may, in the future, attempt to develop an orthodontic system similar to ours or combine technologies that make our product economically unattractive. The expiration of certain key patents commencing in 2017 owned by us may result in additional competition. Existing competitors may begin offering products more similar to ours. We may face more intense competition if new entrants to the clear aligner market are significantly larger than we are with greater resources and the ability to leverage their existing channels in the dental market to compete directly with us. In addition, corresponding foreign patents will start to expire in 2018, which may lead to increased competition in some of the markets outside the U.S. Large consumer product companies may also enter the orthodontic supply market. Furthermore, we may face competition in the future from new companies that may introduce new technologies. We may be unable to compete with these competitors and one or more of these competitors may render our technology obsolete or economically unattractive. If we are unable to compete effectively with existing products or respond effectively to any products developed by new or existing competitors, our business could be harmed. Increased competition has resulted in the past and may in the future result in volume discounting and price reductions, reduced gross margins, reduced profitability and loss of market share, and reduce dental professionals' efforts and commitment to expand their use of our products, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our net revenues, volume growth, net income and stock price. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against our current or future competitors or that competitive pressures will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If the security of our customer and patient information is compromised, patient care could suffer, and we could be liable for related damages, and our reputation could be impaired.

We retain confidential customer and patient information in our processing centers. Therefore, it is critical that our facilities and infrastructure remain secure and that our facilities and infrastructure are perceived by the marketplace and our customers to be secure. Despite the implementation of security measures, our infrastructure may be vulnerable to physical break-ins, computer viruses, programming errors, attacks by third parties or similar disruptive problems. If we fail to meet our clients' expectations regarding the security of healthcare information, we could be liable for damages and our reputation could be impaired. In addition, patient care could suffer, and we could be liable if our systems fail to deliver correct information in a timely manner. Our insurance may not protect us from this risk.

Our success depends in part on our proprietary technology, and if we are unable to successfully enforce our intellectual property rights, our competitive position may be harmed. Litigating claims of this type is costly and could distract our management and cause a decline in our results of operations and stock price.

Our success will depend in part on our ability to maintain existing intellectual property and to obtain and maintain further intellectual property protection for our products, both in the U.S. and in other countries. Our inability to do so could harm our competitive position. As of June 30, 2016, we had issued 403 U.S. patents, 312 foreign issued patents, and 349 pending global

patent applications.

We intend to rely on our portfolio of issued and pending patent applications in the U.S. and in other countries to protect a large part of our intellectual property and our competitive position; however, our currently pending or future patent filings may not result in the issuance of patents. Additionally, any patents issued to us may be challenged, invalidated, held unenforceable, circumvented, or may not be sufficiently broad to prevent third parties from producing competing products similar in design to our products. In addition, any protection afforded by foreign patents may be more limited than that provided under U.S. patents and intellectual property laws. We also rely on protection of our copyrights, trade secrets, know-how and proprietary information. We generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and our collaborative partners upon commencement of a relationship with us; however, these agreements may not provide meaningful protection against the unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets or other confidential information, and adequate remedies may not exist if unauthorized use or disclosure were to occur. Our inability to maintain the proprietary nature of our technology through patents, copyrights or trade secrets would impair our competitive advantages and could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial condition and future growth prospects. In particular, a failure to protect our proprietary rights might allow competitors to copy our technology, which could adversely affect our pricing and market share. In addition, in an effort to protect our intellectual property we have in the past been and may in the future be involved in litigation. The potential effects on our business operations resulting from litigation that we may participate in the future, whether or not ultimately determined in our favor or settled by us, are costly and divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel from normal business operations.

Litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings could occur. An unfavorable ruling could include monetary damages or, in cases where injunctive relief is sought, an injunction prohibiting us from selling our products. Any of these results from our litigation could adversely affect our results of operations and stock price.

While we believe we currently have adequate internal control over financial reporting, we are required to assess our internal control over financial reporting on an annual basis and any future adverse results from such assessment could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have an adverse effect on our stock price.

Pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC, we are required to furnish in our Form 10-K a report by our management regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The report includes, among other things, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year, including a statement as to whether or not our internal control over financial reporting is effective. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified by management. While we believe our internal control over financial reporting is currently effective, the effectiveness of our internal controls in future periods is subject to the risk that our controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, and, as a result, the degree of compliance of our internal control over financial reporting with the existing policies or procedures may become ineffective. Establishing, testing and maintaining an effective system of internal control over financial reporting requires significant resources and time commitments on the part of our management and our finance staff, may require additional staffing and infrastructure investments, and would increase our costs of doing business. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective in any future period (or if our auditors are unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls or conclude that our internal controls are ineffective), we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could have an adverse effect on our stock price.

If we lose our key personnel or are unable to attract and retain key personnel, we may be unable to pursue business opportunities or develop our products.

We are highly dependent on the key employees in our clinical engineering, technology development, sales, training and marketing personnel and management teams. The loss of the services provided by those individuals may significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our product development and other business objectives and could harm our business. Our future success will also depend on our ability to identify, recruit, train and retain additional qualified personnel, including orthodontists. Few orthodontists are accustomed to working in a manufacturing environment since they are generally trained to work in private practices, universities and other research institutions. Thus, we may be unable to attract and retain personnel with the advanced qualifications necessary for the further development of our business. Furthermore, we may not be successful in retaining our key personnel or their services. If we are unable to attract and retain key personnel, our business could be materially harmed.

If we infringe the patents or proprietary rights of other parties or are subject to a patent infringement claim, our ability to grow our business may be severely limited.

Extensive litigation over patents and other intellectual property rights is common in the medical device industry. We have been sued for infringement of third party's patents in the past and we may be the subject of patent or other litigation in the future. From time to time, we have received and may in the future receive letters from third parties drawing our attention to their patent rights. While we do not believe that we infringe upon any valid and enforceable rights that have been brought to our attention, there may be other more pertinent rights of which we are presently unaware. The defense and prosecution of intellectual property suits, interference proceedings and related legal and administrative proceedings could result in substantial expense to us and significant diversion of effort by our technical and management personnel. An adverse determination of any litigation or interference proceeding to which we may become a party could subject us to significant liabilities. An adverse determination of this nature could also put our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly or require us to seek licenses from third parties. Licenses may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, in which event, our business would be materially adversely affected.

We maintain single supply relationships for certain of our key machines and materials technologies, and our business and operating results could be harmed if supply is restricted or ends or the price of raw materials used in our manufacturing process increases.

We are highly dependent on manufacturers of specialized scanning equipment, rapid prototyping machines, resin and other advanced materials, as well as the optics, electronic and other mechanical components of our intra-oral scanners. We maintain single supply relationships for many of these machines and materials technologies. In particular, our CT scanning and stereolithography equipment used in our aligner manufacturing and many of the critical components for the optics of our scanners are provided by single suppliers. We are also committed to purchasing the vast majority of our resin and polymer, the primary raw materials used in our manufacturing process for clear aligners, from a single source. If these or other suppliers encounter financial, operating or other difficulties or if our relationship with them changes, we might not be able to quickly establish or qualify replacement sources of supply and could face production interruptions, delays and inefficiencies. In addition, technology changes by our vendors could disrupt access to required manufacturing capacity or require expensive, time consuming development efforts to adapt and integrate new equipment or processes. Our growth may exceed the capacity of one or more of these manufacturers to produce the needed equipment and materials in sufficient quantities to support our growth. Conversely, in order to secure supplies for production of products, we sometimes enter into non-cancelable purchase commitments with vendors, which could impact our ability to adjust our inventory to reflect declining market demands. If demand for our products is less than we expect, we may experience additional excess and obsolete inventories and be forced to incur additional charges and our profitability may suffer. In the event of technology changes, delivery delays, or shortages of or increases in price for these items, our business and growth prospects may be harmed.

We depend on a single contract manufacturer and supplier of parts used in our iTero scanner and any disruption in this relationship may cause us to fail to meet the demands of our customers and damage our customer relationships.

We rely on a third party manufacturer to supply key sub-assemblies for our iTero Element scanner. As a result, if this third party manufacturer fails to deliver its components, if we lose its services or if we fail to negotiate acceptable terms, we may be unable to deliver our products in a timely manner and our business may be harmed. Any difficulties encountered by the third party manufacturer with respect to hiring personnel and maintaining acceptable manufacturing standards, controls, procedures and policies could disrupt our ability to deliver our products in a timely manner. Finding a substitute manufacturer may be expensive, time-consuming or impossible and could result in a significant interruption in the supply of our intra-oral scanning products. Any failure by our contract manufacturer that results in delays in our fulfillment of customer orders may cause us to lose revenues and suffer damage to our customer relationships.

We primarily rely on our direct sales force to sell our products, and any failure to maintain our direct sales force could harm our business.

Our ability to sell our products and generate revenues primarily depends upon our direct sales force within our North American and international markets. We do not have any long-term employment contracts with the members of our direct sales force. The loss of the services provided by these key personnel may harm our business. If we are unable to retain our direct sales force personnel or replace them with individuals of equivalent technical expertise and qualifications, or if we are unable to successfully instill such technical expertise or if we fail to establish and maintain strong relationships with our customers within a relatively short period of time, our net revenues and our ability to maintain market share could be materially harmed. In addition, due to our large and fragmented customer base, we may not be able to provide all of our customers with product support immediately upon the launch of a new product. As a result, adoption of new products by our customers may be slower than anticipated and our ability to grow market share and increase our net revenues may be harmed.

If our distributor relationships are not successful, our ability to market and sell our products would be harmed and our financial performance will be adversely affected.

We depend on relationships with distributors for the marketing and sales of our products in various geographic regions, and we have a limited ability to influence their efforts. Relying on distributors for our sales and marketing could harm our business for various reasons, including:

- agreements with distributors may terminate prematurely due to disagreements or may result in litigation between the partners;
- we may not be able to renew existing distributor agreements on acceptable terms;
- our distributors may not devote sufficient resources to the sale of products;
- our distributors may be unsuccessful in marketing our products;
- our existing relationships with distributors may preclude us from entering into additional future arrangements with other distributors; and
- we may not be able to negotiate future distributor agreements on acceptable terms.

Complying with regulations enforced by the FDA and other regulatory authorities is an expensive and time-consuming process, and any failure to comply could result in substantial penalties.

Our products are considered medical devices and are subject to extensive regulation in the U.S. and internationally. FDA regulations are wide ranging and govern, among other things:

- product design, development, manufacturing and testing;
- product labeling;
- product storage;
- pre-market clearance or approval;
- complaint handling and corrective actions;
- advertising and promotion; and
- product sales and distribution.

Our failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements could result in enforcement action by the FDA or state agencies, which may include any of the following sanctions:

- warning letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties;
- repair, replacement, refunds, recall or seizure of our products;
- operating restrictions or partial suspension or total shutdown of production;
- refusing our requests for 510(k) clearance or pre-market approval of new products, new intended uses, or modifications to existing products;
- withdrawing clearance or pre-market approvals that have already been granted; and
- criminal prosecution.

If any of these events were to occur, they could harm our business. We must comply with facility registration and product listing requirements of the FDA and adhere to applicable Quality System regulations. The FDA enforces its Quality System regulations through periodic unannounced inspections. Our failure to take satisfactory corrective action in response to an adverse inspection or the failure to comply with applicable manufacturing regulations could result in enforcement action, and we may be required to find alternative manufacturers, which could be a long and costly process. Any FDA enforcement action could have a material adverse effect on us.

Before we can sell a new medical device in the U.S., or market a new use of or claim for an existing product we must obtain FDA clearance or approval, unless an exemption applies. Obtaining regulatory clearances or approvals can be a lengthy and time-consuming process. Even though the devices we market have obtained the necessary clearances from the FDA, we may be unable to maintain such clearances in the future. Furthermore, we may be unable to obtain the necessary clearances for new devices that we intend to market in the future. Our inability to maintain or obtain regulatory clearances or approvals could materially harm our business.

In addition, as part of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the SEC adopted disclosure requirements regarding the use of certain minerals, known as conflict minerals, which are mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries, as well as procedures regarding a manufacturer's efforts to identify and discourage the sourcing of such minerals and metals produced from those minerals. Additional reporting obligations are being proposed by the European Union. The U.S. requirements and any additional requirements in Europe could affect the sourcing and availability of metals used in the manufacture of a limited number of parts (if any) contained in our products. For example, the implementation of these disclosure requirements may decrease the number of suppliers capable of supplying our needs for certain metals, thereby negatively affecting our ability to obtain products in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices. Our material sourcing is broad based and multi-tiered, and we may be unable to conclusively verify the origins for all metals used in our products. We may suffer financial and reputational harm if customers require, and we are unable to deliver, certification that our products are conflict free. Regardless, we will incur additional costs associated with compliance with these disclosure requirements, including time-consuming and costly efforts to determine the source of any conflict minerals used in our products.

If compliance with healthcare regulations becomes costly and difficult for our customers or for us, we may not be able to grow our business.

Participants in the healthcare industry are subject to extensive and frequently changing regulations under numerous laws administered by governmental entities at the federal, state and local levels, some of which are, and others of which may be, applicable to our business. In response to perceived increases in health care costs in recent years, Congress passed health care reform legislation that President Obama signed into law in March 2010. This legislation contains many provisions designed to generate the revenues necessary to fund the coverage expansions. The most relevant of these provisions are those that impose fees or taxes on certain health-related industries, including medical device manufacturers.

Furthermore, our healthcare provider customers are also subject to a wide variety of laws and regulations that could affect the nature and scope of their relationships with us. The healthcare market itself is highly regulated and subject to changing political, economic and regulatory influences. Regulations implemented pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA"), including regulations affecting the security and privacy of patient healthcare information held by healthcare providers and their business associates may require us to make significant and unplanned enhancements of software applications or services, result in delays or cancellations of orders, or result in the revocation of endorsement of our products and services by healthcare participants. The effect of HIPAA and newly enforced regulations on our business is difficult to predict, and there can be no assurance that we will adequately address the business risks created by HIPAA and its implementation or that we will be able to take advantage of any resulting business opportunities.

Extensive and changing government regulation of the healthcare industry may be expensive to comply with and exposes us to the risk of substantial government penalties.

In addition to medical device laws and regulations, numerous state and federal healthcare-related laws regulate our business, covering areas such as:

- storage, transmission and disclosure of medical information and healthcare records;
- prohibitions against the offer, payment or receipt of remuneration to induce referrals to entities providing healthcare services or goods or to induce the order, purchase or recommendation of our products; and
- the marketing and advertising of our products.

Complying with these laws and regulations could be expensive and time-consuming, and could increase our operating costs or reduce or eliminate certain of our sales and marketing activities or our revenues.

We face risks related to our international sales, including the need to obtain necessary foreign regulatory clearance or approvals.

Outside of North America, we currently sell our products in Europe, Asia Pacific, Latin America and the Middle East and may expand into other countries from time to time. For sales of our products outside the U.S., we are subject to foreign regulatory requirements that vary widely from country to country. The time required to obtain clearances or approvals required by other countries may be longer than that required for FDA clearance or approval, and requirements for such approvals may differ from FDA requirements. We may be unable to obtain regulatory approvals in one or more of the other countries in which we do business or in which we may do business in the future. We may also incur significant costs in attempting to obtain and maintain foreign regulatory approvals. If we experience delays in receipt of approvals to market our products outside of the U.S., or if we fail to receive these approvals, we may be unable to market our products or enhancements in international markets in a timely manner, if at all.

Our business exposes us to potential product liability claims, and we may incur substantial expenses if we are subject to product liability claims or litigation.

Medical devices involve an inherent risk of product liability claims and associated adverse publicity. We may be held liable if any product we develop or any product that uses or incorporates any of our technologies causes injury or is otherwise found unsuitable. Although we intend to continue to maintain product liability insurance, adequate insurance may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all, and may not provide adequate coverage against potential liabilities. A product liability claim, regardless of its merit or eventual outcome, could result in significant legal defense costs. These costs would have the effect of increasing our expenses and diverting management's attention away from the operation of our business, and could harm our business.

Historically, the market price for our common stock has been volatile.

The market price of our common stock could be subject to wide price fluctuations in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control. The factors include:

- quarterly variations in our results of operations and liquidity;
- changes in recommendations by the investment community or in their estimates of our net revenues or operating results;
- speculation in the press or investment community concerning our business and results of operations;
- strategic actions by our competitors, such as product announcements or acquisitions;
- announcements of technological innovations or new products by us, our customers or competitors; and
- general economic market conditions.

In addition, the stock market in general, and the market for technology and medical device companies in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated to or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market and industry factors may seriously harm the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. Historically, class action litigation is often brought against an issuing company following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities.

Future sales of significant amounts of our common stock may depress our stock price.

A large percentage of our outstanding common stock is currently owned by a small number of significant stockholders. These stockholders have sold in the past, and may sell in the future, large amounts of common stock over relatively short periods of time. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market by our existing stockholders may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Such sales could create public perception of difficulties or problems with our business and may depress our stock price.

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

Under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”), we review our goodwill and long-lived asset group for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Additionally, goodwill is required to be tested for impairment at least annually. The qualitative and quantitative analysis used to test goodwill are dependent upon various assumptions and reflect management’s best estimates. Changes in certain assumptions including revenue growth rates, discount rates, earnings multiples and future cash flows may cause a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of goodwill or the asset group may be impaired. We may be required to record a significant charge to earnings in the financial statements during the period in which any impairment of goodwill or asset group are determined.

Changes in, or interpretations of, accounting rules and regulations, could result in unfavorable accounting charges.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. These principles are subject to interpretation by the SEC and various bodies formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting policies. A change in these policies can have a significant effect on our reported results and may even retroactively affect previously reported transactions. Our accounting policies that recently have been, or may be affected by changes in the accounting rules relate to revenue recognition and leases.

If we fail to manage our exposure to global financial and securities market risk successfully, our operating results and financial statements could be materially impacted.

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal. To achieve this objective, a majority of our marketable investments are investment grade, liquid, fixed-income securities and money market instruments denominated in U.S. dollars. If the carrying value of our investments exceeds the fair value, and the decline in fair value is deemed to be other-than-temporary, we will be required to write down the value of our investments, which could materially harm our results of operations and financial condition. Moreover, the performance of certain securities in our investment portfolio correlates with the credit condition of the U.S. financial sector. In a current unstable credit environment, we might incur significant realized, unrealized or impairment losses associated with these investments.

On July 1, 2016, we changed our corporate structure; however, if we are unable to maintain this structure or if it is challenged by U.S. or foreign tax authorities, we may be unable to realize tax savings which could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

We implemented a new international corporate structure on July 1, 2016. This corporate structure may reduce our overall effective tax rate over time through changes in the structure of our international procurement and sales operations, as well as realignment of the ownership and use of intellectual property among our wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The structure includes legal entities located in jurisdictions with income tax rates lower than the U.S. federal statutory tax rate. Such intercompany arrangements would be designed to result in income earned by such entities in accordance with arm’s-length principles and commensurate with functions performed, risks assumed and ownership of valuable corporate assets. We believe that income taxed in certain foreign jurisdictions at a lower rate relative to the U.S. federal statutory rate will have a beneficial impact on our worldwide effective tax rate over the medium to long term.

If the structure is challenged by U.S. or foreign tax authorities, if changes in domestic and international tax laws negatively impact the structure, including proposed legislation to reform U.S. taxation of international business activities, or if we do not operate our business in a manner consistent with the structure and applicable regulatory provisions, we may fail to achieve the financial and operational efficiencies that we anticipate as a result of the structure, and our business, financial condition and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.

Our effective tax rate may vary significantly from period to period.

Various internal and external factors may have favorable or unfavorable effects on our future effective tax rate. These factors include, but are not limited to, changes in tax laws, regulations and/or rates, non-deductible goodwill impairments, changing interpretations of existing tax laws or regulations, changes in the relative proportions of revenues and income before taxes in the various jurisdictions in which we operate that have differing statutory tax rates, the future levels of tax benefits of stock option deductions relating to incentive stock options and employee stock purchase plans, settlement of income tax audits, and changes in overall levels of pretax earnings. For example, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-19 “Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting,” which will, among other things, change how we account for our tax shortfalls or benefits from stock based awards, and this guidance may have a favorable or unfavorable effect on our future effective tax rate. We are still evaluating the impact of this guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the Costa Rica Ministry of Foreign Trade, an agency of the Government of Costa Rica, granted a twelve year extension of various income tax incentives, which were previously granted in 2002. The incentive tax rates will expire in various years beginning in 2017. Under these incentives, all of the income in Costa Rica during these twelve year incentive periods is subject to a reduced rate of Costa Rica income tax. In order to receive the benefit of these incentives, we must hire specified numbers of employees and maintain certain minimum levels of fixed asset investment in Costa Rica. If we do not fulfill these conditions for any reason, our incentive could lapse, and our income in Costa Rica would be subject to taxation at higher rates, which could have a negative impact on our operating results. The Costa Rica corporate income tax rate that would apply, absent the incentives, is 30% for 2016 and 2015. As a result of these incentives, our income taxes were reduced by \$8.6 million and \$8.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing a benefit to diluted net income per share of \$0.11 and \$0.10 in 2016 and 2015, respectively. As a result of these incentives, our income taxes were reduced by \$17.2 million and \$16.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, representing a benefit to diluted net income per share of \$0.21 and \$0.20 in 2016 and 2015, respectively. Our subsidiary in Israel is under audit by the local tax authorities for calendar years 2006 through 2012. We are currently under audit by the California Franchise Tax Board for fiscal year 2011, 2012 and 2013.

Changes in tax laws or tax rulings could negatively impact our income tax provision and net income.

As a U.S. multinational corporation, we are subject to changing tax laws both within and outside of the U.S. Changes in tax laws or tax rulings, or changes in interpretations of existing tax laws, could affect our income tax provision and net income or require us to change the manner in which we operate our business. Many countries in Europe, as well as a number of other countries and organizations, have recently proposed or recommended changes to existing tax laws or have enacted new laws. For example, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") has been working on a "Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project," which is focused on a number of issues, including the shifting of profits between affiliated entities in different tax jurisdictions. The OECD has issued in 2015, and is expected to continue to issue, guidelines and proposals that may change various aspects of the existing framework under which our tax obligations are determined in many of the countries in which we do business. In addition, the current U.S. administration and key members of Congress have made public statements indicating that tax reform is a priority. Certain changes to U.S. tax laws, including limitations on the ability to defer U.S. taxation on earnings outside of the United States until those earnings are repatriated to the United States, could affect the tax treatment of our foreign earnings.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Following is a summary of stock repurchases for the three months ended June 30, 2016:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Repurchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Repurchased as Part of Publicly Announced Program</u>	<u>Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Repurchased Under the Program ⁽¹⁾</u>
May 1, 2016 through May 31, 2016	467,290	\$ 74.90	64,978,175	\$ 64,978,175

⁽¹⁾ In April 2014, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized a stock repurchase program ("April 2014") pursuant to which we may purchase up to \$300.0 million of our common stock over the next three years. As of June 30, 2016, we have approximately \$50.0 million remaining under the April 2014 stock repurchase program. On May 3, 2016, as part of our \$300.0 million April 2014 stock repurchase program, we entered into an ASR to repurchase \$50.0 million of our common stock (the "2016 ASR"). Under the terms of the 2016 ASR, we paid \$50.0 million and received an initial delivery of approximately 0.5 million shares based on current market price of \$74.90, which we retired. The final delivery is scheduled during October 2016, with the number of shares to be determined by the Company's volume weighted-average stock price during the term of the ASR less an agreed upon discount. After the completion of the 2016 ASR, we will commence repurchasing \$50.0 million of our common stock on the open market. These two actions will complete the April 2014 stock repurchase program.

On April 28, 2016, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized a plan to repurchase up to \$300.0 million of the Company's stock. This latest authorization is in addition to the existing \$300 million authorization announced in April 2014, which brings the total authorization to \$600 million. Any purchases under this stock repurchase program may be made, from time-to-time, pursuant to open market purchases (including pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 plans), privately-negotiated transactions, accelerated stock repurchases, block trades or derivative contracts or otherwise in accordance with applicable federal securities laws, including Rule 10b-18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. (Refer to Note 9 "Common Stock Repurchase", of the Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements for details of the common stock repurchase).

We expect to finance future stock repurchases with current cash on hand.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits:

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Filing</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Filed here with</u>
10.1	Class C Non-Incentive Unit Purchase Agreement, July 25, 2016	Form 8-K	07/28/16	10.1	
10.2	Fixed Dollar Accelerated Repurchase Transaction Agreement dated April 25, 2016 between Morgan Stanley and Align				*
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				*
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				*
32.1	Certification of 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.				*
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document				*
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document				*
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document				*
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document				*
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document				*
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document				*

EXHIBIT INDEX

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101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document				*
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document				*

May 3, 2016

Fixed Dollar Accelerated Share Repurchase Transaction

Align Technology, Inc.
2560 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, California 95131

Dear Sir/Madam:

The purpose of this letter agreement (this "Confirmation") is to confirm the terms and conditions of the Transaction entered into between Morgan Stanley ("Dealer") and Align Technology, Inc. ("Issuer") on the Trade Date specified below (the "Transaction"). This confirmation constitutes a "Confirmation" as referred to in the Agreement specified below.

The definitions and provisions contained in the 2002 ISDA Equity Derivatives Definitions (as published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. ("ISDA")) (the "Equity Definitions") are incorporated into this Confirmation. The Transaction is a Share Forward Transaction for purposes of the Equity Definitions. Any reference to a currency shall have the meaning contained in Section 1.7 of the 2006 ISDA Definitions, as published by ISDA.

1. This Confirmation evidences a complete and binding agreement between Dealer and Issuer as to the terms of the Transaction to which this Confirmation relates and shall supersede all prior or contemporaneous written or oral communications with respect thereto. This Confirmation shall be subject to an agreement (the "Agreement") in the form of the 2002 ISDA Master Agreement as if Dealer and Issuer had executed an agreement in such form without any Schedule but with the elections set forth in this Confirmation (and (1) the election of USD as the Termination Currency, (2) the election that subparagraph (ii) of Section 2(c) will not apply to the Transactions and (3) the election that the "Cross Default" provisions of Section 5(a)(vi) shall apply to Dealer, with a "Threshold Amount" of 3% of Dealer shareholders' equity for Dealer (provided that (a) the phrase "or becoming capable at such time of being declared" shall be deleted from clause (1) of such Section 5(a)(vi) of the Agreement and (b) the following sentence shall be added to the end thereof: "Notwithstanding the foregoing, a default hereunder shall not constitute an Event of Default if (i) the default was caused solely by error or omission of an administrative or operational nature; (ii) funds were available to enable the party to make the payment when due; and (iii) the payment is made within two Local Business Days of such party's receipt of written notice of its failure to pay").

The Transaction shall be the only transaction under the Agreement. If there exists any ISDA Master Agreement between Dealer and Issuer or any confirmation or other agreement between Dealer and Issuer pursuant to which an ISDA Master Agreement is deemed to exist between Dealer and Issuer, then, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in such ISDA Master Agreement, such confirmation or agreement or any other agreement to which Dealer and Issuer are parties, the Transaction shall not be considered a transaction under, or otherwise governed by, such existing or deemed to be existing ISDA Master Agreement.

If there is any inconsistency between the Agreement, this Confirmation and the Equity Definitions, the following will prevail for purposes of the Transaction in the order of precedence indicated: (i) this Master Confirmation; (ii) the Equity Definitions; and (iii) the Agreement.

2. The terms of the particular Transaction to which this Confirmation relates are as follows:

GENERAL TERMS:

Trade Date:	As specified in Schedule I
Buyer:	Issuer
Seller:	Dealer
Shares:	Common Stock, par value USD 0.0001 per share, of Issuer (Ticker: ALGN)
Forward Price:	A price per Share (as determined by the Calculation Agent) equal to the greater of (A) (i) the arithmetic mean (not a weighted average) of the 10b-18 VWAP on each Observation Date that is a Trading Day during the Calculation Period <u>minus</u> (ii) the Discount and (B) \$5.00.
Discount:	As specified in Schedule I
10b-18 VWAP:	On any Trading Day, a price per Share equal to the volume-weighted average price of the Rule 10b-18 eligible trades in the Shares for the entirety of such Trading Day as determined by the Calculation Agent by reference to the screen entitled “ALGN <Equity> AQR SEC” or any successor page as reported by Bloomberg L.P. or any successor (excluding (i) trades that do not settle regular way, (ii) opening (regular way) reported trades in the consolidated system on such Scheduled Trading Day, (iii) trades that occur in the last ten minutes before the scheduled close of trading on the Exchange on such Scheduled Trading Day and ten minutes before the scheduled close of the primary trading in the market where the trade is effected, and (iv) trades on such Scheduled Trading Day that do not satisfy the requirements of Rule 10b-18(b)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “ Exchange Act ”) on such Trading Day) or, if the price displayed on such screen is clearly erroneous, as determined by the Calculation Agent in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner.
Observation Dates:	As specified in Schedule I
Calculation Period:	The period from, and including, the first Observation Date that is a Trading Day that occurs on or after the Prepayment Date to, but excluding, the relevant Valuation Date; <u>provided, however</u> , that if the Valuation Date is the Scheduled Valuation Date, then the Valuation Date shall be included in the Calculation Period; <u>provided further</u> that in no event shall any Scheduled Valuation Date be postponed to a date later than the Final Termination Date.
Final Termination Date:	As specified in Schedule I; provided that if a Market Disruption Event has occurred pursuant to Section 7 of this Confirmation, such Final Termination Date shall be postponed by one Trading Day for every Trading Day that is a Disrupted Day as a result of such Merger Transaction during the Calculation Period
Trading Day:	Any Exchange Business Day that is not a Disrupted Day in whole

Initial Shares: As specified in Schedule I; provided that if Dealer is unable to borrow or otherwise acquire a number of Shares equal to the Initial Shares for delivery to Issuer on the Initial Share Delivery Date, the Initial Shares delivered on the Initial Share Delivery Date shall be reduced to such number of Shares that Dealer is able to so borrow or otherwise acquire, and thereafter Dealer shall continue to use commercially reasonable efforts to borrow or otherwise acquire a number of Shares, at a stock borrow cost no greater than the Initial Stock Loan Rate, equal to the shortfall in the Initial Shares and to deliver such additional Shares as soon as reasonably practicable. For the avoidance of doubt, the aggregate of all shares delivered to Dealer in respect of the Transaction pursuant to this paragraph shall be the “Initial Shares” for purposes of determining the “Settlement Amount” below.

Initial Share Delivery Date: One Exchange Business Day following the Trade Date. On the Initial Share Delivery Date, Seller shall deliver to Buyer a number of Shares equal to the Initial Shares in accordance with Section 9.4 of the Equity Definitions, with the Initial Share Delivery Date being deemed to be a “Settlement Date” for purposes of such Section 9.4.

Prepayment: Applicable

Prepayment Amount: As specified in Schedule I

Prepayment Date: One Exchange Business Day following the Trade Date. On the Prepayment Date, Buyer shall pay to Seller the Prepayment Amount.

Exchange: NASDAQ

Related Exchange: All Exchanges; provided that Section 1.26 of the Equity Definitions shall be amended to add the words “United States” before the word “exchange” in the tenth line of such Section.

Market Disruption Event:

The definition of “Market Disruption Event” in Section 6.3(a) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by deleting the words “at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the relevant Valuation Time, Latest Exercise Time, Knock-in Valuation Time or Knock-out Valuation Time, as the case may be,” starting in the third line thereof.

Section 6.3(d) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by deleting the remainder of the provision following the term “Scheduled Closing Time” in the fourth line thereof.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Equity Definitions, if any Exchange Business Day in the Calculation Period is a Disrupted Day, the Calculation Agent shall have the option, in its reasonable discretion, to take one or more of the following actions in a good faith and commercially reasonable manner: (i) determine that such Exchange Business Day is a Disrupted Day in part, in which case the Calculation Agent shall (x) determine the 10b-18 VWAP on such Exchange Business Day based on Rule 10b-18 eligible trades in the Shares on such day taking into account the nature and duration of the relevant Market Disruption Event and (y) determine the Forward Price using an appropriately weighted average of 10b-18 VWAPs instead of an arithmetic mean, and/or (ii) elect to postpone the Scheduled Valuation Date by up to one Observation Date for every Observation Date that is a Disrupted Day during the Calculation Period; provided that in no event shall any Scheduled Valuation Date be postponed to a date later than the Final Termination Date. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Calculation Agent takes the action described in clause (i) above, then such Disrupted Day shall be a Trading Day for purposes of calculating the Forward Price.

Any Exchange Business Day on which, as of the date hereof, the Exchange is scheduled to close prior to its normal close of trading shall be deemed not to be an Exchange Business Day; if a closure of the Exchange prior to its normal close of trading on any Exchange Business Day is scheduled following the date hereof, then such Exchange Business Day shall be deemed to be a Disrupted Day in full.

If a Disrupted Day occurs during the Calculation Period and each of the nine immediately following Scheduled Trading Days is a Disrupted Day, then the Calculation Agent may, in its good faith and commercially reasonable discretion, deem such ninth Scheduled Trading Day to be an Exchange Business Day that is not a Disrupted Day and determine the VWAP Price for such ninth Scheduled Trading Day using its good faith and commercially reasonable estimate of the value of the Shares on such ninth Scheduled Trading Day based on the volume, historical trading patterns and trading price of the Shares.

VALUATION:

Valuation Date:

The earlier of (i) the Scheduled Valuation Date and (ii) any earlier accelerated Valuation Date as a result of Dealer's election in accordance with the immediately succeeding paragraph.

Dealer shall have the right, in its absolute discretion but subject to the limitation set forth in the immediately succeeding paragraph, to accelerate the Valuation Date, in whole or in part (an "**Acceleration**"), to any Exchange Business Day that is on or after the Lock-Out Date and prior to the Scheduled Valuation Date by notice (each such notice, an "**Acceleration Notice**") to Issuer by 9:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Exchange Business Day immediately following the accelerated Valuation Date; provided that if at any time after the Lock-Out Date Dealer expects the Settlement Amount to be a negative number, then Dealer shall provide Issuer notice of any such expectation.

Dealer shall specify in each Acceleration Notice the portion of the Prepayment Amount that is subject to acceleration (which may be less than the full Prepayment Amount, but only so long as such portion is not less than USD 25,000,000). If the portion of the Prepayment Amount that is subject to acceleration is less than the full Prepayment Amount, then the Calculation Agent shall adjust the terms of the Transaction as appropriate in order to take into account the occurrence of such accelerated Valuation Date (including cumulative adjustments to take into account all prior accelerated Valuation Dates).

On each Valuation Date, the Calculation Agent shall calculate the Settlement Amount.

Scheduled Valuation Date:

As specified in Schedule I, subject to postponement in accordance with "Market Disruption Event" above

Lock-Out Date:

As specified in Schedule I

SETTLEMENT TERMS:

Physical Settlement:

Applicable.

On the Settlement Date, Seller shall deliver to Buyer a number of Shares equal to (a) (i) the Prepayment Amount divided by (ii) the Forward Price minus (b) the Initial Shares (such number of Shares, the “**Settlement Amount**”), rounded to the nearest whole number of Shares; provided, however, that if the Settlement Amount is less than zero, then Buyer shall deliver to Seller on the Settlement Date a number of Shares satisfying the conditions set forth in Section 8(a) below (the “**Registered Payment Shares**”), or a number of Shares not satisfying such conditions (the “**Unregistered Payment Shares**”) pursuant to Section 8(b) below, in either case (i) with a value equal to the absolute value of the Forward Cash Settlement Amount, with such Shares’ value determined by the Calculation Agent (which value shall, in the case of Unregistered Payment Shares, take into account a commercially reasonable illiquidity discount), in each case as determined by the Calculation Agent and (ii) as if such Shares were “Early Settlement Shares” or “Make-Whole Shares” under Section 8 below, and references in Section 8 to “Early Settlement Payment” were deemed to be references to the absolute value of the Forward Cash Settlement Amount.

Notwithstanding the proviso above, if the Settlement Amount is less than zero, Buyer may elect, in its sole discretion, to cash settle its obligation to deliver Shares by delivering to Seller a notice by no later than the Valuation Date (or, in the event of an Acceleration, the two (2) Business Days after Dealer delivers an Acceleration Notice) electing to cash settle its obligation to deliver Shares, in which case “Cash Settlement” shall be Applicable. Any such Cash Settlement shall be effected in accordance with “Cash Settlement” below.

Settlement Currency:

USD

Settlement Date:

The date that falls one Settlement Cycle after the relevant Valuation Date, or, if the Settlement Amount is less than zero, the date one Settlement Cycle following the last day of the Settlement Valuation Period.

Settlement Valuation Period:

If the Settlement Amount is less than zero, and whether or not Physical Settlement or Cash Settlement is applicable, on the Exchange Business Day immediately following the Valuation Date, Seller may begin purchasing Shares in a commercially reasonable manner in an amount equal to the Settlement Amount (all such Shares purchased, “**Hedge Close-out Shares**”, and the period from and including the Exchange Business Day immediately following the Valuation Date to and including the day on which Seller completes its purchases of Hedge Close-out Shares, the “**Settlement Valuation Period**”). In making any purchases of Hedge Close-out Shares contemplated by this paragraph, Dealer shall use commercially reasonable efforts to purchase such Shares in a manner that would qualify for the safe harbor provided by Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act (“**Rule 10b-18**”) if such purchases were made by or on behalf of Issuer. The Settlement Valuation Period shall be considered to be part of the Calculation Period for purposes of the representations, warranties and covenants and other provisions herein as the context requires (but, for the avoidance of doubt, not for purposes of determining the Forward Price).

Forward Cash Settlement Amount:

The aggregate purchase price (including commissions that are reasonable and customary for transactions of this type) of the Hedge Close-out Shares purchased during the Settlement Valuation Period.

Cash Settlement:

If Cash Settlement is applicable, then on the Settlement Date, Buyer shall deliver to Seller an amount in USD equal to (x) 103% of the absolute value of the Settlement Amount multiplied by (y) a price per Share as reasonably determined by the Calculation Agent (such cash amount, the “**Initial Cash Settlement Amount**”). On the Valuation Date (i) a notional Share balance (the “**Settlement Balance**”) shall be created with an initial balance equal to the absolute value of the Settlement Amount and (ii) a notional cash balance (the “**Cash Balance**”) shall be created with an initial balance equal to the Initial Cash Settlement Amount. At the end of each Exchange Business Day on which Seller purchases Hedge Close-out Shares, Seller shall reduce (i) the Settlement Balance by the number of Hedge Close-out Shares purchased on such Exchange Business Day and (ii) the Cash Balance by the aggregate purchase price (including commissions that are reasonable and customary for transactions of this type) of the Hedge Close-out Shares purchased on such Exchange Business Day. If, on any Exchange Business Day, the Cash Balance is reduced to or below zero but the Settlement Balance is greater than zero, the Buyer shall (i) deliver to Seller or as directed by Seller on the next Currency Business Day after such Exchange Business Day an additional amount in USD (an “**Additional Cash Settlement Amount**”) equal to the Settlement Balance as of such Exchange Business Day multiplied by a price per Share as reasonably determined in a good faith manner by the Calculation Agent, and the Cash Balance shall be increased by such amount. This provision shall be applied successively until the Settlement Balance is reduced to zero. On the Currency Business Day immediately following the Exchange Business Day that the Settlement Balance is reduced to zero, Seller shall return to Buyer an amount in USD equal to the remaining Cash Balance, if any, as of such Exchange Business Day.

Other Applicable Provisions:

The last sentence of Section 9.2, Sections 9.8, 9.9, 9.10 and 9.11 (except that the Representation and Agreement contained in Section 9.11 of the Equity Definitions shall be modified by excluding any representations therein relating to restrictions, obligations, limitations or requirements under applicable securities laws arising as a result of the fact that Buyer is the issuer of the Shares) and Section 9.12 of the Equity Definitions will be applicable to the Transaction.

SHARE ADJUSTMENTS:

Potential Adjustment Event: Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Section 11.2(e) of the Equity Definitions, an Extraordinary Dividend shall not constitute a Potential Adjustment Event.

It shall constitute a Potential Adjustment Event if a Disrupted Day occurs or, pursuant to Section 11 below, is deemed to occur (in whole or in part) on any Trading Day on or prior to the Valuation Date.

Extraordinary Dividend: Any dividend or distribution on the Shares with an ex-dividend date occurring during the period from, and including, the Trade Date to, and including, the last day of the Calculation Period (other than any dividend or distribution of the type described in Section 11.2(e)(i), Section 11.2(e)(ii)(A) or Section 11.2(e)(ii)(B) of the Equity Definitions).

Method of Adjustment: Calculation Agent Adjustment; provided that the parties hereto agree that any Share repurchases by the Issuer, whether pursuant to Rule 10b-18 of the Exchange Act, Rule 10b5-1 of the Exchange Act on customary terms, at prevailing market prices, or VWAP (subject to any discounts thereto) shall not be considered Potential Adjustment Events; provided further that adjustments for any Potential Adjustment Event (other than pursuant to any Potential Adjustment Event defined in Sections 11.2(e)(i), 11.2(e)(ii)(A) and 11.2(e)(iii) of the Equity Definitions) may be made to account for changes in volatility, stock loan rate or liquidity relevant to the Shares or the Transaction.

EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS:

Consequences of Merger Events:

Share-for-Share: Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment

Share-for-Other: Cancellation and Payment on that portion of the Other Consideration that consists of cash; Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment on the remainder of the Other Consideration

Share-for-Combined: Component Adjustment

Tender Offer: Applicable; provided that the definition of “Tender Offer” in Section 12.1 of the Equity Definitions will be amended by replacing the phrase “greater than 10% and less than 100% of the outstanding voting shares of the Issuer” in the third and fourth line thereof with “(a) greater than 15% and less than 100% of the outstanding Shares of the Issuer in the event that such Tender Offer is being made by any entity or person other than the Issuer or any subsidiary thereof or (b) greater than 20% and less than 100% of the outstanding Shares of the Issuer in the event that such Tender Offer is being made by the Issuer or any subsidiary thereof”.

Consequences of Tender Offers:

Share-for-Share: Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment

Share-for-Other: Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment

Share-for-Combined: Modified Calculation Agent Adjustment

New Shares: In the definition of New Shares in Section 12.1(i) of the Equity Definitions, the text in clause (i) thereof shall be deleted in its entirety (including the word “and” following such clause (i)) and replaced with “publicly quoted, traded or listed on any of the New York Stock Exchange, The NASDAQ Global Select Market or The NASDAQ Global Market (or their respective successors)”.

For purposes of the Transaction,

(i) the definition of Merger Date in Section 12.1(c) of the Equity Definitions shall be amended to read, “Merger Date shall mean the Announcement Date.”;

(ii) the definition of Tender Offer Date in Section 12.1(e) of the Equity Definitions shall be amended to read, “Tender Offer Date shall mean the Announcement Date.”;

(iii) the definition of “Announcement Date” in Section 12.1(l) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by (a) replacing the words “a firm” with the word “any bona fide” in the second and fourth lines thereof, (b) replacing the word “leads to the” with the words “, if completed, would lead to a” in the third and the fifth lines thereof, (c) replacing the words “voting shares” with the word “Shares” in the fifth line thereof, (d) inserting the words “by any bona fide entity that is reasonably likely to be a party to the transaction” after the word “announcement” in the second and the fourth lines thereof, (e) inserting the words “or to explore the possibility of engaging in” after the words “engage in” in the second line thereof and (f) inserting the words “or to explore the possibility of purchasing or otherwise obtaining” after the word “obtain” in the fourth line thereof; and

(iv) Section 12.2 of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by inserting the words “Announcement Date in respect of any Merger Event or any potential” before the words “Merger Event” in the final line thereof.

Composition of Combined Consideration: Not Applicable

Nationalization, Insolvency or Delisting: Cancellation and Payment; provided that in addition to the provisions of Section 12.6(a)(iii) of the Equity Definitions, it shall constitute a Delisting if the Exchange is located in the United States and the Shares are not immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on any of the New York Stock Exchange, The NASDAQ Global Market or The NASDAQ Global Select Market (or their respective successors); if the Shares are immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on any such exchange or quotation system, such exchange or quotation system shall thereafter be deemed to be the Exchange.

Additional Disruption Events:

Change in Law:	Applicable; <u>provided</u> that (i) any determination as to whether (A) the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, for the avoidance of doubt and without limitation, (x) any tax law or (y) adoption or promulgation of new regulations authorized or mandated by existing statute) or (B) the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), in each case, constitutes a “Change in Law” shall be made without regard to Section 739 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 or any similar legal certainty provision in any legislation enacted, or rule or regulation promulgated, on or after the Trade Date, (ii) Section 12.9(a)(ii) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by replacing the parenthetical beginning after the word “regulation” in the second line thereof the words “(including, for the avoidance of doubt and without limitation, (x) any tax law or (y) adoption or promulgation of new regulations authorized or mandated by existing statute)” and (iii) by, immediately following the word “Transaction” in clause (x) thereof, adding the phrase “in the manner contemplated by the Hedging Party on the Trade Date”.
Failure to Deliver:	Applicable
Insolvency Filing:	Applicable
Hedging Disruption:	Applicable
Increased Cost of Hedging:	Not Applicable
Loss of Stock Borrow:	Applicable
Maximum Stock Loan Rate:	100 bps
Increased Cost of Stock Borrow:	Applicable
Initial Stock Loan Rate:	25 bps
Determining Party:	For all applicable events, Dealer
Hedging Party:	For all applicable events, Dealer
Non-Reliance:	Applicable
Agreements and Acknowledgements Regarding Hedging Activities:	Applicable
Additional Acknowledgments:	Applicable

3. Calculation Agent:

Dealer; provided that following the occurrence of an Event of Default of the type described in Section 5(a)(vii) of the Agreement with respect to which Dealer is the sole Defaulting Party, if the Calculation Agent fails to timely make any calculation, adjustment or determination required to be made by the Calculation Agent hereunder or to perform any obligation of the Calculation Agent hereunder and such failure continues for five (5) Exchange Business Days following notice to the Calculation Agent by Issuer of such failure the Issuer shall have the right to designate a nationally recognized third-party dealer in over-the-counter corporate equity derivatives to act, during the period commencing on the date such Event of Default occurred and ending on the Early Termination Date with respect to such Event of Default, as the Calculation Agent.

All calculations and determinations by the Calculation Agent shall be made in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner. Following any calculation made by the Calculation Agent hereunder, upon a prior written request by the Issuer, the Calculation Agent will provide to the Issuer by email to the email address provided by the Issuer in such prior written request a report (in a commonly used file format for the storage and manipulation of financial data) displaying in reasonable detail the basis for such calculation and specifying the particular section of the Confirmation pursuant to which such calculation or determination is being made (and in the event that more than one section of the Confirmation would permit the Calculation Agent to make an adjustment upon the occurrence of a specific event, then the Calculation Agent shall specify the particular section number pursuant to which the Calculation Agent is making the adjustment hereunder); provided, however, that in no event will the Calculation Agent be obligated to share with the Issuer any proprietary or confidential data or information or any proprietary models used by it.

4. Account Details and Notices:

(a)

Account for delivery of Shares to Issuer:

Shares to be delivered to:
Computershare
250 Royal Street
Canton, MA 02021
ATTN: Client Operations (Align Technology, Inc)

(b)

Account for payments to Issuer:

Bank of America
Acct: 1487803801
ABA: 026009593

(c)

Account for payments to Dealer:

Citibank, NY
ABA #: 021000089
Morgan Stanley & Co.
Account #: 38890774
Align Technology Inc
2305251

For purposes of this Confirmation:

(i) Address for notices or communications to Issuer:

Align Technology, Inc.
2560 Orchard Parkway
San Jose, CA 95131
Attn: Legal Department

(ii) Address for notices or communications to Dealer:

Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC
1585 Broadway
New York, NY 10036-8293
Attention: Usman Khan
Telephone: +1 212 761 0955
With a copy to:
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC
1585 Broadway
New York, NY 10036-8293
Attention: Anthony Cicia
Telephone: 212-761-4828
Facsimile: 212-507-4338
Email: Anthony.cicia@morganstanley.com

And email notification to the following address:

Usman.S.Khan@morganstanley.com

Amendments to the Equity Definitions and Agreement.

(d) Section 9.2(a)(iii) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by deleting the words “the Excess Dividend Amount, if any, and”.

(e) Section 11.2(a) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by deleting the words “a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Shares” and replacing them with the words “a material economic effect on the relevant Transaction”.

(f) The first sentence of Section 11.2(c) of the Equity Definitions, prior to clause (A) thereof, is hereby amended to read as follows: ‘(c) If “Calculation Agent Adjustment” is specified as the Method of Adjustment in the related Confirmation of a Share Option Transaction or Share Forward Transaction, then, following the announcement or occurrence of any Potential Adjustment Event, the Calculation Agent will determine whether

such Potential Adjustment Event has a material economic effect on the Transaction and, if so, will (i) make appropriate adjustment(s), if any, to any one or more of:’.

(g) Section 11.2(e)(vii) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by deleting the words “diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the relevant Shares” and replacing them with the words “a material economic effect on the relevant Transaction”.

(h) Section 12.6(c)(ii) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by replacing the words “the Transaction will be cancelled,” in the first line with the words “Dealer will have the right to cancel the Transaction,”.

(i) Section 12.9(b)(iv) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by (A) deleting (1) subsection (A) in its entirety, (2) the phrase “or (B)” following subsection (A) and (3) the phrase “in each case” in subsection (B); and (B) deleting the phrase “neither the Non-Hedging Party nor the Lending Party lends Shares in the amount of the Hedging Shares or” in the penultimate sentence.

(j) Section 12.9(b)(v) of the Equity Definitions is hereby amended by (A) adding the word “or” immediately before subsection “(B)” and deleting the comma at the end of subsection (A); and (B)(1) deleting subsection (C) in its entirety, (2) deleting the word “or” immediately preceding subsection (C) and (3) replacing in the penultimate sentence the words “either party” with “the Hedging Party” and (4) deleting clause (X) in the final sentence.

(k) Section 2(a)(iii) of the Agreement is hereby amended by deleting the words “or Potential Event of Default” in clause (1) of such Section and deleting the word “and” immediately before subsection (3) and deleting clause “(3)” in its entirety.

5. Certain Payments and Deliveries by Dealer.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, or in the Equity Definitions, if at any time (i) an Early Termination Date occurs and Dealer would be required to make a payment pursuant to Section 6 of the Agreement or (ii) an Extraordinary Event occurs and Dealer would be required to make a payment pursuant to Article 12 of the Equity Definitions (the amount of any such payment obligation described in Section 6(i) or (ii) above, an “**Dealer Payment Amount**”), then Issuer shall have the right, by prior written notice to Dealer, to require Dealer to settle such payment obligation in Shares in lieu of cash; provided, however, that Issuer shall not have the right to so elect in the event of (i) an Insolvency, a Nationalization, a Merger Event or a Tender Offer, in each case, in which the consideration or proceeds to be paid to holders of Shares consists solely of cash or (ii) an Event of Default in which Issuer is the Defaulting Party or a Termination Event in which Issuer is an Affected Party, which Event of Default or Termination Event resulted from an event or events within Issuer’s control. If Issuer does not so elect for Dealer to settle an Dealer Payment Amount in Shares, then Dealer shall have the right, in its sole discretion, to elect to settle such Dealer Payment Amount in Shares. If either Issuer or Dealer so elects, then Dealer shall deliver to Issuer, on or within a commercially reasonable time following the date on which such Dealer Payment Amount would have been due, a number of Shares with a market value, as determined by the Calculation Agent, equal to all or a portion (which portion may be zero) of the Dealer Payment Amount. If the market value of such Shares equals a portion, but not all, of the Dealer Payment Amount, then, on the date such Dealer Payment Amount is due, a notional balance (the “**Settlement Balance**”) shall be established equal to the remaining portion of the Dealer Payment Amount, and Dealer shall commence purchasing Shares for delivery to Issuer. At the end of each Trading Day on which Dealer purchases Shares pursuant to this Section 6, Dealer shall reduce the Settlement Balance by the amount paid by Dealer to purchase the Shares purchased on such Trading Day. Dealer shall deliver any Shares purchased on a Trading Day pursuant to this Section 6 to Issuer on the third Exchange Business Day following such Trading Day. Dealer shall continue so purchasing and delivering Shares until the Settlement Balance has been reduced to zero. In making any purchases of Shares contemplated by this Section 6, Dealer shall use commercially reasonable efforts to purchase such Shares in a manner that would qualify for the safe harbor provided by Rule 10b-18 if such purchases were made by or on behalf of Issuer. The period until the Settlement Balance is reduced to zero shall be considered to be part of the Calculation Period for purposes of the representations, warranties and covenants and other provisions herein as the context requires.

6. Certain Payments and Deliveries by Issuer.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, or in the Equity Definitions, if at any time (i) an Early Termination Date occurs and Issuer would be required to make a payment pursuant to Section 6 of the Agreement or (ii) an Extraordinary Event occurs and Issuer would be required to make a payment pursuant to Article 12 of the Equity Definitions (any such payment described in Section 7(i) or (ii) above, an “**Early Settlement Payment**”), then Issuer shall have the right, by prior written notice to Dealer, in lieu of making such cash payment, to settle such payment obligation in Shares (such Shares, “**Early Settlement Shares**”); provided, however, that Issuer shall not have the right to so elect in the event of (i) an Insolvency, a Nationalization, a Merger Event or a Tender Offer, in each case, in which the consideration or proceeds to be paid to holders of Shares consists solely of cash or (ii) an Event of Default in which Issuer is the Defaulting Party or a Termination Event in which Issuer is an Affected Party, which Event of Default or Termination Event resulted from an event or events within Issuer’s control. In order to elect to deliver Early Settlement Shares, (i) Issuer must notify Dealer of its election by no later than 4:00 p.m., New York City time, on the date that is three Exchange Business Days before the date that the Early Settlement Payment is due, (ii) Issuer must specify whether such Early Settlement Shares are to be sold by means of a registered offering or by means of a private placement and (iii) Issuer must comply with Section 8 below.

7. Provisions Relating to Delivery of Early Settlement Shares.

(a) Issuer may deliver Early Settlement Shares and Make-Whole Shares (as defined below) by means of a registered offering only if the following conditions are satisfied:

(i) On the later of (A) the second Trading Day following Issuer’s election to deliver Early Settlement Shares and any Make-Whole Shares by means of a registered offering (the “**Registration Notice Date**”), and (B) the date on which the Registration Statement is declared effective by the SEC or becomes effective, but in no event later than the date the Early Settlement Payment is due, Issuer shall deliver to Dealer a number of Early Settlement Shares equal to the quotient of (I) the relevant Early Settlement Payment divided by (II) a price per Share as reasonably determined by the Calculation Agent (the date of such delivery, the “**Registered Share Delivery Date**”).

(ii) Promptly following the Registration Notice Date, Issuer shall file with the SEC a registration statement (“**Registration Statement**”) covering the public sale by Dealer of the Early Settlement Shares and any Make-Whole Shares (collectively, the “**Registered Securities**”) on a continuous or delayed basis pursuant to Rule 415 (or any similar or successor rule), if available, under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “**Securities Act**”); provided that no such filing shall be required pursuant to this paragraph (ii) if Issuer shall have filed a similar registration statement with unused capacity at least equal to the relevant Early Settlement Payment and such registration statement has become effective or been declared effective by the SEC on or prior to the Registration Notice Date and no stop order is in effect with respect to such registration statement as of the Registration Notice Date, in which case such registration statement shall be the Registration Statement. Issuer shall use its commercially reasonable efforts to file the Registration Statement as an automatic shelf registration statement or have the Registration Statement declared effective by the SEC as promptly as possible. The Registration Statement shall be effective and subject to no stop order as of the Registered Share Delivery Date.

(iii) Promptly following the Registration Notice Date, Issuer shall afford Dealer a reasonable opportunity to conduct a due diligence investigation with respect to Issuer customary in scope for underwritten offerings of equity securities for companies of comparable size, maturity and line of business (including, without limitation, the availability of senior management to respond to questions regarding the business and financial condition of Issuer and the right to have made available to Dealer for inspection at times reasonably acceptable to Issuer any financial and other records, pertinent corporate documents and other information reasonably requested in connection with underwritten offerings of this type by Dealer), and Dealer shall be satisfied in its good faith discretion with the results of such due diligence investigation of Issuer. For the avoidance of doubt, Issuer shall not have the right to deliver Shares pursuant to this Section 8(a) (and the conditions to delivery of Early Settlement Shares specified in this Section 8(a) shall not be satisfied) unless and until Dealer is satisfied in its good faith discretion with the results of such due diligence investigation of Issuer.

(iv) From the effectiveness of the Registration Statement until the earlier of (1) when all Registered Securities have been sold by Dealer or (2) thirty (30) days after effectiveness, Issuer shall, at the request of Dealer, make available to Dealer a printed prospectus relating to the Registered Securities in form and substance (including, without limitation, any sections describing the plan of distribution) reasonably satisfactory to Dealer (a “**Prospectus**”, which term shall include any prospectus supplement thereto), in such quantities as Dealer shall reasonably request.

(v) Issuer shall use its commercially reasonable efforts to avoid or prevent the issuance of any stop order suspending the effectiveness of the Registration Statement or of any order preventing or suspending the use of any Prospectus and, if any such order is issued, to obtain the lifting thereof as promptly as practicable. If the Registration Statement, the Prospectus or any document incorporated therein by reference contains a misstatement of a material fact or omits to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make any statement therein not misleading, Issuer shall use its commercially reasonable efforts to as promptly as practicable file any required document and prepare and furnish to Dealer a reasonable number of copies of such supplement or amendment thereto as may be necessary so that the Prospectus, as thereafter delivered to the purchasers of the Registered Securities, will not contain a misstatement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make any statement therein not misleading.

(vi) On or prior to the Registered Share Delivery Date, Issuer shall enter into an agreement (a “**Transfer Agreement**”) with Dealer (or any affiliate of Dealer designated by Dealer) relating to the public sale of the Registered Securities and substantially similar to underwriting agreements customary for underwritten offerings of equity securities for companies of comparable size, maturity and line of business, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to Dealer (or such affiliate), which Transfer Agreement shall (without limiting the foregoing) contain provisions substantially similar to those contained in such underwriting agreements relating to:

(A) the indemnification of, and contribution in connection with the liability of, Dealer and its affiliates,

(B) the delivery to Dealer (or such affiliate) of customary letters and customary opinions (including, without limitation, accountants’ comfort letters, opinions relating to the due authorization, valid issuance and fully paid and non-assessable nature of the Registered Securities and letters of counsel relating to the lack of material misstatements and omissions in the Registration Statement, and the Prospectus); and

(C) the payment by Issuer of all fees and expenses in connection with such resale of the Registered Securities, including all registration costs and all reasonable fees and expenses of counsel for Dealer documented in writing (or such affiliate).

(vii) On the Registered Share Delivery Date, a notional balance (the “**Early Settlement Balance**”) shall be established with an initial balance equal to the amount of the Early Settlement Payment. Following the delivery of Early Settlement Shares or any Make-Whole Shares, Dealer shall sell all such Early Settlement Shares or Make-Whole Shares in a commercially reasonable manner.

(viii) At the end of each day on which sales have been made pursuant to paragraph 8(a)(vii) above, the Early Settlement Balance shall be (A) reduced by an amount equal to the net proceeds to be received by Dealer upon settlement of such sales, and (B) increased by an amount (as reasonably determined by the Calculation Agent) equal to Dealer’s funding cost with respect to the Early Settlement Balance as of the close of business on the day one Settlement Cycle prior to such day.

(ix) If, on any date, the Settlement Balance has been reduced to zero but not all of the Early Settlement Shares have been sold, no additional Early Settlement Shares shall be sold and Dealer shall promptly deliver to Issuer (A) any remaining Early Settlement Shares and (B) if the Early Settlement Balance has been reduced to an amount less than zero, an amount in cash equal to the absolute value of the then-current Early Settlement Balance.

(x) If, on any date, all of the Early Settlement Shares have been sold and the Settlement Balance has not been reduced to zero, Issuer shall, at its election, either pay the remaining Early Settlement Balance to Dealer in cash or promptly deliver to Dealer an additional number of Shares (“**Make-Whole Shares**”) equal to (A) the Settlement Balance as of such date divided by (B) a price per Share as reasonably determined by the Calculation Agent. This clause (x) shall be applied successively until the Settlement Balance is reduced to zero.

(xi) If at any time the number of Shares covered by the Registration Statement is less than the number of Registered Securities required to be delivered pursuant to this Section 8(a), Issuer shall, at the request of Dealer, file additional registration statement(s) to register the sale of all Registered Securities required to be delivered to Dealer.

(xii) The provisions of Section 8(b) shall apply to any then-current Early Settlement Balance if (i) on any given day, Issuer cannot satisfy any of the conditions set forth in this Section 8(a) or (ii) for a period of at least 10 consecutive Exchange Business Days, Dealer has determined that it is inadvisable to effect sales of Registered Securities, unless in either case Issuer pays such then-current Early Settlement Balance to Dealer in cash pursuant to the Registration Statement.

(b) If Issuer timely elects to deliver Early Settlement Shares and Make-Whole Shares by means of a private placement, the following provisions shall apply:

(i) All Early Settlement Shares and Make-Whole Shares shall be delivered to Dealer (or any affiliate of Dealer designated by Dealer) pursuant to the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Section 4(2) thereof.

(ii) Issuer shall afford Dealer and any potential purchaser of any such Shares from Dealer (or any affiliate of Dealer designated by Dealer) identified by Dealer a commercially reasonable opportunity to conduct a due diligence investigation with respect to Issuer customary in scope for private placements of equity securities for companies of comparable size, maturity and line of business (including, without limitation, the right to have made available to them for inspection at times reasonably acceptable to Issuer any financial and other records, pertinent corporate documents and other information reasonably requested by them in connection with underwritten offerings of this type), subject to any such potential purchasers entering into a non-disclosure agreement with Issuer in connection with such due diligence.

(iii) Issuer shall enter into an agreement (a “Private Placement Agreement”) with Dealer (or any affiliate of Dealer designated by Dealer) in connection with the private placement of such Shares by Issuer to Dealer (or any such affiliate) and the private resale of such Shares by Dealer (or any such affiliate), substantially similar to private placement purchase agreements customary for private placements of equity securities for companies of comparable size, maturity and line of business, in form and substance commercially reasonably satisfactory to Dealer and Issuer, which Private Placement Agreement shall include, without limitation, provisions substantially similar to those contained in such private placement purchase agreements relating to the indemnification of, and contribution in connection with the liability of, Dealer and its affiliates, and shall provide for the payment by Issuer of all fees and expenses in connection with such resale (which fees and expenses shall be payable in cash or unregistered Shares), including all reasonable fees and expenses of one counsel for Dealer but not including any underwriter or broker discounts and commissions, and shall contain representations, warranties and agreements of Issuer and Dealer reasonably necessary or advisable to establish and maintain the availability of an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act for such resales.

(iv) Issuer shall not take or cause to be taken any action that would make unavailable either (A) the exemption set forth in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act for the sale of any Early Settlement Shares or Make-Whole Shares by Issuer to Dealer or (B) an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act reasonably acceptable to Dealer for resales of Early Settlement Shares and Make-Whole Shares by Dealer.

(v) On the date requested by Dealer, Issuer shall deliver a number of Early Settlement Shares equal to the quotient of (A) the amount of the Early Settlement Payment divided by (B) a per Share value, determined

by Dealer in a commercially reasonable manner, which value shall take into account transfer restrictions applicable to such Shares and may be based on indicative bids from institutional “accredited investors” (as defined in Rule 501 under the Securities Act), and the provisions of Section 8(a)(vii) through (x) shall apply to the Early Settlement Shares delivered pursuant to this Section 8(b)(v). For purposes of applying the foregoing, the Registered Share Delivery Date referred to in Section 8(a)(vii) shall be the date on which Issuer delivers the Early Settlement Shares.

(c) If Issuer elects to deliver Early Settlement Shares to settle its obligation to make an Early Settlement Payment, then, if necessary, Issuer shall use its commercially reasonable efforts to cause the number of authorized but unissued Shares of Common Stock to be increased to an amount sufficient to permit Issuer to fulfill its obligations under Sections 8(a) and/or 8(b) above.

8. Special Provisions for Merger Transactions.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein or in the Equity Definitions:

(a) Issuer agrees that:

(vi) Issuer will use its commercially reasonable efforts such that Issuer will not during the term of the Transaction make, or, to the extent within its control, permit to be made, any public announcement (as defined in Rule 165(f) under the Securities Act) of any Merger Transaction or potential Merger Transaction unless such public announcement is made prior to the open or after the close of the regular trading session on the Exchange for the Shares.

(vii) To the extent that an announcement of a potential Merger Transaction occurs during the term of the Transaction and Dealer has not provided notice to Issuer as promptly as reasonably practicable following such announcement that Dealer will cause the Transaction to be cancelled or terminated in whole pursuant to “Extraordinary Events” in Section 2 above, then as soon as practicable following such notice from Dealer (but in any event prior to the next opening of the regular trading session on the Exchange), Issuer shall provide Dealer with written notice specifying (x) Issuer’s average daily “Rule 10b-18 purchases” (as defined in Rule 10b-18) during the three full calendar months immediately preceding the Announcement Date that were not effected through Dealer or its affiliates and (y) the number of Shares purchased pursuant to the block purchase proviso in Rule 10b-18(b)(4) under the Exchange Act for the three full calendar months preceding the Announcement Date. Such written notice shall be deemed to be a certification by Issuer to Dealer that such information is true and correct. Issuer understands that Dealer will use this information in calculating the trading volume for purposes of Rule 10b-18. In addition, Issuer shall promptly notify Dealer of the earlier to occur of the completion of such transaction and the completion of the vote by target shareholders. Issuer acknowledges that any such public announcement may trigger the provision set forth in Section 11 below. Accordingly, Issuer acknowledges that its actions in relation to any such announcement or transaction must comply with the standards set forth in Section 13(b) below.

(b) Upon the occurrence of any public announcement of a Merger Transaction, Dealer may in a good faith and commercially reasonable manner elect either to (i) apply the provisions of Section 11 below or (ii) treat the occurrence of such announcement as an Additional Termination Event with respect to which the Transaction shall be the sole Affected Transaction, Issuer shall be the sole Affected Party and Dealer shall be the party entitled to designate an Early Termination Date pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Agreement (a “**Merger Termination Event**”). In the event that the Dealer elects to treat the Merger Transaction as a Merger Termination Event under this Section 9(b), then neither the provisions of “Extraordinary Events: Consequences of Merger Events” set forth above in this Confirmation nor the provisions of Section 10 below shall apply.

“**Merger Transaction**” means any merger, acquisition or similar transaction involving a recapitalization of Issuer as contemplated by Rule 10b-18(a)(13)(iv) under the Exchange Act.

9. Special Provisions for Acquisition Transaction Announcements.

(a) If an Acquisition Transaction Announcement occurs on or prior to the final Valuation Date, then the Forward Price shall be determined as if the words “minus (ii) the Discount” were deleted from the definition thereof. If an Acquisition Transaction Announcement occurs after the Trade Date but prior to the Lock-Out Date, the Lock-Out Date shall be deemed to be the date of such Acquisition Transaction Announcement.

(b) “**Acquisition Transaction Announcement**” means (i) the announcement of an Acquisition Transaction, (ii) an announcement that Issuer or any of its subsidiaries has entered into an agreement, a letter of intent or an understanding designed to result in an Acquisition Transaction, (iii) the announcement of the intention to solicit or enter into, or to explore strategic alternatives or other similar undertaking that may include, an Acquisition Transaction, or (iv) any announcement subsequent to an Acquisition Transaction Announcement relating to a material amendment, a material extension, withdrawal or other material change to the subject matter of the previous Acquisition Transaction Announcement. For the avoidance of doubt, the term “announcement” as used in the definition of Acquisition Transaction Announcement refers to any public announcement whether made by Issuer or by a bona fide third party that is reasonably likely to be a party to the Acquisition Transaction.

(c) “**Acquisition Transaction**” means (i) any Merger Event (for purposes of this definition, the definition of Merger Event shall be read with the references therein to “100%” being replaced by “25%” and to “50%” by “75%” and without reference to the clause beginning immediately following the definition of Reverse Merger therein to the end of such definition), Tender Offer or Merger Transaction or any other transaction involving the merger of Issuer with or into any third party, (ii) the sale or transfer of all or substantially all of the assets or liabilities of Issuer, (iii) a recapitalization, reclassification, binding share exchange or other similar transaction or (iv) any acquisition, lease, exchange, transfer, disposition (including by way of spin-off or distribution) of assets or liabilities (including any capital stock or other ownership interests in subsidiaries) or other similar event by Issuer or any of its subsidiaries where the aggregate consideration transferable or receivable by or to Issuer or its subsidiaries exceeds 25% of the market capitalization of Issuer.

10. Dealer Adjustments.

In the event that Dealer determines, in a good faith and commercially reasonable manner that, based on advice of legal counsel, it is appropriate with regard to any legal, regulatory or self-regulatory requirements or related policies and procedures (whether or not such requirements, policies or procedures are imposed by law or have been voluntarily adopted by Dealer, and including, without limitation, Rule 10b-18, Rule 10b-5, Regulations 13D-G and Regulations 14 D-E under the Exchange Act; provided that such requirements, policies and procedures relate to legal and regulatory issues and are generally applicable in similar situations and applied in a consistent manner in similar transactions), for Dealer to refrain from purchasing Shares or engaging in other market activity or to purchase fewer than the number of Shares or to engage in fewer or smaller other market transactions Dealer would otherwise purchase or engage in on any Trading Day on or prior to the last day of the Calculation Period, then Dealer may, in its reasonable discretion, elect that a Market Disruption shall be deemed to have occurred on such Trading Day. Dealer shall notify Issuer upon the exercise of Dealer’s rights pursuant to this Section 11 and the Trading Days affected by it and shall subsequently notify Issuer on the day Dealer believes that the circumstances giving rise to such exercise have changed.

11. Covenants.

(a) Issuer covenants and agrees that:

(i) Until the end of the Potential Purchase Period (as defined below), neither it nor any of its affiliated purchasers (as defined in Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act) shall directly or indirectly (which shall be deemed to include the writing or purchase of any cash-settled or other derivative or structured Share repurchase transaction with a hedging period, calculation period or settlement valuation period or similar period that overlaps with the Transaction) purchase, offer to purchase, place any bid or limit order relating to a purchase of or commence any tender offer relating to Shares (or any security convertible into or exchangeable for Shares) without the prior

written approval of Dealer or take any other action that would cause the purchase by Dealer of any Shares in connection with this Agreement not to qualify for the safe harbor provided in Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act (assuming for the purposes of this paragraph that such safe harbor were otherwise available for such purchases); provided that this Section 12(a)(i) shall not (i) limit the Issuer's ability, pursuant to its employee incentive plan or dividend reinvestment program to re-acquire Shares in connection with the related equity transactions, (ii) limit the Issuer's ability to withhold shares to cover tax liabilities associated with such equity transactions or (iii) limit the Issuer's ability to grant stock and options to "affiliated partners" (as defined in Rule 10b-18) or the ability of such affiliated purchasers to acquire such stock or options, provided that in connection with any such purchase Issuer will be deemed to represent to Dealer that such purchase does not constitute a "Rule 10b-18 Purchase" (as defined in Rule 10b-18) (any such incentive or compensatory plan, program or policy of Counterparty, a "Compensatory Plan"). "**Potential Purchase Period**" means the period from, and including, the Trade Date to, and including, the latest of (i) the last day of the Calculation Period, (ii) the earlier of (A) the date ten Exchange Business Days immediately following the last day of the Calculation Period and (B) the Scheduled Valuation Date and (iii) if an Early Termination Date occurs or the Transaction is cancelled pursuant to Article 12 of the Equity Definitions, a date determined by Dealer in its commercially reasonable discretion and communicated to Issuer no later than the Exchange Business Day immediately following such date.

(ii) Without limiting the generality of Section 13.1 of the Equity Definitions, it is not relying, and has not relied, upon Dealer or any of its representatives or advisors with respect to the legal, accounting, tax or other implications of this Agreement and that it has conducted its own analyses of the legal, accounting, tax and other implications of this Agreement, and that Dealer and its affiliates may from time to time effect transactions for their own account or the account of customers and hold positions in securities or options on securities of Issuer and that Dealer and its affiliates may continue to conduct such transactions during the term of this Agreement. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Issuer acknowledges that Dealer is not making any representations or warranties or taking any position or expressing any view with respect to the treatment of the Transaction under any accounting standards including ASC Topic 260, *Earnings Per Share*, ASC Topic 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, or ASC Topic 480, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity* and ASC 815-40, *Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts in Entity's Own Equity* (or any successor issue statements) or under FASB's *Liabilities & Equity Project*.

(iii) Neither it nor any affiliates shall take any action that would cause a restricted period (as defined in Regulation M under the Exchange Act ("**Regulation M**")) to be applicable to any purchases of Shares, or of any security for which Shares is a reference security (as defined in Regulation M), by Issuer or any affiliated purchasers (as defined in Regulation M) of Issuer during the Potential Purchase Period.

(iv) It will not make any election or take any other action in connection with the Transaction while aware of any material nonpublic information regarding Issuer or the Shares.

(v) It shall not declare or pay any Extraordinary Dividend until the earlier of (i) the Scheduled Valuation Date or (ii) the date ten Exchange Business Days immediately following the Valuation Date.

(b) [Reserved]

12. Representations, Warranties and Acknowledgments.

(a) Issuer hereby represents and warrants to Dealer on the date hereof and on and as of the Initial Share Delivery Date that:

(i) (A) None of Issuer and its officers and directors is aware of any material nonpublic information regarding Issuer or the Shares, and is entering into the Transaction in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of federal securities laws, including, without limitation, Rule 10b-5 under the Exchange Act and (B) Issuer agrees not to alter or deviate from the terms of the Agreement or enter into or alter a corresponding or hedging transaction or position with respect to the Shares (including, without limitation, with respect to any securities convertible or exchangeable into the Shares) during the term of the Agreement. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, all reports and other documents filed by Issuer with the Securities and Exchange

Commission pursuant to the Exchange Act when considered as a whole (with the more recent such reports and documents deemed to amend inconsistent statements contained in any earlier such reports and documents) do not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or any omission of a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances in which they were made, not misleading.

(ii) The transactions contemplated by this Confirmation have been authorized under Issuer's publicly announced program to repurchase Shares.

(iii) Issuer is not entering into this Agreement to facilitate a distribution of the Shares (or any security convertible into or exchangeable for Shares) or in connection with a future issuance of securities.

(iv) Issuer is not entering into this Agreement to create actual or apparent trading activity in the Shares (or any security convertible into or exchangeable for Shares) or to manipulate the price of the Shares (or any security convertible into or exchangeable for Shares) in violation of the federal securities laws.

(v) There have been no purchases of Shares in Rule 10b-18 purchases of blocks pursuant to the once-a-week block exception contained in Rule 10b-18(b)(4) by or for Issuer or any of its affiliated purchasers during each of the four calendar weeks preceding the Trade Date and during the calendar week in which the Trade Date occurs ("Rule 10b-18 purchase", "blocks" and "affiliated purchaser" each being used as defined in Rule 10b-18).

(vi) Issuer is as of the date hereof, and after giving effect to the transactions contemplated hereby will be, Solvent. As used in this paragraph, the term "Solvent" means, with respect to a particular date, that on such date (A) the present fair market value (or present fair saleable value) of the assets of Issuer is not less than the total amount required to pay the liabilities of Issuer on its total existing debts and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as they become absolute and matured, (B) Issuer is able to realize upon its assets and pay its debts and other liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments as they mature and become due in the normal course of business, (C) assuming consummation of the transactions as contemplated by this Agreement, Issuer is not incurring debts or liabilities beyond its ability to pay as such debts and liabilities mature, (D) Issuer is not engaged in any business or transaction, and does not propose to engage in any business or transaction, for which its property would constitute unreasonably small capital after giving due consideration to the prevailing practice in the industry in which Issuer is engaged, (E) Issuer is not a defendant in any civil action that could reasonably be expected to result in a judgment that Issuer is or would become unable to satisfy, (F) Issuer is not "insolvent" (as such term is defined under Section 101(32) of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code (Title 11 of the United States Code) (the "Bankruptcy Code")) and (G) Issuer would be able to purchase Shares with an aggregate purchase price equal to the Prepayment Amount in compliance with the corporate laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation.

(vii) Issuer is not, and after giving effect to the transactions contemplated hereby will not be, required to register as an "investment company" as such term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

(viii) No state or local (including non-U.S. jurisdictions) law, rule, regulation or regulatory order applicable to the Shares would give rise to any reporting, consent, registration or other requirement (including without limitation a requirement to obtain prior approval from any person or entity) as a result of Dealer or its affiliates owning or holding (however defined) Shares other than any such law, rule, regulation or regulatory order that applies (A) to the beneficial ownership of Shares under the Exchange Act or (B) solely as a result of the business, identity, place of business or jurisdiction of organization of Dealer or any such affiliate.

(b) Issuer acknowledges and agrees that the Initial Shares may be sold short to Issuer. Issuer further acknowledges and agrees that Dealer may purchase Shares in connection with the Transaction, which Shares may be used to cover all or a portion of such short sale or may be delivered to Issuer. Such purchases and any other market activity by Dealer will be conducted independently of Issuer by Dealer as principal for its own account. All of the actions to be taken by Dealer in connection with the Transaction shall be taken by Dealer independently and without any advance or subsequent consultation with Issuer. It is the intent of the parties that the Transaction

comply with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1(c)(1)(i)(B) of the Exchange Act, and the parties agree that this Confirmation shall be interpreted to comply with the requirements of such Rule, and Issuer shall not take any action that results in the Transaction not so complying with such requirements. Without limiting the generality of the preceding sentence, Issuer acknowledges and agrees that (A) Issuer does not have, and shall not attempt to exercise, any influence over how, when or whether Dealer effects any market transactions in connection with the Transaction and (B) neither Issuer nor its officers or employees shall, directly or indirectly, communicate any information regarding Issuer or the Shares to any employee of Dealer or its Affiliates that have been identified by Dealer to Issuer in writing as employees responsible for executing market transactions in connection with the Transaction. Issuer also acknowledges and agrees that any amendment, modification, waiver or termination of this Confirmation must be effected in accordance with the requirements for the amendment or termination of a “plan” as defined in Rule 10b5-1(c) under the Exchange Act. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, any such amendment, modification, waiver or termination shall be made in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b-5 under the Exchange Act, and no such amendment, modification or waiver shall be made at any time at which Issuer or any officer or director of Issuer is aware of any material nonpublic information regarding Issuer or the Shares.

(c) Each of Issuer and Dealer represents and warrants to the other that it is an “eligible contract participant” as defined in Section 1a(12) of the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

(d) Each of Issuer and Dealer acknowledges that the offer and sale of the Transaction to it is intended to be exempt from registration under the Securities Act by virtue of Section 4(2) thereof. Accordingly, it represents and warrants to the other party that (i) it has the financial ability to bear the economic risk of its investment in the Transaction and is able to bear a total loss of its investment, (ii) it is an “accredited investor” as that term is defined in Regulation D as promulgated under the Securities Act, (iii) it is entering into the Transaction for its own account and without a view to the distribution or resale thereof and (iv) the assignment, transfer or other disposition of the Transaction has not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and is restricted under this Confirmation, the Securities Act and state securities laws.

13. Acknowledgements of Issuer.

(a) Issuer agrees, understands and acknowledges that:

(i) during the period from (and including) the Trade Date to (and including) the Settlement Date, Dealer and its Affiliates may buy or sell Shares or other securities or buy or sell options or futures contracts or enter into swaps or other derivative transactions in order to adjust its Hedge Position with respect to the Transaction;

(ii) Dealer and its Affiliates also may be active in the market for the Shares or options, futures contracts, swaps or other derivative transactions relating to the Shares other than in connection with hedging activities in relation to the Transaction;

(iii) Dealer shall make its own determination as to whether, when and in what manner any hedging or market activities in Issuer’s securities or other securities or transactions shall be conducted and shall do so in a manner that it deems appropriate to hedge its price and market risk with respect to the Transaction; and

(iv) any such market activities of Dealer and its Affiliates may affect the market price and volatility of the Shares, including the 10b-18 VWAP and the Forward Price, each in a manner that may be adverse to Issuer.

(b) Issuer:

(i) is an “institutional account” as defined in FINRA Rule 4512(c);

(ii) is capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with regard to all transactions and investment strategies involving a security or securities, and will exercise independent judgment in evaluating the recommendations of Dealer or its associated persons, unless it has otherwise notified Dealer in writing; and

(iii) will notify Dealer if any of the statements contained in clause (i) or (ii) of this Section 14(b) ceases to be true.

14. Reserved.

15. Other Provisions.

(a) Issuer agrees and acknowledges that Dealer is a “financial institution” and “financial participant” within the meaning of Sections 101(22) and 101(22A) of the Bankruptcy Code. The parties hereto further agree and acknowledge that it is the intent of the parties that (A) this Confirmation is a “securities contract,” as such term is defined in Section 741(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, with respect to which each payment and delivery hereunder or in connection herewith is a “termination value,” “payment amount” or “other transfer obligation” within the meaning of Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code and a “settlement payment,” within the meaning of Section 546 of the Bankruptcy Code, and (B) Dealer is entitled to the protections afforded by, among other sections, Sections 362(b)(6), 362(b)(17), 362(o), 546(e), 555 and 561 of the Bankruptcy Code.

(b) Dealer and Issuer hereby agree and acknowledge that Dealer has authorized Issuer to disclose the Transaction to any and all persons, and there are no express or implied agreements, arrangements or understandings to the contrary, and authorizes Issuer to use any information that Issuer receives or has received with respect to the Transaction in any manner.

(c) In the event Issuer becomes the subject of proceedings (“**Bankruptcy Proceedings**”) under the Bankruptcy Code or any other applicable bankruptcy or insolvency statute, any rights or claims of Dealer hereunder in respect of the Transaction shall rank for all purposes no higher than, but on a parity with, the rights or claims of holders of Shares, and Dealer hereby agrees that its rights and claims hereunder shall be subordinated to those of all parties with claims or rights against Issuer (other than common stockholders) to the extent necessary to assure such ranking. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, after the commencement of Bankruptcy Proceedings, the claims of Dealer hereunder shall for all purposes have rights equivalent to the rights of a holder of a percentage of the Shares equal to the aggregate amount of such claims (the “**Claim Amount**”) taken as a percentage of the sum of (i) the Claim Amount and (ii) the aggregate fair market value of all outstanding Shares on the record date for distributions made to the holders of such Shares in the related Bankruptcy Proceedings. Notwithstanding any right it might otherwise have to assert a higher priority claim in any such Bankruptcy Proceedings, Dealer shall be entitled to receive a distribution solely to the extent and only in the form that a holder of such percentage of the Shares would be entitled to receive in such Bankruptcy Proceedings, and, from and after the commencement of such Bankruptcy Proceedings, Dealer expressly waives (i) any other rights or distributions to which it might otherwise be entitled in such Bankruptcy Proceedings in respect of its rights and claims hereunder and (ii) any rights of setoff it might otherwise be entitled to assert in respect of such rights and claims.

(d) Notwithstanding any provision of this Confirmation or any other agreement between the parties to the contrary, neither the obligations of Issuer nor the obligations of Dealer hereunder are secured by any collateral, security interest, pledge or lien.

(e) Each party waives any and all rights it may have to set off obligations arising under the Agreement and the Transaction against other obligations between the parties, whether arising under any other agreement, applicable law or otherwise.

(f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, Dealer may, by prior notice to Issuer, satisfy its obligation to deliver any Shares or other securities on any date due (an “**Original Delivery Date**”) by making separate deliveries of Shares or such securities, as the case may be, at more than one time on or prior to such

Original Delivery Date, so long as the aggregate number of Shares and other securities so delivered on or prior to such Original Delivery Date is equal to the number required to be delivered on such Original Delivery Date.

(g) It shall constitute an Additional Termination Event with respect to which the Transaction is the sole Affected Transaction and Issuer is the sole Affected Party and Dealer shall be the party entitled to designate an Early Termination Date pursuant to Section 6(b) of the Agreement if, at any time on or prior to the Valuation Date, the price per Share on the Exchange, as determined by the Calculation Agent, is at or below the Threshold Price (as specified in Schedule I).

16. Share Cap.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Confirmation or the Agreement to the contrary, in no event shall Issuer be required to deliver to Dealer in the aggregate a number of Shares that exceeds the Share Cap as of the date of delivery (as specified in Schedule I).

17. Transfer and Assignment.

Dealer may transfer or assign its rights and obligations hereunder and under the Agreement (“**Transfer**”), in whole or in part, to any of its Affiliates that have a credit rating that is not lower than the credit rating of Dealer immediately prior to the proposed time of such Transfer (or whose obligations are guaranteed by an entity of equivalent credit quality) without the consent of Issuer. Dealer will provide prompt written notice of any such transfer to Issuer.

18. Governing Law; Jurisdiction; Waiver.

THIS CONFIRMATION AND ANY CLAIM, CONTROVERSY OR DISPUTE ARISING UNDER OR RELATED TO THIS CONFIRMATION SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. THE PARTIES HERETO IRREVOCABLY SUBMIT TO THE EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK IN CONNECTION WITH ALL MATTERS RELATING HERETO AND WAIVE ANY OBJECTION TO THE LAYING OF VENUE IN, AND ANY CLAIM OF INCONVENIENT FORUM WITH RESPECT TO, THESE COURTS.

EACH PARTY HEREBY IRREVOCABLY WAIVES (ON ITS OWN BEHALF AND, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ON BEHALF OF ITS STOCKHOLDERS) ALL RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY IN ANY ACTION, PROCEEDING OR COUNTERCLAIM (WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE) ARISING OUT OF OR RELATING TO THE TRANSACTION OR THE ACTIONS OF ISSUER OR ITS AFFILIATES IN THE NEGOTIATION, PERFORMANCE OR ENFORCEMENT HEREOF.

Remainder of Page Intentionally Blank

Please confirm that the foregoing correctly sets forth the terms of our agreement by executing this Confirmation and returning it to us by facsimile to the number provided on the attached facsimile cover page.

Confirmed as of the date first written above:

ALIGN TECHNOLOGY, INC.

By: /S/ DAVID L. WHITE
Name: David L. White
Title: Chief Financial Officer

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. LLC

By: /S/ CHRISTOPHER ANDREWS
Name: Christopher Andrews
Title: Managing Director

CERTIFICATION

I, Joseph M. Hogan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Align Technology, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 4, 2016

/s/ JOSEPH M. HOGAN

Joseph M. Hogan

President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, David L. White, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Align Technology, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: August 4, 2016

/s/ DAVID L. WHITE

David L. White
Chief Financial Officer

