

Gevo, Inc.
Form 10-Q
November 05, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

or

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

Commission File Number 001-35073

GEVO, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 87-0747704
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

345 Inverness Drive South, Building C, Suite 310

Englewood, CO 80112

(303) 858-8358

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including

area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

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 October 28, 2015, 16,948,932 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

GEVO, INC.

FORM 10-Q

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

GEVO, INC.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	(unaudited) September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,203	\$ 6,359
Accounts receivable	1,134	2,361
Inventories	2,703	4,292
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	618	732
Total current assets	20,658	13,744
Property, plant and equipment, net	76,505	81,240
Debt issue costs, net	376	530
Restricted deposits	2,611	2,611
Deposits and other assets	803	803
Total assets	\$ 100,953	\$ 98,928
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 6,811	\$ 8,588
	320	288

Current portion of secured debt, net of \$20 and \$31 discount at September 30, 2015 and

December 31, 2014, respectively

Derivative warrant liability	3,395	3,114
Other current liabilities	-	35
Total current liabilities	10,526	12,025

Long-term portion of secured debt, net of \$4 and \$18 discount at September 30, 2015 and

December 31, 2014, respectively

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&ng-bottom:10px;padding-top:10px;text-align:justify;text-indent:29px;font-size:10pt;">Our integrated fiber optic transceivers provide cost effective and scalable connectivity and are used in the hardware that runs many of the applications people use daily such as email, social networking, cloud storage, online gaming and streaming video. They are available in several hot-pluggable form factors and allow for very compact, high-density hardware designs.

For the high 100G data rate, we offer several technologies to balance technical and commercial requirements. For high volume, short distance applications we developed our vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers (“VCSELs”). VCSELs are ideal for short reaches because they are low power consumption, low cost and highly scalable. For high-performance, longer distance applications we have our distributed feedback laser (“DFB”) and electro-absorption modulated laser (“EML”). Our individual lasers and compact laser arrays offer an innovative solution for the LANs, SANs, broadband Internet and metro-area network as well as hyperscale datacenter applications.

Our 3D sensing technology enables real time depth information to any photo or video image. This represents a fundamental transition for image capture akin to the transition from monochrome to color and gives devices the ability to see the world around them in three dimensions. The immediate applications include full body imaging for gaming, 3D scanning for space mapping and facial recognition for security. Emerging applications are in mobile devices, computers, augmented and virtual reality and other consumer electronics devices, automotive, robotics and industrial. 3D sensing can be applied to any device with a camera. The

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technologies to achieve accurate and stable 3D sensing are converging to laser based solutions. We are a leading supplier of the critical laser illumination sources for 3D sensing systems being used in applications for gaming, computing, mobile devices and home entertainment.

Lasers

Markets

Our Lasers products serve our customers in markets and applications such as sheet metal processing, general manufacturing, biotechnology, graphics and imaging, remote sensing, and precision machining such as drilling in printed circuit boards, wafer singulation, glass cutting and solar cell scribing.

Our Lasers products are used in a variety of original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) applications including diode-pumped solid-state, fiber, diode, direct-diode and gas lasers such as argon-ion and helium-neon lasers. Fiber lasers provide kW-class output powers combined with excellent beam quality and are used in sheet metal processing and metal welding applications. Diode-pumped solid-state lasers provide excellent beam quality, low noise and exceptional reliability and are used in biotechnology, graphics and imaging, remote sensing, materials processing and precision machining applications. Diode and direct-diode lasers address a wide variety of applications, including laser pumping, thermal exposure, illumination, ophthalmology, image recording, printing, plastic welding and selective soldering. Gas lasers such as argon-ion and helium-neon lasers provide a stable, low-cost and reliable solution over a wide range of operating conditions, making them well suited for complex, high-resolution OEM applications such as flow cytometry, DNA sequencing, graphics and imaging and semiconductor inspection.

Our acquisition of Time-Bandwidth enabled us to provide high-powered and ultrafast lasers for the industrial and scientific markets. Manufacturers use high-power, ultrafast lasers to create micro parts for consumer electronics and to process semiconductor, LED, and other types of chips. Use of ultrafast lasers for micromachining applications is being driven primarily by the increasing use of consumer electronics and connected devices globally.

Our portfolio of Lasers products includes components and subsystems used in a variety of OEM applications that range in output power from milliwatts to kilowatts and include ultraviolet, visible and infrared wavelengths. We support customer applications in the biotechnology, graphics and imaging, remote sensing, materials processing and other precision machining areas.

Customers

Our Lasers customers include Amada, ASML Holding, Beckman Coulter, Becton, Dickinson and Company, DISCO, Electro Scientific Industries, EO Technics, and KLA-Tencor. During fiscal 2017, 2016, and 2015, we did not have any single customer attributable to our Lasers segment that generated net revenue of 10% or more of our total net revenue of the applicable fiscal year.

Trends

As technology advances, industries such as consumer electronics manufacturing increasingly turn to lasers when they need more precision, higher productivity and energy efficient, or “green,” alternatives for problems that cannot be solved by mechanical, electronic or other means. For example, these industries are using lasers to develop products that are smaller and lighter to increase productivity and yield and to lower their energy consumption. Lasers have been used for years to help achieve the scale and precision needed in semiconductor processing. In biotech applications, lasers have been instrumental for advances (and new standard procedures) in cytology, hematology, genome sequencing and crime scene investigations, among others. We believe the long-term trends in these industries will likely lead to increased demand for lasers.

Sheet metal processing and metal welding applications are increasingly using kW-class fiber lasers instead of kW-class CO₂ lasers. Fiber lasers generate higher productivity at lower cost in such applications because they exhibit lower power consumption, better quality and generally lower user maintenance costs.

In addition, demand continues for electronic products, as well as products and components in other industries, with greater functionality while becoming smaller, lighter and less expensive. Innovative / Next generation product designs require precise micromachining and materials processing, such as micro bending, soldering and welding. At the scale and processing speed needed, lasers are replacing mature mechanical tools such as drills for minute holes, or “vias,” in printed circuit boards and saws and scribes for singulating silicon wafers, resulting in greater precision and productivity. As these trends continue, we believe that manufacturers and other industries will increase their reliance

on lasers in order to maintain or increase their competitiveness.

We believe we are well-positioned with key OEM providers of laser solutions to these industries. We continue to develop our laser portfolio to offer smaller and more cost-effective products designed specifically for the performance, integration, reliability and support needs of our OEM customers.

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Strategy

In our Lasers segment, we leverage our long-term relationships with OEM customers to drive commercial laser innovation. Using established manufacturing, engineering, lasers and photonics expertise, we deliver products that meet cost-of-ownership and reliability needs while delivering on volume production demands.

Competition

We compete against various public and private companies in the commercial laser markets we serve. Publicly traded companies providing commercial laser products include IPG Photonics and Coherent.

Offerings

Our broad range of Lasers products includes diode-pumped solid-state, fiber, diode, direct-diode and gas lasers such as argon-ion and helium-neon lasers. Diode-pumped solid-state and fiber lasers that provide excellent beam quality, low noise and exceptional reliability are used in biotechnology, graphics and imaging, remote sensing, materials processing and precision machining applications. Diode and direct-diode lasers address a wide variety of applications, including laser pumping, thermal exposure, illumination, ophthalmology, image recording, printing, plastic welding and selective soldering. Gas lasers such as argon-ion and helium-neon lasers provide a stable, low-cost and reliable solution over a wide range of operating conditions, making them well suited for complex, high-resolution OEM applications such as flow cytometry, DNA sequencing, graphics and imaging and semiconductor inspection.

Acquisitions

We evaluate strategic opportunities regularly and, where appropriate, may acquire additional businesses, products, or technologies that are complementary to, or broaden the markets for our products. We believe we have strengthened our business model by expanding our addressable markets, customer base and expertise, diversifying our product portfolio and fortifying our core businesses from acquisitions as well as through organic initiatives.

In February 2017, we completed the acquisition of a privately held company to enhance our manufacturing and vertical integration capabilities. We acquired all of the outstanding shares of the company. In connection with the acquisition, we paid upfront cash consideration of \$5.1 million, incurred liabilities of \$2.7 million contingent upon the achievement of certain production targets being achieved within 36 months following the acquisition date and retained \$0.9 million of the purchase price as security for the seller's indemnification obligations under the purchase agreement. This resulted in total purchase consideration of \$8.7 million.

Please refer to "Note 6. Mergers and Acquisitions" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Restructuring Programs

We continue to engage in targeted restructuring plans primarily intended to reduce costs, consolidate our operations, rationalize the manufacturing of our products and align our business in response to market needs. We have focused on improving efficiencies and reducing costs by consolidating operations where appropriate, while taking into consideration our current investment strategy, product offerings, core competencies, opportunities to enhance cost efficiency and the availability of alternative manufacturers, as appropriate.

Please refer to “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Note 14. Restructuring and Related Charges” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information on restructuring charges.

Research and Development

During fiscal 2017, 2016 and 2015, we incurred R&D expenses of \$148.3 million, \$141.1 million and \$140.8 million, respectively. The number of employees engaged in R&D was approximately 598 as of July 1, 2017, 570 as of July 2, 2016 and 550 as of June 27, 2015.

We devote substantial resources to R&D for the development of new and enhanced products to serve our markets.

Once the design of a product is complete, our engineering efforts shift to enhancing both product performance and our ability to manufacture it in greater volume and at lower cost.

In our OpComms segment, we are maintaining our capability to provide products throughout the network, while focusing on several important sub-segments. We are increasing our emphasis on Datacom products, such as 100G and 400G transceivers while we continue to maintain strong investments in Telecom components and modules such as ROADMs and tunable devices needed for long-haul and metro markets. We are also responding to our customers’ requests for higher levels of integration, including the integration of optics, electronics and software in our modules, subsystems and circuit packs. We are providing optical technology for 3D sensing systems that simplify the way that people interact with technology. These solutions are initially being used in computing, mobile, and industrial applications, including automotive applications.

In our Lasers segment, we continue to develop new product offerings in both solid-state and fiber lasers that take advantage of technologies and components we develop. These products are targeted at serving customers engaging in biotechnology, graphics and imaging, remote sensing, and materials processing and precision micromachining markets.

Manufacturing

Our significant manufacturing facilities are located in the United States, Thailand, and Switzerland. In March 2017, we completed the purchase of a property in Thailand for additional manufacturing capacity for our future growth.

Our significant contract manufacturing partners are located primarily in Thailand, Taiwan and China. Contract manufacturers can save a significant amount of dollars on labor, material and other related production expenses. We rely on the capabilities of our contract manufactures to procure the components and manage the inventory in these locations.

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

We use various suppliers and contract manufacturers to supply parts and components for the manufacture and support of multiple product lines. Although our intention is to establish at least two sources of supply for materials whenever possible, for certain components we have sole or limited source supply arrangements. We may not be able to procure these components from alternative sources at acceptable prices and quality within a reasonable time, or at all; therefore, the risk of loss or interruption of such arrangements could impact our ability to deliver certain products on a timely basis.

Intellectual Property

Intellectual property rights that apply to our various products include patents, trade secrets and trademarks. We do not intend to broadly license our intellectual property rights unless we can obtain adequate consideration or enter into acceptable patent cross-license agreements. As of July 1, 2017, we own 681 U.S. patents and 241 foreign patents with expiration dates ranging from 2017 through 2035, and have 153 patent applications pending throughout the world.

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Seasonality

Our revenue may be influenced on a quarter to quarter basis by customer demand patterns and new product introductions. Some of our products may be incorporated into consumer electronic products, which are subject to seasonality and fluctuations in demand.

Backlog

Backlog consists of purchase orders for products for which we have assigned shipment dates.

As of July 1, 2017, our backlog was \$218.4 million, as compared to \$168.5 million as of July 2, 2016. Due to possible changes in product delivery schedules and cancellation of product orders, and because our sales often reflect orders shipped in the same quarter in which they are received, our backlog at any particular date is not necessarily indicative of actual revenue or the level of orders for any succeeding period.

Employees

As of July 1, 2017, we employed approximately 2,057 full-time employees including approximately 1,084 employees in manufacturing, 598 employees in R&D and 375 employees in SG&A.

Outside of the United States, our business is subject to labor laws that differ from those in the United States. We follow the statutory requirements of those countries where we operate. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Environmental

Our R&D, manufacturing and distribution operations involve the use of hazardous substances and are regulated under international, federal, state and local laws governing health and safety and the environment. We apply strict standards for protection of the environment and occupational health and safety to sites inside and outside the United States, even if not subject to regulation imposed by foreign governments. We believe that our properties and operations at our facilities comply in all material respects with applicable environmental laws and occupational health and safety laws. However, the risk of environmental liabilities cannot be completely eliminated and there can be no assurance that the application of environmental and health and safety laws will not require us to incur significant expenditures. We are also regulated under a number of international, federal, state and local laws regarding recycling, product packaging and product content requirements. The environmental, product content/disposal and recycling laws are gradually becoming more stringent and may cause us to incur significant expenditures in the future.

In connection with the Separation, we agreed to indemnify Viavi for any liability associated with contamination from past operations at all properties transferred to us from Viavi, to the extent the resulting issues primarily related to our business.

International Operations

During fiscal 2017, 2016 and 2015, net revenue from customers outside the United States based on the geographic region and country where our product is initially shipped, represented 85.2%, 82% and 80.6% of net revenue, respectively. In certain circumstances customers may request shipment of our products to a contract manufacturer in one country, which may differ from the location of their end customers. During fiscal 2017, our net revenue from Hong Kong, Mexico and Japan represented 22.6%, 18.5% and 9.9% of our consolidated net revenue, respectively. During fiscal 2016, our net revenue from Hong Kong, Mexico, and Japan represented 23.7%, 12.5% and 10.3% of our consolidated net revenue, respectively. During fiscal 2015, our net revenue from Hong Kong, Mexico and Japan represented 14.4%, 13.5% and 12.7% of our consolidated net revenue, respectively. Our net revenue is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, including our net revenue from customers outside the United States based on customer shipment locations as presented above.

As of July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, long-lived assets, namely our net property, plant and equipment, located outside of the United States comprised 67.8% and 62.4% of our total property, plant and equipment, net, respectively. As of July 1, 2017, 30.1% and 31.2% of our net property, plant and equipment were located in China and Thailand, respectively. As of July 2, 2016, 25.4% and 23.9% of our net property, plant and equipment were located in China and Thailand, respectively.

Please refer to “Note 19. Operating Segments and Geographic Information” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For information regarding risks associated with our international operations, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors.”

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Available Information

Our website is located at www.lumentum.com, and our investor relations website is located at www.investor.lumentum.com. Copies of our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as amended, are available free of charge on our investor relations website as soon as reasonably practicable after we file such material electronically with or furnish it to the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The SEC also maintains a website that contains our SEC filings at www.sec.gov.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investors in our securities should carefully consider all of the relevant factors disclosed by us, including the following factors that could affect our results of operations, financial condition or stock price. The risk factors generally have been separated into three groups: risks related to our business, risks related to the Separation and risks related to our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Business

Changing technology and intense competition require us to continuously innovate while controlling product costs, and our failure to do so may result in decreased revenues and profitability.

The markets in which we operate are dynamic and complex, and our success depends upon our ability to deliver both our current product offerings and new products and technologies on time and at acceptable prices to our customers. The markets for our products are characterized by rapid technological change, frequent new product introductions, substantial capital investment, changes in customer requirements, continued price pressures and a constantly evolving industry. Historically, these pricing pressures have led to a continued decline of average selling prices across our business. The development of new, technologically advanced products is a complex and uncertain process requiring high levels of innovation and the accurate prediction of technological and market trends. The introduction of new products also requires significant investment to ramp up production capacity, for which benefit may not be realized if we are not successful in the production of such products or if customer demand does not develop as expected. Ramping of production capacity also entails risks of delays which can limit our ability to realize the full benefit of new product introductions. We cannot assure you that we will be able to identify, develop, manufacture, market or support new or enhanced products successfully, if at all, or on a timely basis. We also cannot assure you that potential markets for our new products will materialize on the timelines we anticipate, or at all, or that our technology will meet our customers' specifications. Our future performance will depend on the successful development, introduction, deployment and market acceptance of new and enhanced features and products that meet our customers' current and future needs.

The market for optical communications products in particular has matured over time and these products have increasingly become subject to commoditization. Both legacy competitors as well as new entrants, predominantly Asia-based competitors, have intensified market competition in recent years leading to pricing pressure. To preserve our revenues and product margin structures, we remain reliant on an integrated customer and market approach that anticipates end customer needs as Telecom and Datacom requirements evolve. We also must continue to develop more advanced, differentiated products that command a premium with customers, while conversely continuing to focus on streamlining product costs for established legacy products. If we fail to continue to develop enhanced or new products, or over time are unable to adjust our cost structure to continue to competitively price more mature products, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Continued competition in our markets may lead to an accelerated reduction in our prices, revenues and market share. The end markets for optical products have experienced significant industry consolidation during the past few years. As a result, the markets for optical subsystems and components are highly competitive. Our current competitors include a number of domestic and international companies, many of which may have substantially greater financial, technical, marketing and distribution resources and brand name recognition than we have. These competitors include II-VI, Acacia Communications, Applied Optoelectronics, Coherent (including Rofin-Sinar Technologies), Finisar, Fujitsu Optical Components, Furukawa Electric, InnoLight Technology, IPG Photonics, Neophotonics, Oclaro, and Sumitomo Electric Industries. We may not be able to compete successfully against either current or future competitors. Our competitors may continue to enter markets or gain or retain market share through introduction of new or improved products or with aggressive low pricing strategies that may impact the efficacy of our approach. Additionally, if significant competitors were to merge or consolidate, they may be able to offer a lower cost structure through economies of scale that we may be unable to match and which may intensify competition in the Lasers market. Increased competition could result in significant price erosion, reduced revenue, lower margins or loss of

market share, any of which would significantly harm our business.

We compete against various public and private companies in the markets we serve. Publicly traded companies providing optical communications components include II-VI , Acacia Communications, Foxconn Interconnect Technology, Finisar, Fujitsu Optical Components, Furukawa Electric, Neophotonics, Oclaro, Applied Optoelectronic, Innolight Technology, and Sumitomo Electric Industries.

The manufacturing of our products may be adversely affected if our contract manufacturers and suppliers fail to meet our production requirements or if we are unable to manufacture certain products in our manufacturing facilities.

We rely on several independent contract manufacturers to supply us with certain products. For many products, a particular contract manufacturer may be the sole source of the finished-good products. We depend on these manufacturers to meet our

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production and capacity requirements and to provide quality products to our customers. Despite rigorous testing for quality, both by us and the contract manufacturers to whom we sell products, we may receive and ship defective products. We may incur significant costs to correct defective products which could result in the loss of future sales, indemnification costs or costs to replace or repair the defective products, litigation and damage to our reputation and customer relations. Defective products may also cause diversion of management attention from our business and product development efforts.

Additionally, the ability of our contract manufacturers to fulfill their obligations may be affected by natural disasters, legal requirements and economic, political or other forces that are beyond our control. In particular, certain of our contract manufacturers are located in China, which exposes us to risks associated with Chinese laws and regulations, such as those related to import and export tariffs, taxation and intellectual property. Chinese laws and regulations are subject to frequent change, and if our contract manufacturers are unable to obtain or retain the requisite legal permits or otherwise to comply with Chinese legal requirements, we may be forced to obtain products from other manufacturers or to make other operational changes. Any such developments could have a material impact on our ability to meet our customers' expectations and may materially impact our operating results. In addition, some of our purchase commitments with contract manufacturers are not cancellable which may impact our earnings if customer forecasts driving these purchase commitments do not materialize and we are unable to sell the products to other customers. Alternatively, our contract manufacturers may not be able to meet our demand which would inhibit our ability to meet customer demand and maintain or grow our revenues. Furthermore, it could be costly and require a long period of time to move products from one contract manufacturer to another which could result in interruptions in supply and adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

We manufacture some of the components that we provide to our contract manufacturers, along with our own finished goods, in our San Jose, California manufacturing facilities and, until its closure in June 2017, our Bloomfield, Connecticut manufacturing facility. For some of the components and finished good products we are the sole manufacturer. Our manufacturing processes are highly complex and issues are often difficult to detect and correct. From time to time we have experienced problems achieving acceptable yields in our manufacturing facilities, resulting in delays in the availability of our products. In addition, if we experience problems with our manufacturing facilities, it would be costly and require a long period of time to move the manufacture of these components and finished good products to a different facility or contract manufacturer which could then result in interruptions in supply, and would likely materially impact our financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, the closing of our Bloomfield, Connecticut manufacturing facility required the transfer to other manufacturing sites of complex technologies and processes. If the other manufacturing sites are unsuccessful, it could result in interruptions in supply and would likely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in manufacturing processes are often required due to changes in product specifications, changing customer needs and the introduction of new products. These changes may reduce manufacturing yields at our contract manufacturers and at our own manufacturing facilities resulting in reduced margins on those products.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers for raw materials, packages and components, and any failure or delay by these suppliers in meeting our requirements could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We purchase raw materials, packages and components from a limited number of suppliers, who are often small and specialized. We depend on the continued supply and quality of the materials, packages and components that they supply to us. Our business and results of operations have been, and could continue to be, adversely affected by this dependency. Specific concerns we periodically encounter with our suppliers include receipt of defective parts or contaminated materials, stoppages or delays of supply, insufficient resources to supply our requirements, substitution of more expensive or less reliable materials, increases in the price of supplies, and an inability to obtain reduced pricing from our suppliers in response to competitive pressures. Any disruption in the supply of the raw materials, packaging or components used in the manufacture and delivery of our products could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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We rely on a limited number of customers for a significant portion of our sales; and the majority of our customers do not have contractual purchase commitments.

We have consistently relied on a small number of customers for a significant portion of our sales (please refer to “Note 19. Operating Segments and Geographic Information” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and we expect that this customer concentration will continue in the future. The majority of our customers purchase products under purchase orders or under contracts that do not contain volume purchase commitments. Changes in the business requirements, vendor selection, project prioritization, financial prospects, capital resources, and expenditures, or purchasing behavior (including product mix purchased) of our key customers, or any real or perceived quality issues related to the products that we sell to such customers, could significantly decrease our sales to such customers or could lead to delays or cancellations of planned purchases of our products or services, which increases the risk of quarterly fluctuations in our revenues and operating results. If forecasted orders do not materialize, we may need to reduce investment in R&D activities, we may fail to optimize our manufacturing capacity, or we may have excess inventory. Any of these factors could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We contract with a number of large OEM and end-user service providers that have considerable bargaining power, which may require us to agree to terms and conditions that could have an adverse effect on our business or ability to recognize revenues.

Large OEM and end-user service providers comprise a significant portion of our customer base. These customers generally have greater purchasing power than smaller entities and, accordingly, often request and receive more favorable terms from suppliers. As we seek to expand our sales to existing customers and acquire new customers, we may be required to agree to terms and conditions that are favorable to our customers and that may affect the timing of our ability to recognize revenue, increase our costs and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Furthermore, large customers have increased buying power and ability to require onerous terms in our contracts with them. If we are unable to satisfy the terms of these contracts, it could result in liabilities of a material nature, including litigation, damages, additional costs, loss of market share and loss of reputation. Additionally, the terms these large customers require, such as most-favored nation or exclusivity provisions, may impact our ability to do business with other customers and generate revenues from such customers.

Our products may contain defects that could cause us to incur significant costs, divert our attention from product development efforts and result in a loss of customers.

Our products are complex and defects may be found from time to time. Networking products in particular frequently contain undetected software or hardware defects when first introduced or as new versions are released. In addition, our products are often embedded in or deployed in conjunction with our customers’ products which incorporate a variety of components produced by third parties. As a result, when problems occur, it may be difficult to identify the source of the problem. These problems may cause us to incur significant damages or warranty and repair costs, divert the attention of our engineering personnel from our product development efforts and cause significant customer relation problems or loss of customers, all of which would harm our business.

We expect to change our international corporate structure in the near future in order to minimize our effective tax rate; however, if we are unable to adopt this structure or if it is challenged by U.S. or foreign tax authorities, we may be unable to realize such tax savings which could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

We have taken certain preliminary steps to implement an international corporate structure more closely aligned with our international operations. This potential corporate structure is intended to reduce our overall effective tax rate through changes among our wholly-owned subsidiaries in how we use our intellectual property, and how we structure our international procurement and sales operations. The contemplated structure includes legal entities located in jurisdictions with income tax rates lower than the U.S. statutory tax rate. Such intercompany arrangements would be designed to result in income earned by such entities in accordance with arm’s-length principles and commensurate with functions performed, risks assumed and ownership of valuable corporate assets. We believe that income taxed in certain foreign jurisdictions at a lower rate relative to the U.S. statutory rate will have a beneficial impact on our worldwide effective tax rate over the medium to long term.

We have agreed to reimburse Viavi for certain tax liabilities and related costs that may be incurred by Viavi, under certain circumstances, in the event that we implement this revised corporate structure. In addition, the implementation

of such a structure has required us to incur expenses, and may require that we incur additional expenses, for which we may not realize related benefits, and in any event, we do not expect to materially realize such benefits for several years.

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

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We are subject to risks arising from our international operations, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We derive a majority of our revenue from our international operations, and we plan to continue expanding our business in international markets in the future. In addition, we have extensive international manufacturing capabilities through third-party contract manufacturers, as well as through our own international facilities, with employees engaged in R&D, administration, manufacturing, support and sales and marketing activities.

As a result of our international operations, we are affected by economic, business regulatory, social, and political conditions in foreign countries, including the following:

- changes in general IT spending;
- the imposition of government controls, inclusive of critical infrastructure protection;

• changes or limitations in trade protection laws or other regulatory requirements, which may affect our ability to import or export our products from various countries;

- varying and potentially conflicting laws and regulations;
- fluctuations in local economies;
- wage inflation or a tightening of the labor market;
- political developments of foreign nations;

the impact of the following on service provider and government spending patterns: political considerations, unfavorable changes in tax treaties or laws, unfavorable events that affect foreign currencies, natural disasters, epidemic disease, labor unrest, earnings expatriation restrictions, misappropriation of intellectual property, military actions, acts of terrorism, political and social unrest and difficulties in staffing and managing international operations. Any or all of these factors could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Moreover, local laws and customs in many countries differ significantly from or conflict with those in the United States or other countries in which we operate. In many foreign countries, particularly in those with developing economies, it is common for others to engage in business practices that are prohibited by our internal policies and procedures or U.S. regulations applicable to us. There can be no assurance that our employees, contractors, channel partners, and agents will not take actions in violation of our policies and procedures, which are designed to ensure compliance with U.S. and foreign laws and policies. Violations of laws or key control policies by our employees, contractors, channel partners, or agents could result in termination of our relationships with customers and suppliers, financial reporting problems, fines and/or penalties for us, or prohibition on the importation or exportation of our products, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our operating results may be subject to volatility due to fluctuations in foreign currency.

We are exposed to foreign exchange risks with regard to our operating expenses which may affect our operating results. Although we price our products primarily in U.S. dollars, a portion of our operating expenses are incurred in foreign currencies. If the value of the U.S. dollar depreciates relative to certain other foreign currencies, it would increase our costs as expressed in U.S. dollars. Conversely, if the U.S. dollar strengthens relative to other currencies, such strengthening could raise the relative cost of our products to non-U.S. customers, especially as compared to foreign competitors, and could reduce demand.

Although we intend to hedge for a portion of our foreign currency exposure, significant fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may adversely affect our net income (loss). Additionally, hedging programs rely on our ability to forecast accurately and could expose us to additional risks that could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to develop, market, and sell products could be harmed if we are unable to retain or hire key personnel. Our future success depends upon our ability to recruit and retain the services of executive, engineering, sales and marketing, and support personnel. The supply of highly qualified individuals, in particular engineers in very specialized technical areas, or sales people specializing in the service provider, enterprise and commercial laser markets, is limited and competition for such individuals is intense. None of our officers or key employees is bound by

an employment agreement for any specific term. The loss of the services of any of our key employees, the inability to attract or retain personnel in the future or delays in hiring required

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personnel and the complexity and time involved in replacing or training new employees, could delay the development and introduction of new products, and negatively impact our ability to market, sell, or support our products. Our ability to hire and retain employees may be negatively impacted by changes in immigration laws, regulations and procedures.

Foreign nationals who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents constitute an important part of our U.S. workforce, particularly in the areas of engineering and product development. Our ability to hire and retain these workers and their ability to remain and work in the United States are impacted by laws and regulations, as well as by procedures and enforcement practices of various government agencies. Changes in immigration laws, regulations or procedures, including those that may be enacted by the new U.S. presidential administration, may adversely affect our ability to hire or retain such workers, increase our operating expenses and negatively impact our ability to deliver our products and services.

We face a number of risks related to our strategic transactions.

We have made acquisitions of other businesses or technologies in the past and we will continue to review acquisition and other strategic opportunities. Such strategic transactions involve numerous risks, including the following:

- diversion of management's attention from normal daily operations of the business;
- unforeseen expenses, delays or conditions imposed upon the acquisition or transaction, including due to required regulatory approvals or consents;
- unanticipated changes in the combined business due to potential divestitures or other requirements imposed by antitrust regulators;
- the ability to retain and obtain required regulatory approvals, licenses and permits;
- difficulties and costs in integrating the operations, technologies, products, IT and other systems, facilities and personnel of the purchased businesses;
- potential difficulties in completing projects associated with in-process R&D;
- an acquisition or strategic transaction may not further our business strategy as we expected or we may overpay for, or otherwise not realize the expected return on, our investments;
- insufficient net revenue to offset increased expenses associated with acquisitions;
- potential loss of key employees of the acquired companies;
- difficulty forecasting revenues and margins;
- dilution of our current stockholders as a result of any issuance of equity securities as acquisition consideration;
- expenditure of cash that would otherwise be available to operate our business; and
- incurrence of indebtedness on terms that are unfavorable to us or that we are unable to repay.

If we are unable to successfully manage any of these risks in relation to any future acquisitions, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

We may require additional capital to support business growth, and this capital might not be available on acceptable terms, if at all.

We intend to continue to make investments to support our business growth and may require additional funds to respond to business challenges, including to support product development and introduce new products, address new markets, engage in strategic transactions and partnerships, improve or expand our operating infrastructure or acquire complementary businesses and technologies. In March 2017, we issued and sold a total of \$450 million in aggregate principal amount of Convertible Senior Notes due in 2024 (the "2024 Notes") and we may in the future engage in additional equity or debt financings to secure additional funds. If we raise additional funds through future issuances of equity, equity-linked or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of our common stock. Any debt financing we secure in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. We may not be able to obtain additional financing

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on terms favorable to us, if at all. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us when we require it, our ability to continue to support our business growth and to respond to business challenges could be significantly impaired, and our business may be harmed.

Any failure, disruption or security breach of our information technology infrastructure or information management systems could have an adverse impact on our business and operations.

Our business depends significantly on effective and efficient information management systems, and the reliability and security of our information technology infrastructure are essential to the health and expansion of our business. For example, the information gathered and processed by our information management systems assists us in managing our supply chain and monitoring customer accounts, among other things. We must continue to expand and update this infrastructure in response to our changing requirements.

In some cases, we may rely upon third-party providers of hosting, support and other services to meet our information technology requirements. Any failure to manage, expand and update our information technology infrastructure, including our Enterprise Resource Planning (“ERP”) system and other applications, any failure in the extension implementation or operation of this infrastructure, or any failure by our hosting and support partners or other third-party service providers in the performance of their services could materially harm our business. In addition, we have partnered with third parties to support our information technology systems and to help design, build, test, implement and maintain our information management systems. Our merger, acquisition and divestiture activity may also require transitions to or from, and the integration of, various information management systems within our overall enterprise architecture.

Despite our implementation of security measures, our systems and those of our third-party service providers are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, natural disasters, unauthorized access and other similar disruptions. Any system failure, accident or security breach affecting us or our third-party providers could result in disruptions to our operations and loss of or unauthorized access or damage to our data or in inappropriate disclosure of confidential information. Any actual or alleged disruption to, or security breach affecting, our systems or those of our third-party partners could cause significant damage to our reputation, result in legal obligations or liability, affect our relationships with our customers, and ultimately harm our business. In addition, we may be required to incur significant costs to protect against or mitigate damage caused by these disruptions or security breaches in the future. Our operating results may be adversely affected by unfavorable economic and market conditions.

The uncertain state of the global economy has contributed and continues to contribute to decreases in demand and spending in the technology industry at large, as well as to the specific markets in which we operate. The slow pace of global economic recovery and the resulting effects on global credit markets has created uncertainty in the timing and overall demand from our customers. This uncertainty may lead to decreased demand for our products and revenue fluctuations, increased price competition for our products, and may increase the risk of excess and obsolete inventories and higher overhead costs as a percentage of revenue. The impact of continued economic challenges on the global financial markets could further negatively impact our operations by affecting the solvency of our customers, the solvency of our key suppliers or the ability of our customers to obtain credit to finance purchases of our products. If economic conditions do not improve or if they deteriorate, our financial condition and results of operations would likely be materially and adversely impacted.

If we have insufficient proprietary rights or if we fail to protect our rights, our business would be materially harmed. We seek to protect our products and product roadmaps in part by developing and/or securing proprietary rights relating to those products, including patents, trade secrets, know-how and continuing technological innovation. The steps we take to protect our intellectual property may not adequately prevent misappropriation or ensure that others will not develop competitive technologies or products. Other companies may be investigating or developing technologies that are similar to our own. It is possible that patents may not be issued from any of our pending applications or those we may file in the future and, if patents are issued, the claims allowed may not be sufficiently broad to deter or prohibit others from making, using or selling products that are similar to ours, or such patents could be invalidated or ruled unenforceable. We do not own patents in every country in which we sell or distribute our products, and thus others may be able to offer identical products in countries where we do not have intellectual property protections. In addition, the laws of some territories in which our products are or may be developed,

manufactured or sold, including Europe, Asia-Pacific or Latin America, may not protect our products and intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Any patents issued to us may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. Additionally, we are currently a licensee for a number of third-party technologies including software and intellectual property rights from academic institutions, our competitors and others, and we are required to pay royalties to these licensors for the use thereof. In the future, if such licenses are unavailable or if we are unable to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, we may not be able to rely on such third-party technologies which could inhibit our development of new products, impede the sale of some of our current products, substantially increase the cost to provide these products to our customers, and could have a significant adverse impact on our operating results.

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We also seek to protect our important trademarks by endeavoring to register them in certain countries. We have not registered our trademarks in every country in which we sell or distribute our products, and thus others may be able to use the same or confusingly similar marks in countries where we do not have trademark registrations. We have adopted Lumentum as a house trademark and trade name for our company, and are in the process of establishing rights in this name and brand. We have also adopted the Lumentum logo as a house trademark for our company, and are in the process of establishing rights in this brand. The Lumentum brand is the subject of trademark applications in the United States or other jurisdictions, but the trademarks have not yet proceeded to registration. The efforts we take to register and protect trademarks, including the Lumentum brand, may not be sufficient or effective. Although we will seek to obtain trademark registrations for the Lumentum brand, it is possible we may not be able to protect our brand through registration in one or more jurisdictions, for example, the applicable governmental authorities may not approve the registration. Furthermore, even if the applications are approved, third parties may seek to oppose or otherwise challenge registration. There is the possibility that, despite efforts, the scope of the protection obtained for our trademarks, including the Lumentum brand, will be insufficient or that a registration may be deemed invalid or unenforceable in one or more jurisdictions throughout the world.

Our products may be subject to claims that they infringe the intellectual property rights of others, the resolution of which may be time-consuming and expensive, as well as require a significant amount of resources to prosecute, defend, or make our products non-infringing.

Lawsuits and allegations of patent infringement and violation of other intellectual property rights occur regularly in our industry. We have in the past received, and anticipate that we will receive in the future, notices from third parties claiming that our products infringe upon their proprietary rights, with two distinct sources of such claims becoming increasingly prevalent. First, large technology companies, including some of our customers and competitors, are seeking to monetize their patent portfolios and have developed large internal organizations that may approach us with demands to enter into license agreements. Second, patent-holding companies that do not make or sell products (often referred to as “patent trolls”) may claim that our products infringe upon their proprietary rights. We respond to these claims in the course of our business operations. The litigation or settlement of these matters, regardless of the merit of the claims, could result in significant expense and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel, regardless of whether or not we are successful. If we are unsuccessful, we could be required to expend significant resources to develop non-infringing technology or to obtain licenses to the technology that is the subject of the litigation. We may not be successful in such development, or such licenses may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Without such a license, or if we are the subject of an exclusionary order, our ability to make our products could be limited and we could be enjoined from future sales of the infringing product or products, which could adversely affect our revenues and operating results. Additionally, we often indemnify our customers against claims of infringement related to our products and may incur significant expenses to defend against such claims. If we are unsuccessful defending against such claims, we may be required to indemnify our customers against any damages awarded.

We also face risks that third parties may assert trademark infringement claims against us in one or more jurisdictions throughout the world related to our Lumentum brand and/or other trademarks. The litigation or settlement of these matters, regardless of the merit of the claims, could result in significant expense and divert the efforts of our technical and management personnel, regardless of whether or not we are successful. If we are unsuccessful, trademark infringement claims against us could result in significant monetary liability or prevent us from selling some or all of our products or services under the challenged trademark. In addition, resolution of claims may require us to alter our products, labels or packaging, license rights from third parties, or cease using the challenged trademark altogether, which could adversely affect our revenues and operating results.

We face certain litigation risks that could harm our business.

From time to time we have been, and in the future we may become, subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in or outside the ordinary course of business. The results of legal proceedings are difficult to predict.

Moreover, many of the complaints filed against us may not specify the amount of damages that plaintiffs seek, and we therefore may be unable to estimate the possible range of damages that might be incurred should these lawsuits be resolved against us. While we may be unable to estimate the potential damages arising from such lawsuits, certain of

them assert types of claims that, if resolved against us, could give rise to substantial damages. Thus, an unfavorable outcome or settlement of one or more of these lawsuits could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity and results of operations. Even if these lawsuits are not resolved against us, the uncertainty and expense associated with unresolved lawsuits could seriously harm our business, financial condition and reputation. Litigation is generally costly, time-consuming and disruptive to normal business operations. The costs of defending these lawsuits have been significant in the past, will continue to be costly and may not be covered by our insurance policies. The defense of these lawsuits could also result in continued diversion of our management's time and attention away from business operations, which could harm our business. For additional discussion regarding litigation, see "Part I, Item 3. Legal Proceedings."

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Our products incorporate and rely upon licensed third-party technology, and if licenses of third-party technology do not continue to be available to us or are not available on terms acceptable to us, our revenues and ability to develop and introduce new products could be adversely affected.

We integrate licensed third-party technology into certain of our products. From time to time, we may be required to license additional technology from third-parties to develop new products or product enhancements. Third-party licenses may not be available or continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms. The failure to comply with the terms of any license, including free open source software, may result in our inability to continue to use such license. Our inability to maintain or re-license any third-party licenses required in our products or our inability to obtain third-party licenses necessary to develop new products and product enhancements, could potentially require us to develop substitute technology or obtain substitute technology of lower quality or performance standards or at a greater cost, any of which could delay or prevent product shipment and harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to laws and other regulations worldwide including with respect to environmental matters, securities laws, privacy and personal data collection compliance with which could increase our expenses and harm our operating results.

Our operations and our products are subject to various federal, state and foreign laws and regulations, including those governing pollution and protection of human health and the environment in the jurisdictions in which we operate or sell our products. These laws and regulations govern, among other things, wastewater discharges and the handling and disposal of hazardous materials in our products. Our failure to comply with current and future environmental or health or safety requirements could cause us to incur substantial costs, including significant capital expenditures, to comply with such environmental laws and regulations and to clean up contaminated properties that we own or operate. Such clean-up or compliance obligations could result in disruptions to our operations. Additionally, if we are found to be in violation of these laws, we could be subject to governmental fines or civil liability for damages resulting from such violations. These costs could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or operating results. From time to time new regulations are enacted, and it is difficult to anticipate how such regulations will be implemented and enforced. We continue to evaluate the necessary steps for compliance with regulations as they are enacted. These regulations include, for example, the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (“REACH”), the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (“RoHS”) and the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (“WEEE”) enacted in the European Union which regulate the use of certain hazardous substances in, and require the collection, reuse and recycling of waste from, certain products we manufacture. These regulations and similar legislation may require us to re-design our products to ensure compliance with the applicable standards, for example by requiring the use of different types of materials, which could have an adverse impact on the performance of our products, add greater testing lead-times for product introductions or other similar effects. We believe we comply with all such legislation where our products are sold and we continuously monitor these laws and the regulations being adopted under them to determine our responsibilities.

In addition, pursuant to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the SEC has promulgated rules requiring disclosure regarding the use of certain “conflict minerals” that are mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries and procedures regarding a manufacturer’s efforts to prevent the sourcing of such minerals. Complying with these disclosure requirements involves substantial diligence efforts to determine the source of any conflict minerals used in our products and may require third-party auditing of our diligence process. These efforts may demand internal resources that would otherwise be directed towards operations activities.

Since our supply chain is complex, we may face reputational challenges if we are unable to sufficiently verify the origins of the conflict minerals used in our products. Additionally, if we are unable to satisfy those customers who require that all of the components of our products are determined to be conflict free, they may choose a competitor’s products which could materially impact our financial condition and operating results.

Additionally, we are subject to laws and regulations with respect to personal data we collect from our employees, customers, and others. These laws and regulations are subject to frequent modifications and updates and require

ongoing supervision. For example, the European Union recently adopted a General Data Protection Regulation, effective in May 2018, that will establish new, and in some cases more stringent, requirements for data protection in Europe. We may be required to modify our practices in order to comply with these or other requirements, which may require us to incur costs and expenses, and we may face difficulties in complying with all privacy and data protection legal requirements that apply to us now or in the future.

Our failure to comply with any of the foregoing legal and regulatory requirements could result in increased costs for our products, monetary penalties, damages to our reputation, government inquiries and investigations, and legal action. Furthermore, the legal and regulatory requirements that are applicable to our business are subject to change from time to time, which increases our monitoring and compliance costs and the risk that we may fall out of compliance. Additionally, we may be required to ensure that our suppliers comply with such laws and regulations. If we or our suppliers fail to comply with such laws or regulations, we

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could face sanctions for such noncompliance, and our customers may refuse to purchase our products, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our sales may decline if we are unable to obtain government authorization to export certain of our products, and we may be subject to legal and regulatory consequences if we do not comply with applicable export control laws and regulations.

Exports of certain of our products are subject to export controls imposed by the U.S. government and administered by the U.S. Departments of State and Commerce. In certain instances, these regulations may require pre-shipment authorization from the administering department. For products subject to the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”) administered by the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security, the requirement for a license is dependent on the type and end use of the product, the final destination, the identity of the end user and whether a license exception might apply. Virtually all exports of products subject to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”) administered by the Department of State’s Directorate of Defense Trade Controls, require a license. Certain of our fiber optics products are subject to EAR and certain of our RF-over-fiber products, as well as certain products and technical data, are developed with government funding, and are currently subject to ITAR. Products and the associated technical data developed and manufactured in our foreign locations are subject to export controls of the applicable foreign nation.

Given the current global political climate, obtaining export licenses can be difficult and time-consuming. Failure to obtain export licenses for these shipments could significantly reduce our revenue and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Compliance with U.S. government regulations also subjects us to additional fees and costs. The absence of comparable restrictions on competitors in other countries may adversely affect our competitive position.

In addition, certain of our significant customers and suppliers have products that are subject to U.S. export controls, and therefore these customers and suppliers may also be subject to legal and regulatory consequences if they do not comply with applicable export control laws and regulations. Such regulatory consequences could disrupt our ability to obtain components from our suppliers, or to sell our products to major customers, which could significantly increase our costs, reduce our revenue and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our revenues, operating results, and cash flows may fluctuate from period to period due to a number of factors, which makes predicting financial results difficult.

Spending on optical communication and laser products is subject to cyclical and uneven fluctuations, which could cause our financial results to fluctuate unevenly and unpredictably. It can be difficult to predict the degree to which end-customer demand and the seasonality and uneven sales patterns of our OEM partners or other customers will affect our business in the future, particularly as we release new or enhanced products. While our fourth fiscal quarters are typically strongest, future buying patterns may differ from historical seasonality. If the mix of revenue changes, it may also cause results to differ from historical seasonality. Accordingly, our quarterly and annual revenues, operating results, cash flows, and other financial and operating metrics may vary significantly in the future, and the results of any prior periods should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance.

Risks Related to the Separation and Our Operation as an Independent Public Company

Potential indemnification liabilities to Viavi pursuant to the Separation agreement could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The Separation Agreement provides for, among other things, indemnification obligations designed to make us financially responsible for:

- any Lumentum Liability (as defined in the Separation and Distribution Agreement dated as of July 31, 2015 by and among JDS Uniphase Corporation, Lumentum Holdings Inc. and Lumentum Operations LLC (the “Separation Agreement”));

- our failure to pay, perform or otherwise promptly discharge any Lumentum Liability or contracts, in accordance with their respective terms, whether prior to, at or after the distribution;

- any guarantee, indemnification obligation, surety bond or other credit support agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding by Viavi for our benefit, except to the extent it relates to an Excluded Liability (as defined in the

Separation Agreement);

• any breach by us of the Separation agreement or certain of its ancillary agreements or any action by us in
• contravention of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or amended and restated bylaws; and
• any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact or omission or alleged omission to state a material
fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, with respect

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to all information contained in the Registration Statement on Form 10 (the “Registration Statement”) and information statement filed in connection with the Separation or any other disclosure document that describes the Separation or the distribution, or us and our subsidiaries, or primarily relates to the transactions contemplated by the Separation agreement, subject to certain exceptions.

Our indemnification obligations are not subject to maximum loss clauses. If we are required to indemnify Viavi under the circumstances set forth in the Separation Agreement, we may be subject to substantial liabilities.

In connection with the Separation, Viavi has agreed to indemnify us for certain liabilities. However, there can be no assurance that the indemnity will be sufficient to insure us against the full amount of such liabilities, or that Viavi’s ability to satisfy its indemnification obligation will not be impaired in the future.

Pursuant to the Separation agreement, Viavi will indemnify us for certain liabilities relating to, arising out of or resulting from:

• any Excluded Liability (as defined in the Separation Agreement);

• the failure of Viavi or any of its subsidiaries, other than us, to pay, perform or otherwise promptly discharge any of the Excluded Liabilities, in accordance with their respective terms, whether prior to or after the effective time of the distribution;

• any guarantee, indemnification obligation, surety bond or other credit support agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding by us for the benefit of Viavi, except to the extent it relates to a Lumentum Liability;

• any breach by Viavi or any of its subsidiaries, other than us, of the Separation Agreement or certain of its ancillary agreements; and

• any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact or omission or alleged omission to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, with respect to information contained in the registration statement or information statement filed in connection with the Separation or any other disclosure document that describes the Separation or the distribution or primarily relates to the transactions contemplated by the Separation Agreement, subject to certain exceptions.

However, third parties could seek to hold us responsible for any of the liabilities that Viavi agrees to retain, and there can be no assurance that the indemnity from Viavi will be sufficient to protect us against the full amount of such liabilities, or that Viavi will be able to fully satisfy its indemnification obligations. Moreover, even if we ultimately succeed in recovering from Viavi any amounts for which we are held liable, we may be temporarily required to bear these losses.

We have characterized Viavi’s contribution of the CCOP segment and WaveReady product lines to us as a taxable transaction. If tax authorities were to take the position that this contribution is not a taxable transaction, then we may face greater than expected income tax liabilities, which would negatively impact our operating results.

In connection with the Separation, Viavi’s assets related to the CCOP segment and WaveReady product lines were transferred to us in a transaction or transactions intended to be characterized as taxable, which will result in our receiving a fair market value or substantially stepped-up tax basis in the assets. We have reduced, and expect to continue to reduce in future reporting periods, our cash taxes by depreciation and amortization deductions related to the stepped-up tax basis in the assets. If the IRS disagrees with our characterization of the transactions pursuant to which the CCOP business assets were transferred to us or disallow the depreciation and amortization deductions, and the position were sustained, our financial results would be materially and adversely affected.

We could have an indemnification obligation to Viavi if the distribution were determined not to qualify for non-recognition treatment, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

We have received a private letter ruling from the IRS (the “IRS Ruling”), to the effect that the retention by Viavi of 19.9% of our common stock will not be deemed to be pursuant to a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of U.S. federal income tax within the meaning of Section 355(a)(1)(D)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Notwithstanding the IRS Ruling, the IRS could determine on audit that the retention of our common stock was pursuant to a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of U.S. federal income tax if it determines that any of the facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings that we or Viavi have made or provided to the IRS are not correct. If the retention is deemed to be pursuant to a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of U.S. federal income tax, then the distribution could ultimately be determined to be

taxable. In addition, Viavi also received a written opinion of PwC, its tax advisor in connection with the Separation, to the effect that the distribution, together with certain related transactions necessary to effectuate the distribution, should qualify for non-recognition of gain or loss under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Code. The opinion is

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not binding on the IRS or the courts, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or any court will not take a contrary position. If the distribution were determined not to qualify for non-recognition of gain and loss, then Viavi would recognize gain in an amount up to the fair market value of our common stock held by it immediately before the distribution, over its tax basis in our stock immediately before the distribution.

If, due to any of our representations being untrue or our covenants being breached, it were determined that the distribution did not qualify for non-recognition of gain or loss under Section 355 of the Code, we could be required to indemnify Viavi for the resulting taxes and related expenses. The indemnification obligation is not expected to be material because Viavi is expected to have a fair market value or substantially stepped-up tax basis in our shares immediately prior to the Separation. If, contrary to our expectation, it were determined that Viavi did not have a fair market value or substantially stepped-up tax basis in our shares, any such indemnification obligation could materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could be impaired. As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and Nasdaq listing requirements. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. In order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, we have expended, and anticipate that we will continue to expend, significant resources, including accounting-related costs and significant management oversight.

Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls, or any difficulties encountered in their implementation or improvement, could cause us to delay reporting of our financial results, be subject to one or more investigations or enforcement actions by state or federal regulatory agencies, stockholder lawsuits or other adverse actions requiring us to incur defense costs, pay fines, settlements or judgments. Any such failures could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial and other information, which would likely have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock. In addition, if we are unable to continue to meet these requirements, we may not be able to remain listed on the NASDAQ stock market.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our stock price may be volatile and may decline regardless of our operating performance.

Our common stock is listed on NASDAQ under the symbol "LITE". Since shares of our common stock commenced trading on the NASDAQ stock market in August 2015, the reported high and low closing prices of our common stock per the NASDAQ Global Select Market has ranged from \$14.12 to \$65.10, through July 1, 2017. The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly due to a number of factors, some of which may be beyond our control, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly or annual operating results;
- changes in earnings estimates by securities analysts or our ability to meet those estimates;
- the operating and stock price performance of other comparable companies;
- a shift in our investor base;
- the financial performance of other companies in our industry;
- success or failure of our business strategy;
- credit market fluctuations which could negatively impact our ability to obtain financing as needed;
- changes to the regulatory and legal environment in which we operate;
- announcements by us, competitors, customers, or our contract manufacturers of significant acquisitions or dispositions;
- investor perception of us and our industry;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;
- litigation or disputes in which we may become involved;

- overall market fluctuations; sales of our shares by our officers, directors, or significant stockholders;

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- the timing and amount of dividends and share repurchases, if any; and
- general economic and market conditions and other external factors.

In addition, the stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many technology companies. Stock prices of many technology companies have fluctuated in a manner unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. In the past, stockholders have instituted securities class action litigation following periods of market volatility. If we were to become involved in securities litigation, it could subject us to substantial costs, divert resources and the attention of management from our business and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We do not expect to pay dividends on our common stock.

We do not currently expect to pay dividends on our common stock. The payment of any dividends to our stockholders in the future, and the timing and amount thereof, if any, is within the discretion of our board of directors. Our board of directors' decisions regarding the payment of dividends will depend on many factors, such as our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, potential debt service obligations or restrictive covenants, industry practice, legal requirements, regulatory constraints and other factors that our board of directors deems relevant.

In addition, because we are a holding company with no material direct operations, we are dependent on loans, dividends and other payments from our operating subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to pay dividends on our common stock. However, our operating subsidiaries' ability to make such distributions will be subject to their operating results, cash requirements and financial condition and the applicable provisions of Delaware law that may limit the amount of funds available for distribution. Our ability to pay cash dividends may also be subject to covenants and financial ratios related to existing or future indebtedness, and other agreements with third parties.

The obligations of Lumentum Inc. to holders of its Series A Preferred Stock could have a negative impact on holders of our common stock.

Our subsidiary, Lumentum Inc., issued \$35.8 million in Series A Preferred Stock to Viavi, which were sold to Amada following the Separation. The Series A Preferred Stock may be converted by Amada into shares of our common stock beginning on the second anniversary of the closing of the stock purchase (absent a change of control of us or similar event) using a conversion price of \$24.63, which is equal to 125% of the volume weighted average price per share of our common stock in the five "regular-way" trading days following the Separation. Any shares of our common stock that may be issued upon conversion of the Series A Preferred Stock would dilute the ownership interests of existing stockholders and any sales in the public market of the common stock issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock. The Series A Preferred Stock may be redeemed by us upon the third anniversary of the date of issuance or the preferred stockholders may cause us to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock upon the fifth anniversary of the date of issuance.

Cumulative senior dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock will accrue at the annual rate of 2.5%, but will be paid only when and if declared by the board of directors of Lumentum Inc. Our ability to make payments to holders of the Series A Preferred Stock ("Series A Holders") will depend on Lumentum Inc.'s ability to generate cash in the future from operations, financings or asset sales. Lumentum Inc.'s ability to generate cash is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that we cannot control. The payment of this dividend will reduce the amount of cash otherwise available for distribution by Lumentum Inc. to us for further distribution to our common stockholders or for other corporate purposes. If Lumentum Inc. is in arrears on the payment of dividends to the Series A Holders, (i) Lumentum Inc. will not be able to pay any dividends to us, subject to certain exceptions, and (ii) we will not be able to make any distribution on or repurchase of our common stock.

Certain provisions in our charter and Delaware corporate law could hinder a takeover attempt.

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We are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the DGCL which prohibits us, under some circumstances, from engaging in business combinations with some stockholders for a specified period of time without the approval of the holders of substantially all of our outstanding voting stock. Such provisions could delay or impede the removal of incumbent directors and could make more difficult a merger, tender offer or proxy contest involving us, even if such events could be beneficial, in the short-term, to the interests of our stockholders. In addition, such provisions could limit the price that some investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions providing for the limitations of liability and indemnification of our directors and officers, allowing vacancies on our board of directors to be filled by the vote of a majority of the remaining directors, granting our board of directors the authority to establish additional series of preferred stock and to designate the rights, preferences and privileges of such shares (commonly known as “blank check preferred”) and providing that our stockholders can take action only at a duly called annual or special meeting of stockholders, which may only be called by the chairman of the board of directors, the chief executive officer or the board of directors. These provisions may also have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers or delaying changes in control or changes in our management.

Our bylaws designate Delaware courts as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could discourage lawsuits against us or our directors and officers. Our bylaws provide that, unless we consent in writing to an alternative forum, the state or federal courts of Delaware are the sole and exclusive forum for any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf; any action asserting breach of fiduciary duty, or other wrongdoing, by our directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders; any action asserting a claim against Lumentum pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law or our certificate of incorporation or bylaws; any action asserting a claim against Lumentum governed by the internal affairs doctrine; or any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of our certificate of incorporation or bylaws. This exclusive forum provision may limit the ability of our stockholders to bring a claim in a judicial forum that such stockholders find favorable for disputes with us or our directors or officers, which may discourage such lawsuits against us or our directors and officers.

Alternatively, if a court outside of Delaware were to find this exclusive forum provision inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings described above, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Servicing our 2024 Notes may require a significant amount of cash, and we may not have sufficient cash flow or the ability to raise the funds necessary to satisfy our obligations under the 2024 Notes, and our current and future indebtedness may limit our operating flexibility or otherwise affect our business.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, to pay interest on or to refinance our indebtedness, including the 2024 Notes, or to make cash payments in connection with any conversion of 2024 Notes or upon any fundamental change if note holders require us to repurchase their notes for cash, depends on our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to service our indebtedness and make necessary capital expenditures. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring indebtedness or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations. In addition, our existing and future indebtedness could have important consequences to our stockholders and significant effects on our business. For example, it could:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our debt obligations, including the 2024 Notes;
- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital and other general corporate purposes;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

restrict us from exploiting business opportunities;
place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less indebtedness; and
limit our availability to borrow additional funds for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, execution of our business strategy or other general purposes.

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Transactions relating to our 2024 Notes may dilute the ownership interest of existing stockholders, or may otherwise depress the price of our common stock.

If the 2024 Notes are converted by holders, we have the ability under the indenture for the 2024 Notes to deliver cash, equity, common stock, or any combination of cash or common stock, at our election upon conversion of the 2024 Notes. If we elect to deliver common stock upon conversion of the 2024 Notes, it would dilute the ownership interests of existing stockholders. Any sales in the public market of the common stock issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock. In addition, certain holders of the 2024 Notes may engage in short selling to hedge their position in the 2024 Notes. Anticipated future conversions of such 2024 Notes into shares of our common stock could depress the price of our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own and lease various properties in the United States and in seven other countries around the world. We use the properties for executive and administrative offices, data centers, product development offices, customer service offices and manufacturing facilities. Our corporate headquarters of approximately 126,000 square feet is located in Milpitas, California. As of July 1, 2017, our leased and owned properties in total were approximately 1,200,000 square feet, of which we owned approximately 650,000 square feet, including a 560,000 square feet manufacturing site in Thailand. Larger leased sites include properties located in Canada, China and the United States. We believe our existing properties, including both owned and leased sites, are in good condition and suitable for the conduct of our business. From time to time we consider various alternatives related to our long-term facilities needs. While we believe our existing facilities are adequate to meet our immediate needs, it may become necessary to lease, acquire, or sell additional or alternative space to accommodate future business needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are subject to a variety of claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of our business. While management currently believes that resolving claims against us, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows, these matters are subject to inherent uncertainties and management's view of these matters may change in the future. Were an unfavorable final outcome to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows for the period in which the effect becomes reasonably estimable.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information for Common Stock and Stockholders

From August 4, 2015, our common stock has traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market under the symbol "LITE". The following table sets forth the range of high and low closing prices of our common stock per the NASDAQ Global Select Market for the periods indicated:

	High	Low
Fiscal 2017 Quarter Ended:		
July 1, 2017	\$65.10	\$42.75
April 1, 2017	\$54.70	\$34.40
December 31, 2016	\$44.50	\$33.60
October 1, 2016	\$41.99	\$23.30
Fiscal 2016 Quarter Ended:		
July 2, 2016	\$27.46	\$21.71
April 2, 2016	\$27.14	\$18.81
December 26, 2015	\$21.82	\$14.12
September 26, 2015 (August 4, 2015 through September 26, 2015)	\$23.45	\$16.78

According to records of our transfer agent, we had 2,718 stockholders of record as of August 18, 2017 and we believe there is a substantially greater number of beneficial holders.

Dividends

Our subsidiary, Lumentum Inc., issued \$35.8 million in Series A Preferred Stock to Viavi, which was sold to Amada following the Separation. Holders of Series A Preferred Stock, in preference to holders of Lumentum Inc.'s common stock or any other class or series of its outstanding capital stock ranking in any such event junior to the Series A Preferred Stock, are entitled to receive, when and as declared by the board of directors, quarterly cumulative cash dividends at the annual rate of 2.5% of the Issuance Value per share on each outstanding share of Series A Preferred Stock. The accrued dividends are payable on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year commencing on September 30, 2015. During fiscal 2017, Lumentum Inc. paid \$0.9 million in dividends to the holders of Series A Preferred Stock.

Stock Performance Graph

This performance graph shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), or incorporated by reference into any filing of Lumentum Holdings Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

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The following graph compares the cumulative total return of our common stock with the total return for the NASDAQ Composite Index (the “NDAQ”) and the NASDAQ 100 Technology Sector Index (the “NDXT”) from August 4, 2015 through July 1, 2017. The stock price performance on the following graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

Recent Sale of Unregistered Equity Securities

None.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

This table sets forth selected financial data of Lumentum (in millions, except share and per share amounts) for the periods indicated. This data should be read in conjunction with the discussion in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in Item 7 of this Annual Report and our audited consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report. The selected data in this section are not intended to replace the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report.

Our historical consolidated financial statements include allocations of expenses arising from shared services and infrastructure provided by Viavi to us, including costs of information technology, human resources, accounting, legal, real estate and facilities, corporate marketing, insurance, treasury and other corporate and infrastructure services. The financial information included here may not necessarily reflect our financial position and results of operations or what our financial position and results of operations would have been had we been an independent, publicly-traded company during the entirety of the periods presented or be indicative of our future performance as an independent company.

	Years Ended				
	July 1, 2017	July 2, 2016	June 27, 2015 ⁽¹⁾	June 28, 2014 ⁽²⁾	June 29, 2013
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Net revenue	\$1,001.6	\$903.0	\$837.1	\$817.9	\$769.9
Gross profit	318.1	277.3	257.9	256.6	222.8
Income (loss) from operations	47.6	11.5	(23.4)	8.7	3.9
Net (loss) income	(102.5)	9.3	(3.4)	10.7	6.5
Cumulative dividends on Series A Preferred Stock	(0.9)	(0.8)	—	—	—
Accretion of Series A Preferred Stock	—	(11.7)	—	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$(103.4)	\$(3.2)	\$(3.4)	\$10.7	\$6.5
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ⁽³⁾					
Basic	\$(1.71)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.06)	\$0.18	\$0.11
Diluted	\$(1.71)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.06)	\$0.18	\$0.11
Shares used in per share attributable to common stockholders calculation—basic and diluted ⁽²⁾					
Basic	60.6	59.1	58.8	58.8	58.8
Diluted	60.6	59.1	58.8	58.8	58.8

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	Balance as of				
	July 1, 2017 ⁽⁴⁾	July 2, 2016	June 27, 2015 (1)	June 28, 2014 (2)	June 29, 2013
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$272.9	\$157.1	\$14.5	\$19.9	\$ 7.8
Total assets	1,232.9	726.3	512.6	492.1	410.7
Convertible note	317.5	—	—	—	—
Derivative liabilities	51.6	10.3	—	—	—
Other non-current liabilities	25.0	9.1	9.8	19.6	17.0
Total redeemable convertible preferred stock	35.8	35.8	—	—	—
Total stockholders' equity	618.8	497.4	380.6	335.6	281.8

(1) During the third quarter of fiscal 2015, we settled an audit in a non-U.S. jurisdiction which resulted in the recognition of a \$21.8 million tax benefit. In addition, we recognized \$14.1 million of additional deferred tax assets which were fully offset by a corresponding increase in the deferred tax valuation allowance.

(2) During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, we acquired Time-Bandwidth in a transaction accounted for in accordance with the authoritative guidance on business combinations. The Consolidated Statement of Operations for fiscal 2014 included the results of operations from Time-Bandwidth subsequent to the date of acquisition, and the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 28, 2014 included Time-Bandwidth's financial position.

(3) On August 1, 2015, JDSU distributed 47.1 million shares, or 80.1% of the outstanding shares of Lumentum common stock to existing holders of JDSU common stock. JDSU was renamed Viavi and at the time of distribution, retained 11.7 million shares, or 19.9% of Lumentum's outstanding shares. Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share for all periods through June 27, 2015 is calculated using the shares of Lumentum common stock outstanding on August 1, 2015. Refer to "Note 4. Earnings Per Share" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(4) During the third quarter of fiscal 2017, we completed the acquisition of a privately held company in accordance with the authoritative guidance on business combinations. Results of operations of the business acquired have been included in our consolidated financial statements subsequent to the date of acquisition. Refer to "Note 6. Mergers and Acquisitions" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the corresponding notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements. The matters discussed in these forward-looking statements are subject to risk, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those made, projected or implied in the forward-looking statements. Please see “Risk Factors” and “Forward-Looking Statements” for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these statements.

Overview

We are an industry leading provider of optical and photonic products defined by revenue and market share addressing a range of end-market applications including optical communications and commercial lasers. We have two operating segments, Optical Communications, which we refer to as OpComms, and Commercial Lasers, which we refer to as Lasers. The two operating segments were primarily determined based on how the Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) views and evaluates our operations. Operating results are regularly reviewed by the CODM to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and to assess their performance. Other factors, including market separation and customer specific applications, go-to-market channels, products and manufacturing, are considered in determining the formation of these operating segments.

OpComms

Our OpComms products address the following markets: telecommunications (Telecom), data communications (Datacom) and Consumer and Industrial.

Our OpComms products include a wide range of components, modules and subsystems to support and maintain customers in our two primary markets: Telecom and Datacom. The Telecom market includes carrier networks for access (local), metro (intracity), long-haul (city-to-city and worldwide) and submarine (undersea) networks. The Datacom market addresses enterprise, cloud and data center applications, including storage-access networks (“SANs”), local-area networks (“LANs”) and wide-area networks (“WANs”). These products enable the transmission and transport of video, audio and text data over high-capacity fiber-optic cables. We maintain leading positions in the fast growing OpComms markets, including reconfigurable optical add/drop multiplexers (“ROADMs”), tunable 10-gigabit small form-factor pluggable transceivers and tunable small form-factor pluggable transceivers. Our 10G, 40G legacy transceivers and a growing portfolio of 100G pluggable transceivers support LAN/SAN/WAN needs and the cloud for customers building enterprise and hyperscale data center networks.

In the Consumer and Industrial markets, our OpComms products include laser light sources, which are integrated into 3D sensing platforms being used in applications for mobile devices, gaming, computers, virtual and augmented reality, other consumer electronics devices, and industrial segments. These systems simplify the way people interact with technology by enabling the use of natural body gestures, like the wave of a hand, to control a product or application. Systems can also be used for identification, safety, and process efficiency, among numerous other application spaces. Emerging applications for this technology include various mobile device applications, autonomous vehicles, self-navigating robotics and drones in industrial applications and 3D capture of objects coupled with 3D printing. Our laser light sources are also used in a variety of other industrial laser and processing applications. Our OpComms customers include Ciena, Cisco Systems, Coriant, Fujitsu, Arista, Alphabet (formerly Google), Facebook, Yahoo, Microsoft, Huawei Technologies, FiberHome, Infinera, Microsoft, and Nokia Networks (including Alcatel-Lucent International).

Lasers

Our Lasers products serve our customers in markets and applications such as sheet metal processing, general manufacturing, biotechnology, graphics and imaging, remote sensing, and precision machining such as drilling in printed circuit boards, wafer singulation, glass cutting and solar cell scribing.

Our Lasers products are used in a variety of original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) applications including diode-pumped solid-state, fiber, diode, direct-diode and gas lasers such as argon-ion and helium-neon lasers. Fiber lasers provide kW-class output powers combined with excellent beam quality and are used in sheet metal processing and metal welding applications. Diode-pumped solid-state lasers provide excellent beam quality, low noise and

exceptional reliability and are used in biotechnology, graphics and imaging, remote sensing, materials processing and precision machining applications. Diode and direct-diode lasers address a wide variety of applications, including laser pumping, thermal exposure, illumination, ophthalmology, image recording, printing, plastic welding and selective soldering. Gas lasers such as argon-ion and helium-neon lasers provide a stable, low-cost

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and reliable solution over a wide range of operating conditions, making them well suited for complex, high-resolution OEM applications such as flow cytometry, DNA sequencing, graphics and imaging and semiconductor inspection. Our acquisition of Time-Bandwidth enabled us to provide high-powered and ultrafast lasers for the industrial and scientific markets. Manufacturers use high-power, ultrafast lasers to create micro parts for consumer electronics and to process semiconductor, LED, and other types of chips. Use of ultrafast lasers for micromachining applications is being driven primarily by the increasing use of consumer electronics and connected devices globally.

Our Lasers customers include Amada, ASML Holding, Beckman Coulter, Becton, Dickinson and Company, DISCO, Electro Scientific Industries, EO Technics, and KLA-Tencor.

Separation from JDSU

Lumentum Holdings Inc. was incorporated in Delaware as a wholly owned subsidiary of JDS Uniphase Corporation (“JDSU”) on February 10, 2015 and is comprised of the former communications and commercial optical products (“CCOP”) segment and the WaveReady product lines of JDSU. On August 1, 2015, we became an independent publicly-traded company through the distribution by JDSU to its stockholders of 80.1% of our outstanding common stock (the “Separation”). Each JDSU stockholder of record as of the close of business on July 27, 2015 received one share of Lumentum common stock for every five shares of JDSU common stock held on the record date. JDSU was renamed Viavi in connection with the Separation and retained ownership of 19.9% of Lumentum’s outstanding shares.

On July 31, 2015, prior to the Separation, Viavi transferred substantially all of the assets and liabilities and operations of the CCOP segment and WaveReady product lines to Lumentum. Our financial statements for periods prior to the Separation were prepared on a stand-alone basis and were derived from Viavi’s consolidated financial statements and accounting records. For the period from June 28, 2015 to August 1, 2015, expenses were allocated to us using estimates that we consider to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services provided to or benefits received by us.

The consolidated financial statements include certain assets and liabilities that were historically held at the Viavi level but which were transferred to us in the Separation. Viavi’s debt and related interest expense were not attributed or allocated to us for the periods presented since we are not the legal obligor of the debt and Viavi’s borrowings were not directly attributable to us. Certain intercompany transactions between us and Viavi were considered to be effectively settled in the consolidated financial statements at the time the transactions were recorded. The total net effect of the settlement of these intercompany transactions is reflected in our consolidated statements of cash flows as a financing activity and on the consolidated balance sheets as Viavi net investment.

The consolidated statements of operations includes our direct expenses for cost of sales, R&D, sales and marketing, and administration as well as allocations of expenses arising from shared services and infrastructure provided by Viavi to us through the Separation. These allocated expenses include costs of information technology, human resources, accounting, legal, real estate and facilities, corporate marketing, insurance, treasury and other corporate and infrastructure services. In addition, other costs allocated to us include restructuring and stock-based compensation related to Viavi’s corporate and shared services employees as well as other public company costs. These expenses were allocated to us using estimates that we consider to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services provided to or benefits received by our business. The allocation methods include revenue, headcount, square footage, actual consumption and usage of services and others.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions believed to be reasonable. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions that may impact us in the future, actual results may be different from the estimates. Our critical accounting policies are those that affect our financial statements materially and involve difficult, subjective or complex judgments by management. Those policies are short-term investments, impairment of marketable and non-marketable securities, inventory valuation, goodwill and intangibles, long-lived asset valuation, pension benefits, revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, income taxes, restructuring, derivative liabilities, business

combinations, and warranty.

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Short-term Investments

We classify our investments in debt as available-for-sale and record these investments at fair value. Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase are considered cash equivalents, while all other investments are classified as short-term based on management's intent and ability to use the funds in current operations. Unrealized gains and losses are reported as a component of other comprehensive loss. Realized gains and losses are determined based on the specific identification method, and are reflected as interest and other income (expense), net in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. We regularly review our investment portfolio to identify and evaluate investments that have indicators of possible impairment. Factors considered in determining whether a loss is other-than-temporary include, but are not limited to: the length of time and extent a security's fair value has been below its cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the investee, the credit quality of the security's issuer, likelihood of recovery and our intent and ability to hold the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in value. For our debt instruments, we also evaluate whether we have the intent to sell the security or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis.

Impairment of Marketable and Non-Marketable Securities

We periodically review our marketable and non-marketable securities for impairment. If we conclude that any of these investments are impaired, we determine whether such impairment is other-than-temporary. We consider factors such as the duration, severity and the reason for the decline in value, the potential recovery period and whether we intend to sell. For marketable debt securities, we also consider whether (i) it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the debt securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis, and (ii) the amortized cost basis cannot be recovered as a result of credit losses. If any impairment is considered other-than-temporary, we will write-down the security to its fair value.

Inventory Valuation

Inventory is valued at standard cost, which approximates actual cost computed on a first-in, first-out basis, not in excess of net realizable value. We assess the value of our inventory on a quarterly basis and write down those inventories which are obsolete or in excess of our forecasted usage to their estimated realizable value. Our estimates of realizable value are based upon our analysis and assumptions including, but not limited to, forecasted sales levels by product, expected product lifecycle, product development plans and future demand requirements. Our product line management personnel play a key role in our excess review process by providing updated sales forecasts, managing product transitions and working with manufacturing to minimize excess inventory. If actual market conditions are less favorable than our forecasts or actual demand from our customers is lower than our estimates, we may be required to record additional inventory write-downs. If actual market conditions are more favorable than anticipated, inventory previously written down may be sold, resulting in lower cost of sales and higher income from operations than expected in that period.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of an acquired business over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. We test for impairment of goodwill on an annual basis in the fourth quarter and at any other time when events occur or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. Refer to "Note 13. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

An entity has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. If an entity determines that as a result of the qualitative assessment that it is more likely than not (i.e., greater than 50% likelihood) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the quantitative test is required. Otherwise, no further testing is required. The two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test requires us to estimate the fair value of our reporting units. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the goodwill of that reporting unit is potentially impaired and we proceed to step two of the impairment analysis. In step two of the analysis, we measure and record an impairment loss equal to the excess of the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill over its implied fair value, if any.

Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgments, including: identification of the reporting units, assigning assets and liabilities to reporting units, assigning goodwill to reporting units, a qualitative assessment to

determine whether there are any impairment indicators, and determining the fair value of each reporting unit. We estimate the fair value of a reporting unit using the market approach, which estimates the fair value based on comparable market prices. Significant estimates in the market approach include: identifying similar companies with comparable business factors such as size, growth, profitability, risk and return on investment, and assessing comparable revenue and operating income multiples in estimating the fair value of the reporting unit.

We base our estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions about the future that we believe are reasonable based on available information. Unanticipated events and circumstances may occur that affect the accuracy of our assumptions,

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estimates and judgments. For example, if the price of our common stock were to significantly decrease combined with other adverse changes in market conditions, thus indicating that the underlying fair value of our reporting units may have decreased, we might be required to reassess the value of our goodwill in the period such circumstances were identified.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist primarily of intangible assets purchased through acquisitions. Purchased intangible assets primarily include acquired developed technologies (developed and core technology). Intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful lives of the assets, which is the period during which expected cash flows support the fair value of such intangible assets.

Long-lived Asset Valuation (Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization)

We test long-lived assets for recoverability, at the asset group level, when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Circumstances which could trigger a review include, but are not limited to: significant decreases in the market price of the asset, significant adverse changes in the business climate or legal factors, accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of the asset, current period cash flow or operating losses combined with a history of losses or a forecast of continuing losses associated with the use of the asset, or current expectation that the asset will more likely than not be sold or disposed significantly before the end of its estimated useful life.

Recoverability is assessed based on the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and the eventual disposal of the asset. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds fair value.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when all four revenue recognition criteria have been met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been delivered or the service has been rendered, (iii) the price is fixed or determinable and (iv) collection is reasonably assured. Revenue from product sales is recorded when all of the foregoing conditions are met and risk of loss and title passes to the customer. Our products typically include a warranty and the estimated cost of product warranty claims, based on historical experience, is recorded at the time the sale is recognized. Sales to customers are generally not subject to price protection or return rights.

The majority of our sales are made to OEMs, distributors, resellers and end-users.

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Stock-based Compensation

Compensation expense related to stock-based transactions, including employee and director restricted stock units (“RSUs”) is measured and recognized in the financial statements based on fair value at the grant date. The fair value of time-based RSUs is based on the closing market price of our common stock on the grant date of the award. The stock-based compensation expense is recognized, net of forfeitures using a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally three to four years.

We estimate the expected forfeiture rate and recognize only expense for those shares expected to vest. When estimating forfeitures, we consider historical forfeiture experiences as well as our expectation about future terminations and workforce reduction programs. The estimated forfeiture rate is trued up to the actual forfeiture rate as the equity awards vest. The total fair value of the equity awards, net of forfeitures, is recorded on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally the vesting period, except for performance stock units which are amortized on a graded vesting method.

We estimate the fair value of the rights to acquire stock under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”) using the Black-Scholes option pricing formula. Our ESPP provides for consecutive six-month offering periods. We recognize such compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. We calculate the volatility factor based on our historical stock prices.

We account for the fair value of RSUs using the closing market price of our common stock on the date of grant. For new-hire grants, RSUs generally vest ratably on an annual basis over four years. For annual refresh grants, RSUs generally vest ratably on an annual, or combination of annual and quarterly, basis over three years.

We account for the fair value of performance stock units (“PSUs”) using the closing market price of our common stock on the date of grant. We begin recognizing compensation expense when we conclude that it is probable that the performance conditions will be achieved. We reassess the probability of vesting at each reporting period and adjust our compensation cost based on this probability assessment.

We will continue to use judgment in evaluating the assumptions related to our stock-based compensation on a prospective basis. As we continue to accumulate additional data related to our common stock, we may have refinements to our estimates, which could materially impact our future stock-based compensation expense.

Income Taxes

In accordance with the authoritative guidance on accounting for income taxes, we recognize income taxes using an asset and liability approach. This approach requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns. The measurement of current and deferred taxes is based on provisions of the enacted tax law, and the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated.

The authoritative guidance provides for recognition of deferred tax assets if the realization of such deferred tax assets is more likely than not to occur based on an evaluation of both positive and negative evidence and the relative weight of the evidence. With the exception of certain international jurisdictions, we have determined that at this time it is more likely than not that our deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future. This determination is primarily due to our history of losses which impacts our ability to benefit from our deferred tax assets. Accordingly, we have established a valuation allowance for such deferred tax assets. If there is a change in our ability to realize our deferred tax assets for which a valuation allowance has been established, then our tax provision may decrease in the period in which we determine that realization is more likely than not.

We are subject to income tax audits by the respective tax authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate. The determination of our income tax liabilities in each of these jurisdictions requires the interpretation and application of complex, and sometimes uncertain, tax laws and regulations. The authoritative guidance on accounting for income taxes prescribes both recognition and measurement criteria that must be met for the benefit of a tax position to be recognized in the financial statements. If a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return does not meet such recognition or measurement criteria, an unrecognized tax benefit liability is recorded. If we ultimately determine that an unrecognized tax benefit liability is no longer necessary, we reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit in the period in which it is determined that the unrecognized tax benefit liability is no longer necessary.

The recognition and measurement of current taxes payable or refundable and deferred tax assets and liabilities requires that we make certain estimates and judgments. Changes to these estimates or a change in judgment may have a material impact on our tax provision in a future period.

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Restructuring Accrual

Costs associated with restructuring activities are recognized when they are incurred. However, in the case of leases, the expense is estimated and accrued when the property is vacated. Given the significance of, and the timing of the execution of such activities, this process is complex and involves periodic reassessments of estimates made from the time the property was vacated, including evaluating real estate market conditions for expected vacancy periods and sub-lease income. We recognize a liability for post-employment benefits for workforce reductions related to restructuring activities when payment is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. We continually evaluate the adequacy of the remaining liabilities under our restructuring initiatives. Although we believe that these estimates accurately reflect the costs of our restructuring plans, actual results may differ, thereby requiring us to record additional provisions or reverse a portion of such provisions. Refer to “Note 14. Restructuring and Related Charges” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Derivative Liabilities

The Series A Preferred Stock issued by our subsidiary Lumentum Inc. is redeemable at the option of the holder after five years and classified as non-controlling interest redeemable convertible preferred stock in our consolidated balance sheet and is measured at its redemption value. The Series A Preferred Stock conversion feature is bifurcated from the Series A Preferred Stock and accounted for separately as a derivative liability. In March 2017, we issued \$450.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 0.25% Convertible Senior Notes due in March 2024 (the “2024 Notes”), unless earlier repurchased by us or converted pursuant to their terms. We separated the derivative liability from the host debt instrument based on the fair value of the derivative liability.

On a quarterly basis, the derivative liabilities are marked to market based on the fair value of the conversion features, with the resulting income or loss recorded as unrealized loss on derivative liabilities on our consolidated statements of operations. The determination of fair value includes various inputs, including volatility and interest rate assumptions. However, the change in the fair value of our common stock has the largest impact to the fair value of the derivatives. During fiscal 2017 and 2016, we recognized a change in value of the derivative liabilities of \$104.2 million and \$10.3 million, respectively.

Business Combinations

We allocate the fair value of purchase consideration to the tangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed and intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of purchase consideration over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. When determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, management makes significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets. Critical estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include, but are not limited to, future expected cash flows from customer relationships and acquired developed technology 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 materially from estimates. Other estimates associated with the accounting for acquisitions may change as additional information becomes available regarding the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP and does not require management’s judgment in its application. There are also areas in which management’s judgment in selecting among available alternatives would not produce a materially different result. Our senior management has reviewed our critical accounting policies and related disclosures with the Audit Committee of our board of directors.

Warranty

We provide reserves for the estimated costs of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. We estimate the costs of our warranty obligations based on our historical experience of known product failure rates, use of materials to repair or replace defective products and service delivery costs incurred in correcting product failures. In addition, from time to time, specific warranty accruals may be made if unforeseen technical problems arise.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to “Note 2. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The results of operations for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for future periods. The following table summarizes selected Consolidated Statements of Operations items as a percentage of net revenue:

	Years Ended		
	July 1, 2017	July 2, 2016	June 27, 2015
Segment net revenue:			
OpComms	85.6 %	84.3 %	82.9 %
Lasers	14.4	15.7	17.1
Net revenue	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales	67.6	68.5	68.3
Amortization of acquired technologies	0.6	0.8	0.9
Gross profit	31.8	30.7	30.8
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	14.8	15.6	16.8
Selling, general and administrative	11.0	13.0	15.4
Restructuring and related charges	1.2	0.8	1.4
Total operating expenses	27.0	29.4	33.6
Income (loss) from operations	4.8	1.3	(2.8)
Unrealized loss on derivative liabilities	(10.4)	(0.1)	—
Interest and other income (expense), net	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(5.9)	1.1	(2.9)
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	4.3	0.1	(2.5)
Net income (loss)	(10.2)%	1.0 %	(0.4)%

Financial Data for Fiscal 2017, 2016 and 2015

The following table summarizes selected Consolidated Statements of Operations items (in millions, except for percentages):

	2017	2016	Change	Percentage Change	2016	2015	Change	Percentage Change
Segment net revenue:								
OpComms	\$857.8	\$761.3	\$96.5	12.7 %	\$761.3	\$694.1	\$67.2	9.7 %
Lasers	143.8	141.7	2.1	1.5	141.7	143.0	(1.3)	(0.9)
Net revenue	\$1,001.6	\$903.0	\$98.6	10.9 %	\$903.0	\$837.1	\$65.9	7.9 %
Gross profit	\$318.1	\$277.3	\$40.8	14.7 %	\$277.3	\$257.9	\$19.4	7.5 %
Gross margin	31.8 %	30.7 %			30.7 %	30.8 %		
Research and development	\$148.3	\$141.1	\$7.2	5.1 %	\$141.1	\$140.8	\$0.3	0.2 %
Percentage of net revenue	14.8 %	15.6 %			15.6 %	16.8 %		
Selling, general and administrative	\$110.2	\$117.3	\$(7.1)	(6.1)%	\$117.3	\$128.9	\$(11.6)	(9.0)%
Percentage of net revenue	11.0 %	13.0 %			13.0 %	15.4 %		
Restructuring and related charges	\$12.0	\$7.4	\$4.6	62.2 %	\$7.4	\$11.6	\$(4.2)	(36.2)%
Percentage of net revenue	1.2 %	0.8 %			0.8 %	1.4 %		

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Net Revenue

Net revenue increased by \$98.6 million, or 10.9% during fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. This increase was primarily due to an increase in net revenue from our OpComms segment. OpComms net revenue increased \$96.5 million, or 12.7%, during fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016 driven by increases from Telecom and 100G Datacom products. Lasers net revenue increased \$2.1 million, or 1.5%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016.

Net revenue increased by \$65.9 million, or 7.9%, during fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015. This increase was primarily due to an increase in net revenue from our OpComms segment. OpComms net revenue increased \$67.2 million, or 9.7%, during fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 driven by increases from Telecom and 100G Datacom products. Lasers net revenue decreased \$1.3 million, or 0.9%, in fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015.

Revenue by Region

We operate in three geographic regions: Americas, Asia-Pacific and EMEA. Net revenue is assigned to the geographic region and country where our product is initially shipped. For example, certain customers may request shipment of our product to a contract manufacturer in one country, however, the location of the end customers may differ. The following table presents net revenue by the three geographic regions we operate in and net revenue from countries that exceeded 10% or more of our total net revenue (in millions, except for percentages):

	Years Ended					
	July 1, 2017		July 2, 2016		June 27, 2015	
Net revenue:						
Americas:						
United States	\$147.9	14.8%	\$162.3	18.0%	\$162.4	19.4%
Mexico	185.1	18.5	112.9	12.5	112.7	13.5
Other Americas	9.2	0.9	19.6	2.2	31.1	3.6
Total Americas	\$342.2	34.2%	\$294.8	32.7%	\$306.2	36.5%
Asia-Pacific:						
Hong Kong	\$226.7	22.6%	\$214.0	23.7%	\$120.4	14.4%
Japan	99.2	9.9	92.9	10.3	106.6	12.7
Other Asia-Pacific	225.4	22.5	177.8	19.6	174.4	20.9
Total Asia-Pacific	\$551.3	55.0%	\$484.7	53.6%	\$401.4	48.0%
EMEA	\$108.1	10.8%	\$123.5	13.7%	\$129.5	15.5%

Total net revenue \$1,001.6 \$903.0 \$837.1

During fiscal 2017, 2016 and 2015, net revenue from customers outside the United States, based on customer shipping location, represented 85.2%, 82% and 80.6% of net revenue, respectively. Our net revenue is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, including our net revenue from customers outside the United States as presented above. We expect revenue from customers outside of the United States to continue to be an important part of our overall net revenue and an increasing focus for net revenue growth opportunities.

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Gross Margin and Segment Gross Margin

The following table summarizes segment gross margin for fiscal 2017, 2016 and 2015 (in millions, except for percentages):

	Gross Profit			Gross Margin		
	2017	2016	2015	2017	2016	2015
OpComms	\$287.3	\$236.3	\$204.8	33.5%	31.0%	29.5%
Lasers	59.9	61.4	67.4	41.7%	43.3%	47.1%
Segment total	\$347.2	\$297.7	\$272.2	34.7%	33.0%	32.5%
Unallocated corporate items (1)	(29.1)	(20.4)	(14.3)			
Total	\$318.1	\$277.3	\$257.9	31.8%	30.7%	30.8%

(1) The unallocated corporate items for the years presented include the effects of amortization of acquired developed technology intangible assets, share-based compensation and certain other charges. We do not allocate these items to the gross margin for each segment because management does not include such information in measuring the performance of the operating segments.

Gross Margin

Gross margin in fiscal 2017 increased by 1.1% to 31.8% from 30.7% in fiscal 2016. This increase was primarily due to an increase in OpComms gross margins partially offset by a decrease in Lasers gross margins.

Gross margin in fiscal 2016 was relatively flat compared to fiscal 2015. A decrease in Lasers gross margins was offset by an increase in OpComms gross margins.

As discussed in more detail under “Net Revenue” above, we sell products in certain markets that are consolidating, undergoing product, architectural and business model transitions, have high customer concentrations, are highly competitive (increasingly due to Asia-Pacific-based competition), are price sensitive and/or are affected by customer seasonal and mix variant buying patterns. We expect these factors to continue to result in variability of our gross margin.

Segment Gross Margin

OpComms

OpComms gross margin in fiscal 2017 increased 2.5% to 33.5% from 31.0% in fiscal 2016. This increase was primarily due to higher revenue volume and product mix.

OpComms gross margin in fiscal 2016 increased 1.5% to 31.0% from 29.5% in fiscal 2015. This increase was primarily due to higher revenue volume and cost reductions, partially offset by an inventory write-off related to our legacy 3D sensing product.

Lasers

Lasers gross margin in fiscal 2017 decreased 1.6% to 41.7% from 43.3% in fiscal 2016. This decrease was primarily due to higher manufacturing and warranty costs.

Lasers gross margin in fiscal 2016 decreased 3.8% to 43.3% from 47.1% in fiscal 2015. This decrease was primarily due to lower revenue volume and higher warranty cost due to a component quality issue on our fiber laser product.

Research and Development

R&D expense increased \$7.2 million, or 5.1%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. The increase in R&D expense was primarily due to the increase in the payroll related expense of \$8.6 million, which includes an increase of stock-based compensation of \$2.6 million. This was partially offset with higher partner reimbursements for development expense.

R&D expense increased \$0.3 million, or 0.2%, in fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015. The increase in R&D expense was primarily due to increased investment in new R&D programs, one additional week of spend in fiscal 2016, and increased payroll related expense. This was partially offset by higher partner reimbursements for development expense and a decrease in payroll-related costs resulting from the closure of the Serangoon office in Singapore.

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We believe that continuing our investments in R&D is critical to attaining our strategic objectives. We plan to continue to invest in R&D and new products that we believe will further differentiate us in the marketplace and expect our investment to increase in absolute dollars in future quarters.

Selling, General and Administrative

SG&A expense decreased \$7.1 million, or 6.1%, in fiscal 2017 compared to fiscal 2016. The decrease was primarily a result of reduced separation related charges and restructuring expenses of \$13.6 million. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in payroll related expense of \$7.8 million and an increase in stock-based compensation of \$1.8 million.

SG&A expense decreased \$11.6 million, or 9.0%, in fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015. Our fiscal 2015 SG&A expense included allocated expenses from Viavi and therefore was higher as compared to fiscal 2016 which was entirely on a stand-alone basis. This is partially offset by higher payroll related and benefits costs resulting from an additional week in fiscal 2016.

We intend to continue to focus on managing our SG&A expense as a percentage of net revenue. However, we may experience in the future, certain non-core expenses, such as mergers and acquisitions-related expenses and litigation expenses, which could increase our SG&A expense and potentially impact our profitability expectations in any particular quarter.

Restructuring and Related Charges

We have reduced costs through targeted restructuring efforts intended to consolidate our operations, rationalize the manufacturing of our products and align our business in response to market conditions. Refer to “Note 14.

Restructuring and Related Charges” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of July 1, 2017, our total restructuring accrual was \$3.8 million. During fiscal 2017, we recorded \$12.0 million in restructuring and related charges. Of the \$12.0 million charge recorded during fiscal 2017, \$2.1 million related to severance, retention and employee benefits.

During fiscal 2016, we recorded \$7.7 million in restructuring and related charges.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016, management approved a plan to optimize operations and gain efficiencies throughout the organization. As a result, a restructuring charge of \$0.7 million was recorded for severance and employee benefits during fiscal 2016. In total, there were 18 employees in manufacturing, R&D and SG&A functions that were terminated. Payments related to the remaining severance and benefits accrual have been paid in full.

We also incurred restructuring and related charges of \$7.0 million from restructuring plans approved prior to fiscal 2016 primarily related to manufacturing transfer costs for transfer of certain production processes into existing sites in the United States or to contract manufacturers.

Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net

Interest and other income (expense), net is comprised substantially of gains and losses associated with the re-measurement of non-functional currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities, as well as amortization of the debt discount on the 2024 Notes. See “Note 11. Convertible Senior Notes” in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the 2024 Notes.

Interest and other income (expense), net was \$(3.2) million in fiscal 2017 as compared to \$(1.2) million in fiscal 2016. The \$2.0 million change was primarily due to interest expense related to the 2024 Notes in fiscal 2017.

Interest and other income (expense), net was \$(1.2) million in fiscal 2016 as compared to \$(1.1) million in fiscal 2015. The \$0.1 million change was primarily due higher foreign exchange losses, offset by a decrease in interest expense in fiscal 2016.

The components of interest and other income (expense), net were as follows (in millions):

	Years Ended		
	July 1, 2017	July 2, 2016	June 27, 2015
Interest expense	\$(5.5)	\$(0.1)	\$(0.7)
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	0.6	(0.9)	(0.3)
Other income (expense), net	1.7	(0.2)	(0.1)
Interest and other income (expense), net	\$(3.2)	\$(1.2)	\$(1.1)

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Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative liabilities

Unrealized loss on Series A Preferred Stock derivative liability amounted to \$41.3 million and \$0.6 million for the fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively. Unrealized loss on the 2024 Notes derivative liability during fiscal 2017 was \$62.9 million. The change is primarily related to the change in the price of our underlying common stock and is reflected in the consolidated statements of operations as “Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative liabilities”.

For further discussion of our derivative liabilities, see “Note 12. Derivative Liabilities” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Provision for (Benefit from) Income Taxes (in millions)

Years Ended		
July	July	June
1,	2,	27,
2017	2016	2015

Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$42.7	\$0.4	\$(21.1)
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We recorded a provision (benefit) for income taxes of \$42.7 million, \$0.4 million, and \$(21.1) million in fiscal 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively. Our effective tax rate of (71.4)% in fiscal 2017 differs from the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate of 35%, primarily attributable to non-deductible unrealized losses associated with the embedded derivatives for the Series A Preferred Stock and the 2024 Notes, as well as unrecognized tax benefits, non-deductible stock-based compensation, and changes in the valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. Our effective tax rate was also impacted by the benefit of our foreign income being taxed at different rates than the U.S. statutory rate, as well as the benefit of research and development tax credits.

Our effective tax rate of 4.1% in fiscal 2016 differs from the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate of 35%, primarily attributable to changes in the valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets and offset by the benefit of our foreign income being taxed at different rates than the U.S. statutory rates.

Our effective tax rate of 86.1% in fiscal 2015 differs from the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate of 35%, primarily attributable to reversal of previously accrued taxes and offset by Subpart F taxes.

As of July 1, 2017, we had net deferred tax assets of \$3.6 million which was mainly comprised of tax attribute carryovers in certain foreign jurisdictions. Our federal, state, and Canada deferred tax assets are subject to a valuation allowance to reflect uncertainties about whether we will be able to utilize the deferred tax assets before they expire. While we believe our current valuation allowance is sufficient, we assess the need for an adjustment to the valuation allowance on a quarterly basis. The assessment is based on our estimates of future sources of taxable income for the jurisdictions in which we operate and the periods over which our deferred tax assets will be realizable. In the event the Company determines that it will be able to realize all or part of its net deferred tax assets in the future, the valuation allowance will be reversed in the period in which the Company makes such determination. The release of a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets may cause greater volatility in the effective tax rate in the periods in which it is reversed. It is reasonably possible that significant positive evidence may become available to reach a conclusion that a significant portion of the valuation allowance will no longer be needed, and as such, we may release a significant portion of our valuation allowance in the next 12 months. Such a release would result in the recognition of certain deferred tax assets and a decrease in the income tax expense for the period in which the release is recorded.

The income and non-income tax regimes we are subject to or operate under are unsettled and may be subject to significant change. Changes in tax laws or tax rulings, or changes in interpretations of existing laws, could materially affect our financial position and results of operations. Many countries in Europe, as well as a number of other countries and organizations, have recently proposed or recommended changes to existing tax laws or have enacted new laws that could significantly increase our tax obligations in many countries where we do business or require us to change the manner in which we operate our business. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has been working on a Base Erosion and Profit Sharing Project, and issued in 2015, and is expected to continue to issue, guidelines and proposals that may change various aspects of the existing framework under which our tax obligations are determined in many of the countries in which we do business. The European Commission has conducted investigations in multiple countries focusing on whether local country tax rulings or tax legislation provides preferential tax treatment that violates European Union state aid rules and concluded that certain countries. These

investigations may result in changes to the tax treatment of our foreign operations. In addition, the current U.S. administration and key members of Congress have made public statements indicating that tax reform is a priority. Certain changes to U.S. tax laws, including limitations on the ability to defer U.S. taxation on earnings outside of the United States until those earnings are repatriated to the United States, could affect the tax treatment of our foreign earnings. Due to our expanding international business activities, many of these types of

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changes to the taxation of our activities could increase our worldwide effective tax rate and harm our financial position and results of operations.

For further discussion of our income tax provision, see “Note 15. Income Taxes” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at July 1, 2017, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow over the next five years (in millions):

	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual Obligations					
Asset retirement obligations	\$2.8	\$0.3	\$0.4	\$0.5	\$1.6
Purchase obligations ⁽¹⁾	146.2	145.5	0.7	—	—
Operating lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	42.8	11.4	19.7	7.7	4.0
Pension and post-retirement benefit payments ⁽²⁾	3.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.0
0.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024	450.0	—	—	—	450.0
Interest on 2024 Notes ⁽³⁾	7.3	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.7
Acquisition contingencies ⁽⁴⁾	2.7	—	2.7	—	—
Total	\$655.7	\$158.9	\$25.9	\$10.6	\$460.3

(1) Refer to “Note 18. Commitments and Contingencies” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Refer to “Note 17. Employee Benefit Plans” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) Includes interest on our 0.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024 through September 2023 as we have the right to redeem the 2024 Notes in whole or in part at any time on or after March 15, 2024.

(4) Refer to “Note 6. Mergers and Acquisitions” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Purchase obligations represent legally-binding commitments to purchase inventory and other commitments made in the normal course of business to meet operational requirements.

As of July 1, 2017, other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet include \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million of asset retirement obligations and operating lease obligations, respectively, in connection with restructuring and related activities, disclosed in the preceding table.

As of July 1, 2017, our other non-current liabilities primarily relate to asset retirement obligations and pension which are presented in various lines in the preceding table.

As of July 1, 2017, our other non-current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet include \$10.5 million of unrecognized tax benefit for uncertain tax positions. We are unable to reliably estimate the timing of future payments related to uncertain tax positions and therefore have excluded them from the preceding table.

The table above does not include potential redemption of our redeemable convertible preferred stock with a \$35.8 million face value, plus any accrued and unpaid interest, as there is no set maturity date. If the holder of our redeemable convertible preferred stock does not execute its conversion option, or if it is unable to do so before the third anniversary of the date of issuance, we may choose to redeem the preferred stock for \$35.8 million. In addition, on the fifth anniversary date of the issuance, the holder of our redeemable convertible preferred stock may elect to redeem the preferred stock for \$35.8 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as such term is defined in rules promulgated by the SEC, that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

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Acquisitions

As part of our strategy, we are committed to the ongoing evaluation of strategic opportunities and, where appropriate, the acquisition of additional products, technologies or businesses that are complementary to, or broaden the markets for, our products. We believe we have strengthened our business model by expanding our addressable markets, customer base and expertise, diversifying our product portfolio, and fortifying our core businesses through acquisitions as well as through organic initiatives.

In February 2017, we completed the acquisition of a privately held company to enhance our manufacturing and vertical integration capabilities. We acquired all of the outstanding shares of the company. In connection with the acquisition, we paid upfront cash consideration of \$5.1 million, incurred liabilities of \$2.7 million contingent upon the achievement of certain production targets being achieved within 36 months following the acquisition date, and retained \$0.9 million of the purchase price as security for the seller's indemnification obligations under the purchase agreement. This resulted in total purchase consideration of \$8.7 million.

Please refer to "Note 6. Mergers and Acquisitions" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Pension Benefits

As a result of acquiring Time-Bandwidth in January 2014, we have a pension plan for certain employees in Switzerland. This plan is open to new participants and additional service costs are being accrued. The Switzerland plan is partially funded. As of July 1, 2017, our pension plan was under funded by \$3.9 million since the projected benefit obligation ("PBO") exceeded the fair value of the plan assets.

We expect to contribute \$0.5 million to the Switzerland plan during fiscal 2018.

A key actuarial assumption in calculating the net periodic cost and the PBO is the discount rate. Changes in the discount rate impact the interest cost component of the net periodic benefit cost calculation and PBO due to the fact that the PBO is calculated on a net present value basis. Decreases in the discount rate will generally increase pre-tax cost, recognized expense and the PBO. Increases in the discount rate tend to have the opposite effect. We estimate a 50 basis point decrease or increase in the discount rate would cause a corresponding increase or decrease, respectively, in the PBO of \$1.3 million or \$(1.1) million, based upon data as of July 1, 2017.

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Financial Condition

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, our cash and cash equivalents of \$272.9 million and \$157.1 million, respectively, were held predominantly in the United States. The total amount of cash outside the United States as of July 1, 2017 is \$65.4 million, which is primarily held in Cayman Islands, Thailand, Canada, Switzerland, China and Japan. Although the cash currently held in the United States as well as the cash generated in the United States from future operations is expected to cover our normal operating requirements, a substantial amount of additional cash could be required for other purposes, such as capital expenditures to support our business and growth, including costs associated with increasing internal manufacturing capabilities, strategic transactions and partnerships, acquisitions, dividends that may be declared and future stock repurchase programs. Our intent is to indefinitely reinvest funds held outside the United States and our current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate them to fund our domestic operations. However, if in the future, we encounter a significant need for liquidity domestically or at a particular location that we cannot fulfill through borrowings, equity offerings, or other internal or external sources, we may determine that cash repatriations are necessary. Repatriation could result in additional material U.S. federal and state income tax payments in future years. Such adverse consequences would occur, for example, if the transfer of cash into the United States is taxed and no foreign tax credit is available to offset the U.S. tax liability, resulting in higher taxes. These factors may cause us to have an overall tax rate higher than other companies or higher than our tax rates have been in the past. If conditions warrant, we may seek to obtain additional financing through debt or equity sources. To the extent we issue additional shares, our existing stockholders may be diluted. However, any such financing may not be available on terms favorable to us, or may not be available at all.

Fiscal 2017

As of July 1, 2017, our consolidated balance of cash and cash equivalents increased by \$115.8 million, to \$272.9 million from \$157.1 million as of July 2, 2016. The increase in cash and cash equivalents was mainly due to proceeds from the issuance of the 2024 Notes during fiscal 2017, offset by the purchases of short-term investments and property, plant and equipment.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$85.0 million for the year ended July 1, 2017, primarily resulting from \$102.5 million of net loss and \$199.4 million of non-cash items such as depreciation, stock-based compensation, amortization of intangibles and unrealized loss on derivative liabilities, offset by changes in excess tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation. In addition, changes in our operating assets and liabilities of \$11.9 million related primarily to an increase in inventories of \$41.7 million and a decrease in accounts payable of \$16.9 million related to such non-cash items as \$10 million unpaid property, plant and equipment, offset by a decrease in deferred taxes, net of \$26.8 million and an increase in income taxes payable of \$15.9 million.

Cash used in investing activities was mainly for capital expenditures and purchases of short-term investments, net of sales of \$138.1 million and \$282.5 million, respectively, for the year ended July 1, 2017. Changes in investing cash flow in fiscal 2017 also related to the acquisition of a business for \$5.1 million.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$456.7 million for the year ended July 1, 2017, consisting primarily from proceeds of \$442.3 million from the issuance of the 2024 Notes.

Fiscal 2016

As of July 2, 2016, our consolidated balance of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments was \$157.1 million, an increase of \$142.3 million, or 961.5%, as compared to \$14.8 million as of June 27, 2015.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$86.6 million, primarily resulting from \$9.3 million of net income, which included \$80.7 million of non-cash items such as depreciation, stock-based compensation, derivative liability, amortization of intangibles and disposal of property, plant and equipment, offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$3.4 million. Changes in our operating assets and liabilities related primarily to an increase in accounts payable of \$28.9 million, an increase in accounts receivable of \$21.8 million, an increase in prepayments, other current and non-currents assets of \$12.7 million, an increase in accrued payroll and related expenses of \$9.2 million, a decrease in deferred taxes, net of \$1.7 million, a decrease in income taxes payable of \$1.7 million, an increase in inventories of \$3.1 million and a decrease in accrued expenses and other current and non-current liabilities of \$0.5 million.

Cash used in investing activities included \$82.0 million, of cash used for capital expenditures, primarily to expand our manufacturing capacity.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$136.4 million resulting primarily from net transfers from Viavi of \$134.2 million at the Separation date.

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Fiscal 2015

As of June 27, 2015, our consolidated balance of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments was \$14.8 million, a decrease of \$5.4 million, or 26.7%, as compared to \$20.2 million as of June 28, 2014.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$9.4 million, primarily resulting from \$3.4 million of net loss and \$69.0 million of non-cash items such as depreciation, stock-based compensation, amortization of intangibles and changes in our deferred tax balances, offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$56.2 million. Changes in our operating assets and liabilities related primarily to an increase in accounts receivable of \$17.8 million, an increase in other current and non-currents assets of \$14.5 million, a decrease in income taxes payable of \$10.8 million, an increase in inventories of \$6.2 million and a decrease in accrued expenses and other current and non-current liabilities of \$6.9 million.

Cash used in investing activities was \$53.5 million, primarily resulting from cash used for capital expenditures of \$53.7 million.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$40.6 million resulting from net transfers from Viavi.

Liquidity and Capital Resources Requirements

We believe that our cash and cash equivalents as of July 1, 2017, and cash flows from our operating activities will be sufficient to meet our liquidity and capital spending requirements for at least the next 12 months. However, if market conditions are favorable, we may evaluate alternatives to opportunistically pursue additional financing.

There are a number of factors that could positively or negatively impact our liquidity position, including:

- global economic conditions which affect demand for our products and services and impact the financial stability of our suppliers and customers;
- changes in accounts receivable, inventory or other operating assets and liabilities which affect our working capital;
- increase in capital expenditures to support our business and growth;
- the tendency of customers to delay payments or to negotiate favorable payment terms to manage their own liquidity positions;
- timing of payments to our suppliers;
- factoring or sale of accounts receivable;
- volatility in fixed income and credit which impact the liquidity and valuation of our investment portfolios;
- volatility in foreign exchange markets which impacts our financial results;
- possible investments or acquisitions of complementary businesses, products or technologies, or other strategic transactions or partnerships;
- issuance of debt or equity securities, or other financing transactions, including bank debt;
- potential funding of pension liabilities either voluntarily or as required by law or regulation; and
- the settlement of any conversion or redemption of the 2024 Notes in cash.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Exchange Risk

We conduct our business and sell our products to customers primarily in Asia, Europe, and North America. Due to the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and foreign currencies, for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, we recorded unrealized gain (loss) of \$0.6 million and \$(0.9) million, respectively, in the interest and other income (expense), net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations included in this Annual Report.

Although we sell primarily in U.S. Dollar, we have foreign currency exchange risks related to our operating expenses denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar, principally the Thai Baht, Canadian Dollar, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, Euro, and Chinese Yuan. The volatility of exchange rates depends on many factors that we cannot forecast with reliable accuracy. In the event our foreign currency denominated assets, liabilities, sales or expenses increase, our operating results may be more greatly affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies in which we do business.

Equity Price Risk

We are exposed to equity price risk related to the conversion options embedded in our Series A Preferred Stock and the 2024 Notes. Our Series A Preferred Stock is convertible, at the option of the holder, into shares of our common stock commencing on the second anniversary of the closing of the securities purchase (absent a change of control of us or similar event) using a conversion price of \$24.63. The 2024 Notes will mature on March 15, 2024, unless earlier repurchased by us or converted pursuant to their terms, at a conversion price of approximately \$60.62 per share.

The conversion feature is bifurcated from the Series A Preferred Stock and accounted for separately as a derivative liability. On a quarterly basis, the derivative liability is marked to market based on the fair values of the conversion feature, with the resulting income or loss recorded as unrealized (gain) loss on a derivative liability on our consolidated statements of operations. The determination of fair values includes various inputs, including volatility and interest rate assumptions (see “Note 12. Derivative Liabilities”). However, the change in the fair value of our common stock has the largest impact to the fair value of the derivative. Based on a hypothetical \$10.00 per share increase or decrease in the fair value of our common stock, our net income would be reduced or increased by approximately (\$13.9) million or \$14.0 million, respectively, for the Series A Preferred Stock derivative.

Market Risk and Market Interest Risk

On March 2, 2017, we issued \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 0.25% Convertible Senior Notes (the “2024 Notes”). Holders may convert their notes prior to maturity under certain circumstances. On June 29, 2017, we satisfied the Tax Matters Agreement settlement condition, as described in “Note 11. Convertible Senior Notes” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. As such, the value of the conversion option will no longer be marked to market, and is reclassified to additional paid-in capital within stockholders’ equity on our consolidated balance sheet.

We do not have economic interest rate exposure related to the 2024 Notes, as they have a fixed annual interest rate of 0.25%. See “Note 11. Convertible Senior Notes” in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information on the 2024 Notes.

Interest Rate Fluctuation Risk

As of July 1, 2017, we had cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities of \$555.3 million. Cash equivalents and marketable securities are primarily comprised of certificates of deposit and highly liquid investment grade fixed income securities. Our investment policy and strategy is focused on the preservation of capital and supporting our liquidity requirements. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes. As of July 1, 2017, the weighted-average duration of our investment portfolio was less than one year. Our fixed-income portfolio is subject to fluctuations in interest rates, which could affect our results of operations. Based on our investment portfolio balance as of July 1, 2017, a hypothetical increase in interest rates of 1% (100 basis points) would have resulted in a decrease in the fair value of our portfolio of approximately \$0.4 million, and a hypothetical increase of 0.5% (50 basis points) would have resulted in a decrease in the fair value of our portfolio of approximately \$0.2 million.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Lumentum Holdings Inc.
Milpitas, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Lumentum Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of July 1, 2017, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, redeemable convertible preferred stock, stockholders' equity and invested equity, and cash flows for the year ended July 1, 2017. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lumentum Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries at July 1, 2017, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended July 1, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as July 1, 2017, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated July 1, 2017 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
San Jose, California
August 29, 2017

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Lumentum Holdings Inc.:

In our opinion, the consolidated balance sheet as of July 2, 2016 and the related consolidated statements of operations, of comprehensive income (loss), of redeemable convertible preferred stock, stockholders' equity, and invested equity and of cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended July 2, 2016 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lumentum Holdings Inc. and its subsidiaries as of July 2, 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended July 2, 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule for each of the two years in the period ended July 2, 2016, appearing under Item 15(2), presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Jose, California
September 2, 2016

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in millions, except per share data)

	Years Ended		
	July 1, 2017	July 2, 2016	June 27, 2015
Net revenue	\$1,001.6	\$903.0	\$837.1
Cost of sales	677.0	618.9	571.6
Amortization of acquired technologies	6.5	6.8	7.6
Gross profit	318.1	277.3	257.9
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	148.3	141.1	140.8
Selling, general and administrative	110.2	117.3	128.9
Restructuring and related charges	12.0	7.4	11.6
Total operating expenses	270.5	265.8	281.3
Income (loss) from operations	47.6	11.5	(23.4)
Unrealized loss on derivative liabilities	(104.2)	(0.6)	—
Interest and other income (expense), net	(3.2)	(1.2)	(1.1)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(59.8)	9.7	(24.5)
Provision for (benefit from) income tax	42.7	0.4	(21.1)
Net income (loss)	(102.5)	9.3	(3.4)
Cumulative dividends on Series A Preferred Stock	(0.9)	(0.8)	—
Accretion of Series A Preferred Stock	—	(11.7)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$(103.4)	\$(3.2)	\$(3.4)
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ^(a)			
Basic	\$(1.71)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.06)
Diluted	\$(1.71)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.06)
Shares used in per share calculation attributable to common stockholders ^(a)			
Basic	60.6	59.1	58.8
Diluted	60.6	59.1	58.8

On August 1, 2015, JDS Uniphase Corporation (“JDSU”) distributed 47.1 million shares, or 80.1% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Lumentum Holdings Inc. (“Lumentum”) to existing holders of JDSU common stock.

^(a) JDSU was renamed Viavi Solutions Inc. (“Viavi”) and at the time of the distribution, retained 11.7 million shares, or 19.9% of Lumentum’s outstanding shares. Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share for all periods through June 27, 2015 is calculated using the shares of Lumentum common stock outstanding on August 1, 2015. Refer to “Note 4. Earnings Per Share” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(in millions)

	Years Ended		
	July 1, 2017	July 2, 2016	June 27, 2015
Net income (loss)	\$(102.5)	\$ 9.3	\$(3.4)
Other comprehensive loss:			
Net change in cumulative translation adjustment	(1.2)	(2.0)	(9.3)
Net change in defined benefit obligation, net of tax			
Unrealized actuarial losses arising during the period	(0.8)	(1.1)	(0.9)
Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2.0)	(3.1)	(10.2)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$(104.5)	\$ 6.2	\$(13.6)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in millions, except share and per share data)

	July 1, 2017	July 2, 2016
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$272.9	\$157.1
Short-term investments	282.4	—
Accounts receivable, net	166.3	170.5
Inventories	145.2	100.6
Prepayments and other current assets	63.5	61.3
Total current assets	930.3	489.5
Property, plant and equipment, net	273.5	183.4
Goodwill and intangibles, net	21.5	19.9
Deferred income taxes	3.9	31.9
Other non-current assets	3.7	1.6
Total assets	\$1,232.9	\$726.3
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK, STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY, AND INVESTED EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$114.8	\$118.3
Accrued payroll and related expenses	27.5	26.5
Income taxes payable	0.7	1.9
Accrued expenses	19.3	14.9
Other current liabilities	21.9	12.1
Total current liabilities	184.2	173.7
Convertible note	317.5	—
Derivative liabilities	51.6	10.3
Other non-current liabilities	25.0	9.1
Total liabilities	578.3	193.1
Commitments and contingencies (Note 18)		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock:		
Non-controlling interest redeemable convertible Series A preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000,000 authorized shares; 35,805 shares issued and outstanding as of July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016	35.8	35.8
Total redeemable convertible preferred stock	35.8	35.8
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 990,000,000 authorized shares, 61,476,103 and 59,580,596 shares issued and outstanding as of July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, respectively	0.1	0.1
Additional paid-in capital	694.5	467.7
Retained earnings	(83.2) 20.2
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7.4	9.4
Total stockholders' equity	618.8	497.4
Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock, stockholders equity, and invested equity	\$1,232.9	\$726.3

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)

	Years Ended		
	July 1, 2017	July 2, 2016	June 27, 2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	\$(102.5)	\$9.3	\$(3.4)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation expense	54.2	47.4	43.0
Stock-based compensation	32.7	24.9	18.2
Unrealized loss on derivative liability	104.2	0.6	—
Amortization of acquired technologies and other intangibles	6.8	7.2	8.0
Disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.2	0.6	(1.2)
Other non-cash (income) expenses	—	—	(0.9)
Excess tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation	(3.8)	—	—
Amortization of discount on 0.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024	5.1	—	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	4.2	(21.8)	(17.8)
Inventories	(41.7)	(3.1)	(6.2)
Prepayments and other current and non-currents assets	(7.4)	(12.7)	(14.5)
Deferred taxes, net	26.8	(1.7)	1.9
Accounts payable	(16.9)	28.9	1.0
Accrued payroll and related expenses	1.0	9.2	(1.0)
Income taxes payable	15.9	(1.7)	(10.8)
Accrued expenses and other current and non-current liabilities	6.2	(0.5)	(6.9)
Net cash provided by operating activities	85.0	86.6	9.4
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(138.1)	(82.0)	(53.7)
Acquisition of business, net of cash acquired	(5.1)	—	—
Purchases of short-term investments	(290.7)	—	—
Proceeds from maturities and sales of short-term investments	8.2	—	—
Proceeds from the sales of property and equipment	—	—	0.2
Net cash used in investing activities	(425.7)	(82.0)	(53.5)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net transfers from (to) Viavi	—	134.2	40.6
Proceeds from the issuance of 0.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024, net of issuance costs	442.3	—	—
Excess tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation	3.8	—	—
Payment of dividends - preferred stock	(0.9)	(0.5)	—
Payment of financing obligation related to acquisition	—	(2.3)	—
Proceeds from employee stock plans	8.1	3.1	—
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	3.4	1.9	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	456.7	136.4	40.6
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(0.2)	1.6	(1.9)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	115.8	142.6	(5.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	157.1	14.5	19.9
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$272.9	\$157.1	\$14.5
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)

In fiscal years ended July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, we paid \$9.5 million and \$2.7 million, respectively, for income taxes. Unpaid property, plant and equipment in accounts payable and accrued expense has \$18.4 million and \$13.1 million as of July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, respectively. For the fiscal year 2016, non-cash financing activities included \$9.7 million related to the beneficial conversion feature for redeemable convertible preferred stock and \$2.0 million related to the accretion of the issuance cost of the redeemable convertible preferred stock.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK,
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY, AND INVESTED EQUITY

(in millions)

	(in millions)		Non-Controlling		Interest		Redeemable		Total	
	Convertible	Common	Additional	Retained	Other	Viavi	Net	Equity /	Invested	Equity /
	Series	Stock	Paid-In	Earnings	Comprehensive	Investment	Investment	Total	Equity /	Stockholders
	A	Preferred	Capital	Income/(Loss)	Income/(Loss)	Income/(Loss)	Income/(Loss)	Income/(Loss)	Income/(Loss)	Income/(Loss)
	Shares	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
Balance as of June 28, 2014	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 22.7	\$ 312.9	\$ 335.6			
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(3.4)	(3.4)			
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(10.2)	—	(10.2)			
Net transfers from Viavi	—	—	—	—	—	58.6	58.6			
Balance as of June 27, 2015	—	—	—	—	12.5	368.1	380.6			
Pre-Separation activity:										
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(11.7)	(11.7)			
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	(4.7)	(4.7)			
Transfers from Viavi	—	—	—	—	—	136.5	136.5			
Total pre-Separation activity	—	—	—	—	—	(4.7)	124.8	120.1		
Post-Separation activity:										
Issuance of common stock and reclassification of parent company investment in connection with the Separation	—	58.8	0.1	457.0	—	—	(457.1)	—		
Issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock, net of issuance costs of \$2.0	33.8	—	—	—	—	—	(35.8)	(35.8)		
Accretion of equity issuance costs	2.0	—	—	(2.0)	—	—	—	(2.0)		
Recognition of the bifurcation of the preferred stock's derivative liability component	(9.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Recognition of the redemption value of the convertible preferred stock	9.7	—	—	(9.7)	—	—	—	(9.7)		
Declared dividend for preferred stock	—	—	—	—	(0.8)	—	—	(0.8)		
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	1.6		

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK,
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY, AND INVESTED EQUITY

(in millions)

	(in millions)							Total		
	Non-Controlling	Interest	Redeemable	Convertible	Common	Additional	Retained	Accumulated	Viavi	Total
	Series	Stock	Convertible	Series	Stock	Paid-In	Earnings	Other	Net	Equity /
	A	Preferred	Stock	Stock	Stock	Capital		Comprehensive	Investment	Total
	Shares	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Income/(Loss)	Amount	Stockholders
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Equity
Release of common stock shares upon vesting of restricted stock units	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld for the withholding on vesting of restricted stock units	—	(0.3)	—	(6.8)	—	—	—	—	—	(6.8)
Exercise of stock options	—	0.1	—	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	1.9
ESPP Shares issued	—	0.2	—	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	3.1
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	24.2	—	—	—	—	—	24.2
Net Income	—	—	—	—	21.0	—	—	—	—	21.0
Total post-Separation activity	-35.8	59.6	0.1	467.7	20.2	1.6	(492.9)	—	—	(3.3)
Balance as of July 2, 2016	-35.8	59.6	0.1	467.7	20.2	9.4	—	—	—	497.4
Net Loss	—	—	—	—	(102.5)	—	—	—	—	(102.5)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	(2.0)	—	—	—	(2.0)
Declared dividend for preferred stock	—	—	—	—	(0.9)	—	—	—	—	(0.9)
Reclassification of 2024 Notes derivative liability in connection with cash settlement condition	—	—	—	192.8	—	—	—	—	—	192.8
Issuance of shares pursuant to equity plans, net of tax withholdings	—	1.6	—	(12.2)	—	—	—	—	—	(12.2)
ESPP Shares issued	—	0.3	—	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	8.1
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	34.3	—	—	—	—	—	34.3
Excess tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation	—	—	—	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	3.8
Balance as of July 1, 2017	-\$ 35.8	61.5	\$ 0.1	\$ 694.5	\$(83.2)	\$ 7.4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 618.8

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Lumentum (we, us, our or the Company) is an industry leading provider of optical and photonic products defined by revenue and market share addressing a range of end market applications including Datacom and Telecom networking and commercial lasers for manufacturing, inspection and life-science applications. We are using our core optical and photonic technology and our volume manufacturing capability to expand into attractive emerging markets that benefit from advantages that optical or photonics-based solutions provide, including 3D sensing for consumer electronics and diode light sources for a variety of consumer and industrial applications. The majority of our customers tend to be OEMs that incorporate our products into their products which then address end-market applications. For example, we sell fiber optic components that our NEM customers assemble into communications networking systems, which they sell to network service providers or enterprises with their own networks. Similarly, many of our customers for our Lasers products incorporate our products into tools they produce, which are used for manufacturing processes by their customers.

Basis of Presentation

On July 31, 2015, prior to the Separation, Viavi transferred substantially all of the assets and liabilities and operations of the CCOP segment and WaveReady product lines to Lumentum. Financial statements for periods prior to the Separation were prepared on a stand-alone basis and were derived from Viavi's consolidated financial statements and accounting records. The Company prepared consolidated financial statements for the period from June 28, 2015 to August 1, 2015 where expenses were allocated to us using estimates that we consider to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services provided to, or benefits received by, us. From August 1, 2015 to July 2, 2016, the Company prepared consolidated financial statements as an independent stand-alone basis pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC and are in conformity with U.S. GAAP. In the opinion of management, these consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which are necessary for a fair statement of the consolidated financial statements for the periods shown. The results of operations for such periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full year or for any future periods.

On August 1, 2015, Lumentum became an independent publicly-traded company through the distribution by JDS Uniphase ("JDSU") to its stockholders of 80.1% of our outstanding common stock (the "Separation"). Each JDSU stockholder of record as of the close of business on July 27, 2015 received one share of Lumentum common stock for every five shares of JDSU common stock held on the record date. JDSU was renamed Viavi and at the time of the distribution retained ownership of 19.9% of Lumentum's outstanding shares. Lumentum was incorporated in Delaware as a wholly owned subsidiary of Viavi on February 10, 2015 and is comprised of the former communications and commercial optical products ("CCOP") segment and WaveReady product lines of Viavi. Lumentum's Registration Statement on Form 10 was declared effective by the SEC on July 16, 2015. Lumentum's common stock began trading "regular-way" under the ticker "LITE" on the NASDAQ stock market on August 4, 2015.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions believed to be reasonable. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that may impact the Company in the future, actual results may be different from the estimates. Our critical accounting policies are those that affect our financial statements materially and involve difficult, subjective or complex judgments by management. Those policies are revenue recognition, inventory valuation, allocation methods and allocated expenses from Viavi, valuation of goodwill and other intangible assets, valuation of derivative liabilities, stock-based compensation, retirement and post-retirement plan assumptions, restructuring, warranty and accounting for income taxes.

See "Note 3. Related Party Transactions" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements regarding the relationships we had with Viavi.

Fiscal Years

We utilize a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to June 30th. Our fiscal 2017 ended on July 1, 2017 and was a 52-week year. Our fiscal 2016 ended on July 2, 2016 and was a 53-week year. Our fiscal 2015 ended on June 27, 2015 and was a 52-week year.

Principles of Consolidation

These audited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

All intra-company transactions within our business were eliminated. All material transactions between us and other businesses of Viavi prior to Separation were reflected as net transfers to and from Viavi as a component of financing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

Accounting Policies

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

We define fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset, or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities which are required to be recorded at fair value, we consider the principal or most advantageous market in which to transact and the market-based risk. We apply fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements approximate the fair value for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities due to their short-term nature.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider highly-liquid fixed income securities with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. As of fiscal year ended July 1, 2017, cash and cash equivalents consist of certificates of deposit, commercial papers, and money market funds. As of fiscal year ended July 2, 2016, our cash and cash equivalents did not include any investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Short-term Investments

We classify our investments in debt as available-for-sale and record these investments at fair value. Investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase are considered cash equivalents, while all other investments are classified as short-term based on management's intent and ability to use the funds in current operations. Unrealized gains and losses are reported as a component of other comprehensive loss. Realized gains and losses are determined based on the specific identification method, and are reflected as interest and other income (expense), net in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. We regularly review our investment portfolio to identify and evaluate investments that have indicators of possible impairment. Factors considered in determining whether a loss is other-than-temporary include, but are not limited to: the length of time and extent a security's fair value has been below its cost, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the investee, the credit quality of the security's issuer, likelihood of recovery and our intent and ability to hold the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in value. For our debt instruments, we also evaluate whether we have the intent to sell the security or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the security before recovery of its cost basis.

Impairment of Marketable and Non-Marketable Securities

We periodically review our marketable and non-marketable securities for impairment. If we conclude that any of these investments are impaired, we determine whether such impairment is other-than-temporary. We consider factors such as the duration, severity and the reason for the decline in value, the potential recovery period and whether we intend to sell. For marketable debt securities, we also consider whether (i) it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the debt securities before recovery of their amortized cost basis, and (ii) the amortized cost basis cannot be recovered as a result of credit losses. If any impairment is considered other-than-temporary, we will write-down the security to its fair value.

Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Common Share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. The weighted average number of shares is calculated by taking the number of shares outstanding and weighting them by the amount of time that they were outstanding. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if stock options, preferred stock, and other commitments to issue common stock were exercised or equity awards vest resulting in the issuance of common stock that could share in the earnings of the Company.

Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share during periods where net losses are incurred since the inclusion of the potential common stock equivalents would be anti-dilutive as a result of the net loss.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Inventory Valuation

Inventory is valued at standard cost, which approximates actual cost computed on a first-in, first-out basis, not in excess of net realizable value. We assess the value of our inventory on a quarterly basis and write down those inventories which are obsolete or in excess of our forecasted usage to their estimated realizable value. Our estimates of realizable value are based upon our analysis and assumptions including, but not limited to, forecasted sales levels by product, expected product lifecycle, product development plans and future demand requirements. Our product line management personnel play a key role in our excess review process by providing updated sales forecasts, managing product transitions and working with manufacturing to minimize excess inventory. If actual market conditions are less favorable than our forecasts or actual demand from our customers is lower than our estimates, we may be required to record additional inventory write-downs. If actual market conditions are more favorable than anticipated, inventory previously written down may be sold, resulting in lower cost of sales and higher income from operations than expected in that period.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method generally over the following estimated useful lives of the assets: 10 to 50 years for building and improvements, 3 to 5 years for machinery and equipment, and 2 to 5 years for furniture, fixtures, software and office equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the term of the lease.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of an acquired business over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. We test for impairment of goodwill on an annual basis in the fourth quarter and at any other time when events occur or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. Refer to “Note 13. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

An entity has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. If an entity determines that as a result of the qualitative assessment that it is more likely than not (i.e., greater than 50% likelihood) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the quantitative test is required. Otherwise, no further testing is required. The two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test requires us to estimate the fair value of our reporting units. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the goodwill of that reporting unit is potentially impaired and we proceed to step two of the impairment analysis. In step two of the analysis, we measure and record an impairment loss equal to the excess of the carrying value of the reporting unit’s goodwill over its implied fair value, if any.

Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgments, including: identification of the reporting units, assigning assets and liabilities to reporting units, assigning goodwill to reporting units, a qualitative assessment to determine whether there are any impairment indicators, and determining the fair value of each reporting unit. We estimate the fair value of a reporting unit using the market approach, which estimates the fair value based on comparable market prices. Significant estimates in the market approach include: identifying similar companies with comparable business factors such as size, growth, profitability, risk and return on investment, and assessing comparable revenue and operating income multiples in estimating the fair value of the reporting unit.

We base our estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions about the future that we believe are reasonable based on available information. Unanticipated events and circumstances may occur that affect the accuracy of our assumptions, estimates and judgments. For example, if the price of our common stock were to significantly decrease combined with other adverse changes in market conditions, thus indicating that the underlying fair value of our reporting units may have decreased, we might be required to reassess the value of our goodwill in the period such circumstances were identified.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist primarily of intangible assets purchased through acquisitions. Purchased intangible assets primarily include acquired developed technologies (developed and core technology). Intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful lives of the assets, which is the period during which expected cash flows support the fair value of such intangible assets.

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Long-lived Asset Valuation (Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization)

We test long-lived assets for recoverability, at the asset group level, when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Circumstances which could trigger a review include, but are not limited to: significant decreases in the market price of the asset, significant adverse changes in the business climate or legal factors, accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of the asset, current period cash flow or operating losses combined with a history of losses or a forecast of continuing losses associated with the use of the asset, or current expectation that the asset will more likely than not be sold or disposed significantly before the end of its estimated useful life.

Recoverability is assessed based on the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and the eventual disposal of the asset. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds fair value.

Pension Benefits

The funded status of our retirement-related benefit plan is measured as the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the benefit obligation at fiscal year end, the measurement date. The funded status of an underfunded benefit plan, of which the fair value of plan assets is less than the benefit obligation, is recognized as a non-current net pension liability in the consolidated balance sheets unless the fair value of plan assets is not sufficient to cover the expected payments to be made over the next year (or operating cycle, if longer) from the measurement date. For defined benefit pension plans, the benefit obligation is the projected benefit obligation (“PBO”) which represents the actuarial present value of benefits expected to be paid upon retirement.

Net periodic pension cost (income) (“NPPC”) is recorded in the consolidated statements of operations and includes service cost, interest cost, expected return on plan assets, amortization of prior service cost and (gains) losses previously recognized as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Service cost represents the actuarial present value of participant benefits attributed to services rendered by employees in the current year. Interest cost represents the time value of money cost associated with the passage of time. (Gains) losses arise as a result of differences between actual experience and assumptions or as a result of changes in actuarial assumptions. Prior service cost (credit) represents the cost of benefit improvements attributable to prior service granted in plan amendments. (Gains) losses and prior service cost (credit) that arise during the current year are first recognized as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated balances sheets, net of tax. Prior service cost is amortized as a component of NPPC over the average remaining service period of active plan participants starting at the date the plan amendment is adopted. Deferred actuarial (gains) losses are subsequently recognized as a component of NPPC if they exceed the greater of ten percent of PBO or the fair value of plan assets, with the excess amortized over the average remaining service period of active plan participants.

The measurement of the benefit obligation and NPPC is based on our estimates and actuarial valuations, provided by third-party actuaries, which are approved by management. These valuations reflect the terms of the plans and use participant-specific information such as compensation, age and years of service, as well as certain assumptions, including estimates of discount rates, expected return on plan assets, rate of compensation increases, and mortality rates. We evaluate these assumptions annually at a minimum. In estimating the expected return on plan assets, we consider historical returns on plan assets, adjusted for forward-looking considerations, inflation assumptions and the impact of the active management of the plan’s invested assets.

Concentration of Credit and Other Risks

Financial instruments that potentially subject our business to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. We perform credit evaluations of our customers’ financial condition and generally do not require collateral from our customers. These evaluations require significant judgment and are based on a variety of factors including, but not limited to, current economic trends, payment history, bad debt write-off experience, and financial review of the customer.

Although the Company deposits its cash with financial institutions that management believes are of high credit quality, its deposits, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company’s investment portfolio consists of

investment grade securities diversified amongst security types, industries, and issuers. The Company's investment policy limits the amount of credit exposure in the investment portfolio to a maximum of 5% to any one issuer, except for Treasury and Government Agencies securities, and the Company believes no significant concentration risk exists with respect to these investments.

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. When we become aware that a specific customer is unable to meet their financial obligations, we record a specific allowance to reflect the level of credit risk in the customer's outstanding receivable balance. In addition, we record

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additional allowances based on certain percentages of aged receivable balances. These percentages take into account a variety of factors including, but not limited to, current economic trends, payment history and bad debt write-off experience. We classify bad debt expenses as selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expense.

We have significant trade receivables concentrated in the telecommunications industry. While our allowance for doubtful accounts balance is based on historical loss experience along with anticipated economic trends, unanticipated financial instability in the telecommunications industry could lead to higher than anticipated losses.

During fiscal 2017, 2016 and 2015, several customers generated more than 10% of total net revenue. Refer to “Note 19. Operating Segments and Geographic Information” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, one unique customer represented greater than 10% of total accounts receivable, net for each period.

We rely on a limited number of suppliers for a number of key components contained in our products. We also rely on a limited number of significant independent contract manufacturers for the production of certain key components and subassemblies contained in our products.

We generally use a rolling twelve month forecast based on anticipated product orders, customer forecasts, product order history and backlog to determine our materials requirements. Lead times for the parts and components that we order vary significantly and depend on factors such as the specific supplier, contract terms and demand for a component at a given time. If the forecast does not meet or if it exceeds actual demand, we may have excess or shortfalls of some materials and components, as well as excess inventory purchase commitments. We could experience reduced or delayed product shipments or incur additional inventory write-downs and cancellation charges or penalties, which would increase costs and could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of non-U.S. subsidiaries that operate in a local currency environment, where that local currency is the functional currency, are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, with the resulting translation adjustments directly recorded to a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, within the consolidated statements of redeemable convertible preferred stock, stockholders equity, and invested equity. Income and expense accounts are translated at the average exchange rates during the year. Gains and losses from re-measurement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currencies are included in the consolidated statements of operations as a component of interest and other income (expense), net. Net gains or (losses) resulting from foreign currency transactions, including hedging gains and losses that were previously allocated to us by Viavi, are reported in interest and other income (expense), net and was \$0.6 million, \$(0.9) million and \$(0.3) million during fiscal 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue when all four revenue recognition criteria have been met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been delivered or the service has been rendered, (iii) the price is fixed or determinable and (iv) collection is reasonably assured. Revenue from product sales is recorded when all of the foregoing conditions are met and risk of loss and title passes to the customer. Our products typically include a warranty and the estimated cost of product warranty claims, based on historical experience, is recorded at the time the sale is recognized. Sales to customers are generally not subject to price protection or return rights. The majority of our sales are made to OEMs, distributors, resellers and end-users.

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Stock-based Compensation

Compensation expense related to stock-based transactions, including employee and director restricted stock units (“RSUs”) is measured and recognized in the financial statements based on fair value at the grant date. The fair value of time-based RSUs is based on the closing market price of our common stock on the grant date of the award. The stock-based compensation expense is recognized, net of forfeitures using a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally three to four years.

We estimate the expected forfeiture rate and recognize only expense for those shares expected to vest. When estimating forfeitures, we consider historical forfeiture experiences as well as our expectation about future terminations and workforce reduction programs. The estimated forfeiture rate is trued up to the actual forfeiture rate as the equity awards vest. The total fair value of the equity awards, net of forfeitures, is recorded on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally the vesting period, except for performance stock units which are amortized on a graded vesting method.

We estimate the fair value of the rights to acquire stock under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”) using the Black-Scholes option pricing formula. Our ESPP provides for consecutive six-month offering periods. We recognize such compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. We calculate the volatility factor based on our historical stock prices.

We account for the fair value of RSUs using the closing market price of our common stock on the date of grant. For new-hire grants, RSUs generally vest ratably on an annual basis over four years. For annual refresh grants, RSUs generally vest ratably on an annual, or combination of annual and quarterly, basis over three years.

We account for the fair value of performance stock units (“PSUs”) using the closing market price of our common stock on the date of grant. We begin recognizing compensation expense when we conclude that it is probable that the performance conditions will be achieved. We reassess the probability of vesting at each reporting period and adjust our compensation cost based on this probability assessment.

Income Taxes

In accordance with the authoritative guidance on accounting for income taxes, we recognize income taxes using an asset and liability approach. This approach requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns. The measurement of current and deferred taxes is based on provisions of the enacted tax law, and the effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not anticipated.

The authoritative guidance provides for recognition of deferred tax assets if the realization of such deferred tax assets is more likely than not to occur based on an evaluation of both positive and negative evidence and the relative weight of the evidence. With the exception of certain international jurisdictions, we have determined that at this time it is more likely than not that our deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future. This determination is primarily due to our history of losses which impacts our ability to benefit from our deferred tax assets. Accordingly, we have established a valuation allowance for such deferred tax assets. If there is a change in our ability to realize our deferred tax assets for which a valuation allowance has been established, then our tax provision may decrease in the period in which we determine that realization is more likely than not.

We are subject to income tax audits by the respective tax authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate. The determination of our income tax liabilities in each of these jurisdictions requires the interpretation and application of complex, and sometimes uncertain, tax laws and regulations. The authoritative guidance on accounting for income taxes prescribes both recognition and measurement criteria that must be met for the benefit of a tax position to be recognized in the financial statements. If a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return does not meet such recognition or measurement criteria, an unrecognized tax benefit liability is recorded. If we ultimately determine that an unrecognized tax benefit liability is no longer necessary, we reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit in the period in which it is determined that the unrecognized tax benefit liability is no longer necessary.

The recognition and measurement of current taxes payable or refundable and deferred tax assets and liabilities requires that we make certain estimates and judgments. Changes to these estimates or a change in judgment may have a

material impact on our tax provision in a future period.

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Restructuring Accrual

Costs associated with restructuring activities are recognized when they are incurred. However, in the case of leases, the expense is estimated and accrued when the property is vacated. Given the significance of, and the timing of the execution of such activities, this process is complex and involves periodic reassessments of estimates made from the time the property was vacated, including evaluating real estate market conditions for expected vacancy periods and sub-lease income. We recognize a liability for post-employment benefits for workforce reductions related to restructuring activities when payment is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. We continually evaluate the adequacy of the remaining liabilities under our restructuring initiatives. Although we believe that these estimates accurately reflect the costs of our restructuring plans, actual results may differ, thereby requiring us to record additional provisions or reverse a portion of such provisions. Refer to “Note 14. Restructuring and Related Charges” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Derivative Liabilities

The Series A Preferred Stock issued by our subsidiary Lumentum Inc. is redeemable at the option of the holder after five years and classified as non-controlling interest redeemable convertible preferred stock in our consolidated balance sheet and is measured at its redemption value. The Series A Preferred Stock conversion feature is bifurcated from the Series A Preferred Stock and accounted for separately as a derivative liability. In March 2017, we issued \$450.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 0.25% Convertible Senior Notes due in March 2024 (the “2024 Notes”), unless earlier repurchased by us or converted pursuant to their terms. We separated the derivative liability from the host debt instrument based on the fair value of the derivative liability.

On a quarterly basis, the derivative liabilities are marked to market based on the fair value of the conversion features, with the resulting income or loss recorded as unrealized loss on derivative liabilities on our consolidated statements of operations. The determination of fair value includes various inputs, including volatility and interest rate assumptions. However, the change in the fair value of our common stock has the largest impact to the fair value of the derivatives. Unrealized loss on derivative liabilities amounted to \$104.2 million and \$0.6 million for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, respectively.

Business Combinations

We allocate the fair value of purchase consideration to the tangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed and intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of purchase consideration over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. When determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, management makes significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets. Critical estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include, but are not limited to, future expected cash flows from customer relationships and acquired developed technology 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 materially from estimates. Other estimates associated with the accounting for acquisitions may change as additional information becomes available regarding the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Warranty

We provide reserves for the estimated costs of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. We estimate the costs of our warranty obligations based on our historical experience of known product failure rates, use of materials to repair or replace defective products and service delivery costs incurred in correcting product failures. In addition, from time to time, specific warranty accruals may be made if unforeseen technical problems arise.

Shipping and Handling Costs

We record shipping and handling costs related to revenue transactions within cost of sales as a period cost for all periods presented.

Research and Development (“R&D”) Expense

Costs related to R&D, which primarily consists of labor and benefits, supplies, facilities, consulting and outside service fees, are charged to expense as incurred.

Loss Contingencies

We are subject to the possibility of various loss contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business. We consider the likelihood of loss or impairment of an asset or the incurrence of a liability, as well as our ability to reasonably estimate the amount of loss in determining loss contingencies. An estimated loss is accrued when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a

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liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We regularly evaluate current information available to determine whether such accruals should be adjusted and whether new accruals are required. Asset Retirement Obligations (“ARO”)

Our ARO are legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets pertaining to leasehold improvements. These liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and the related asset retirement costs are capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related assets by the same amount as the liability. Asset retirement costs are subsequently depreciated over the useful lives of the related assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, we record period-to-period changes in the ARO liability resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows. We derecognize ARO liabilities when the related obligations are settled.

Note 2. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In October 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Accounting for Income Taxes: Intra-Entity Asset Transfers of Assets other than Inventory. The new guidance removes the prohibition in ASC 740 against the immediate recognition of the current and deferred income tax effects of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. The new guidance will be effective for us in our first quarter of fiscal 2019. We do not believe that the adoption of this standard will have a material impact to our financial statements.

In August 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments, which clarifies how companies present and classify certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for us in our first quarter of fiscal 2019 and earlier adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of our pending adoption of ASU 2016-15 on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Stock Compensation ASU 718 - Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. This guidance simplifies various aspects related to how share-based payments are accounted for and presented in the financial statements. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company will adopt this standard in the first quarter of fiscal year 2018 by recording the cumulative impact of applying this guidance to retained earnings, which we estimate will increase by approximately \$2.5 million.

In February 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases. The new guidance generally requires an entity to recognize on its balance sheet operating and financing lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets. The standard is effective for us in our first quarter of fiscal 2020 and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-02 on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Subtopic 825-10). The new standard provides guidance for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. This guidance is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-01 on its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, FASB issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which amended the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. ASU 2014-09 establishes principles for recognizing revenue upon the transfer of promised goods or services to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard requires that reporting companies disclose the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. On July 9, 2015, FASB agreed to delay the effective date by one year and, accordingly, the new standard is effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. Early adoption is permitted, but not before the original effective date of the standard. The new standard is required to be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying it recognized at the date of initial application. The standard is effective for us for our first quarter of fiscal 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2014-09 on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 3. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Viavi

During the fiscal year ended July 1, 2017, the Company recognized revenue of \$3.6 million from products sold to Viavi. During the fiscal year ended July 1, 2017, the Company recorded \$0.5 million in research and development cost reimbursement

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and \$0.7 million in sublease rental income. As of July 1, 2017, the Company had \$0.1 million in trade accounts receivable due from Viavi and \$0.5 million in other receivables from Viavi. As of July 1, 2017, the Company had \$0.2 million in trade payables due to Viavi.

During the fiscal year ended July 1, 2017, the Company recorded \$0.6 million in other income, which resulted from a tax indemnification agreement between Lumentum and Viavi. As a result, the Company had \$0.6 million in other non-current assets due from Viavi as of July 1, 2017.

During the fiscal year ended July 2, 2016, the Company recognized revenue of \$3.3 million from products sold to Viavi. During the fiscal year ended July 2, 2016, the Company recorded \$2.3 million in research and development cost reimbursement and \$0.7 million in sublease rental income. As of July 2, 2016, the Company had \$1.1 million in accounts receivable due from Viavi.

On July 31, 2015, the Company also entered into the following agreements with Viavi:

- a) Contribution Agreement which identified the assets transferred, the liabilities assumed and the contracts assigned and it provided for when and how these transfers, assumptions and assignments would occur.
- b) Separation and Distribution Agreement which governs the Separation of the Lumentum business and other matters related to Lumentum's relationship with Viavi.
- c) Tax Matters Agreement which governs the respective rights, responsibilities and obligations of Lumentum and Viavi with respect to tax liabilities and benefits, attributes, proceedings, returns and certain other tax matters.
Employee Matters Agreement which governs the compensation and employee benefit obligations with respect to the current and former employees of Lumentum and Viavi, the treatment of equity based compensation and generally
- d) allocates liabilities and responsibilities relating to employee compensation, benefit plans and programs. The Employee Matters Agreement provides that employees of Lumentum will participate in benefit plans sponsored or maintained by Lumentum.
- e) Securities Purchase Agreement, which also includes Amada Holdings Co., Ltd. ("Amada"), a customer of the Company, as a party, which sets forth the terms for the sale by Viavi to Amada of shares of Series A Preferred Stock (the "Series A Preferred Stock") of Lumentum Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary, following the Separation.
- f) Intellectual Property Matters Agreement which outlines the intellectual property rights of Lumentum and Viavi following the Separation, as well as non-compete restrictions between Viavi and Lumentum.

Allocated Costs

From June 28, 2015 to August 1, 2015, the Separation date, the consolidated statements of operations included our direct expenses for cost of sales, research and development, sales and marketing, and administration as well as allocations of expenses arising from shared services and infrastructure provided by Viavi to us. These allocated expenses include costs of information technology, human resources, accounting, legal, real estate and facilities, corporate marketing, insurance, treasury and other corporate and infrastructure services. In addition, other costs allocated to us include restructuring and stock-based compensation related to Viavi's corporate and shared services employees and are included in the table below. These expenses were allocated to us using estimates that we consider to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services or benefits received by our business. The allocation methods include revenue, headcount, square footage, actual consumption and usage of services and others.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

There were no allocations of expenses from Viavi for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2017. During the fiscal years ended July 2, 2016 and June 27, 2015, allocated costs from Viavi included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations were as follows (in millions):

	Years Ended	
	July 2, 2016	June 27, 2015
Research and development	\$—	\$ 0.4
Selling, general and administrative	11.7	82.5
Restructuring and related charges	—	3.9
Interest and other (income) expenses, net	(0.1)	0.4
Interest expense	0.1	0.7
Total allocated costs	\$11.7	\$ 87.9

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders per share (in millions, except per share data):

	Years Ended		
	July 1, 2017	July 2, 2016	June 27, 2015
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	\$(102.5)	\$9.3	\$(3.4)
Less: Cumulative dividends on Series A Preferred Stock	(0.9)	(0.8)	—
Less: Accretion of Series A Preferred Stock	—	(11.7)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$(103.4)	\$(3.2)	\$(3.4)
Denominator:			
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding			
Basic	60.6	59.1	58.8
Effect of dilutive securities from stock-based benefit plans	—	—	—
Diluted	60.6	59.1	58.8
Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders:			
Basic	\$(1.71)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.06)
Diluted	\$(1.71)	\$(0.05)	\$(0.06)

On August 1, 2015, JDSU distributed 47.1 million shares, or 80.1% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock to existing holders of JDSU common stock. The weighted average number of common stock outstanding is calculated as the number of shares of common stock outstanding immediately following the Separation, and the weighted average number of shares outstanding following the Separation through July 1, 2017. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing net income for the period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially dilutive common stock outstanding for the period beginning after the Separation. Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share for the twelve months ended June 27, 2015 is calculated using the shares of the Company's common stock outstanding on August 1, 2015, as if such shares were outstanding for the entire period.

The dilutive effect of stock-based awards is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method, which includes consideration of unamortized share-based compensation expense, the tax benefits or shortfalls recorded to additional paid-in capital and the dilutive effect of in-the-money options and non-vested restricted stock units. Under the treasury stock method, the amount the employee must pay for exercising stock options and unamortized share-based compensation expense and tax benefits or shortfalls collectively are assumed proceeds to be used to repurchase hypothetical shares. An increase in the fair value of the Company's common stock can result in a greater dilutive effect from potentially dilutive awards.

The dilutive effect of the redeemable convertible preferred stock is reflected in diluted earnings per share by the application of the if-converted method. The number of shares is increased for the assumed conversion of the instrument. Additionally, cumulative dividends and accretion from measuring the instrument at its redemption value are added back to net income (loss).

The Company has the ability and intent to settle the \$450 million face value of the 2024 Notes in cash. Therefore, the Company will use the treasury stock method for calculating the dilutive impact of the 2024 Notes. The 2024 Notes will have no impact to diluted earnings per share until the average price of our common stock exceeds the conversion price. Refer to "Note 11. Convertible Senior Notes" for further discussion.

For the year ended July 1, 2017, 7.4 million shares related to the potential conversion of the 2024 Notes were excluded from the calculation of diluted shares because their inclusion would have been antidilutive. For the year ended July 1, 2017, the number of shares related to our 2015 Plan that were excluded from the calculation of diluted shares was not material.

For the year ended July 2, 2016, 1.2 million weighted average shares related to our 2015 Plan were excluded from the calculation of diluted shares because their inclusion would have been antidilutive.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 5. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Our accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) primarily consists of the accumulated net unrealized gains or losses on foreign currency translation adjustments and defined benefit obligation. We did not incur significant unrealized gains or losses on our short-term investments in the fiscal 2017.

At July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, balances for the components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) were as follows (in millions):

	Foreign currency translation adjustments	Defined benefit obligation, net of tax ⁽¹⁾	Total
Beginning balance as of July 2, 2016	\$ 11.7	\$ (2.3)	\$9.4
Other comprehensive loss	(1.2)	(0.8)	(2.0)
Ending balance as of July 1, 2017	\$ 10.5	\$ (3.1)	\$7.4

(1) Refer to “Note 17. Employee Benefit Plans” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on the computation of net periodic cost for pension plans.

Note 6. Mergers and Acquisitions

In February 2017, we completed the acquisition of a privately held company to enhance our manufacturing and vertical integration capabilities. We acquired all of the outstanding shares of the company. In connection with the acquisition, we paid upfront cash consideration of \$5.1 million, incurred liabilities of \$2.7 million contingent upon the achievement of certain production targets being achieved within 36 months following the acquisition date, and retained \$0.9 million of the purchase price as security for the seller’s indemnification obligations under the purchase agreement. This resulted in total purchase consideration of \$8.7 million.

The Company estimated the acquisition date fair value of the contingent consideration as the present value of the expected contingent payments, determined using a probabilistic approach. The Company is required to reassess the fair value of contingent payments on a periodic basis. The Company estimated the likelihood of meeting the production targets at 90% and recorded the fair value of such contingent consideration in accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet as of July 1, 2017. This contingent consideration will result in a cash payment of \$3.0 million, if and when the production targets are achieved.

We recorded the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their estimated fair values, with the difference between the fair value of the net assets acquired and the purchase consideration reflected in goodwill. The following table reflects the preliminary fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed (in millions):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$—
Accounts receivable, net	0.1
Inventories	1.9
Prepayments and other current assets	0.2
Property, plant and equipment, net	0.8
Developed technology	2.4
Goodwill	5.6
Accounts payable	(0.4)
Accrued expenses and payroll	(0.2)
Deferred revenue	(1.1)
Deferred tax liability	(0.6)
Total value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed	\$8.7

As of the acquisition date, developed technology of the acquired business had an estimated useful life of six years.

The goodwill is primarily attributed to the synergies expected to be realized following the acquisition and the assembled workforce. Goodwill has been assigned to the Optical Communications segment and is not deductible for tax purposes.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Results of operations of the business acquired have been included in our consolidated financial statements subsequent to the date of acquisition. Pro forma statements have not been presented because they are not material to our consolidated results of operations. The revenue and net income earned by the business acquired following the acquisition are not material to our consolidated results of operations.

Note 7. Balance Sheet Details

Accounts receivable allowances

As of July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, our accounts receivable allowance balance was \$1.8 million and \$0.9 million, respectively.

Inventories

The components of inventories were as follows (in millions):

	July 1, July 2, 2017 2016	
Finished goods	\$71.7	\$46.1
Work in process	49.4	25.5
Raw materials and purchased parts	24.1	29.0
Inventories	\$145.2	\$100.6

Prepayments and other current assets

The components of prepayments and other current assets were as follows (in millions):

	July 1, July 2, 2017 2016	
Capitalized manufacturing overhead	\$30.1	\$27.3
Prepayments	12.3	6.4
Advances to contract manufacturers	10.5	10.3
Due from Viavi, net	0.5	2.0
Other current assets	10.1	15.3
Prepayments and other current assets	\$63.5	\$61.3

Amount due from Viavi, net represents certain obligations to be reimbursed from Viavi pursuant to the Separation and Distribution Agreement and Contribution Agreement.

Property, plant and equipment, net

The components of property, plant and equipment, net were as follows (in millions):

	July 1, July 2, 2017 2016	
Land	\$10.6	\$5.9
Buildings and improvement	37.3	28.9
Machinery and equipment	461.1	378.5
Furniture and fixtures and software	35.8	32.2
Leasehold improvements	30.5	28.6
Construction in progress	84.6	44.1
	659.9	518.2
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(386.4)	(334.8)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$273.5	\$183.4

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

In March 2017, we completed the purchase of a property in Thailand for approximately \$9.9 million in cash. This property will provide additional manufacturing capacity for future growth. The building was valued at \$5.5 million and the land was valued at \$4.4 million.

During fiscal 2017, 2016 and 2015, we recorded depreciation expense of \$54.2 million, \$47.4 million and \$43.0 million, respectively. Our construction in progress includes primarily machinery and equipment that was purchased to increase our manufacturing capacity. We expect to place these assets in service in the next 12 months.

Other current liabilities

The components of other current liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	July 1, July 2,	
	2017	2016
Warranty accrual ⁽¹⁾	\$9.7	\$2.8
Restructuring accrual and related charges ⁽²⁾	3.8	5.5
Deferred revenue	6.9	2.7
Others	1.5	1.1
Other current liabilities	\$21.9	\$12.1

(1) Refer to “Note 18. Commitments and Contingencies” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Refer to “Note 14. Restructuring and Related Charges” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other non-current liabilities

The components of other non-current liabilities were as follows (in millions):

	July 1, July 2,	
	2017	2016
Asset retirement obligation	\$2.5	\$2.3
Pension and related accrual	3.9	3.5
Deferred rent	3.3	1.6
Restructuring accrual and related charges ⁽²⁾	—	0.2
Unrecognized tax benefit	10.5	0.1
Other non-current liabilities	4.8	1.4
Other non-current liabilities	\$25.0	\$9.1

(2) Refer to “Note 14. Restructuring and Related Charges” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 8. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Short-term Investments

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments

The following table summarizes our cash and cash equivalents by category (in millions):

	July 1, July 2,	
	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash	\$201.3	\$157.1
Certificates of deposit	52.1	—
Commercial paper	14.7	—
Money market funds	4.8	—
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$272.9	\$157.1

The following table summarizes our short-term investments by category (in millions):

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	As of July 1, 2017			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Certificates of deposit	\$202.1	\$	—\$	—\$ 202.1
Asset-backed securities	26.1	—	—	26.1
Corporate debt securities	46.4	—	—	46.4
Municipal bonds	4.9	—	—	4.9
Foreign government bonds	1.0	—	—	1.0
U.S. Treasury	1.9	—	—	1.9
Total short-term investments	\$282.4	\$	—\$	—\$ 282.4

For fiscal 2017, we did not incur significant unrealized gains or losses on our short-term investments.

We use the specific-identification method to determine any realized gains or losses from the sale of our short-term investments classified as available-for-sale. For fiscal 2017, we did not realize significant gross gains or losses from the sale of our short-term investments classified as available-for-sale.

The following table classifies our investments in debt securities by contractual maturities (in millions):

	As of July 1, 2017
Due in 1 year	\$231.6
Due in 1 year through 5 years	48.4
Due in 5 years through 10 years	1.8
Due after 10 years	0.6
	\$282.4

All available-for-sale securities have been classified as current, based on management's intent and ability to use the funds in current operations.

Note 9. Fair Value Measurements

We determine fair value based on the fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. Fair value is defined as 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 fair value assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability and establishes that the fair value of an asset or liability shall be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The classification of a financial asset or liability within the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

- Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs are quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3: Inputs are unobservable inputs based on our assumptions.

The fair value of the Company's Level 1 financial instruments, such as money market funds, which are traded in active markets, is based on quoted market prices for identical instruments. The fair value of the Company's Level 2 fixed income securities is obtained from an independent pricing service, which may use quoted market prices for identical or comparable instruments or model driven valuations using observable market data or inputs corroborated by

observable market data. Our

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

marketable securities are held by custodians who obtain investment prices from a third-party pricing provider that incorporates standard inputs in various asset price models. The Company's procedures include controls to ensure that appropriate fair values are recorded, including comparing the fair values obtained from the Company's pricing service against fair values obtained from another independent source.

We estimate the fair value of the embedded derivative for the Series A Preferred Stock using the binomial lattice model. The lattice model requires the various assumptions to be made to determine the fair value of the embedded derivatives. These assumptions represent Level 3 inputs. Refer to "Note 12. Derivative Liabilities" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

We estimated the acquisition date fair value of our Level 3 contingent consideration as the present value of the expected contingent payments, determined using a probabilistic approach. We are required to reassess the fair value of contingent payments on a periodic basis. We estimated the likelihood of meeting the production targets at 90 percent and recorded the fair value of such contingent consideration in accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet as of July 1, 2017. This contingent consideration will result in a cash payment of \$3.0 million, if and when the production targets are achieved. Refer to "Note 6. Mergers and Acquisitions" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our pension assets consist of multiple institutional funds ("pension funds") of which the fair values are based on the quoted prices of the underlying funds. Pension funds are classified as Level 2 assets since such funds are not directly traded in active markets. Refer to "Note 17. Employee Benefit Plans" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below (in millions):

	As of July 1, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents:				
Certificates of deposit	\$—	\$ 52.1	\$ —	\$ 52.1
Commercial paper	—	14.7	—	14.7
Money market funds	4.8	—	—	4.8
Marketable securities:				
Certificates of deposit	—	202.1	—	202.1
Asset-backed securities	—	26.1	—	26.1
Corporate debt securities	—	46.4	—	46.4
Municipal bonds	—	4.9	—	4.9
Foreign government bonds	—	1.0	—	1.0
U.S. Treasury	1.9	—	—	1.9
Total cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 6.7	\$ 347.3	\$ —	\$ 354.0
Other accrued liabilities:				
Derivative liability	\$—	\$—	\$ 51.6	\$ 51.6
Acquisition contingencies	—	—	2.7	2.7
Pension and post-retirement benefit accrual	—	3.9	—	3.9
Total other accrued liabilities	\$—	\$ 3.9	\$ 54.3	\$ 58.2

Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

We periodically review our intangible and other long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Determination of recoverability is based on the lowest level of identifiable estimated undiscounted cash flows resulting from use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If not recoverable, an impairment loss would be calculated based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value.

Management utilizes various valuation methods, including an income approach, a market approach and a cost approach, to estimate the fair value of intangible and other long-lived assets. The inputs used are classified as Level 3 within the fair value

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

hierarchy due to the significance of unobservable inputs using company-specific information. During the annual impairment testing performed in fiscal 2017, all our intangible and other long-lived assets passed Step 1. No impairment charges were recorded in fiscal 2017 or 2016. Refer to “Note 13. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”. Additionally, we have a restructuring liability related to certain real estate facilities which was calculated based on the present value of future lease payments, less estimated sublease income, discounted at a rate commensurate with our current cost of financing. This non-recurring fair value measurement is considered to be a Level 3 measurement due to the use of significant unobservable inputs. To the extent that actual sublease income or the timing of subleasing these facilities is different than initial estimates, we will adjust the restructuring liability in the period during which such information becomes known. Refer to “Note 14. Restructuring and Related Charges”.

Note 10. Non-Controlling Interest Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock

On July 31, 2015, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Lumentum Inc., issued 40,000 shares of its Series A Preferred Stock to Viavi. Pursuant to a securities purchase agreement between the Company, Viavi and Amada, 35,805 shares of Series A Preferred Stock were sold by Viavi to Amada in August 2015. The remaining 4,195 shares of the Series A Preferred Stock were canceled. The Series A Preferred Stock is referred to as our Non-Controlling Interest Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock within these consolidated financial statements.

The Series A Preferred Stock is redeemable at the option of Amada after five years and classified as non-controlling interest redeemable convertible preferred stock in our consolidated balance sheet. The Series A Preferred Stock is measured at its redemption value. We recognized a \$9.7 million increase in the value of the Series A Preferred Stock during the fiscal year ended July 2, 2016 to accrete to the redemption value of \$35.8 million with a reduction to additional paid-in capital. The Series A Preferred Stock value of \$35.8 million as of July 1, 2017 has not changed from prior year.

The Series A Preferred Stock conversion feature is bifurcated from the Series A Preferred Stock and accounted for separately as a derivative liability. The derivative liability is measured at fair value each reporting period with the change in fair value recorded in the consolidated statements of operations.

The following paragraphs describe the terms and conditions of the Series A Preferred Stock:

Conversion

The Series A Preferred Stock is convertible, at the option of the holder, into shares of our common stock commencing on the second anniversary of the closing of the securities purchase (absent a change of control of us or similar event) using a conversion price of \$24.63, which is equal to 125% of the volume weighted average price per share of our common stock in the five “regular-way” trading days following the Separation.

Liquidation

Upon any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of our business, whether voluntary or involuntary, holders of Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive, in preference to holders of common stock or any other class or series of our outstanding capital stock ranking in any such event junior to the Series A Preferred Stock, an amount per share equal to the greater of (i) the Issuance Value of \$1,000 per share for Series A Preferred Stock plus all accrued and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not authorized or declared) through the date of payment and (ii) the amount as would have been payable had all Series A Preferred Stock been converted into common stock immediately prior to such liquidation event.

If upon occurrence of any such event, our assets legally available for distribution are insufficient to permit payment of the aforementioned preferential amounts, then all of our assets legally available for distribution will be distributed ratably to the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock and to the holders of any other class or series of our capital stock ranking on parity with the Series A Preferred Stock.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Voting Rights

The Series A Preferred Stock have no voting rights except as follows:

• Authorize, approve, or make any change to the powers, preferences, privileges or rights of the Series A Preferred Stock;

• Authorize or issue any additional shares of Series A Preferred Stock or reduce the number of shares of Series A Preferred Stock; or

• Create, or hold capital stock in, any subsidiary that is not wholly-owned by the Company.

Dividends

Holders of Series A Preferred Stock, in preference to holders of common stock or any other class or series of our outstanding capital stock ranking in any such event junior to the Series A Preferred Stock, are entitled to receive, when and as declared by the board of directors, quarterly cumulative cash dividends at the annual rate of 2.5% of the Issuance Value per share on each outstanding share of Series A Preferred Stock. The accrued dividends are payable on March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of each year commencing on September 30, 2015.

The accrued dividend as of July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016 is \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. During fiscal 2017, we paid \$0.9 million in dividends to the holder of Series A Preferred Stock.

Redemption

Optional redemption by the Company

On or after the third anniversary, we will have the option to redeem for cash all (but not less than all) of the shares of Series A Preferred Stock at a redemption price equal to the Issuance Value plus the accrued and unpaid dividends on each share and any past due dividends, whether or not authorized or declared.

Optional redemption by holders

Commencing on the fifth anniversary of the Issuance Date, each holder of Series A Preferred Stock may cause the Company to redeem for cash any number of shares of Series A Preferred Stock on any date at a redemption price for share redeemed equal to the Issuance Value plus the accrued and unpaid dividends on each share and any past due dividends, whether or not authorized or declared.

Note 11. Convertible Senior Notes

On March 8, 2017, the Company issued \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 0.25% Convertible Senior Notes due in 2024 (the “2024 Notes”), in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The 2024 Notes are governed by an indenture between the Company, as the issuer, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (the “Indenture”). The 2024 Notes are unsecured and do not contain any financial covenants, restrictions on dividends, incurrence of senior debt or other indebtedness, or the issuance or repurchase of securities by the Company.

The 2024 Notes will bear interest at a rate of 0.25% per year. Interest on the 2024 Notes is payable semi-annually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2017. The 2024 Notes will mature on March 15, 2024, unless earlier repurchased by the Company or converted pursuant to their terms.

The initial conversion rate of the 2024 Notes is 16.4965 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of 2024 Notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$60.62 per share, a 132.5% premium to the fair market value at the date of issuance. Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding December 15, 2023, the 2024 Notes will be convertible only under the following circumstances: (1) during any fiscal quarter commencing after July 1, 2017 (and only during such fiscal quarter), if the last reported sale price of the Company’s common stock for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the applicable conversion price on each applicable trading day; (2) during the five consecutive business day period after any five consecutive trading day period (the “measurement period”) in which the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of notes for each trading day of such measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the Company’s common stock and the applicable conversion rate on each such trading day; or (3) upon the occurrence of specified corporate events. On or after

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

December 15, 2023 until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders may convert their notes at any time. In addition, upon the occurrence of a make-whole fundamental change, the Company will, in certain circumstances, increase the conversion rate by a number of additional shares for a holder that elects to convert its 2024 Notes in connection with such make-whole fundamental change.

Until such time as the Company satisfies the Tax Matters Agreement settlement condition (“TMA settlement condition”, as described below), the Company is required to satisfy its conversion obligation solely in cash. However, if the Company has satisfied the TMA share settlement condition, the Company may satisfy its conversion obligation in cash, shares of the Company’s common stock or a combination of cash and shares of the Company’s common stock, at the Company’s election.

The TMA settlement condition can be met by the Company either receiving (i) an opinion of a nationally recognized accounting firm selected by the Company and Viavi by mutual consent to the effect that the issuance of the 2024 Notes and the shares of Common Stock upon conversion of the 2024 Notes (assuming for each such purpose that Physical Settlement applies and the maximum number of Additional Shares have been added to the Conversion Rate) does not result in the imposition or incurrence of certain taxes upon Viavi, the Company, their respective Affiliates or any third party to which any of Viavi, the Company or their respective Affiliates is or may become liable in connection with the failure of the Separation to qualify as a transaction in which no income, gain or loss is recognized under Section 355 and Section 368(A)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”) (including any tax resulting from the application of Section 355(d) or Section 355(e) of the Code to the Separation but only to the extent such tax is not reduced by a tax asset) or (ii) the consent of Viavi to the issuance of the 2024 Notes and the shares of Common Stock upon conversion of the 2024 Notes (assuming for each such purpose that Physical Settlement applies and the maximum number of Additional Shares have been added to the Conversion Rate), in each case, in a manner that the Company has determined satisfies the requirements of the Tax Matters Agreement with Viavi. All capitalized terms not previously defined have the definitions set forth in the Indenture.

The Company may not redeem the 2024 Notes prior to their maturity date and no sinking fund is provided for the 2024 Notes. Upon the occurrence of a fundamental change, holders may require the Company to repurchase all or a portion of their 2024 Notes for cash at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2024 Notes to be repurchased, plus any accrued and unpaid interest.

The Company considered the features embedded in the 2024 Notes other than the conversion feature, including the holders’ put feature, the Company’s call feature, and the make-whole feature, and concluded that they are not required to be bifurcated and accounted for separately from the host debt instrument.

Prior to TMA settlement, because the Company can only settle the 2024 Notes in cash, the Company determined that the conversion feature meets the definition of a derivative liability. The Company separated the derivative liability from the host debt instrument based on the fair value of the derivative liability. As of the issuance date, March 8, 2017, the derivative liability fair value of \$129.9 million was calculated using the binomial valuation approach. The residual principal amount of the 2024 Notes of \$320.1 million before issuance costs was allocated to the debt component. The Company incurred approximately \$7.7 million in transaction costs in connection with the issuance of the 2024 Notes. These costs were allocated to the debt component and recognized as a debt discount. The Company amortizes the debt discount, including both the initial value of the derivative liability and the transaction costs, over the term of the 2024 Notes using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate of the 2024 Notes is 5.4% per year. As of July 1, 2017, the remaining debt discount amortization period was 80 months.

The Company satisfied the TMA settlement conditions on June 29, 2017. As such, the value of the conversion option will no longer be marked to market, and is reclassified to additional paid-in capital within stockholders’ equity on our consolidated balance sheet. The value of the conversion option at the time of issuance will be treated as an original issue discount for purposes of accounting for the debt component of the notes. The debt component will accrete up to the principal amount over the expected term of the debt. These accounting standards do not affect the actual amount we are required to repay, and the amount shown in the table below for the notes is the aggregate principal amount of

the notes and does not reflect the debt discount we will be required to recognize.
As of July 1, 2017, the 2024 Notes consisted of the following (in millions):

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Liability component:	July 1, 2017
Principal	\$450.0
Unamortized debt discount	(132.5)
Net carrying amount of the liability component	\$317.5
Carrying amount of the embedded derivative liability	\$—

The following table sets forth interest expense information related to the 2024 Notes:

(in millions, except percentages)	July 1, 2017
Contractual interest expense	\$0.4
Amortization of the debt discount	5.1
Total interest cost	\$5.5
Effective interest rate on the liability component	5.4 %

The Company has the ability and intent to settle the \$450 million face value of the debt in cash. Therefore, the Company will use the treasury stock method for calculating the dilutive impact of the debt. The 2024 Notes will have no impact to diluted earnings per share until the average price of our common stock exceeds the conversion price. The Notes are required to be excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share, as they would be anti-dilutive.

Note 12. Derivative Liabilities

We estimate the fair value of the embedded derivatives for the Series A Preferred Stock and the 2024 Notes using the binomial lattice model. We applied the lattice model to value the embedded derivatives using a “with-and-without method”, where the value of the Series A Preferred Stock or the 2024 Notes, including the embedded derivative, is defined as the “with”, and the value of the Series A Preferred Stock or the 2024 Notes, excluding the embedded derivative, is defined as the “without”. The lattice model requires the following inputs: (i) the Company’s common stock price; (ii) conversion price; (iii) term; (iv) yield; (v) recovery rate for the Series A Preferred Stock; (vi) estimated stock volatility; and (vii) risk-free rate. The fair value of the embedded derivative was determined using level 3 inputs under the fair value hierarchy (unobservable inputs). Changes in the inputs into this valuation model have a material impact in the estimated fair value of the embedded derivative. For example, a decrease (increase) in the stock price and the volatility results in a decrease (increase) in the estimated fair value of the embedded derivative. The changes in the fair value of the bifurcated embedded derivatives for the Series A Preferred Stock and the 2024 Notes are primarily related to the change in the price of the Company’s underlying common stock and are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations as “Unrealized loss on derivative liabilities”. Unrealized loss on derivative liabilities amounted to \$104.2 million and \$0.6 million for the fiscal year ended July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016, respectively.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the fair value of the embedded derivative for the Series A Preferred Stock measured by significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the years ended July 1, 2017 and July 2, 2016: