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

FORM SD
Specialized Disclosure Report

POWERFLEET, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

001-39080
(Commission
File Number)

83-4366463
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

123 Tice Boulevard, Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey
(Address of principal executive offices)

07677
(Zip Code)

David Wilson, Chief Financial Officer, (201) 996-9000
(Name and telephone number, including area code, of the person to contact in connection with this report.)

Check the appropriate box to indicate the rule pursuant to which this form is being filed, and provide the period to which the information in this form applies:

- ☒ Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13p-1) for the reporting period from January 1 to December 31, 2024.
- ☐ Rule 13q-1 under the Securities Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13q-1) for the fiscal year ended ____.

Section 1 – Conflict Minerals Disclosure

Item 1.01. Conflict Minerals Disclosure and Report.

This Form SD and the Conflict Minerals Report attached hereto as Exhibit 1.01 of Powerfleet, Inc. (the “Company”) are filed pursuant to Rule 13p-1 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for the reporting period January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024. A copy of the Company’s Conflict Minerals Report is provided as Exhibit 1.01 hereto and is publicly available at the Company’s website www.powerfleet.com under “Investor Relations” and “All SEC Filings”.

Item 1.02. Exhibit.

As specified in Section 3, Item 3.01 of this Form SD, the Company is hereby filing its Conflict Minerals Report as Exhibit 1.01 to this report.

Section 3 – Exhibits

Item 3.01. Exhibits.

The following exhibit is filed as part of this report:

Exhibit 1.01 - [Conflict Minerals Report of Powerfleet, Inc. as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Report.](#)

Forward-Looking Statements

Unless otherwise indicated or required by the context the terms “we,” “our,” and “us” refer to Powerfleet, Inc.

This report and any exhibits to this report may contain “forward-looking statements” as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 regarding our business, products and conflict minerals efforts, including steps we intend to take to mitigate the risk that conflict minerals in our products benefit armed groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo or an adjoining country. The words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “will,” “should” and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying forward-looking statements in this report. Additionally, statements concerning future matters that are not historical are forward-looking statements. Although forward-looking statements in this report reflect our good faith judgment, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known to us. Consequently, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risk and uncertainties, and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in or anticipated by forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences in results or outcomes include without limitation: the risk that information reported to us by our suppliers from which we directly procure finished goods, components, materials and/or services for our products (direct suppliers), or industry information used by us, may be inaccurate; the risk that smelters or refiners (processing facilities) may not participate in the Conflict Free Smelter Program, which is a voluntary initiative in which independent third parties audit processing facilities’ procurement and processing activities and determine if the processing facilities maintain sufficient documentation to reasonably demonstrate conflict-free sourcing; as well as risks discussed under the heading “Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K. Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this report. Throughout this report, whenever a reference is made to our website, such reference does not incorporate information from the website by reference into this report unless specifically identified as such.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

POWERFLEET, INC.

By: /s/ David Wilson
Name: David Wilson
Title: Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 1, 2025

EXHIBIT INDEX

1.01* [Conflict Minerals Report of Powerfleet, Inc. as required by Items 1.01 and 1.02 of this Report.](#)

* Filed herewith.

Conflict Minerals Report of Powerfleet, Inc.
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024
in Accordance with Rule 13p-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

This is the Conflict Minerals Report of Powerfleet, Inc. (herein referred to as the “Company,” “Powerfleet,” “us,” “our” or “we”) for the year ended December 31, 2024 in accordance with Rule 13p-1 (“Rule 13p-1”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”). Please refer to Rule 13p-1, Form SD and the 1934 Act Release No. 34-67716 for definitions to the terms used in this Report, unless otherwise defined herein. Rule 13p-1 was adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) to implement reporting and disclosure requirements related to conflict minerals as directed by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (“Dodd-Frank Act”). Rule 13p-1 imposes certain reporting obligations on SEC registrants whose manufactured products contain conflict minerals which are necessary to the functionality or production of their products. “Conflict Minerals” are defined as cassiterite, columbite-tantalite, gold, wolframite and their derivatives, which are limited to tin, tantalum, tungsten and gold (“3TG”). These requirements apply to registrants whatever the geographic origin of the conflict minerals whether or not they fund armed conflict.

This Report has been prepared by the management of Powerfleet. The information includes the activities of all of Powerfleet’s majority-owned subsidiaries.

1. Company/Product Overview

Powerfleet is a global provider of Artificial Intelligence-of-Things (“AIoT”) solutions providing valuable business intelligence for managing high-value enterprise assets that improve operational efficiencies.

We are headquartered in Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey, with offices located around the globe.

Our Unity data highway and AIoT ecosystem is the centerpiece of our strategy. Unity has the capability to ingest data from multiple data sources, harmonizing and transforming the dataset, and delivering simply understood insights through a unified Software-as-a-Service (“SaaS”) platform and deep integrations with customer business systems.

Our patented technologies are a proven solution for organizations that must monitor and analyze their assets to improve safety, increase efficiency, reduce costs and drive profitability. Our offerings are sold under the global brands Powerfleet, Pointer and Cellocator, MiX by Powerfleet and Fleet Complete.

We deliver advanced data solutions that connect mobile assets to increase visibility, operational efficiency and profitability. Across our spectrum of vertical markets, we differentiate ourselves by developing mobility platforms that collect data from unique sensors. Because we are data source and OEM agnostic, we help organizations view and manage their mixed assets homogeneously. All of our solutions are paired with SaaS and analytics platforms to provide an even deeper level of insights and understanding of how assets are utilized and how drivers and operators operate those assets. These insights include a full set of key performance indicators to drive operational and strategic decisions. Our customers typically get a return on their investment in less than 12 months from deployment.

We market and sell our Unity ecosystem and our connected AIoT data solutions to a wide range of customers in the commercial and government sectors. Our customers operate in diverse markets, such as manufacturing, automotive manufacturing, wholesale and retail, food and grocery distribution, pharmaceutical and medical distribution, construction, mining, utilities, aerospace, vehicle rental, as well as logistics, shipping, transportation, energy and field services. Traditionally, these businesses have relied on multiple vendors, as well as manual, often paper-based, processes or on-premise legacy software to operate their high-value assets, manage workforce resources, and distributed sites; and face environmental, safety, and other regulatory requirements. In today’s landscape, it is crucial for these businesses to invest in solutions that enable easy analysis and sharing of real-time information, increasingly consolidating their suppliers.

We outsource our hardware manufacturing operations to contract manufacturers. This strategy enables us to focus on our core competencies – designing hardware and software systems and delivering solutions to customers – and avoid investing in capital-intensive electronics manufacturing infrastructure. Outsourcing also provides us with the ability to ramp up deliveries to meet increases in demand without increasing fixed expenses. Our manufacturers are responsible for obtaining the necessary components and supplies to manufacture our products. While components and supplies are generally available from a variety of sources, manufacturers generally depend on a limited number of suppliers.

We are a downstream company and do not purchase 3TG materials directly from mines, smelters, or refiners, and as such, we must rely on our suppliers to provide information on the origin of the 3TG materials contained in the components and materials that they supply to us, including sources of 3TG materials supplied to them from their upstream suppliers. We do not typically have a direct relationship with smelters and refiners and do not perform or direct audits of these entities within our supply chain.

The content of any website referred to in this Report is included for general information only and not incorporated by reference in this Report.

In accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas (“OECD Guidance”) and Rule 13p-1, this Report is available on our website at <http://www.powerfleet.com> under “Investor Relations” and “All SEC Filings” and our Conflict Minerals Policy is available on our website at <http://www.powerfleet.com> under “Investor Relations” and “Governance Documents”.

2. Due Diligence

We have conducted a good faith reasonable country of origin inquiry regarding conflict minerals that are necessary for the functionality or production of our products. In conducting our due diligence, we conducted a supply-chain survey with our contract manufacturers and suppliers to obtain information on the origin of the conflict minerals contained in products and components supplied to us, including the sources of conflict minerals that are supplied to them from sub-tier suppliers. We designed our due diligence measures to conform to the framework in the OECD Guidance and its related supplements on tin, tantalum and tungsten and on gold.

We contacted our contract manufacturers and suppliers and provided them with materials designed to educate them regarding the relevant, emerging SEC requirements and Powerfleet’s due diligence expectations, including a summary of the Dodd-Frank Act conflict minerals reporting requirements, a listing of the conflict minerals and the covered countries, and a listing of the products and components purchased by Powerfleet. For each product or component, the contract manufacturer or supplier was requested to provide the conflict minerals sourcing information to us using *The Conflict Minerals Reporting Template* maintained by the Responsible Minerals Initiative.

We defined the scope of our conflict minerals due diligence by identifying and contacting our current contract manufacturers and suppliers that provide products and components or engage in manufacturing activities that are likely to contain conflict minerals.

3. Results of Due Diligence

As a downstream purchaser of potential conflict minerals, our due diligence measures can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance regarding the source and chain of custody of the necessary conflict minerals. Our due diligence processes are based on the necessity of seeking data from our direct suppliers and those suppliers seeking similar information within their supply chains to identify the original sources of the necessary conflict minerals or whether the necessary conflict minerals were from recycled or scrap sources. Such sources of information may yield inaccurate or incomplete information and may be subject to fraud. Many of those suppliers are not required to comply with Rule 13p-1 because they are not SEC registrants or they are foreign entities not subject to the Rule 13p-1 or similar local rules.

An additional complicating factor is the unavailability of country of origin and chain of custody information from our suppliers on a continuous, real-time basis. Because we do not have direct contractual relationships with smelters and refiners, we rely on our direct suppliers to gather and provide specific information about the date when the ore is smelted into a derivative and later shipped, stored, sold and first entered the stream of commerce.

Powerfleet contacted 22 suppliers believed to provide materials potentially containing conflict minerals. Of these, 19 suppliers responded by submitting completed Conflict Minerals Reporting Templates (CMRTs), representing an 86% response rate. Based on the information provided in the CMRTs, the majority of respondents indicated that, to the best of their knowledge, they do not source conflict minerals from the Covered Countries. However, a portion of the respondents reported sourcing from smelters or refiners that may be located in the Covered Countries or were unable to determine the origin of the conflict minerals used. Due to the limited availability of smelter and refinery information and Powerfleet's position within the supply chain, Powerfleet is unable to determine with certainty the origin of all conflict minerals used in its products.

This Report has not been subject to an independent private sector audit as allowed under Rule 13p-1.

We are continuing the development and implementation of our management system for conflict minerals.

4. Due Diligence Improvement Efforts

In the next compliance period, Powerfleet intends to take the following steps to improve the information gathered from its due diligence to further mitigate the risk that its necessary conflict minerals could benefit armed groups. The steps include:

- Continuing to enhance contract and supplier communication and training to improve due diligence data accuracy and completion.
- Continuing to encourage increased due diligence by our suppliers downstream to their suppliers.
- Improving internal systems for tracking and managing supplier data.
- Continuing to enhance internal training of employees to help us ensure that our employees are knowledgeable of Rule 13p-1 and have the ability to inform our contract manufacturers and suppliers of Rule 13p-1.
- Continuing to enhance our participation in industry-wide initiatives concerning conflict minerals.