
**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 December 31, 2019

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 000-23125



OSI SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

33-0238801
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**12525 Chadron Avenue
Hawthorne, California 90250**
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(310) 978-0516
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Title of each class
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

Trading Symbol(s)
OSIS

Name of each exchange on which registered
The NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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

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

As of January 24, 2020, there were 18,305,020 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

OSI SYSTEMS, INC.

INDEX

	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	3
Item 1 — Financial Statements (Unaudited)	3
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2019	3
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019	4
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019	5
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019	6
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019	8
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	9
Item 2 — Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	27
Item 3 — Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	35
Item 4 — Controls and Procedures	35
<u>PART II — OTHER INFORMATION</u>	35
Item 1 — Legal Proceedings	35
Item 1A — Risk Factors	35
Item 2 — Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	36
Item 3 — Defaults Upon Senior Securities	36
Item 4 — Mine Safety Disclosures	36
Item 5 — Other Information	36
Item 6 — Exhibits	36
Signatures	37

PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (UNAUDITED)
(amounts in thousands, except share amounts and par value)

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2019
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 96,316	\$ 95,056
Accounts receivable, net	238,440	257,385
Inventories	273,711	252,535
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	32,432	43,313
Total current assets	<u>640,899</u>	<u>648,289</u>
Property and equipment, net	127,385	129,588
Goodwill	307,108	309,429
Intangible assets, net	132,954	127,464
Other assets	56,518	87,156
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,264,864</u>	<u>\$ 1,301,926</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Bank lines of credit	\$ 88,000	\$ 91,000
Current portion of long-term debt	804	837
Accounts payable	93,500	106,344
Accrued payroll and related expenses	43,521	38,185
Advances from customers	43,227	32,640
Other accrued expenses and current liabilities	112,956	114,930
Total current liabilities	<u>382,008</u>	<u>383,936</u>
Long-term debt	257,752	262,326
Deferred income taxes	7,979	7,532
Other long-term liabilities	65,398	90,416
Total liabilities	<u>713,137</u>	<u>744,210</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value—10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value—100,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding, 18,167,020 shares at June 30, 2019 and 18,267,574 shares at December 31, 2019	168,913	133,566
Retained earnings	399,541	441,270
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(16,727)	(17,120)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>551,727</u>	<u>557,716</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 1,264,864</u>	<u>\$ 1,301,926</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)
(amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Net revenues:				
Products	\$ 225,402	\$ 223,772	\$ 407,882	\$ 433,533
Services	77,803	81,570	161,572	162,661
Total net revenues	<u>303,205</u>	<u>305,342</u>	<u>569,454</u>	<u>596,194</u>
Cost of goods sold:				
Products	150,131	148,709	275,502	295,051
Services	42,730	45,860	87,695	91,159
Total cost of goods sold	<u>192,861</u>	<u>194,569</u>	<u>363,197</u>	<u>386,210</u>
Gross profit	<u>110,344</u>	<u>110,773</u>	<u>206,257</u>	<u>209,984</u>
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	67,097	63,902	128,804	126,079
Research and development	12,805	14,881	26,558	29,127
Restructuring and other charges (benefit), net	<u>(1,265)</u>	<u>(929)</u>	<u>2,931</u>	<u>(3,028)</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>78,637</u>	<u>77,854</u>	<u>158,293</u>	<u>152,178</u>
Income from operations	<u>31,707</u>	<u>32,919</u>	<u>47,964</u>	<u>57,806</u>
Interest expense and other expense, net	<u>(5,620)</u>	<u>(4,844)</u>	<u>(10,952)</u>	<u>(9,580)</u>
Income before income taxes	26,087	28,075	37,012	48,226
Provision for income taxes	<u>(6,980)</u>	<u>(7,089)</u>	<u>(8,503)</u>	<u>(6,497)</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 19,107</u>	<u>\$ 20,986</u>	<u>\$ 28,509</u>	<u>\$ 41,729</u>
Earnings per share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 1.06</u>	<u>\$ 1.15</u>	<u>\$ 1.58</u>	<u>\$ 2.28</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 1.03</u>	<u>\$ 1.12</u>	<u>\$ 1.53</u>	<u>\$ 2.22</u>
Shares used in per share calculation:				
Basic	<u>18,085</u>	<u>18,312</u>	<u>18,088</u>	<u>18,285</u>
Diluted	<u>18,624</u>	<u>18,682</u>	<u>18,679</u>	<u>18,783</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)
(amounts in thousands)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Net income	\$ 19,107	\$ 20,986	\$ 28,509	\$ 41,729
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(5,388)	2,640	(4,215)	(412)
Other	9	9	15	19
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,379)	2,649	(4,200)	(393)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 13,728</u>	<u>\$ 23,635</u>	<u>\$ 24,309</u>	<u>\$ 41,336</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)
(amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018				
	Common		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount			
Balance—September 30, 2018	18,153,123	\$ 156,760	\$ 344,147	\$ (13,605)	\$ 487,302
Exercise of stock options	40,361	520	—	—	520
Vesting of RSUs	16,623	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	8,163	—	—	8,163
Repurchase of common stock	(184,170)	(13,185)	—	—	(13,185)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(5,030)	(332)	—	—	(332)
Net income	—	—	19,107	—	19,107
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(5,379)	(5,379)
Balance—December 31, 2018	<u>18,020,907</u>	<u>\$ 151,926</u>	<u>\$ 363,254</u>	<u>\$ (18,984)</u>	<u>\$ 496,196</u>

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2019				
	Common		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount			
Balance—September 30, 2019	18,357,464	\$ 141,049	\$ 420,284	\$ (19,769)	\$ 541,564
Exercise of stock options	32,656	1,200	—	—	1,200
Vesting of RSUs	26,219	—	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	5,844	—	—	5,844
Repurchase of common stock	(140,823)	(13,732)	—	—	(13,732)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(7,942)	(795)	—	—	(795)
Net income	—	—	20,986	—	20,986
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	2,649	2,649
Balance—December 31, 2019	<u>18,267,574</u>	<u>\$ 133,566</u>	<u>\$ 441,270</u>	<u>\$ (17,120)</u>	<u>\$ 557,716</u>

	Six Months Ended December 31, 2018				
	Common		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount			
Balance—June 30, 2018	18,032,374	\$ 169,475	\$ 334,745	\$ (14,784)	\$ 489,436
Exercise of stock options	49,395	789	—	—	789
Vesting of RSUs	356,705	—	—	—	—
Shares issued under employee stock purchase program	39,293	2,020	—	—	2,020
Stock-based compensation	—	13,626	—	—	13,626
Repurchase of common stock	(288,316)	(21,029)	—	—	(21,029)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(168,544)	(12,955)	—	—	(12,955)
Net income	—	—	28,509	—	28,509
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(4,200)	(4,200)
Balance—December 31, 2018	<u>18,020,907</u>	<u>\$ 151,926</u>	<u>\$ 363,254</u>	<u>\$ (18,984)</u>	<u>\$ 496,196</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

	Six Months Ended December 31, 2019				
	Common		Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount			
Balance—June 30, 2019	18,167,020	\$ 168,913	\$ 399,541	\$ (16,727)	\$ 551,727
Exercise of stock options	199,962	4,032	—	—	4,032
Vesting of RSUs	387,085	—	—	—	—
Shares issued under employee stock purchase program	34,837	2,065	—	—	2,065
Stock-based compensation	—	12,260	—	—	12,260
Repurchase of common stock	(266,874)	(26,994)	—	—	(26,994)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(254,456)	(26,710)	—	—	(26,710)
Net income	—	—	41,729	—	41,729
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(393)	(393)
Balance—December 31, 2019	<u>18,267,574</u>	<u>\$ 133,566</u>	<u>\$ 441,270</u>	<u>\$ (17,120)</u>	<u>\$ 557,716</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)
(amounts in thousands)

	Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 28,509	\$ 41,729
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities, net of effects from acquisitions:		
Depreciation and amortization	28,283	26,961
Stock-based compensation expense	13,626	12,260
Deferred income taxes	(3,308)	(53)
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	4,469	4,646
Other	1,015	877
Changes in operating assets and liabilities—net of business acquisitions:		
Accounts receivable	(13,986)	(19,455)
Inventories	(2,265)	19,930
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(5,863)	(17,646)
Accounts payable	(9,166)	12,739
Accrued payroll and related expenses	(3,760)	(5,381)
Advances from customers	13,676	(10,580)
Other	(10,386)	(6,400)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>40,844</u>	<u>59,627</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(12,640)	(11,593)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(18,259)	(171)
Acquisition of intangible and other assets	(611)	(3,853)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(31,510)</u>	<u>(15,617)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net borrowings on bank lines of credit	36,000	3,000
Proceeds from long-term debt	817	441
Payments on long-term debt	(1,233)	(480)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and employee stock purchase plan	2,809	6,097
Payments of contingent consideration	(1,328)	(1,220)
Repurchases of common stock	(21,029)	(26,994)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(12,955)	(26,710)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>3,081</u>	<u>(45,866)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(1,262)	596
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	11,153	(1,260)
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of period	84,814	96,316
Cash and cash equivalents—end of period	<u>\$ 95,967</u>	<u>\$ 95,056</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid, net during the period for:		
Interest	\$ 6,318	\$ 4,242
Income taxes	<u>\$ 20,711</u>	<u>\$ 9,668</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

Description of Business

OSI Systems, Inc., together with our subsidiaries, is a vertically integrated designer and manufacturer of specialized electronic systems and components for critical applications. We sell our products in diversified markets, including homeland security, healthcare, defense and aerospace.

We have three reporting segments: (i) Security, providing security inspection systems and related services, and turnkey security screening solutions; (ii) Healthcare, providing patient monitoring and diagnostic cardiology products and related services and (iii) Optoelectronics and Manufacturing, providing specialized electronic components and electronic manufacturing services for our Security and Healthcare divisions as well as to external original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") customers and end users for applications in the defense, aerospace, medical and industrial markets, among others.

Through our Security segment, we provide security screening products and related services internationally. These products fall into the following categories: baggage and parcel inspection; cargo and vehicle inspection; hold (checked) baggage screening; people screening; radiation detection; and explosive and narcotics trace detection. In addition to these products, we also provide site design, installation, training and technical support services to our customers. We also provide turnkey security screening solutions, which can include the construction, staffing and long-term operation of security screening checkpoints for our customers.

Through our Healthcare segment, we design, manufacture, market and service patient monitoring and diagnostic cardiology systems and related supplies and accessories internationally. These products are used by care providers in critical care, emergency and perioperative areas within hospitals as well as physicians' offices, medical clinics and ambulatory surgery centers, among others.

Through our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing segment, we design, manufacture and market optoelectronic devices and flex circuits and provide electronics manufacturing services internationally for use in a broad range of applications, including aerospace and defense electronics, X-ray security and inspection systems and medical imaging, chemistry analysis and diagnostics instruments, telecommunications, scanners and industrial automations, automotive diagnostic systems, internet of things (IoT) and consumer wearable products. This division provides products and services to OEM customers and end users as well as to our Security and Healthcare divisions.

Basis of Presentation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of OSI Systems, Inc. and our subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and in conjunction with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Certain information and footnote disclosures required for annual financial statements have been condensed or excluded in accordance with SEC rules and regulations applicable to interim unaudited financial statements. Accordingly, the condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for audited annual financial statements. In the opinion of management, the condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments of a normal and recurring nature that are considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods presented. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 filed with the SEC. The results of operations for the three and six months ended December 31, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected for the full 2020 fiscal year or any future periods.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of sales and costs of sales during the reporting period. The most significant of these estimates and assumptions for our company relate to contract revenue, profit and loss recognition, fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, values for inventories reported at lower of cost or net realizable value, stock-based compensation expense, income taxes, accrued warranty costs, and the recoverability, useful lives and valuation of recorded amounts of long-lived assets, identifiable intangible assets and goodwill. Changes in estimates are reflected in the periods during which they become known. Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, our actual amounts reported in future periods could differ materially from these estimates.

Earnings Per Share Computations

We compute basic earnings per share by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. We compute diluted earnings per share by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares consist of the shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and restricted stock unit awards under the treasury stock method. The underlying equity component of the 1.25% convertible senior notes due 2022 (the "Notes") discussed in Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements will have a net impact on diluted earnings per share when the average price of our common stock exceeds the conversion price because the principal amount of the Notes is intended to be settled in cash upon conversion. There was no dilutive effect of the Notes for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 19,107	\$ 20,986	\$ 28,509	\$ 41,729
Weighted average shares outstanding—basic	18,085	18,312	18,088	18,285
Dilutive effect of equity awards	539	370	591	498
Weighted average shares outstanding—diluted	18,624	18,682	18,679	18,783
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.58	\$ 2.28
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.12	\$ 1.53	\$ 2.22
Shares excluded from diluted earnings per share due to their anti-dilutive effect	126	94	81	85

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less as of the acquisition date to be cash equivalents.

Our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$95.1 million at December 31, 2019. Of this amount, approximately 82% was held by our foreign subsidiaries and subject to repatriation tax considerations. These foreign funds were held primarily by our subsidiaries in Singapore, the United Kingdom, Malaysia and Canada and to a lesser extent in Mexico, Germany, India, and Albania among others. We have cash holdings that exceed insured limits for financial institutions; however, we mitigate this risk by utilizing high credit quality financial institutions throughout the world.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, insurance company contracts, accounts receivable, accounts payable and debt instruments. The carrying values of financial instruments, other than long-term debt instruments, are representative of their fair values due to their short-term maturities. The carrying values of our long-term debt instruments are considered to approximate their fair values, as the interest rates of these instruments are variable or comparable to current rates available to us.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The "Level 1" category includes assets and liabilities measured at quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. The "Level 2" category includes assets and liabilities measured from observable inputs other than quoted market prices. The "Level 3" category includes assets and liabilities for which valuation inputs are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2019, there were no assets in the "Level 3" category. Our contingent payment obligations related to acquisitions, which are further discussed in Note 9 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, are in the "Level 3" category for valuation purposes.

The fair values of our financial assets and liabilities are categorized as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2019				December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:								
Insurance company contracts	\$ —	\$ 35,899	\$ —	\$ 35,889	\$ —	\$ 38,625	\$ —	\$ 38,625
Liabilities:								
Contingent consideration	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,577	\$ 16,577	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 16,671	\$ 16,671

Goodwill Impairment

Goodwill represents the excess purchase price over the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Goodwill is allocated to our segments based on the nature of the product line of the acquired business. The carrying value of goodwill is not amortized, but is annually tested for impairment during our second fiscal quarter and more frequently if there is an indicator of impairment. We assess qualitative factors of each of our three reporting units to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. The assessments conducted as of December 31, 2019 indicated that it is not more likely than not that the fair values of all three reporting units are less than their carrying amounts, including goodwill. Thus, we have determined that there is no goodwill impairment for all three reporting units.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue under Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606"), which superseded all prior revenue recognition methods and industry-specific guidance. The core principle of ASC 606 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of control for promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In applying the revenue recognition principles, an entity is required to identify the contract(s) with a customer, identify the performance obligations, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations and recognize revenue as the performance obligations are satisfied (i.e., either over time or at a point in time). ASC 606 further requires that companies disclose sufficient information to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

Product Sales. We recognize revenue from sales of products upon shipment or delivery when control of the product transfers to the customer, depending on the terms of each sale, and when collection is probable. In the circumstance where terms of a product sale include subjective customer acceptance criteria, revenue is deferred until we have achieved the acceptance criteria unless the customer acceptance criteria are perfunctory or inconsequential. We generally offer customers payment terms of less than one year. In cases when payment terms extend beyond one year, we consider whether the contract has a significant financing component.

Service Revenue. Revenue from services includes installation and implementation of products and turnkey security screening services and after-market services. Generally, revenue from services is recognized over time as the services are performed. Revenues from out of warranty service maintenance contracts are recognized ratably over the respective terms of such contracts. Deferred revenue for such services arises from payments received from customers for services not yet performed.

Contract Revenue. Sales agreements with customers can be project specific, cover a period of time, and can be renewable periodically. The contracts may contain terms and conditions with respect to payment, delivery, installation, services, warranty and other rights. In certain instances, we consider an accepted customer order, governed by a master sales agreement, to be the contract with the customer when legal rights and obligations exist. Contracts with customers may include the sale of products and services, as discussed in the paragraphs above. In certain instances, contracts can contain multiple performance obligations as discussed in the paragraph below. According to the terms of a sale contract, we may receive consideration from a customer prior to transferring goods to the customer, and we record these prepayments as a contract liability. We also record deferred revenue, typically related to service contracts, when consideration is received before the services have been performed. We recognize contract liabilities and deferred revenue as net sales after all revenue recognition criteria are met.

When determining revenue recognition for contracts, we use judgment based on our understanding of the obligations in each contract. We determine whether or not customer acceptance criteria are perfunctory or inconsequential. The determination of whether or not customer acceptance terms are perfunctory or inconsequential impacts the amount and timing of revenue recognition. Critical judgments also include estimates of warranty reserves, which are established based on historical experience and knowledge of the product under warranty.

Multiple Performance Obligations. Certain agreements with customers include the sale of capital equipment involving multiple elements that may include civil works to prepare a site for the installation of equipment, manufacture and delivery of equipment, installation and integration of equipment, training of customer personnel to operate the equipment and after-market service of the equipment. We generally separate multiple elements in a contract into separate performance obligations if those elements are distinct, both individually and in the context of the contract. If multiple promises comprise a series of distinct services which are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer, they are combined and accounted for as a single performance obligation.

In cases where obligations in a contract are distinct and thus require separation into multiple performance obligations, revenue recognition guidance requires that contract consideration be allocated to each distinct performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price. The value allocated to each performance obligation is then recognized as revenue when the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct promise or bundle of promises has been met.

The standalone selling price for each performance obligation is an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the good or service. When there is only one performance obligation associated with a contract, the entire amount of consideration is attributed to that obligation. When a contract contains multiple performance obligations the standalone selling price is first estimated using the observable price, which is generally a list price net of applicable discount or the price used to sell the good or service in similar circumstances. In circumstances when a selling price is not directly observable, we will estimate the standalone selling price using information available to us including our market assessment and expected cost plus margin.

The timetable for fulfilment of each of the distinct performance obligations can range from completion in a short amount of time and entirely within a single reporting period to completion over several reporting periods. The timing of revenue recognition for each performance obligation may be dependent upon several milestones, including physical delivery of equipment, completion of factory acceptance test, completion of site acceptance test, installation and connectivity of equipment, certification of training of personnel and, in the case of after-market service deliverables, the passage of time (typically evenly over the post-warranty period of the service deliverable).

We often provide a guarantee to support our performance under the contract which may contain one or more performance obligations. In the event that customers are permitted to terminate such arrangements, the underlying contract typically requires payment by the customer for deliverables and reimbursement of costs incurred through the date of termination.

We disaggregate revenue by reporting segment (Security, Optoelectronics and Manufacturing, and Healthcare) to depict the nature of revenue in a manner consistent with our business operations and to be consistent with other communications and public filings. Refer to Note 11 to our condensed consolidated financial statements for additional details of revenues by reporting segment.

Contract Assets and Liabilities. We enter into contracts to sell products and provide services, and we recognize contract assets and liabilities that arise from these transactions. We recognize revenue and corresponding accounts receivable according to ASC 606 and, at times, recognize revenue in advance of the time when contracts give us the right to invoice a customer. We may also receive consideration, per the terms of a contract, from customers prior to transferring goods to the customer. We record customer deposits as a contract liability. Additionally, we may receive payments, most typically for service and warranty contracts, at the onset of the contract and before the services have been performed. In such instances, we record a deferred revenue liability. We recognize these contract liabilities as sales after all revenue recognition criteria are met.

The table below shows the balance of our contract assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2019, including the change between the periods (in thousands):

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2019	Change	% Change
Contract Assets:				
Unbilled revenue	\$ 19,287	\$ 31,985	\$ 12,698	66 %
Contract Liabilities:				
Advances from customers	\$ 43,227	\$ 32,640	\$ (10,587)	(24)%
Deferred revenue—current	33,641	30,171	(3,470)	(10)%
Deferred revenue—long-term	9,506	8,351	(1,155)	(12)%

Contract assets increased during the six months ended December 31, 2019 primarily due to satisfaction of performance obligations for explosive detection systems and cargo and vehicle inspection systems in our Security division which have not yet been billed to customers. The net decrease in contract liabilities were primarily due to satisfaction of performance obligations and application of payments against customer billings on cargo and vehicle system contracts in our Security division.

Remaining Performance Obligations. Remaining performance obligations related to ASC 606 represent the aggregate transaction price allocated to performance obligations under an original contract with a term greater than one year which are fully or partially unsatisfied at the end of the period. As of December 31, 2019, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations was approximately \$189.2 million. We expect to recognize revenue on approximately 51% of the remaining performance obligations over the next 12 months, and the remainder is expected to be recognized thereafter. During the six months ended December 31, 2019, we recognized revenue of \$52.2 million from contract liabilities existing at the beginning of the period.

[Table of Contents](#)

Practical Expedients. In cases where we are responsible for shipping after the customer has obtained control of the goods, we have elected to treat the shipping activities as fulfillment activities rather than as a separate performance obligation.

Additionally, we have elected to capitalize the cost to obtain a contract only if the period of amortization would be longer than one year. We only give consideration to whether a customer agreement has a financing component if the period of time between transfer of goods and services and customer payment is greater than one year.

Lease Accounting

Right of use (“ROU”) assets represent our right to use an underlying asset during the reasonably certain lease terms and lease liabilities represent our obligation to make lease payments arising from the leases. We recognize ROU lease assets and lease liabilities at lease commencement on our consolidated balance sheet based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term using a discount rate determined based on our incremental borrowing rate since the rate implicit in each lease is not readily determinable. We elected the package of practical expedients, which permits us to not reassess (1) whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases, (2) the lease classification of any expired or existing leases, and (3) any initial direct costs for any existing leases as of the effective date. We elected the practical expedient to account for each separate lease component of a contract and its associated non-lease components as a single lease component. We also elected the hindsight practical expedient, which allows us to use hindsight in determining the lease term. We do not record an ROU asset and corresponding lease liability for leases with an initial term of 12 months or less (“short-term leases”). The terms in our leases may include options to extend or terminate the lease. We recognize ROU assets and liabilities when it is reasonably certain that we will exercise those options. Judgment is required in our assessment as to whether renewal or termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised and factors such as contractual terms compared to current market rates, the importance of the facility and location to our operations, among others, are considered. Lease payments are made in accordance with the lease terms and lease expense, including short-term lease expense, is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

We lease facilities and certain equipment under various operating lease agreements. The majority of our lease arrangements are comprised of fixed payments while certain of our other leases provide for periodic rent increases. Our leases may contain escalation clauses and renewal options. Most of the leases require us to pay for certain other costs such as common area maintenance and property taxes. Rent expense for leases with periodic rent increases or escalation clauses is recognized on a straight-line basis over the minimum lease term. The lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants. We also have finance leases for fleet vehicles that are not material to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

The components of operating lease expense were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2019	Six Months Ended December 31, 2019
Operating lease cost	\$ 2,597	\$ 5,246
Variable lease cost	176	314
Short-term lease cost	186	395
	<u>\$ 2,959</u>	<u>\$ 5,955</u>

Supplemental balance sheet assets and liabilities related to operating leases were as follows (in thousands):

	Balance Sheet Category	December 31, 2019
Operating lease ROU assets, net	Other assets	<u>\$ 26,897</u>
Operating lease liabilities, current portion	Other accrued expenses and current liabilities	\$ 8,159
Operating lease liabilities, long-term	Other long-term liabilities	19,084
Total operating lease liabilities		<u>\$ 27,243</u>
Weighted average remaining lease term		4.5 years
Weighted average discount rate		4.4%

Supplemental cash flow information related to operating leases was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2019	Six Months Ended December 31, 2019
Cash paid for operating lease liabilities	\$ 2,625	\$ 5,198
ROU assets obtained in exchange for new lease obligations	165	1,479

Maturities of operating lease liabilities under ASC 842 (defined below) at December 31, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2019
Less than one year	\$ 9,109
1 – 2 years	7,024
2 – 3 years	4,499
3 – 4 years	3,301
4 – 5 years	2,539
Thereafter	3,594
	<u>30,066</u>
Less: Imputed interest	(2,823)
Total lease liabilities	\$ <u>27,243</u>

Maturities of minimum operating lease liabilities under non-cancelable leases under ASC 840 (defined below) at June 30, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2019
Less than one year	\$ 9,802
1 – 2 years	8,082
2 – 3 years	5,473
3 – 4 years	3,397
4 – 5 years	2,954
Thereafter	4,583
Total lease liabilities	\$ <u>34,291</u>

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncement

Leases

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842) (“ASC 842”), which requires lessees to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities, initially measured at present value of the lease payments, on its balance sheet for leases and classified as either financing or operating leases. We adopted ASC 842 on July 1, 2019, using the modified retrospective method, and we elected the package of practical expedients provided in ASC 842. In accordance with ASC 842, we did not restate comparative periods and instead reported comparative prior year periods under ASC 840, “Leases.”

The cumulative effect of the changes made to our July 1, 2019 consolidated condensed balance sheet for the adoption of the new lease standard was as follows (in thousands):

Balance Sheet	Balance at June 30, 2019	Effect of Adoption of ASC 842	Balance at July 1, 2019
Assets			
Other assets	\$ 56,518	\$ 30,066	\$ 86,584
Liabilities			
Other accrued expenses and current liabilities	\$ 112,956	\$ 8,324	\$ 121,280
Other long-term liabilities	65,398	21,742	87,140

The adoption of the new lease accounting guidance did not have a material impact to the condensed consolidated statement of operations or the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended December 31, 2019.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

Income Taxes

On December 18, 2019, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes ("ASU 2019-12"). ASU 2019-12 removes certain exceptions to the general principles of ASC 740, and is intended to improve consistency and simplify GAAP in several other areas of ASC 740 by clarifying and amending existing guidance. ASU 2019-12 is effective for public business entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within those reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted in any interim or annual period, with any adjustments reflected as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption of this guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

Retirement Benefit Plans

In August 2018, the FASB issued authoritative guidance under ASU 2018-14, Compensation—Retirement Benefits—Defined Benefit Plans—General: Disclosure Framework—Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans. This ASU eliminates requirements for certain disclosures and requires additional disclosures under defined benefit pension plans and other post-retirement plans. We are required to adopt this new guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2021. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

Intangibles

In August 2018, the FASB issued authoritative guidance under ASU 2018-15, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software: Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement that is a Service Contract. This ASU requires implementation costs incurred by customers in cloud computing arrangements (i.e., hosting arrangements) to be capitalized under the same premises of authoritative guidance for internal-use software and deferred over the non-cancellable term of the cloud computing arrangements plus any option renewal periods that are reasonably certain to be exercised by the customer or for which the exercise is controlled by the service provider. We are required to adopt this new guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2021. We are currently evaluating the potential impact of adoption of this guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

2. Business Combinations

Under ASC 805, Business Combinations, the acquisition method of accounting requires us to record assets acquired less liabilities assumed in an acquisition at their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the total estimated purchase consideration over the estimated fair value of the assets acquired less liabilities assumed should be recorded as goodwill. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets. Significant estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include, but are not limited to, future expected cash flows from acquired customers, acquired technology, trade names, useful lives and discount rates. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from estimates. We may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, with corresponding adjustments to goodwill, during the one-year post-acquisition measurement period as additional information becomes available. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period, any subsequent adjustments are reflected in reported earnings.

Fiscal Year 2020 Business Acquisition

There were no acquisitions during the six months ended December 31, 2019.

Fiscal Year 2019 Business Acquisitions

In January 2019, we (through our Security division) completed an acquisition of a privately held sales and services company. The acquisition was financed with cash on hand and was in an amount determined to be insignificant by management.

In August 2018, we (through our Security division) completed an acquisition of a privately held services company for approximately \$0.8 million, plus up to approximately \$5 million in contingent consideration, which may be earned over a five-year period. The acquisition was financed with cash on hand. The goodwill recognized for this business is not deductible for income tax purposes.

In July 2018, we (through our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division) acquired an optoelectronics solutions business for \$17.5 million, plus up to \$1 million in potential contingent consideration. The acquisition was financed with cash on hand and borrowings under our existing revolving bank line of credit. The goodwill recognized for this business is deductible for income tax purposes.

These business acquisitions, individually and in the aggregate, were not material to our consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, pro-forma historical results of operations related to these businesses have not been presented.

3. Balance Sheet Details

The following tables provide details of selected balance sheet accounts (in thousands):

	June 30,	December 31,
	2019	2019
Accounts receivable, net		
Accounts receivable	\$ 253,504	\$ 272,285
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(15,064)	(14,900)
Total	<u>\$ 238,440</u>	<u>\$ 257,385</u>
	June 30,	December 31,
	2019	2019
Inventories		
Raw materials	\$ 143,697	\$ 138,915
Work-in-process	67,897	65,458
Finished goods	62,117	48,162
Total	<u>\$ 273,711</u>	<u>\$ 252,535</u>
	June 30,	December 31,
	2019	2019
Property and equipment, net		
Land	\$ 16,564	\$ 16,569
Buildings, civil works and improvements	55,391	55,747
Leasehold improvements	8,311	8,734
Equipment and tooling	128,428	135,858
Furniture and fixtures	3,190	2,953
Computer equipment	18,733	19,454
Computer software	20,146	20,140
Computer software implementation in process	8,563	10,156
Construction in process	5,760	6,400
Total	<u>265,086</u>	<u>276,011</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(137,701)</u>	<u>(146,423)</u>
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 127,385</u>	<u>\$ 129,588</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment was \$5.2 million and \$5.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively, and \$10.3 million and \$10.5 million for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

4. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying value of goodwill by segment for the six-month period ended December 31, 2019 are as follows (in thousands):

	Security Division	Healthcare Division	Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division	Consolidated
Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$ 200,079	\$ 40,064	\$ 66,965	\$ 307,108
Goodwill adjusted during the period	1,843	—	—	1,843
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(116)	90	504	478
Balance as of December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 201,806</u>	<u>\$ 40,154</u>	<u>\$ 67,469</u>	<u>\$ 309,429</u>

Intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Weighted Average Lives	June 30, 2019			December 31, 2019		
		Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Intangibles Net	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Intangibles Net
Amortizable assets:							
Software development costs	8 years	\$ 29,393	\$ (12,747)	\$ 16,646	\$ 32,584	\$ (14,761)	\$ 17,823
Patents	19 years	8,688	(1,927)	6,761	9,288	(2,138)	7,150
Developed technology	10 years	53,460	(14,050)	39,410	53,464	(16,780)	36,684
Customer relationships/backlog	7 years	63,101	(22,132)	40,969	62,767	(26,217)	36,550
Total amortizable assets		<u>154,642</u>	<u>(50,856)</u>	<u>103,786</u>	<u>158,103</u>	<u>(59,896)</u>	<u>98,207</u>
Non-amortizable assets:							
IPR&D		2,290	—	2,290	2,288	—	2,288
Trademarks		26,878	—	26,878	26,969	—	26,969
Total intangible assets		<u>\$ 183,810</u>	<u>\$ (50,856)</u>	<u>\$ 132,954</u>	<u>\$ 187,360</u>	<u>\$ (59,896)</u>	<u>\$ 127,464</u>

Amortization expense related to intangible assets was \$5.6 million and \$4.5 million for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively. For the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, amortization expense was \$10.9 million and \$9.4 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2019, the estimated future amortization expense for intangible assets was as follows (in thousands):

2020 (remaining 6 months)	\$ 9,308
2021	17,662
2022	15,406
2023	14,104
2024	13,321
Thereafter, including assets that have not yet begun to be amortized	28,406
Total	<u>\$ 98,207</u>

Software development costs for software products incurred before establishing technological feasibility are charged to operations. Software development costs incurred after establishing technological feasibility are capitalized on a product by product basis until the product is available for general release to customers at which time amortization begins. Annual amortization, charged to cost of goods sold, is the amount computed using the ratio that current revenues for a product bear to the total current and anticipated future revenues for that product. In the event that future revenues are not

estimable, such costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining estimated economic life of the product. Amortizable assets that have not yet begun to be amortized are included in Thereafter in the table above. For the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, we capitalized software development costs in the amounts of \$0.6 million and \$1.9 million, respectively. For the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, we capitalized software development costs in the amount of \$1.0 million and \$3.2 million, respectively.

5. Restructuring and Other Charges

We endeavor to align our global capacity and infrastructure with demand by our customers as well as fully integrate acquisitions and thereby improve operational efficiency.

During the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, we recovered certain legal costs related to class action litigation and government investigations through insurance reimbursements. We incurred additional legal fees related to these matters as well as restructuring charges by the divisions as noted in the tables below. This resulted in a net (benefit) expense of \$(1.3) million and \$2.9 million for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively.

During the three and six months ended December 31, 2019, we continued to recover certain legal costs related to class action litigation and government investigations through insurance reimbursement. These reimbursements were partially offset by additional legal fees related to these matters and severance costs associated with headcount reductions. This resulted in a net benefit of \$0.9 million and \$3.0 million during the three and six months ended December 31, 2019, respectively.

The following table summarizes restructuring and other charges (benefit), net for the periods set forth below (in thousands):

Three Months Ended December 31, 2018					
	Security Division	Healthcare Division	Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division	Corporate	Total
Acquisition-related costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 20	\$ —	\$ 20
Employee termination costs	(46)	1,227	26	—	1,207
Facility closures/consolidation	—	2,108	—	—	2,108
Legal costs	—	—	—	(4,600)	(4,600)
Total expensed	<u>\$ (46)</u>	<u>\$ 3,335</u>	<u>\$ 46</u>	<u>\$ (4,600)</u>	<u>\$ (1,265)</u>

Three Months Ended December 31, 2019					
	Security Division	Healthcare Division	Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division	Corporate	Total
Acquisition-related costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Employee termination costs	406	—	30	—	436
Facility closures/consolidation	—	—	—	—	—
Legal costs	—	—	—	(1,365)	(1,365)
Total expensed	<u>\$ 406</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 30</u>	<u>\$ (1,365)</u>	<u>\$ (929)</u>

Six Months Ended December 31, 2018					
	Security Division	Healthcare Division	Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division	Corporate	Total
Acquisition-related costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 287	\$ —	\$ 287
Employee termination costs	—	1,418	133	—	1,551
Facility closures/consolidation	—	2,108	—	—	2,108
Legal costs	—	—	—	(1,015)	(1,015)
Total expensed	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,526</u>	<u>\$ 420</u>	<u>\$ (1,015)</u>	<u>\$ 2,931</u>

	Six Months Ended December 31, 2019				
	Security Division	Healthcare Division	Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division	Corporate	Total
Acquisition-related costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Employee termination costs	406	—	17	71	494
Facility closures/consolidation	—	—	—	—	—
Legal costs	—	—	—	(3,522)	(3,522)
Total expensed	\$ 406	\$ —	\$ 17	\$ (3,451)	\$ (3,028)

The changes in the accrued liability for restructuring and other charges for the six-month period ended December 31, 2019 were as follows (in thousands):

	Employee Termination Costs	Legal Costs and Settlements	Total
Balance as of June 30, 2019	\$ 432	\$ 6,331	\$ 6,763
Restructuring and other charges (benefit), net	494	(3,522)	(3,028)
(Payments), adjustments and reimbursements, net	(893)	1,527	634
Balance as of December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 33</u>	<u>\$ 4,336</u>	<u>\$ 4,369</u>

6. Borrowings

Revolving Credit Facility

Under our revolving credit facility, the aggregate committed amount available to us is \$535 million. The credit facility matures in April 2024. The credit facility includes a \$300 million sub-limit for letters of credit. Under certain circumstances, we have the ability to increase the facility by the greater of \$250 million or such amount as would not cause our secured leverage ratio to exceed a specified level. Borrowings under this facility bear interest at LIBOR plus a margin of 1.0% as of December 31, 2019 (which margin can range from 1.0% to 1.75% based on our consolidated net leverage ratio as defined in the credit facility). The LIBOR index is expected to be discontinued by the end of calendar year 2021. The terms of our revolving credit facility allow for a replacement rate if the LIBOR index is discontinued. Letters of credit reduce the amount available to borrow by their face value amounts. The unused portion of the facility bears a commitment fee of 0.10% as of December 31, 2019 (which fee can range from 0.10% to 0.25% based on our consolidated net leverage ratio as defined in the credit facility). Our borrowings under the credit agreement are guaranteed by certain of our U.S.-based subsidiaries and are secured by substantially all of our assets and substantially all the assets of certain of our subsidiaries. The agreement contains various representations and warranties, affirmative, negative and financial covenants and conditions of default. As of December 31, 2019, there was \$91.0 million of borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit facility and \$53.7 million outstanding under the letters of credit sub facility. The amount available to borrow under the credit facility as of December 31, 2019 was \$390.3 million. Loan amounts under the revolving credit facility may be borrowed, repaid and re-borrowed during the term. Although the principal amount of each revolving loan is due and payable in full on the maturity date, we have the right to repay each revolving loan in whole or in part from time to time without penalty. It is our practice to routinely borrow and repay several times per year under this revolving facility. Therefore, borrowings under the credit facility are included in current liabilities. As of December 31, 2019, we were in compliance with all covenants under this credit facility.

1.25% Convertible Senior Notes Due 2022

In February 2017, we issued \$287.5 million of the Notes in a private offering. The Notes are governed by an indenture dated February 22, 2017. The maturity for the payment of principal is September 1, 2022. The Notes bear interest at the rate of 1.25% and are payable in cash semiannually in arrears on each March 1 and September 1. The Notes are senior unsecured obligations and rank senior in right of payment to any of our indebtedness that is expressly subordinated in right of payment to the Notes; equal in right of payment to any of our unsecured indebtedness that is not so subordinated; effectively junior in right of payment to any of our secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness; and structurally junior to all indebtedness and other liabilities (including trade payables) of our

subsidiaries, as well as any of our existing and future indebtedness that may be guaranteed by our subsidiaries to the extent of such guarantees (including the guarantees of certain of our subsidiaries under our existing revolving credit facility).

The Notes are convertible prior to March 1, 2022 only upon specified events and during specified periods and are, thereafter convertible, at any time, in each case at an initial conversion rate of 9.3056 per \$1,000 principal amount of the Notes, which is equal to an initial conversion price of approximately \$107.46 per share or a 38.5% premium to our stock price at the time of the issuance. The conversion rate is subject to adjustment upon certain events. Upon conversion, the Notes may be settled, at our election, in shares of our common stock, cash or a combination of cash and shares of common stock. We have initially elected a combination settlement method to satisfy the conversion obligation, which allows us to settle the principal amount of the Notes in cash and to settle the excess conversion value, if any, in shares of common stock, as well as cash in lieu of fractional shares.

We may not redeem the Notes prior to March 6, 2020. Thereafter, we may redeem the Notes if the last reported sale price of our common stock has been at least 130% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any period of 30 consecutive trading days. If we undergo a fundamental change, as defined in the indenture for the Notes, subject to certain conditions, holders of the Notes may require us to repurchase all or part of the Notes for cash at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. The occurrence of a fundamental change will also result in the Notes becoming immediately convertible. Since the last reported sales price of our Common Stock did not exceed 130% of the conversion price for at least 20 trading days within any applicable period of 30 consecutive trading days during the three months ended December 31, 2019, the Notes are not yet convertible.

Pursuant to ASC 470-20, we allocated the \$287.5 million gross proceeds of the Notes between liability and equity components. The initial \$242.4 million liability component was determined based on the fair value of similar debt instruments excluding the conversion feature for similar terms and priced on the same day the Notes were issued. The initial \$45.1 million equity component represents the debt discount and was calculated as the difference between the fair value of the debt and the gross proceeds of the Notes. Issuance costs of \$7.7 million were allocated between debt (\$6.5 million) and equity (\$1.2 million) components with the portion allocated to the debt presented as an offset against long term debt in the consolidated balance sheet and being amortized as interest expense over the life of the Notes using the effective interest method. The total interest expense recognized for the three and six months ended December 31, 2019 related to the Notes was \$3.2 million and \$6.4 million, respectively, which consisted of \$0.9 million and \$1.8 million of contractual interest expense, \$2.0 million and \$4.0 million of debt discount amortization and \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million of amortization of debt issuance costs. The total interest expense recognized for the three months and six months ended December 31, 2018 was \$3.2 million and \$6.3 million, respectively, which consisted of \$0.9 million and \$1.8 million of contractual interest expense, \$2.0 million and \$3.9 million of debt discount amortization and \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million of amortization of debt issuance costs. As of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2019, the unamortized debt discount was \$27.3 million and \$23.2 million, respectively, which is being amortized over the remaining contractual term to maturity of the Notes using an effective interest rate of 4.50%. The unamortized debt issuance cost of \$3.7 million and \$3.1 million as of June 30, 2019 and December 31, 2019, respectively, is amortized on a straight-line basis, which approximates the effective interest method, over the life of the Notes.

Other Borrowings

Several of our foreign subsidiaries maintain bank lines-of-credit, denominated in local currencies and U.S. dollars, primarily for the issuance of letters-of-credit. As of December 31, 2019, \$49.8 million was outstanding under these letter-of-credit facilities. As of December 31, 2019, the total amount available under these credit facilities was \$18.6 million.

Long-term debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2019	December 31, 2019
1.25% convertible notes due 2022:		
Principal amount	\$ 287,500	\$ 287,500
Unamortized discount	(27,283)	(23,225)
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(3,722)	(3,134)
	256,495	261,141
Other long-term debt	2,061	2,022
	258,556	263,163
Less current portion of long-term debt	(804)	(837)
Long-term portion of debt	<u>\$ 257,752</u>	<u>\$ 262,326</u>

7. Stockholders' Equity

Stock-based Compensation

As of December 31, 2019, we maintained the Amended and Restated 2012 Incentive Award Plan (the "2012 Plan") and the Amended and Restated 2006 Equity Participation Plan ("2006 Plan") as stock-based employee compensation plans. No further grants may be made under the 2006 Plan. The 2012 Plan and the 2006 Plan are collectively referred to as the "OSI Plans."

We recorded stock-based compensation expense in the consolidated statements of operations as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Cost of goods sold	\$ 150	\$ 156	\$ 356	\$ 328
Selling, general and administrative	7,833	5,548	12,945	11,633
Research and development	180	140	325	299
Stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 8,163</u>	<u>\$ 5,844</u>	<u>\$ 13,626</u>	<u>\$ 12,260</u>

As of December 31, 2019, total unrecognized compensation cost related to share-based compensation grants under the OSI Plans were estimated at \$0.3 million for stock options and \$22.8 million for RSUs. We expect to recognize these costs over a weighted average period of 1.6 years with respect to the stock options and 1.7 years for grants of RSUs.

The following summarizes stock option activity during the six months ended December 31, 2019:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at June 30, 2019	515,884	\$ 33.74		
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	(199,962)	20.16		
Expired or forfeited	(941)	84.93		
Outstanding at December 31, 2019	<u>314,981</u>	42.20	2.6 years	\$ 18,438
Exercisable at December 31, 2019	<u>296,566</u>	39.98	2.3 years	18,019

The following summarizes RSU award activity during the six months ended December 31, 2019:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Fair Value
Nonvested at June 30, 2019	521,140	\$ 73.97
Granted	278,060	87.19
Vested	(387,085)	68.56
Forfeited	(8,235)	81.90
Nonvested at December 31, 2019	<u>403,880</u>	<u>88.09</u>

As of December 31, 2019, there were approximately 1.1 million shares available for grant under the 2012 Plan. Under the terms of the 2012 Plan, RSUs and restricted stock granted from the pool of shares available for grant reduce the pool by 1.87 shares for each award granted. RSUs and restricted stock forfeited and returned to the pool of shares available for grant increase the pool by 1.87 shares for each award forfeited.

We granted 97,514 and 81,621 performance-based RSUs during the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively. These performance based RSU awards are contingent on the achievement of certain performance metrics. The payout related to these awards can range from zero to 280% of the original number of shares or units awarded.

Stock Repurchase Program

In March 2018, the Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to 1,000,000 shares. Repurchases may be made from time to time under the program through open-market purchases or privately-negotiated transactions at our discretion. Upon repurchase, the shares are restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares and we record them as a reduction in the number of shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding in our consolidated financial statements.

During the six months ended December 31, 2019, we repurchased 266,874 shares of our common stock. As of December 31, 2019, an additional 295,833 shares were available for repurchase under the current stock repurchase program.

Dividends

We have not paid any cash dividends since the consummation of our initial public offering in 1997 and we do not currently intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Our Board of Directors will determine the payment of future cash dividends, if any. Certain of our current bank credit facilities restrict the payment of cash dividends and future borrowings may contain similar restrictions.

8. Retirement Benefit Plans

We sponsor various retirement benefit plans including qualified and nonqualified defined benefit pension plans for our employees. The components of net periodic pension expense are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Service cost	\$ 98	\$ 100	\$ 196	\$ 200
Interest cost	8	8	16	16
Amortization of prior service cost	14	13	28	26
Net periodic pension expense	<u>\$ 120</u>	<u>\$ 121</u>	<u>\$ 240</u>	<u>\$ 242</u>

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, we made contributions of \$1.0 million to these defined benefit plans. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2019, we made no contributions to these defined benefit plans.

We also maintain various defined contribution plans. For the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, we made contributions of \$1.3 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, to these defined contribution plans. For the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, we made contributions of \$3.1 million and \$3.2 million, respectively, to these defined contribution plans.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Acquisition-Related Contingent Obligations

Under the terms and conditions of the purchase agreements associated with certain acquisitions, we may be obligated to make additional payments based on the achievement of certain sales or profitability milestones through the acquired operations. For agreements that contain contingent consideration caps, the remaining maximum amount of such potential future payments is \$26.2 million as of December 31, 2019.

We account for such contingent payments for acquisitions which occurred through the end of fiscal year 2009 as additions to the purchase price of the acquired business. We made \$1.3 million of such payments during the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, and \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million of such payments during the three and six months ended December 31, 2019, respectively.

For acquisitions completed after fiscal 2009, pursuant to Financial Accounting Standard 141R, which was codified into ASC 805, the estimated fair value of these obligations is recorded as a liability at the time of the acquisition with subsequent revisions recorded in Selling, general and administrative expense in the consolidated financial statements. The estimated fair value measurements of contingent earn-out obligations are primarily based on unobservable inputs, which may include projected revenues, gross margins, operating income, and the estimated probability of achieving the earn-outs.

These projections and probabilities are used to estimate future contingent earnout payments, which are discounted back to present value to compute contingent earnout liabilities. The following table provides a roll-forward from June 30, 2019 to December 31, 2019 of the contingent consideration liability, which is included in other accrued expenses and current liabilities, and other long-term liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

Beginning fair value, June 30, 2019	\$ 16,577
Addition of contingent earnout obligations	—
Foreign currency translation adjustment	137
Changes in fair value for contingent earnout obligations	(43)
Payments on contingent earnout obligations	—
Ending fair value, December 31, 2019	<u>\$ 16,671</u>

Environmental Contingencies

We are subject to various environmental laws. Our practice is to conduct appropriate environmental investigations at our manufacturing facilities in North America, Asia-Pacific, and Europe, and, to the extent practicable, on all new properties in order to identify, as of the date of such investigation, potential areas of environmental concern related to past and present activities or from nearby operations. In certain cases, we have conducted further environmental assessments consisting of soil and groundwater testing and other investigations deemed appropriate by independent environmental consultants.

We continue to investigate contamination of the soil and groundwater beneath the Hawthorne, California facility that resulted from unspecified on-and off-site releases occurring prior to our occupancy. We believe the releases are of a historical nature and not uncommon to the region in general. We continue to take voluntary actions, in cooperation with the local governing agency, to fully investigate the site in order to develop appropriate remedial actions.

We have not accrued for loss contingencies relating to the Hawthorne facility or any other environmental matters because we believe that, although unfavorable outcomes may be possible, they are not considered by our management to

be probable and reasonably estimable. If one or more of these environmental matters are resolved in a manner adverse to us, the impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow could be material.

Indemnifications and Certain Employment-Related Contingencies

In the normal course of business, we have agreed to indemnify certain parties with respect to certain matters. We have agreed to hold certain parties harmless against losses arising from a breach of representations, warranties or covenants, or intellectual property infringement or other claims made by third parties. These agreements may limit the time within which an indemnification claim can be made and the amount of the claim. In addition, we have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and certain of our officers. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount under these indemnification agreements due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. We have not recorded any liability for costs related to contingent indemnification obligations as of December 31, 2019.

On December 31, 2017, we and Deepak Chopra, our Chief Executive Officer, entered into an amendment to Mr. Chopra's employment agreement that, among other things, provides for a \$13.5 million bonus payment to Mr. Chopra on or within 45 days of January 1, 2024 contingent upon Mr. Chopra's continued employment with us through that date, subject to accelerated payout terms in the event of Mr. Chopra's death or disability. The bonus is recorded in the financial statements over the remaining term of the employment agreement and is included in other long-term liabilities.

Product Warranties

We offer our customers warranties on many of the products that we sell. These warranties typically provide for repairs and maintenance of the products if problems arise during a specified time period after original shipment. Concurrent with the sale of products, we record a provision for estimated warranty expenses with a corresponding increase in cost of goods sold. We periodically adjust this provision based on historical experience and anticipated expenses. We charge actual expenses of repairs under warranty, including parts and labor, to this provision when incurred. The current obligation for warranty provision is included in other accrued expenses and current liabilities and the noncurrent portion is included in other long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents changes in warranty provisions (in thousands):

	<u>Six Months Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 21,819	\$ 21,724
Additions and adjustments	3,975	4,759
Reductions for warranty repair costs	(3,842)	(4,757)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 21,952</u>	<u>\$ 21,726</u>

Legal Proceedings

In December 2017, a short seller released a report regarding our compliance with the FCPA. Following that report, we and certain of our executive officers have been named as defendants in several lawsuits in the United States District Court for the Central District of California (the "District Court") that were filed in December 2017 and February 2018. Each of the complaints closely tracks the allegations set forth in the short seller's report. All of the actions, which were consolidated by the District Court in March 2018 in an action captioned *Arkansas Teacher Retirement System et al. v. OSI Systems, Inc. et al.*, No. 17 cv 08841, allege violations of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act, relating to certain of our public statements and filings with the SEC, and seek damages and other relief based upon the allegations in the complaints. In April 2018 and March 2019, two shareholder derivative complaints were filed purportedly on behalf of the Company against certain members of our Board of Directors (as individual defendants), a former member of our Board of Directors, and a member of management. The derivative actions, which were consolidated by the District Court in November 2019 in an action captioned *Kocen and Riley v. Chopra, et al.* No. 18 CV 03371, allege, among other things, breach of fiduciary duties relating to the allegations contained in the above-mentioned short seller report and seek damages, restitution, injunctive relief, attorneys' and experts' fees, costs, expenses, and other unspecified relief. We believe that the actions are without merit and intend to defend them vigorously, and we expect to incur costs

associated with defending against these actions. At this early stage of the litigations, the ultimate outcomes are uncertain and we cannot reasonably predict the timing or outcomes, or estimate the amount of loss, if any, or their effect, if any, on our financial statements.

The SEC and the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) are conducting an investigation of trading in our securities and have each subpoenaed information regarding trading by executives, directors, and employees, as well as our operations and disclosures in and around the time of certain trades. With respect to these trading related matters, in fiscal year 2018, we took action with respect to a senior level employee. At this time, we are unable to predict what, if any, action may be taken by the DOJ or SEC as a result of these trading related investigations, or any penalties or remedial measures these agencies may seek. We place a high priority on compliance with our anticorruption and securities trading policies and are cooperating with each of the government investigations.

We are involved in various other claims and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In our opinion after consultation with legal counsel, the ultimate disposition of such proceedings is not likely to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. We have not accrued for loss contingencies relating to any such matters because we believe that, although unfavorable outcomes in the proceedings are possible, they are not considered by management to be probable and reasonably estimable. If one or more of these matters are resolved in a manner adverse to our company, the impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be material.

10. Income Taxes

The determination of the annual effective tax rate is based upon a number of significant estimates and judgments, including the estimated annual pretax income in each tax jurisdiction in which we operate, and the development of tax planning strategies during the year. In addition, as a global commercial enterprise, our tax expense can be impacted by changes in tax rates or laws, the finalization of tax audits and reviews, and other factors that cannot be predicted with certainty. As such, there can be significant volatility in interim tax provisions.

During the three and six months ended December 31, 2019, we recognized a tax benefit of \$0.7 million and \$6.9 million, respectively, primarily for equity-based compensation under ASU 2016-09 resulting in an effective tax rate of 25.3% and 13.5%, respectively. During the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, we recognized a tax benefit for equity-based compensation of \$0.4 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, under ASU 2016-09 resulting in an effective tax rate of 26.8% and 23.0%, respectively. Excluding the impact of the discrete tax items noted above, our effective tax rate for the three and six months ended December 31, 2019 was 27.7% and 27.8%, respectively, as compared to 28.3% and 28.2% in the prior-year periods, respectively.

11. Segment Information

We have determined that we operate in three identifiable industry segments: (a) security and inspection systems (Security division), (b) medical monitoring and diagnostic cardiology systems (Healthcare division) and (c) optoelectronic devices and manufacturing (Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division). We also have a corporate segment (Corporate) that includes executive compensation and certain other general and administrative expenses; expenses related to stock issuances and legal, audit and other professional service fees not allocated to industry segments. Both the Security and Healthcare divisions comprise primarily end-product businesses whereas the Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division primarily supplies components and subsystems to external OEM customers, as well as to the Security and Healthcare divisions. Sales between divisions are at transfer prices that approximate market values. All other accounting policies of the segments are the same as described in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of the Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

The following tables set forth the results of operations and identifiable assets by industry segment (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Revenues (1) —by Segment:				
Security division	\$ 188,684	\$ 202,437	\$ 358,644	\$ 391,401
Healthcare division	51,559	41,992	89,832	82,200
Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division, including intersegment revenues	72,019	72,806	142,973	146,444
Intersegment revenues elimination	(9,057)	(11,893)	(21,995)	(23,851)
Total	\$ 303,205	\$ 305,342	\$ 569,454	\$ 596,194
Income (loss) from operations —by Segment:				
Security division	\$ 26,063	\$ 28,562	\$ 49,113	\$ 48,880
Healthcare division	2,209	1,294	334	4,111
Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division	8,067	9,018	14,892	17,787
Corporate	(4,560)	(6,080)	(15,911)	(13,417)
Eliminations (2)	(72)	125	(464)	445
Total	\$ 31,707	\$ 32,919	\$ 47,964	\$ 57,806
Assets (3) —by Segment:				
Security division		\$ 793,810	\$ 815,336	
Healthcare division		157,639	193,617	
Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division		237,851	241,321	
Corporate		79,498	93,612	
Eliminations (2)		(3,934)	(41,960)	
Total		\$ 1,264,864	\$ 1,301,926	

- (1) For each of the three and six month periods ended December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2019, no customer accounted for greater than 10% of total net revenues.
- (2) Eliminations within operating income primarily reflect the change in the elimination of intercompany profit in inventory not-yet-realized and intercompany operating lease expense under ASC 842. Eliminations in assets reflect the amount of intercompany profits in inventory and intercompany ROU assets under ASC 842 as of the balance sheet date. Such intercompany profit will be realized when inventory is shipped to the external customers of the Security and Healthcare divisions.
- (3) One customer accounted for 14% of accounts receivable, net as of December 31, 2019.

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

In this report, “OSI”, the “Company”, “we”, “us”, “our” and similar terms refer to OSI Systems, Inc. together with our wholly-owned subsidiaries.

This management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition as of December 31, 2019 and results of operations for the three and six months ended December 31, 2019 should be read in conjunction with management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2019 filed with the SEC.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Forward-looking statements relate to current expectations, beliefs, and projections concerning matters that are not historical facts. Words such as “project,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “plan,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “should,” “will,” “would,” and similar words and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The expectations, beliefs, and projections reflected in the forward-looking statements may prove to be inaccurate, and actual results may differ materially from those reflected in such forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expectations are disclosed in this report, our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 (including Part I, Item 1, “Business,” Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” and Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”), and other documents filed by us from time to time with the SEC. Such factors, of course, do not include all factors that might affect our business and financial condition. Although we believe that the assumptions upon which our forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, such assumptions could prove to be inaccurate and actual results could differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward-looking statements. For example, we could be exposed to a variety of negative consequences as a result of delays related to the award of domestic and international contracts; failure to secure the renewal of key customer contracts; delays in customer programs; delays in revenue recognition related to the timing of customer acceptance; unanticipated impacts of sequestration and other U.S. Government budget control provisions; changes in domestic and foreign government spending, budgetary, procurement and trade policies adverse to our businesses; global economic uncertainty; unfavorable currency exchange rate fluctuations; effect of changes in tax legislation; market acceptance of our new and existing technologies, products and services; our ability to win new business and convert any orders received to sales within the fiscal year; enforcement actions in respect of any noncompliance with laws and regulations including export control and environmental regulations and the matters that are the subject of some or all of our investigations and compliance reviews, contract and regulatory compliance matters, and actions, which if brought, could result in judgments, settlements, fines, injunctions, debarment or penalties, and other risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those detailed herein and from time to time in our other SEC filings, which could have a material and adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. All forward-looking statements contained in this report are qualified in their entirety by this statement. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. In light of these risks, uncertainties, and assumptions, the future events and trends discussed in this report may not occur, and actual results could differ materially and adversely from those anticipated or implied in the forward-looking statements. Investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. We undertake no obligation other than as may be required under securities laws to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Executive Summary

We are a vertically integrated designer and manufacturer of specialized electronic systems and components for critical applications. We sell our products and provide related services in diversified markets, including homeland security, healthcare, defense and aerospace. We have three operating divisions: (a) Security, providing security and inspection systems and turnkey security screening solutions; (b) Healthcare, providing patient monitoring and diagnostic cardiology systems; and (c) Optoelectronics and Manufacturing, providing specialized electronic components for our Security and Healthcare divisions, as well as to third parties for applications in the defense and aerospace markets, among others.

Security Division. Through our Security division, we provide security screening products and services internationally, as well as turnkey security screening solutions. These products and services are used to inspect baggage, parcels, cargo, people, vehicles and other objects for weapons, explosives, drugs, radioactive and nuclear materials and other contraband. Revenues from our Security division accounted for 63% and 66% of our total consolidated revenues for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Healthcare Division. Through our Healthcare division, we design, manufacture, market and service patient monitoring and diagnostic cardiology systems internationally for sale primarily to hospitals and medical centers. Our products monitor patients in critical, emergency and perioperative care areas of the hospital and provide information, through wired and wireless networks, to physicians and nurses who may be at the patient's bedside, in another area of the hospital or even outside the hospital. Revenues from our Healthcare division accounted for 16% and 14% of our total consolidated revenues for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division. Through our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division, we design, manufacture and market optoelectronic devices and flex circuits and provide electronics manufacturing services internationally for use in a broad range of applications, including aerospace and defense electronics, security and inspection systems, medical imaging and diagnostics, telecommunications, office automation, computer peripherals, industrial automation, automotive diagnostic systems, and consumer products. We also provide our optoelectronic devices and electronics manufacturing services to OEM customers, and our own Security and Healthcare divisions. Revenues from external customers in our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division accounted for 21% and 20% of our total consolidated revenues for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively.

Trends and Uncertainties

The following is a discussion of certain trends and uncertainties that we believe have and may continue to influence our results of operations.

Global Economic Considerations. Global macroeconomic factors, coupled with the U.S. political climate, have created uncertainty and impacted demand for certain of our products and services primarily in our Security and Healthcare divisions. The current status and potential outcomes of Brexit negotiations has contributed to global economic uncertainty and could have an adverse impact on our UK business, including our orders and sales operations and personnel in the UK. We do not know how long this uncertainty will continue. Therefore, we expect that there may be a period of delayed or deferred purchasing by our customers. These factors could have a material negative effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our international operations provide a significant portion of our total revenue and expenses. Many of these revenues and expenses are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, and, as a result, may be significantly affected by changes in foreign exchange rates.

Global Trade. The current domestic and international political environment, including existing and potential changes to U.S. and foreign policies related to global trade and tariffs, have resulted in uncertainty surrounding the future state of the global economy. Further, the U.S. government has announced that sanctions would be imposed against certain businesses and individuals in select countries. Additional changes may require us to modify our current business practices and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition in any particular reporting period.

Healthcare Considerations. Our results of operations were adversely impacted in prior periods by difficulties associated with product launches in our Healthcare division. These issues may continue to adversely impact our results of operations for additional periods. Additionally, there have been numerous efforts advanced by the Trump administration and Congress to repeal and replace or modify the Affordable Care Act, which has created uncertainty in the healthcare industry that has adversely impacted, and may continue to adversely impact, our results of operations.

European Union Threat Detection Standards. The EU has implemented regulations for all airports within the EU to have hold baggage screening systems that are compliant with the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) Standard 3 by September 2020. However, this deadline could potentially be delayed. Our Security division's real time tomography (RTT) product has passed the ECAC explosive detection system Standard 3 threat detection requirement.

Government Policies. Our net income could be affected by changes in U.S. or foreign government tax policies, such as the Tax Act, the implications and uncertainties of which are described elsewhere in this report. We attempt to manage our currency exposure in certain countries. The LIBOR index is expected to be discontinued by the end of calendar year 2021. Under our credit facility, if the LIBOR index is discontinued, the terms of our revolving credit facility allow for a

replacement rate to be determined in accordance with the Agreement. Changes in government policies in these areas might impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Mexico SAT Contract. Our contract with the Mexican government to provide a turnkey security screening solution at various locations throughout the country scheduled to expire in January 2020 was extended until May 13, 2020. While we are actively in discussions with the Mexican government for a potentially broader program, we cannot provide any assurance that this program will be continued and, if the program is continued, upon what terms. If the program is discontinued or continued upon modified terms, our results of operations could be materially affected.

Results of Operations for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2018 (Q2 2019) Compared to the Three Months Ended December 31, 2019 (Q2 2020) (amounts in millions)

Net Revenues

The table below and the discussion that follows are based upon the way in which we analyze our business. See Note 11 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for additional information about our business segments.

	Q2 2019	% of Net Revenues	Q2 2020	% of Net Revenues	\$ Change	% Change
Security	\$ 188.7	62 %	\$ 202.4	66 %	\$ 13.7	7 %
Healthcare	51.6	17	42.0	14	(9.6)	(19)
Optoelectronics and Manufacturing	62.9	21	60.9	20	(2.0)	(3)
Total net revenues	\$ 303.2	100 %	\$ 305.3	100 %	\$ 2.1	1 %

Revenues for the Security division during the three months ended December 31, 2019 increased on a year-over-year basis as a result of increased revenue from cargo and vehicle inspection systems, checkpoint equipment and overall service revenue for the division, partially offset by decreases in sales of explosive detection systems and explosive trace detection products.

Revenues for the Healthcare division during the three months ended December 31, 2019 decreased year-over-year due to lower sales of patient monitoring systems.

Revenues for the Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division during the three months ended December 31, 2019 decreased as a result of lower sales by our contract manufacturing business.

Gross Profit

	Q2 2019	% of Net Revenues	Q2 2020	% of Net Revenues
Gross profit	\$ 110.3	36.4 %	\$ 110.8	36.3 %

Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues during the three months ended December 31, 2019 was comparable to the prior year. An increase in the gross margin within the Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division, due primarily to operational efficiencies and product mix, was offset by lower gross margin in the Healthcare division as a result of lower net revenues leading to less manufacturing utilization.

Operating Expenses

	Q2 2019	% of Net Revenues	Q2 2020	% of Net Revenues	\$ Change	% Change
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 67.1	22.1 %	\$ 63.9	20.9 %	\$ (3.2)	(4.8)%
Research and development	12.8	4.2	14.9	4.9	2.1	16.2
Restructuring and other charges (benefit), net	(1.3)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.3)	0.4	(26.6)
Total operating expenses	\$ 78.6	25.9 %	\$ 77.9	25.5 %	\$ (0.7)	(1.0)%

Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses consist primarily of compensation paid to sales, marketing and administrative personnel, professional service fees and marketing expenses. SG&A expense for the three months ended December 31, 2019 was lower than the prior comparable period primarily due to reduced compensation costs.

Research and development. Research and development (R&D) expenses include research related to new product development and product enhancements. The increase in R&D spending during the three months ended December 31, 2019 from the same prior-year period reflected increased spending in our Security division primarily to support new product development.

Restructuring and other charges (benefit). Restructuring and other charges generally consist of charges related to reductions in our workforce, facility consolidation, costs related to acquisition activity, legal charges and other non-recurring charges. The net benefit in the second fiscal quarter of 2019 was primarily due to a recovery of certain legal costs through insurance reimbursement which was partially offset by employee termination and business exit costs for restructuring activities in our Healthcare division. The net benefit in the second fiscal quarter of 2020 was primarily due to a further recovery of certain legal costs through insurance reimbursement, partially offset by additional legal fees and severance costs for headcount reductions.

Other Income and Expenses

Interest and other expense, net. For the three months ended December 31, 2019, interest and other expense, net was \$4.8 million as compared to \$5.6 million in the comparable prior-year period. This decrease was driven primarily by lower levels of borrowing under our revolving credit facility as well as lower average interest rates during the three months ended December 31, 2019 compared to the same period in the prior year. Interest expense in the current-year period included \$2.2 million of non-cash interest expense primarily related to the Notes (see Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for further discussion) compared to \$2.0 million during the comparable prior-year period.

Income taxes. The effective tax rate for a particular period varies depending on a number of factors, including (i) the mix of income earned in various tax jurisdictions, each of which applies a unique range of income tax rates and income tax credits, (ii) changes in previously established valuation allowances for deferred tax assets (changes are based upon our current analysis of the likelihood that these deferred tax assets will be realized), (iii) the level of non-deductible expenses, (iv) certain tax elections and (v) tax holidays granted to certain of our international subsidiaries. For the three months ended December 31, 2019, we recognized a provision for income taxes of \$7.1 million compared to \$7.0 million for the comparable prior-year period. The effective tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 was 26.8% and 25.3%, respectively. During the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, we recognized discrete tax benefits primarily for equity-based compensation under ASU 2016-09 of \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million, respectively. Excluding the net impact of these discrete tax benefits, our effective tax rate for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 was 28.3% and 27.7%, respectively.

Results of Operations for the Six Months Ended December 31, 2018 (YTD Q2 2019) Compared to the Six Months Ended December 31, 2019 (YTD Q2 2020) (amounts in millions)

Net Revenues

The table below and the discussion that follows are based upon the way in which we analyze our business. See Note 11 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for additional information about our business segments.

	YTD Q2 2019	% of Net Revenues	YTD Q2 2020	% of Net Revenues	\$ Change	% Change
Security	\$ 358.6	63 %	\$ 391.4	65 %	\$ 32.8	9 %
Healthcare	89.8	16	82.2	14	(7.6)	(8)
Optoelectronics and Manufacturing	121.1	21	122.6	21	1.5	1
Total net revenues	<u>\$ 569.5</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 596.2</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 26.7</u>	<u>5 %</u>

Revenues for the Security division during the six months ended December 31, 2019 increased on a year-over-year basis as a result of increased product revenue from cargo and vehicle inspection systems, explosive detection systems and checkpoint equipment, partially offset by decreases in sales of explosive trace detection products. Service revenue for the Security division increased slightly compared to the prior comparable period.

Revenues for the Healthcare division during the six months ended December 31, 2019 decreased year-over-year due to lower sales of patient monitoring systems.

Revenues for the Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division during the six months ended December 31, 2019 were slightly higher than the prior comparable period due primarily to higher sales from our contract manufacturing business.

Gross Profit

	YTD Q2 2019	% of Net Revenues	YTD Q2 2020	% of Net Revenues
Gross profit	\$ 206.3	36.2 %	\$ 210.0	35.2 %

Gross profit as a percentage of net revenues during the six months ended December 31, 2019 decreased on a year-over-year basis as a result of a reduction in gross margin in the Security division, due largely to an unfavorable mix of revenues driven by higher equipment sales growth relative to service revenue growth. Service revenues in the Security division generally carry higher gross margins than equipment sales. The decrease in net revenues from the Healthcare division also had a negative impact on overall gross profit as a percentage of net revenues since sales from our Healthcare division generally have higher gross margins than our other divisions. These impacts on gross margin were partially offset by an increase in the gross margin within the Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division due to favorable sales mix and operational efficiencies.

Operating Expenses

	YTD Q2 2019	% of Net Revenues	YTD Q2 2020	% of Net Revenues	\$ Change	% Change
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 128.8	22.6 %	\$ 126.1	21.1 %	\$ (2.7)	(2.1)%
Research and development	26.6	4.7	29.1	4.9	2.5	9.7
Restructuring and other charges (benefit), net	2.9	0.5	(3.0)	(0.5)	(5.9)	(203.3)
Total operating expenses	\$ 158.3	27.8 %	\$ 152.2	25.5 %	\$ (6.1)	(3.9)%

Selling, general and administrative. Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses consist primarily of compensation paid to sales, marketing and administrative personnel, professional service fees and marketing expenses. SG&A expense for the six months ended December 31, 2019 was lower than the prior comparable period due in large part to lower amortization expense for acquisition related intangible assets and miscellaneous smaller items.

Research and development. Research and development (R&D) expenses include research related to new product development and product enhancements. The increase in R&D spending during the six months ended December 31, 2019 from the same prior-year period reflected increased spending in our Security division primarily to support new product development.

Restructuring and other charges (benefit). In the first half of fiscal 2019, we incurred restructuring and other charges of \$3.6 million related to employee termination and business exit costs and \$0.3 million in acquisition costs, which were partially offset by a net \$1.0 million recovery of certain legal costs as a result of insurance reimbursements. The net benefit in the first half of fiscal year 2020 was primarily due to a further net recovery of \$3.5 million for certain legal costs through insurance reimbursements, partially offset by \$0.5 million in severance costs for headcount reductions.

Other Income and Expenses

Interest and other expense, net. For the six months ended December 31, 2019, interest and other expense, net was \$9.6 million as compared to \$11.0 million in the comparable prior-year period. This decrease was driven primarily by lower levels of borrowing under our revolving credit facility as well as a lower average interest rate during the six months ended December 31, 2019 compared to the same period in the prior year. Interest expense in the current-year period included \$4.4 million of non-cash interest expense largely related to the Notes (see Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for further discussion) compared to \$3.9 million during the comparable prior-year period.

Income taxes. For the six months ended December 31, 2019, we recognized a provision for income taxes of \$6.5 million compared to \$8.5 million for the comparable prior-year period. The effective tax rate for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 was 23.0% and 13.5%, respectively. During the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019, we recognized discrete tax benefits primarily for equity-based compensation under ASU 2016-09 of \$1.9 million and \$6.9 million, respectively. Excluding the net impact of these discrete tax benefits, our effective tax rate for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2019 was 28.2% and 27.8%, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity are our cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations and our credit facility. Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$95.1 million as of December 31, 2019, a decrease of \$1.3 million, or 1.3%, from \$96.3 million as of June 30, 2019. During the six months ended December 31, 2019, we generated \$59.6 million of cash flow from operations. We currently anticipate that our available funds, cash flow from operations and credit facilities will be sufficient to meet our operational cash needs for the next 12 months and the foreseeable future.

Our current revolving credit facility allows us to borrow up to \$535 million and matures in April 2024. As of December 31, 2019, there was \$91.0 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility and \$53.7 million outstanding under the letters-of-credit sub-facility.

Cash Provided by Operating Activities. Cash flows from operating activities can fluctuate significantly from period to period, as net income, adjusted for non-cash items, and working capital fluctuations impact cash flows. During the six months ended December 31, 2019, we generated \$59.6 million of cash from operations compared to \$40.8 million in the same prior-year period. The increase in operating cash flow was driven by an improvement in working capital as well as higher net income.

Cash Used in Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$15.6 million for the six months ended December 31, 2019 compared to \$31.5 million used for the six months ended December 31, 2018. During the six months ended December 31, 2019, we used cash of \$11.6 million for capital expenditures and \$3.9 million for the acquisition of intangible and other assets. During the six months ended December 31, 2018, we used cash of \$17.5 million for the acquisition of an optoelectronics solutions business and \$0.8 million for the acquisition of a Security services business and we used cash of \$12.6 million for capital expenditures.

Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities was \$45.9 million for the six months ended December 31, 2019 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$3.1 million for the six months ended December 31, 2018. During the six months ended December 31, 2019, our primary uses in financing were \$53.7 million for repurchases of our common shares and tax payments related to net share settlements of equity awards, partially offset by \$3.0 million of net borrowings on our revolving credit facility and \$6.1 million of proceeds from exercise of stock options and the employee stock purchase plan. During the six months ended December 31, 2018, our primary source of financing was \$36.0 million borrowed under our revolving credit facility. This source of funds was partially offset by \$34.0 million used for share repurchases and taxes paid related to the net share settlement of equity awards.

Borrowings

See Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for a detailed discussion regarding our revolving credit facility and our Notes.

Cash Held by Foreign Subsidiaries

Our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$95.1 million at December 31, 2019. Of this amount, approximately 82% was held by our foreign subsidiaries and subject to repatriation tax considerations. These foreign funds were held primarily by our subsidiaries in Singapore, the United Kingdom, Malaysia and Canada and to a lesser extent in Mexico, Germany, India, and Albania among others. We intend to permanently reinvest certain earnings from foreign operations, and we currently do not anticipate that we will need this cash in foreign countries to fund our U.S. operations. In the event we repatriate cash from certain foreign operations and taxes have not previously been withheld on the related earnings, we would provide for withholding taxes at the time we change our intention with regard to the reinvestment of those earnings.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table contains information about the shares of common stock we purchased during the quarter ended December 31, 2019:

	Total number of shares (or units) Purchased	Average price paid per share (or unit)	Total number of shares (or units) purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number (or approximate dollar value) of shares (or units) that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs (1)
October 1 to October 31, 2019	13,894	\$ 99.66	13,894	422,762
November 1 to November 30, 2019	114,556	97.14	114,556	308,206
December 1 to December 31, 2019	12,373	98.56	12,373	295,833
	<u>140,823</u>		<u>140,823</u>	

- (1) In March 2018, the Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to one million shares. This program does not have an expiration date. Upon repurchase, the shares are restored to the status of authorized but unissued, and we record them as a reduction in the number of shares of common stock issued and outstanding in the consolidated financial statements.

Contractual Obligations

During the six months ended December 31, 2019, there were no material changes outside the ordinary course of business in the information regarding specified contractual obligations contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. See Notes 1, 6 and 9 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding our current contractual obligations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2019, we did not have any significant off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K.

New Accounting Pronouncements

For information with respect to recent accounting pronouncements and the potential impact of those pronouncements on our condensed consolidated financial statements, see Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

For a discussion of our exposure to market risk, refer to our market risk disclosures set forth in Part II, Item 7A “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. There have been no material changes to our exposure to market risk during the six months ended December 31, 2019 from that described in the Annual Report.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of December 31, 2019, the end of the period covered by this report, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon management's review and evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC and is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the second quarter of fiscal 2020 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls and Procedures

In designing and evaluating our controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud within the Company have been detected.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The material legal proceedings in which we are involved are discussed in Note 9, “Commitments and Contingencies,” of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, and are hereby incorporated by reference.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The discussion of our business, operations, and financial results in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended December 31, 2019 should be read together with the risk factors contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, filed with the SEC on August 27, 2019, which describe various risks and uncertainties which could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations in the future. There have been no material changes to the risk factors included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

See Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities discussion under Part I, Item 2 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
31.1	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL with applicable taxonomy extension information contained in Exhibits 101)

CERTIFICATION

Certification required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a)
and under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Deepak Chopra, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of OSI Systems, 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 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 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: January 29, 2020

/s/ Deepak Chopra

Deepak Chopra
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION

Certification required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a)
and under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Alan Edrick, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of OSI Systems, 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 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 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: January 29, 2020

/s/ Alan Edrick

Alan Edrick
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of OSI Systems, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Deepak Chopra, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods presented in the Report.

Date: January 29, 2020

/s/ Deepak Chopra

Deepak Chopra
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document, and is not being incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of the Report), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing. The signed original of this certification required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of OSI Systems, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2019, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Alan Edrick, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) , as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company at the dates and for the periods presented in the Report.

Date: January 29, 2020

/s/ Alan Edrick

Alan Edrick
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document, and is not being incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (whether made before or after the date of the Report), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing. The signed original of this certification required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.
