OSI SYSTEMS INC
Form 10-K
August 16, 2013

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-23125

OSI SYSTEMS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**33-0238801**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
12525 Chadron Avenue, Hawthorne, California	**90250**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip Code)**

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

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

Title of each class	**Name of each exchange on which registered**
Common Stock, $0.001 par value	**The NASDAQ Global Select Market**

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

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

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

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: ý No o

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. o

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

Large accelerated filer ý	Accelerated filer o	Non-accelerated filer o (Do not check if smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company o

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting Common Stock held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the Common Stock was last sold on December 31, 2012, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was $1,236,352,590.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock as of August 15, 2013 was 19,979,678. **DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Portions of the definitive proxy statement relating to the 2013 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III. The proxy statement will be filed by the registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the registrant's fiscal year.

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PART I

Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward-looking statements relate to current expectations, beliefs, projections and similar expressions concerning matters that are not historical facts. Words such as "project," "believe," "anticipate," "plan," "expect," "intend," "may," "should," "will," "would," and similar words and expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The expectations, beliefs, projections and similar expressions reflected in the forward-looking statements may prove to be inaccurate, and actual results may differ materially from those reflected in such forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expectations are disclosed in this report, including, without limitation, those described in Part I, Item 1, "Business," Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" and Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" as well as elsewhere in this report and other documents previously filed or hereafter filed by us from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such factors, of course, do not include all factors that might affect our business and financial condition. Although we believe that the assumptions upon which our forward-looking statements are based are reasonable, such assumptions could prove to be inaccurate and actual results could differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements contained in this report are qualified in their entirety by this statement. We undertake no obligation other than as may be required under securities laws to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

OSI Systems, Inc., together with its subsidiaries, is a vertically integrated designer and manufacturer of specialized electronic systems and components for critical applications. We sell our products and provide related services in diversified markets, including homeland security, healthcare, defense and aerospace. Our company was originally incorporated in 1987 in California. In March 2010, we reincorporated our company in the State of Delaware. Our principal office is located at 12525 Chadron Avenue, Hawthorne, California 90250.

We have three operating divisions: (a) Security, providing security and inspection systems, turnkey security screening solutions and related services; (b) Healthcare, providing patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems; and (c) Optoelectronics and Manufacturing, providing specialized electronic components and electronic manufacturing services for the Security and Healthcare divisions, as well as to external original equipment manufacturer clients for applications in the defense, aerospace, medical and industrial markets, among others.

Through our Security division, we provide security screening, threat detection and non-intrusive inspection products, and services globally to end users under the "Rapiscan Systems" trade name. Rapiscan Systems products fall into the following categories: baggage and parcel inspection systems; cargo and vehicle inspection systems; hold (checked) baggage screening systems; people screening systems and radiation detection systems. In addition to these products, we provide site design, installation, training and technical support services to our customers. We also provide turnkey security screening solutions under the "S2" trade name, which can include the construction, staffing and long-term operation of security screening checkpoints for our customers.

Through our Healthcare division, we design, manufacture, market and service patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia delivery and ventilation systems globally to end users primarily under the "Spacelabs" trade name. These products are used by care providers in critical care, emergency and perioperative areas within hospitals as well as physicians' offices, medical clinics and ambulatory surgery centers.

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Through our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division, we design, manufacture and market optoelectronic devices and provide electronics manufacturing services globally for use in a broad range of applications, including aerospace and defense electronics, security and inspection systems, medical imaging and diagnostic products, telecommunications, test and measurement devices, industrial automation systems, automotive diagnostic products and renewable energy technologies. We sell our optoelectronic devices under the "OSI Optoelectronics" trade name and perform our electronics manufacturing services primarily under the "OSI Electronics" trade name. We provide our optoelectronic devices and electronics manufacturing services to original equipment manufacturers, as well as to our own Security and Healthcare divisions.

In fiscal 2013, revenues from the Security division amounted to $372.2 million, or approximately 46% of our revenues; revenues from the Healthcare division amounted to $231.3 million, or approximately 29% of our revenues; and third-party revenues from the Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division amounted to $198.5 million, or approximately 25% of revenues. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional financial information concerning reporting segments and geographic areas.

Industry Overview

We sell our security and inspection systems and patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems primarily to end-users, while we design and manufacture our optoelectronic devices and value-added subsystems, and provide electronics manufacturing services primarily for original equipment manufacturers.

Security. A variety of technologies are currently used globally in security and inspection applications, including transmission and backscatter X-ray, computed tomography, metal detection, trace detection, gamma-ray and neutron analysis. We believe that the market for security and inspection products will continue to be affected by the threat of terrorist incidents and by new government mandates and appropriations for security and inspection products in the United States and internationally.

As a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and subsequent attacks in other locations worldwide, security and inspection products have increasingly been used at a wide range of facilities other than airports, such as border crossings, railway stations, seaports, cruise line terminals, freight forwarding operations, sporting venues, government and military installations and nuclear facilities. Congress passed the Aviation and Transportation Security Act and integrated many U.S. security-related agencies, including the U.S. Transportation Security Administration, into the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Under its directive from Congress, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has since undertaken numerous initiatives to prevent terrorists from entering the country, hijacking airliners, and obtaining and trafficking in weapons of mass destruction and their components, to secure sensitive U.S. technologies and to identify and screen high-risk cargo before it is loaded onto airlines and ships, among others. These initiatives, known, for example, as the Strategic Border Initiative, the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism, the U.S. Transportation Security Administration's Air Cargo Screening Mandate and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Container Security Initiative, have resulted in an increased demand for security and inspection products.

Certain of the government sponsored initiatives in the United States, such as the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Container Security Initiative, the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism and the U.S. Transportation Security Administration's Air Cargo Screening mandate have also stimulated security programs in other areas of the world because the U.S. initiatives call on other nations to bolster their port security strategies, including acquiring or improving their security and inspection equipment and screening operations. The international market for non-intrusive inspection equipment and related services, therefore, continues to expand as countries that ship goods directly to the United States participate in such programs and as they choose to procure and operate equipment in order to secure their own borders, transportation networks, facilities and other venues.

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Congress also passed legislation that calls for the inspection of international maritime cargo destined for the United States, domestic civil aviation cargo, and for radiological and nuclear threats in cargo entering the United States. Certain of our cargo and vehicle inspection systems are already being used internationally and by the U.S. government to comply with these standards.

Following recommendations outlined in "The 9/11 Commission Report," issued by the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security now requires the screening of all cargo carried on passenger airlines in the United States. Several of our hold (checked) baggage and cargo screening systems have been approved by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for this purpose and are being procured and used by freight forwarders, airlines, transportation companies and other businesses to fulfill their compliance requirements.

Furthermore, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate has recently supported the development of new security inspection technologies and products. Our Security division participates in a number of such research and development efforts, including projects to develop new technologies for radiation and nuclear materials detection, aviation screening and suicide bomber detection. The Science and Technology Directorate has also initiated programs for the development of technologies capable of protecting highways, railways and waterways from terrorist attack.

In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense has invested heavily in technologies and services that screen would-be attackers before they are able to harm U.S. and allied forces. These technologies include products that can screen personnel, vehicles and other containers for the presence of explosives, improvised explosive devices (IEDs), weapons and other contraband.

The United States Department of Energy (DOE) and other U.S. federal agencies implement the Second Line of Defense Program and Megaports programs to help prevent the proliferation and trafficking of radioactive and nuclear materials. The DOE has procured and we continue to supply and maintain multiple Rapiscan radiation detection sensors, monitors and communications systems. Our Security division also directly supplies many countries, nuclear power facilities and industries handling radioactive materials with radiation detection technology.

Similar initiatives and new regulations promulgated by international organizations have resulted in a growing global demand for airline, cargo, port and border inspection technologies. For example, the European Union has issued uniform performance standards for systems that screen baggage and people at aviation checkpoints and air cargo, as well as new directives related specifically to maritime security, among other security directives.

Major projects recently installed or currently underway include installations at airports, ports and border crossings, government and military facilities and other locations in the United States and throughout the world. These projects contain various inspection product offerings. We anticipate that there may be growing demand from governments and commercial enterprises for increasingly sophisticated, turnkey, security screening solutions. For example, in fiscal 2012, we were awarded significant contracts to provide complete turnkey inspection products and services to Mexico's tax and customs authority as well as to provide security and inspection products to the U.S. Army.

Healthcare. Healthcare has been, and we believe will continue to be, a growing sector throughout much of the world. Many developing countries in Asia and Latin America are expected to continue to build healthcare infrastructure to serve expanding middle class populations. In developed countries, including the United States and Europe, an aging population is expected to fuel growth for many years.

Many factors such as stricter government requirements affecting staffing and accountability as well as shrinking reimbursements from health insurance organizations are forcing healthcare providers to do more with less. Our Healthcare division designs, manufactures and markets products that respond to these economic forces by

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helping hospitals reduce costs while maintaining or improving the quality of care their physicians and nurses are able to deliver.

We are a global manufacturer and distributor of patient monitoring, cardiac diagnostic and clinical networking solutions for use primarily in hospitals. We design, manufacture and market patient monitoring solutions for critical, emergency and perioperative care areas of the hospital, wired and wireless networks, and ambulatory blood pressure monitors, all aimed at providing caregivers with timely patient information. Our cardiac diagnostic systems include Holter recorders and analyzers, ambulatory blood pressure, ECG, stress event data management systems and related software and services. By making critical patient information more readily accessible both inside and outside the hospital, delays in treatment related decision-making can be reduced, length of stay can be shortened and treatment errors can be minimized.

We are also a global manufacturer and distributor of anesthesia delivery systems, ventilators and vaporizers. We sell these products primarily to hospitals for use in operating rooms and anesthesia induction areas as well as in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) facilities. We also sell subsystems and components, such as anesthesia vaporizers and ventilators to pharmaceutical companies and other manufacturers of anesthesia delivery systems.

Optoelectronics and Manufacturing. Our optoelectronic devices are used in a wide variety of applications for diversified markets including the aerospace and defense, avionics, medical imaging and diagnostics, renewable energy, biochemistry analysis, pharmaceutical, nanotechnology, telecommunications, construction and homeland security markets. Medical applications for our devices include diagnostic and imaging products, patient monitoring equipment, optometry instrumentation, and glucose monitors. Aerospace and defense applications for our devices include satellite navigation sensors, laser guided munitions systems, range finders, weapons simulation systems, computer peripherals and other applications that require the conversion of optical signals into electronic signals. Homeland security applications for our devices include X-ray based and other detection systems. Our optoelectronic devices and value-added subsystems are also used in a wide variety of measurement control, monitoring and industrial applications and are key components in telecommunications technologies. We also offer electronics manufacturing services to our optoelectronics customers, as well as to our Security and Healthcare divisions. We offer full turnkey and printed circuit board assembly, cable and harness assembly, and box-build manufacturing services, in which we provide product design and development, supply chain management, and production manufacturing services.

We believe that continued advances in technology and reductions in the cost of key components of optoelectronic systems, including computer processing power and memory, have broadened the market by enabling the use of optoelectronic devices in a greater number of applications. In addition, we see a trend among original equipment manufacturers to increasingly outsource the design and manufacture of optoelectronic devices as well as value-added subsystems to fully-integrated, independent manufacturers, like us, that may have greater specialization, broader expertise and more flexibility to respond to short cycle times and quicker market expectations. We believe that our level of vertical integration, substantial engineering resources, expertise in the use and application of optoelectronic technology and low-cost international manufacturing operations enable us to compete effectively in the market for optoelectronic products and for electronics manufacturing services.

We have also penetrated several related markets that depend on our optoelectronic technologies and electronics manufacturing capabilities. Through system engineering and product development, we also develop, manufacture and sell laser-based products as well as sensors for vehicle classification in toll and traffic management systems.

Growth Strategy

We believe that one of our primary competitive strengths is our expertise in the cost-effective design and manufacture of specialized electronic systems and components for critical applications. As a result, we have leveraged, and intend to continue to leverage, such expertise and capacity to gain price, performance and agility

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advantages over our competitors in the security, healthcare and optoelectronics fields, and to translate such advantages into profitable growth in those fields. At the same time, we continually seek to identify new markets in which our core expertise and capacity will provide us with competitive advantages. Key elements of this strategy include:

Capitalizing on Global Reach. We operate from locations throughout the world. We view our international operations as providing an important strategic advantage over competitors. First, international manufacturing facilities allow us to take advantage of competitive labor rates and favorable tax regulations in order to be a low cost producer. Second, our international offices strengthen our sales and marketing efforts and our ability to service and repair our systems by providing direct access to growing markets and to our existing international customer base. Third, our manufacturing locations allow us to reduce delivery times to our global customer base. In the future, we intend to continue to enhance our international manufacturing and sales capabilities.

Capitalizing on Vertical Integration. Our vertical integration provides several advantages in each of our divisions. These advantages include reduced manufacturing and delivery times, lower costs due to our access to competitive international labor markets, direct sourcing of raw materials and quality control. We also believe that we offer significant added value to our customers by providing a full range of vertically-integrated services including component design and customization, subsystem concept design and application engineering, product prototyping and development, efficient pre-production and short-run and high volume manufacturing. We believe that our vertical integration differentiates us from many of our competitors and provides value to our customers who can rely on us to be an integrated supplier. We intend to continue to leverage our vertically integrated services to create greater value for our customers in the design and manufacture of our products.

Capitalizing on the Growing Market for Security and Inspection Systems. Attentiveness to terrorist and other security threats may continue to drive growth in the market for security and inspection systems in transportation security and also at ports and border crossings, government installations, military facilities and public event venues. The trend toward increased screening of goods entering and departing from ports has resulted and may continue to result in growth in the market for cargo inspection systems and turnkey security screening services that are capable of screening shipping containers for contraband and assisting customs officials in the verification of shipping manifests. Package and cargo screening by freight forwarders, airlines and air cargo companies represents a growing sector, as new regulations in the U.S. and Europe require such screening in certain circumstances. We intend to expand our sales and marketing efforts, both domestically and internationally, to capitalize on opportunities to replace, service and upgrade existing security installations, and to offer turnkey security screening solutions in which we may construct, staff and/or operate on a long-term basis security screening checkpoints for our customers. Finally, we also intend to continue to develop new security and inspection technologies, such as our proprietary real time tomography products, and to enhance our current product and service offerings through internal research and development and selective acquisitions.

Improving and Complementing Existing Medical Technologies. We develop and market patient monitoring systems, diagnostic cardiology products, anesthesia delivery systems, ventilators and vaporizers. We are able to market and sell many of our product offerings through shared sales channels and distribution networks. Our efforts to develop new products and improve our existing medical technologies are focused on the needs of care providers and their patients. By making decision-critical patient information available to clinicians at the bedside, throughout a hospital, or even away from the hospital, our products reduce time demands on physicians and nurses, enabling more rapid treatment decisions and improved patient care. Our efforts to improve existing diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia delivery technologies will also continue to concentrate on providing products that are flexible and intuitive to use so that clinicians can deliver accurate, precise, reliable and cost-effective care.

Selectively Entering New Markets. We intend to continue to selectively enter new markets that complement our existing capabilities in the design, development and manufacture of specialized electronic systems and components for critical applications such as security inspection and patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and

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anesthesia systems. We believe that by manufacturing products that rely on our existing technological capabilities, we will leverage our integrated design and manufacturing infrastructure to capture greater margins and build a larger presence in new markets that present attractive competitive dynamics. We intend to achieve this strategy through internal growth and through selective acquisitions.

Acquiring New Technologies and Companies. Our success depends in part on our ability to continually enhance and broaden our product offerings in response to changing technologies, customer demands and competitive pressures. We have developed expertise in our various lines of business and other areas through internal research and development efforts as well as through selective acquisitions. We continue to seek acquisition opportunities to broaden our technological expertise and capabilities, lower our manufacturing costs and facilitate our entry into new markets.

Products and Technology

We design, develop, manufacture and sell products ranging from security and inspection systems to patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems to discrete optoelectronic devices and value-added subsystems.

Security and Inspection Systems. We design, manufacture and market security and inspection systems globally to end users under the "Rapiscan Systems" trade name. Rapiscan Systems products are used to inspect baggage, cargo, people, vehicles and other objects for weapons, explosives, drugs, radiation and other contraband. These systems are also used for the safe, accurate and efficient verification of cargo manifests for the purpose of assessing duties and monitoring the export and import of controlled materials. Rapiscan Systems products fall into five categories: baggage and parcel inspection, cargo and vehicle inspection, hold (checked) baggage screening, people screening and radiation detection systems. We also offer turnkey security screening services under the "S2" trade name, including the staffing and operation of security screening checkpoints.

As a result of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, and subsequent attacks in other locations worldwide, security and inspection products have increasingly been used at a wide range of facilities other than airports, such as border crossings, railway stations, seaports, cruise line terminals, freight forwarding operations, government and military installations and nuclear facilities. As a result of the use at additional facilities, we have diversified our sales channels for security and inspection products.

Many of our security and inspection systems include dual- or multi-energy X-ray technology with computer software enhanced imaging technology to facilitate the detection of materials such as explosives, weapons, narcotics, currency or other contraband. While all X-ray systems produce a two-dimensional image of the contents of the inspected object, the dual-energy X-ray systems also measure the X-ray absorption of the inspected object's contents at two X-ray energies to determine the atomic number, mass and other characteristics of the object's contents. The various organic and inorganic substances in the inspected object appear to operators of the inspection systems in various colors, and this visual information can be used to identify and differentiate the inspected materials. We have developed a dual-view X-ray technology, now available on many of our systems, that allows operators to examine objects from two orthogonal positions simultaneously, thereby reducing the need for re-scanning of objects and improving the operator's ability to detect threats. Our baggage and parcel inspection, cargo and vehicle inspection and hold (checked) baggage screening inspection systems range in size from compact tabletop systems to large systems comprising entire buildings in which trucks, shipping containers or pallets are inspected. Many of our inspection systems are also designed to be upgradeable to respond to new customer requirements as they emerge or change.

Our cargo and vehicle inspection applications, in which cars, trucks, shipping containers, pallets and other large objects can be inspected, are designed in various configurations, including fixed-site, gantry, relocatable, portal and mobile systems. These products are primarily used to verify the contents of cars, trucks or cargo

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containers and to detect the presence of contraband, including narcotics, weapons, explosives, radioactive and nuclear materials and other smuggled items. They offer significant improvements over past methods of cargo screening, such as manual searches, as our cargo systems are faster, more thorough and do not subject the cargo to pilferage. Entire shipping containers or trucks containing densely packed goods can be screened rapidly.

Many of our cargo and vehicle inspection systems utilize X-ray beams, in conjunction with digital imaging equipment, to non-intrusively inspect objects and present images to an inspector, showing shapes, sizes, locations and relative densities of the contents. We also manufacture both active and passive radiation detection devices utilizing gamma, neutron and isotope specific identification methodologies. Many of these systems have been built to meet specific customer inspection requirements.

Our Security division is the only company in the market offering X-ray and neutron-based material specific technologies. In addition, we are the only company that offers inspection systems at energy levels ranging from 200 KeV (Kilo electron Volts) to 1 MeV (Mega electron Volts), 4.5 MeV, 6 MeV, and 9MeV. As a result, we believe that we offer the broadest technology platform in the cargo and vehicle inspection systems industry. This broad platform also permits us to offer customers hybrid solutions utilizing two or more of the technologies together, thereby optimizing flexibility, performance and cost to meet the customer's unique application requirements.

Our Security division also offers hold (checked) baggage screening systems that are utilized by airports, freight forwarders and other parties responsible for screening baggage and cargo before it is placed in the cargo hold of airplanes. Certain of our currently available systems utilize multiple, dual-energy X-ray beams to provide high-quality images and to enable detection algorithms that assist operators in the detection of explosives. Other systems utilize a very large number of distributed X-ray emitters that rapidly capture approximately 1,000 views of a bag and then utilize sophisticated software to reconstruct high resolution images. These systems are designed to meet the high-speed screening and analysis demands of our customers. They can be operated in stand-alone mode, where a single operator views the images produced by a single system, or can be networked, allowing operators stationed at a remote computer terminal to monitor multiple systems.

Our Security division also offers people screening products, such as a line of "Metor" brand walk-through metal detection products for use at security checkpoints at airports, amusement parks, banks, courthouses, government buildings, sports arenas and other venues, and the Secure 1000 personnel screener, which uses extremely low dose backscatter X-ray imaging to detect contraband and weapons concealed underneath clothing and hair. The Secure 1000 provides enhanced screening when compared to metal detectors as it displays anomalies caused by very small amounts of metal as well as non-metallic items. As a result, the Secure 1000 can simultaneously assist in the location and detection of conventional metal weapons, as well as ceramic knives, explosives, illicit drugs, precious metals, cameras, recording devices and other contraband or security threats. We have also developed a hand-held trace detection system (HE-50) providing portable light-weight detection of trace amounts of explosives. This system is designed to be used in screening people, cargo, baggage and other items for illicit materials and weapons.

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The following table sets forth certain information related to the standard security and inspection products that we currently offer. We do, however, also customize our standard products to suit specific applications and customer requirements.

PRODUCT LINE	PRODUCT NAME / PRODUCT FAMILY	TECHNOLOGY	MARKET SEGMENT
Baggage and Parcel Inspection	Rapiscan 600 series X-ray systems	Single and dual-energy X-ray	Checkpoint inspection at airports, prisons, border crossings, government buildings and postal facilities for mail screening
	Rapiscan HE-50	IMS hand-held explosives detection	
	Rapiscan TSA Radiation Detection	Gamma and neutron detection of radioactive and nuclear material	
Cargo and Vehicle Inspection	Rapiscan Eagle	High energy X-ray	Cargo and vehicle inspection at airports, border crossings and sea ports
	Rapiscan HE-50	IMS hand-held explosives detection	
	Rapiscan TSA Radiation Detection	Gamma and neutron detection of radioactive and nuclear material	
Hold (Checked) Baggage Screening	Rapiscan MVXR 5000	Multi-view, dual energy X-ray	Baggage inspection at airports and freight forwarding facilities
	Rapiscan RTT	Computed Tomography	
	Rapiscan HE-50	IMS hand-held explosives detection	
People Screening	Metor series metal detectors	Electromagnetic induction	Checkpoint inspection at airports, border crossings, stadiums, prisons and government facilities
	Rapiscan Secure 1000	Backscatter X-ray	
	Rapiscan HE-50	IMS hand-held explosives detection	
	Rapiscan TSA Radiation Detection	Gamma and neutron detection of radioactive and nuclear material	

Patient Monitoring, Diagnostic Cardiology and Anesthesia Systems. Our Healthcare division designs, manufactures and markets its products globally to end users primarily under the "Spacelabs" trade name.

Spacelabs products include patient monitors for use in perioperative, critical care and emergency care environments with neonatal, pediatric and adult patients. Our patient monitoring systems comprise monitors and central nursing stations connected via hardwired or wireless networks, as well as stand-alone monitors where the patient data can be transported physically from one monitor to another as the patient is moved. This enables hospital staff to access patient data where and when it is required. In addition, these products are designed with an "open architecture" to interact with hospital information systems. Many of these products allow clinicians to view and control various software applications on the patient monitor's display, eliminating the need for separate computer terminals in the patient's room. Attending nurses can check laboratory results and other reports, enter orders, review protocols and complete medical charting at the patient's bedside.

For electrocardiograph monitoring or multiparameter monitoring of ambulatory patients, we offer a digital telemetry system. The system operates in government-protected bands, not used for private land mobile radio, business radio services or broadcast analog and digital television. In April 2011, we introduced the XPREZZON patient monitor. It incorporates a high-resolution display to provide crisp and visually rich patient information that can be accessed with a single touch, all designed to enhance patient care and ease of use. XPREZZON is the first patient monitor sensitive to a patient's need for a good night's rest. It dims the display in low ambient light. It also delivers patient information to mobile devices, allowing clinicians to monitor their patients anywhere they have mobile access. In June 2012, we added an additional new monitor to the product line, the qube compact monitor. The qube provides all the clinical capability of the XPREZZON monitor in a compact and lightweight solution with

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a long operating battery. The qube can be used in both bedside and transport applications. In December 2012, we introduced a new telemetry transmitter, the AriaTele . The AriaTele is a feature rich telemetry transmitter that is lightweight, comfortable to wear and fully waterproof. It provides a color screen to display ECG and SpO2 signal quality, heart rate, pulse rate and oxygen saturation level, providing immediate feedback to the caregiver.

Our Healthcare division also develops cardiac diagnostic systems, including Holter analyzers and recorders. Our Pathfinder SLHolter analyzer offers users interactive control with advanced diagnostic parameters. Our evoHolter recorders provide low cost of ownership through, for example, the elimination of disposable batteries, memory cards with no moving parts to maintain and other advances. Our Lifecard CF Holter recorders are worn by patients for up to seven days in order to capture heart arrhythmias that may occur in a patient only a few times per week. This product is especially helpful in identifying the presence of atrial fibrillation. Patients that may be experiencing even less frequent heart arrhythmias wear our CardioCall product, which stays with the patient over several weeks and transmits its findings over the phone to a receiving station in the hospital.

We are also a leading supplier of ambulatory blood pressure monitors which are routinely used by physicians around the world and clinical research organizations. Many physicians are using ambulatory blood pressure monitoring to detect "white coat" hypertension, a condition in which people experience elevated blood pressure in the doctor's office, but not in their daily lives. Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring helps improve diagnostic accuracy and minimize the associated costs of treatment.

We also provide the Sentinel Cardiology Information Management System, which integrates data from Spacelabs-branded products into a central enterprise wide database system that can be accessed by care providers and medical facility administrators thereby providing enhanced workflow and efficiencies.

Our anesthesia delivery and ventilation group designs and manufactures anesthesia delivery systems, anesthesia vaporizers and ventilators. Our BleaseSirius, BleaseFocus, and BleaseGenius anesthesia delivery systems provide flexible anesthesia solutions for operating room environments, anesthesia induction areas, day surgery centers, magnetic resonance imaging facilities and other locations where the administration of anesthesia is required. Our BleaseDatum anesthesia vaporizers and Blease 700/900 anesthesia ventilators are also designed to be compatible with the anesthesia delivery systems of several other manufacturers.

In January 2013, we introduced the ARKON Anesthesia System. This is a new high-performance anesthesia delivery system that offers functionality, comfort and control. This anesthesia delivery system can be expanded to enable a wide-angle view of the clinical setting so the clinician can face the patient, as well as other clinical advancements.

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The following table sets forth a description of the more significant healthcare products that we currently offer:

PRODUCT LINE	PRODUCT NAME / PRODUCT FAMILY	MARKET SEGMENT
Patient Monitoring and Connectivity	XPREZZON qube Ultraview SL Intesys Clinical Suite G2 ICS Xprezz élance AriaTele	All hospital care areas, outpatient surgery centers and physician offices
Diagnostic Cardiology	Ambulatory blood pressure monitors Pathfinder SL CardioCall Lifecard evo CardioExpress ECG machines CardioDirect Stress Testing Systems Sentinel Cardiology Data Management	All hospital cardiology care areas and physician offices
Anesthesia Delivery and Ventilation	ARKON Blease 700 and 900 series ventilators BleaseSirius BleaseSirius EFM BleaseDatum Vaporizer BleaseFocus BleaseGenius	Ambulatory surgery centers and operating rooms

Optoelectronic Devices and Manufacturing Services. Optoelectronic devices generally consist of both active and passive components. Active components sense light of varying wavelengths and convert the light detected into electronic signals, whereas passive components amplify, separate or reflect light. The active components we manufacture consist of silicon, gallium arsenide and indium gallium arsenide photodetectors and light sources. Passive components include lenses, prisms, filters, mirrors and other precision optical products that are used by us in the manufacture of our optoelectronic products or are sold to third parties for use in telescopes, laser printers, copiers, microscopes and other detection and vision equipment. The devices we manufacture are both standard products and products customized for specific applications and are offered either as components or as subsystems. Our optoelectronic products and services are provided primarily under the "OSI Optoelectronics" trade name.

In addition to the manufacture of standard and original equipment manufacturer products, we also specialize in designing and manufacturing customized value-added subsystems for use in a wide range of products and equipment. An optoelectronic subsystem typically consists of one or more optoelectronic devices that are combined with other electronic components and packaging for use in an end product. The composition of a subsystem can range from a simple assembly of various optoelectronic devices that are incorporated into other subsystems (for example, a printed circuit board containing our optoelectronic devices) to complete end-products (for example, pulse oximetry equipment).

We also provide electronics design and manufacturing services both in North America and in the Asia Pacific region with enhanced, RoHS-compliant, printed circuit board and cable and harness assemblies and box-build manufacturing services utilizing state-of-the-art automated surface mount technology lines. We offer electronics manufacturing services to original equipment manufacturers for medical, automotive, defense, aerospace, industrial and skin care applications that do not utilize optoelectronic devices. We also manufacture LCD displays

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for medical, industrial and consumer electronics applications. Our electronics manufacturing services are provided primarily under the "OSI Electronics" trade name and are also provided under the "APlus Products" trade name.

We develop, manufacture and sell laser-based remote sensing devices that are used to detect and classify vehicles in toll and traffic management systems under the "OSI Laserscan" trade name and blood pressure cuffs and unifusors for drug delivery applications under the "Statcorp Medical" trade name. We also manufacture and sell passive optical components under the "Ferson Technologies" trade name. We offer solid-state laser products for aerospace, defense, telecommunication and medical applications under the "OSI LaserDiode" trade name.

The following table sets forth a description of the more significant standard optoelectronics products that we currently offer. We also customize our standard products to suit specific applications and customer requirements.

PRODUCT LINE	PRODUCT NAME / PRODUCT FAMILY	MARKET SEGMENT
Optoelectronic Components and Instruments	Photodiodes and Avalanche Photodetectors UV and X-ray Linear and 2-D Arrays Position Sensitive Devices Optical Switches Silicon and InGaAs Photodetectors Passive Optical Components Solid State Laser Diodes Laser Scanners (AS600 through AS800 Series)	Medical devices and instrumentation, blood chemistry, optical instrumentation, bar code readers, security and inspection equipment, laser range finders, laser guided munitions, weapon simulation systems, navigation sensors, telecommunication products, passive optical components and coatings, test and measurement instrumentation and toll and traffic management systems
Medical Devices and Accessories	Oximetry Sensors and Accessories Blood Pressure Cuffs Fluid Delivery Unifusors	Medical devices and instrumentation

Markets, Customers and Applications

Security and Inspection Products. Most security and inspection products were developed in response to civilian airline hijackings. Consequently, a significant portion of our security and inspection products have been and continue to be sold for use at airports. Our security and inspection products are also used for security purposes at locations in addition to airports, such as border crossings, shipping ports, military and other government installations, freight forwarding facilities, high-profile locations such as Buckingham Palace, the Kremlin and the Vatican and for high-profile events such as the Olympic Games and World Cup Finals. Furthermore, as terrorist attacks continue to occur, overall transportation and travel industry demands have increased, resulting in heightened attention for our security and inspection products. We also provide turnkey security screening solutions, which can include the construction, staffing and long-term operation of security screening locations for our customers.

Our customers include, among many others, the U.S. Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Defense and Federal Bureau of Prisons in the United States, as well as the London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and Manchester Airport Group in the United Kingdom, the Servicio de Administración Tributaria in

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México, Chek Lap Kok Airport in Hong Kong, Ben Gurion International Airport in Israel, the Malaysian Airport Board in Malaysia and the Port Authority of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Patient Monitoring, Diagnostic Cardiology and Anesthesia Systems. Our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems are manufactured and distributed globally for use in critical care, emergency and perioperative areas within hospitals as well as physicians' offices, medical clinics and ambulatory surgery centers. We also provide wired and wireless networks and clinical information access solutions and ambulatory blood pressure monitors.

We have sold these products to organizations such as Eisenhower Medical Center in Rancho Mirage, California, Spartanburg Regional Medical Center in Spartanburg, South Carolina, LSU Medical Center in Shreveport, Louisiana, Schüchtermannklinik in Germany, Universitätsspital Zürich in Switzerland, and Intensive Care Centrum UMC Utrecht, in the Netherlands among many other organizations. We have also sold the products through various group purchasing organizations, including Novation, Inc. and MedAssets Supply Chain Systems, LLC, among others.

Optoelectronic Devices and Electronics Manufacturing Services. Our optoelectronic devices and the electronics we manufacture are used in a broad range of products by a variety of customers. For example, they are utilized by customers in the following market segments: defense, aerospace and avionics; analytical and medical imaging; healthcare; telecommunications; homeland security; barcode scanners; toll and traffic management; and automotive diagnostic systems. Major customers in these segments include Raytheon, Honeywell, Gilardoni, Covidien, Smiths Medical, Conmed Corporation, Inogen, Beckman Coulter, JDS Uniphase, United Technologies, Northrop Grumman, Wincor and Bosch (Vetronix), among others.

Marketing, Sales and Service

We market and sell our security and inspection products and turnkey security screening solutions globally through a direct sales and marketing staff located in North America, Europe, Asia and Australia, in addition to an expansive global network of independent distributors. This sales staff is supported by a service organization located primarily in North America, Latin America, Europe and Asia, as well as a global network of independent distributors. We also support these sales and customer relations efforts by providing operator training, computerized training and testing equipment, in-country service support, software upgrades and service training for customer technicians.

We market and sell our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems globally through a direct sales and marketing staff located in North America, Europe and Asia, in addition to a global network of independent distributors. We also support these sales and customer service efforts by providing operator in-service training, software updates and upgrades and service training for customer biomedical staff and distributors.

We market and sell our optoelectronic devices and value-added manufacturing services, through both a direct sales and marketing staff located in North America, Europe and Asia, and indirectly through a global network of independent sales representatives and distributors. Our sales staff is supported by an applications engineering group whose members are available to provide technical support, which includes designing applications, providing custom tooling and process integration and developing products that meet customer defined specifications.

We consider our maintenance service operations to be an important element of our business. After the expiration of our standard product warranty periods, we are sometimes engaged by our customers to provide maintenance services for our security and inspection products through annual maintenance contracts. In addition, we believe that our expertise in installing, maintaining and operating our security inspection products is an important factor for customers that are considering engaging us to provide turnkey security screening solutions. We provide a variety of service and support options for our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia

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systems customers, including complete hospital on-site repair and maintenance service and telephone support, parts exchange programs for customers with the internal expertise to perform a portion of their own service needs and a depot repair center at our main headquarters. We believe that our international maintenance service capabilities allow us to be competitive in selling our security and inspection systems as well as our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems. Furthermore, we believe that as the installed base of both our security and inspection systems and patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems increases, revenues generated from such annual maintenance service contracts and from the sale of replacement parts will increase.

Research and Development

Our security and inspection systems are primarily designed at our facilities in the United States and internationally in Finland, Malaysia, India and the United Kingdom. These products include mechanical, electrical, analog electronic, digital electronic and software subsystems, which are all designed by us. In addition to product design, we provide system integration services to integrate our products into turnkey systems at the customer site. We support cooperative research projects with government agencies and provide contract research for government agencies.

Our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems are primarily designed at our facilities in the United States and internationally in China, India and the United Kingdom. Such systems include mechanical, electrical, digital electronic and software subsystems, all of which are designed by us. We are also currently involved, both in the United States and internationally, in several research projects aimed at improving our medical systems and at expanding our current product line.

We design and manufacture optoelectronic devices and we provide electronics manufacturing services primarily in our facilities in the United States and internationally in India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. We engineer and manufacture subsystems to solve the specific application needs of our original equipment manufacturer customers. In addition, we offer entire subsystem design and manufacturing solutions. We consider our engineering personnel to be an important extension of our core sales and marketing efforts.

In addition to close collaboration with our customers in the design and development of our current products, we maintain an active program for the development and introduction of new products, enhancements and improvements to our existing products, including the implementation of new applications of our technology. We seek to further enhance our research and development program and consider such program to be an important element of our business and operations. As of June 30, 2013, we engaged approximately 461 full-time engineers, technicians and support staff. Our research and development expenses were $45.5 million in fiscal 2011, $49.6 million in fiscal 2012 and $48.2 million in fiscal 2013. We intend to continue to invest in our research and development efforts in the future.

Manufacturing and Materials

We currently manufacture our security and inspection systems domestically in California, Colorado and North Carolina, and internationally in Malaysia and the United Kingdom. We currently manufacture our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems domestically in Washington and internationally in China. We currently manufacture our optoelectronic devices and provide electronics manufacturing services domestically in California, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey and Florida, and internationally in India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, with plans to consolidate the manufacturing services of our Massachusetts location into our other locations in fiscal 2014. Most of our high volume, labor intensive manufacturing and assembly activities are performed at our facilities in India, Indonesia and Malaysia. Since most of our customers are located in the United States, Europe and Asia, our ability to manufacture products in these markets and provide follow-on service from offices located in these regions is an important component of our global strategy.

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Our global manufacturing organization has expertise in optoelectronic, microelectronic and integrated electronics for commercial, medical, aerospace and defense industry applications. Our manufacturing includes silicon wafer processing and fabrication, optoelectronic device assembly and screening, thin and thick film microelectronic hybrid assemblies, surface mounted and thru-hole printed circuit board electronic assemblies and electronics services, including complete turnkey and box-build manufacturing. We outsource certain manufacturing operations, including certain sheet metal fabrication and plastic components. The manufacturing process for components and subsystems consists of manual tasks performed by skilled technicians as well as automated tasks.

The principal raw materials and subcomponents used in producing our security and inspection systems consist of X-ray generators, linear accelerators, radioactive isotopes, neutron generators, detectors, data acquisition and computer systems, conveyance systems and miscellaneous mechanical and electrical components. A large portion of the optoelectronic devices, subsystems and circuit card assemblies used in our inspection and detection systems are manufactured in-house. The metal enclosures used in our baggage and parcel inspection systems are also manufactured in-house, while the X-ray generators, linear accelerators, radioactive isotopes, neutron generators and conveyance systems used in our cargo and vehicle inspection systems are purchased from unaffiliated third party providers.

The principal raw materials and subcomponents used in producing our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems consist of printed circuit boards, housings, mechanical assemblies, pneumatic devices, touch screens, medical grade displays, cables, filters and packaging materials. We purchase certain devices, including computers, peripheral accessories and remote displays from unaffiliated third party providers.

The principal raw materials and subcomponents used in producing our optoelectronic devices and electronic subsystems consist of silicon wafers, electronic components, light emitting diodes, scintillation crystals, passive optical components, printed circuit boards and packaging materials. The silicon-based optoelectronic devices manufactured by us are critical components in most of our products and subsystems. We purchase silicon wafers and other electronic components from unaffiliated third party providers.

For cost, quality control and efficiency reasons, at times we purchase raw materials and subcomponents only from single vendors with whom we have ongoing relationships. We do, however, qualify second sources for most of our raw materials and critical components. We purchase the materials pursuant to purchase orders placed from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Although to date none of our divisions has experienced any significant shortages or material delays in obtaining any of its raw materials or subcomponents, it is possible that they may face such shortages or delays in one or more materials in the future.

Trademarks and Tradenames, Patents, and Licenses

Trademarks and Tradenames. We have used, registered and applied to register certain trademarks and service marks to distinguish our products, technologies and services from those of our competitors in the United States and in foreign countries. We enforce our trademark, service mark and trade name rights in the United States and abroad.

Patents. We possess rights to a number of U.S. and foreign patents relating to various aspects of our security and inspection products, patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems and optoelectronic devices and subsystems. Our current patents will expire at various times between 2013 and 2031. However, it remains possible that pending patent applications or other applications that may be filed may not result in issued patents. In addition, issued patents may not survive challenges to their validity or enforceability, or may be found to not be infringed by any third parties. Although we believe that our patents have value, our patents, or any additional patents that may be issued in the future, may not be able to provide meaningful protection from competition.

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Licenses. Our Security, Healthcare and Optoelectronics and Manufacturing divisions have each entered into a variety of license arrangements under which certain third parties are permitted to manufacture, market, and/or sell a limited number of the products that we offer and/or to service various types of software, data, equipment, components and enhancements to our own proprietary technology.

We believe that our trademarks and tradenames, patents and licenses are important to our business. The loss of some of our trademarks, patents or licenses might have a negative impact on our financial results and operations. Nevertheless, with the exception of the loss of either the Spacelabs® or Rapiscan® trademarks, the impact of the loss of any single trademark, patent or license would not likely have a material adverse effect on our business. We consider the Spacelabs® trademark an important asset and have registered it in approximately forty countries. In addition, we have instituted a registration program for the Rapiscan® trademark.

Regulation of Medical Products

The patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems we manufacture and market are subject to regulation by numerous government agencies, principally the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and by certain state and foreign authorities. They are also subject to various U.S. and foreign electrical safety standards.

The FDA has broad regulatory powers with respect to pre-clinical and clinical testing of new medical products and the designing, manufacturing, marketing and advertising of medical products. It requires that all medical devices introduced into the market be preceded either by a pre-market notification clearance order under section 510(k) of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, or an approved pre-market approval application. A 510(k) pre-market notification clearance order indicates that the FDA agrees with an applicant's determination that the product for which clearance has been sought is substantially equivalent to another legally marketed medical device. The clearance of a pre-market approval application, on the other hand, indicates that the FDA has determined that the device has been proven, through the submission of clinical trial data and manufacturing quality assurance information, to be safe and effective for its labeled indications. The process of obtaining 510(k) clearance typically takes between three and six months, but can take substantially longer. The pre-market approval application review process, on the other hand, can last more than a year. To date, all of the patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems we manufacture and sell in the United States have required only 510(k) pre-market notification clearance.

Such regulatory approvals, when granted, may entail limitations on the indicated uses for which a product may be marketed, and such product approvals, once granted, may be withdrawn if problems occur after initial marketing. Manufacturers of FDA-regulated products are subject to pervasive and continuing governmental regulation, including extensive recordkeeping requirements and reporting of adverse experiences associated with product manufacture and use. Compliance with these requirements is costly, and failure to comply can result in, among other things, fines, total or partial suspension of production, product recalls, failure of the FDA to review pending marketing clearances or approval applications, withdrawal of marketing clearances or approvals or even criminal prosecution.

We are also subject to regulation in the foreign countries in which we manufacture and market our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems. For example, the commercialization of medical devices in the European Union is regulated under a system that presently requires all medical devices sold in the European Union to bear the CE mark an international symbol of adherence to quality assurance standards. Our manufacturing facilities in Hawthorne, California; Issaquah, Washington (Healthcare division manufacturing site through July 2013), Snoqualmie, Washington (Healthcare division manufacturing site after July 2013); Johor Bahru, Malaysia; Batam, Indonesia; Hyderabad, India; Jacksonville, Florida; and Suzhou, China are all certified to the International Organization for Standardization's ISO 13485 standard for medical device quality management systems. Our Hawthorne, California and Issaquah and Snoqualmie, Washington facilities are also certified to the

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requirements of Annex II, section 3 of the Directive 93/42/EEC on Medical Devices, which allows them to self-certify that manufactured products can bear the CE mark.

We believe we are in compliance with all applicable federal, state and foreign regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia delivery systems except to an extent that would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Such regulations and their enforcement do, however, constantly change, and we cannot predict what effect, if any, such changes may have on our businesses in the future.

Government and private sector initiatives to limit the growth of healthcare costs, including price regulation and competitive pricing, coverage and payment policies, comparative effectiveness therapies, technology assessments and managed care arrangements, are continuing in many countries where we do business, including the United States, Europe and Asia. As a result of these changes, the marketplace has placed increased emphasis on the delivery of more cost-effective medical therapies. These various initiatives have created increased price sensitivity over healthcare products generally and may impact demand for our products and technologies.

Healthcare cost containment efforts have also prompted domestic hospitals and other customers of medical devices to consolidate into larger purchasing groups to enhance purchasing power, and this trend is expected to continue. The medical device industry has also experienced some consolidation, partly in order to offer a broader range of products to large purchasers. As a result, transactions with customers are larger, more complex and tend to involve more long-term contracts than in the past. These larger customers, due to their enhanced purchasing power, may attempt to increase the pressure on product pricing.

In 2010, significant reforms to the healthcare system were adopted as law in the United States. Among other things, the law requires the medical device industry to subsidize healthcare reform in the form of a 2.3% excise tax on United States sales of most medical devices beginning in 2013. The excise tax has increased our operating expenses. Because many parts of the 2010 healthcare law remain subject to implementation in the future, the long-term impact on us is uncertain. The new law or any future legislation could impact the demand for our products or the prices at which we sell our products.

Environmental Regulations

We are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations relating to the use, storage, handling and disposal of certain hazardous substances and wastes used or generated in the manufacturing and assembly of our products. Under such laws, we may become liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous substances that have been released on or in our facilities or that have been disposed of off-site as waste. Such laws may impose liability without regard to whether we knew of, or caused, the release of such hazardous substances. We believe that, except to an extent that would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations, we are currently in compliance with all environmental regulations in connection with our manufacturing operations, and that we have obtained all environmental permits necessary to conduct our business. The amount of hazardous substances and wastes produced and generated by us may increase in the future depending on changes in our operations. Any failure by us to comply with present or future regulations could subject us to the imposition of substantial fines, suspension of production, alteration of manufacturing processes or cessation of operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We conduct appropriate environmental investigations at our properties in the United States at which we manufacture products. These investigations address matters related to current and former occupants and operations, historical land use, and regulatory oversight and status of associated properties and/or operations (including surrounding properties). The purpose of each study is to identify, as of the date of such report, potential areas of environmental concern related to past and present activities or from nearby operations. The scope and extent of each investigation is dependent upon the size and complexity of the property and/or operation and on recommendations by independent environmental consultants.

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During one investigation, we discovered soil and groundwater contamination at our Hawthorne, California facility that we believe was the result of unspecified historical releases prior to our occupancy. This site had been used by other companies for semiconductor manufacturing similar to our present operations since the mid-1960's and was part of a large aircraft manufacturing complex during World War II. It is not presently known when the releases occurred or by whom they were caused. The groundwater contamination is a known regional problem, not limited to our premises or our immediate surroundings. We filed the requisite reports concerning this problem with the appropriate environmental authorities in fiscal 2001. We also have notified the prior owners of the facility and the present owners and tenants of adjacent properties concerning the problem and have requested from such parties agreements to toll of the statute of limitations for actions against such parties with respect to the contamination. We were recently contacted by the local governing agency with a request to provide additional historical information and further characterization of the site. Historical reports and site characterization work plans were completed in fiscal 2013 and further site characterization studies, including soil and groundwater investigations, are scheduled for fiscal 2014. These studies are necessary to determine the extent of the on-site releases and if any remediation of such contamination will be required.

Competition

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive and characterized by evolving customer needs and rapid technological change. We compete with a number of other manufacturers, some of which have significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we have. In addition, these competitors may have the ability to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies, may adapt more quickly to changes in customer requirements, may have stronger customer relationships, may have greater name recognition and may devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than we do. As a result, we may not be able to compete successfully against designers and manufacturers of specialized electronic systems and components or within the markets for security and inspection systems, patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems or optoelectronic devices. Future competitive pressures may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In the security and inspection market, competition is based primarily on factors such as product performance, functionality and quality, the overall cost effectiveness of the system, prior customer relationships, technological capabilities of the products, price, local market presence and breadth of sales and service organization. We believe that our principal competitors in the market for security and inspection products are Smiths Detection; L-3 Communications Security and Detection Systems division; American Science and Engineering; Morpho Detection; SAIC; CEIA and Nuctech. Competition could result in price reductions, reduced margins and loss of market share. Although our competitors offer products in competition with one or more of our products, we can supply a variety of system types and offer among the widest array of solutions available from a single supplier. This variety of technologies also permits us to offer unique hybrid systems to our customers that utilize two or more of these technologies, thereby optimizing flexibility, performance and cost to meet the customer's unique application requirements.

In the patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems delivery market, competition is also based on a variety of factors including product performance, functionality, value and breadth of sales and service organization. We believe that our principal competitors in the market for patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems are Philips Healthcare; GE Healthcare; Mindray Medical; Mortara Instrument; Dräger Medical; Nihon Kohden; Penlon and Maquet. Competition could result in price reductions, reduced margins and loss of our market share. We believe that our patient monitoring products are easier to use than the products of many of our competitors because we offer a consistent user interface throughout many of our product lines. We also believe that the capability of our monitoring systems to connect together, and to the hospital IT infrastructure, is a key competitive advantage. Finally, while some of our competitors are also beginning to introduce portal technology, which allows remote access to data from the bedside monitor, central station or other point of care, we believe that our competing technologies are superior in bringing instant access to labs, radiology and charting at the

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point of care. Although we have established relationships with a number of large hospitals, we may not be able to successfully compete in the future with existing competitors or with new entrants.

In the markets in which we compete to provide optoelectronic devices and electronics manufacturing services, competition is based primarily on such factors as expertise in the design and development of optoelectronic devices, product quality, timeliness of delivery, price, customer technical support and the ability to provide fully integrated services from application development and design through production. We believe that our major competitors in the optoelectronic device market are First Sensor and Excelitas Technologies. Because we specialize in custom subsystems requiring a high degree of engineering expertise, we believe that we generally do not compete to any significant degree with any other large United States, European or Asian manufacturers of standard optoelectronic components. Competition in the extensive electronic manufacturing services market ranges from multinational corporations with sales in excess of several billions of dollars, to large regional competitors and to small local assembly companies. In our experience, the original equipment manufacturers to whom we provide such services prefer to engage companies that offer both local and lower-cost off-shore facilities. As a result, our primary domestic competition for these services is located in Southern California and in New England, where our U.S. facilities are also located. Such competition includes Stellar Microelectronics; Celestica; Benchmark Electronics; Plexus and Jabil, among others. In addition, our high-volume, low-cost contract manufacturing locations in Southeast Asia compete with other manufacturers in the same region.

Backlog

We measure our backlog as orders for which purchase orders or contracts have been signed, but which have not yet been shipped and for which revenues have not yet been recognized.

We ship most of our baggage and parcel inspection, hold (checked) baggage screening, people screening, patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems and optoelectronic devices and value-added subsystems within one to several months after receiving an order. However, such shipments may be delayed for a variety of reasons, including any special design or requirements of the customer. In addition, large orders of security and inspection products typically require greater lead-times. Further, we provide turnkey screening services to certain customers for which we may recognize revenue over multi-year periods.

Certain of our cargo and vehicle inspection and hold (checked) baggage screening systems may require several months lead-time. We have experienced some significant shipping delays associated with our cargo and vehicle inspection systems. Such delays can occur for many reasons, including: (i) additional time necessary to conduct inspections at the factory before shipment; (ii) a customer's need to engage in time-consuming special site preparation to accommodate the system, over which we have no control or responsibility; (iii) additional fine tuning of such systems once they are installed; (iv) design or specification changes by the customer; and (v) delays originating from other contractors on the project.

As of June 30, 2013, our consolidated backlog totaled approximately $1.0 billion, compared to approximately $1.1 billion as of June 30, 2012 and approximately $0.3 billion at June 30, 2011. Sales orders underlying our backlog are firm orders; although, from time to time we may agree to permit a customer to cancel an order or an order may be cancelled for other reasons. Variations in the size of orders, product mix, or delivery requirements, among other factors, may result in substantial fluctuations in backlog from period to period. Backlog as of any particular date should not be relied upon as indicative of our revenues for any future period and cannot be considered a meaningful indicator of our performance on an annual or quarterly basis.

Employees

As of June 30, 2013, we employed approximately 5,200 people, of whom 2,659 were employed in manufacturing, 461 were employed in engineering or research and development, 428 were employed in

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administration, 405 were employed in sales and marketing and 1,239 were employed in service capacities. Of the total employees, 2,231 were employed in the Americas, 2,548 were employed in Asia and 413 were employed in Europe. Many of our employees in Europe have statutory collective bargaining rights. We have never experienced a work stoppage or strike, and management believes that our relations with our employees are good.

Available Information

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Therefore, we file periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such reports, proxy statements and other information may be obtained by visiting the Public Reference Room of the Securities and Exchange Commission at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 or by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the Securities and Exchange Commission maintains an internet website (http://www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy statements and other information that issuers are required to file electronically.

Our Internet address is: http://www.osi-systems.com. The information found on, or otherwise accessible through, our website is not incorporated into, and does not form a part of, this annual report on Form 10-K or any other report or document we file with or furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission. We make available, free of charge through our internet website, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and reports filed pursuant to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such material with, or furnishing it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Also available on our website free of charge are our Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Charters of our Nominating and Governance, Audit, Compensation and Executive Committees of our Board of Directors and our Code of Ethics and Conduct (which applies to all Directors and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer). A copy of this annual report on Form 10-K is available without charge upon written request addressed to: c/o Secretary, OSI Systems, Inc., 12525 Chadron Avenue, Hawthorne, CA 90250 or by calling telephone number (310) 978-0516.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Set forth below and elsewhere in this report and in other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission are descriptions of the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report. We encourage you to carefully consider all such risk factors when making investment decisions regarding our company. If any such risks, or any other risks that we do not currently consider to be material, or which are not known to us, materialize, our business, financial condition and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

Fluctuations in our operating results may cause our stock price to decline.

Given the nature of the markets in which we participate, it is difficult to reliably predict future revenues and profitability. Changes in competitive, market and economic conditions may cause us to adjust our operations. A high proportion of our costs are fixed, due in part to our significant sales, research and development and manufacturing costs. Thus, small declines in revenue could disproportionately affect our operating results. Factors that may affect our operating results and/or the market price of our Common Stock include, but are not limited to:

- demand for and market acceptance of our products;
- competitive pressures resulting in lower selling prices;
- adverse changes in the level of economic activity in regions in which we do business;

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low or fluctuating levels of political stability in regions in which we do business;

adverse changes in industries, such as semiconductors and electronics, on which we are particularly dependent;

changes in the portions of our revenue represented by various products and customers;

delays or problems in the introduction of new products;

announcements or introductions of new products, services or technological innovations by our competitors;

variations in our product mix;

timing and amount of our expenditures in anticipation of future sales;

availability of equity and credit markets to provide our customers with funding to make equipment purchases;

public guidance that we provide regarding future financial results based on facts, judgments and assumptions made at the time of the publication of the guidance, all of which may change after the publication of the guidance;

exchange rate fluctuations;

increased costs of raw materials or supplies;

changes in the volume or timing of product orders;

timing of completion of acceptance testing of some of our products;

changes in regulatory requirements;

natural disasters; and

changes in general economic factors.

Unfavorable currency exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect our profitability.

Our international sales and our operations in foreign countries expose us to risks associated with fluctuating currency values and exchange rates. Gains and losses on the conversion of accounts receivable, accounts payable and other monetary assets and liabilities to U.S. dollars may contribute to fluctuations in our results of operations. In addition, increases or decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We face aggressive competition in each of our operating divisions. If we do not compete effectively, our business will be harmed.

We encounter aggressive competition from numerous competitors in each of our divisions. In the security and inspection and patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems markets, competition is based primarily on such factors as product performance, functionality and quality, cost, prior customer relationships, technological capabilities of the product, price, certification by government authorities, past performance, local market presence and breadth of sales and service organization. In the optoelectronic devices and electronics manufacturing markets, competition is based primarily on factors such as expertise in the design and development of optoelectronic devices, product quality, timeliness of delivery, price, customer technical support and on the ability to provide fully-integrated services from application development and design through volume subsystem production. We may not be able to compete effectively with all of our competitors. To remain competitive, we must develop new products and enhance our existing products and services in a timely manner. We anticipate that we may have to adjust the prices of many of our products to stay competitive. In addition, new competitors may emerge and

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entire product lines or service offerings may be threatened by new technologies or market trends that reduce the value of these product lines or service offerings.

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, subsequent attacks in other locations worldwide and the creation of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security have increased financial expectations that may not materialize.

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and subsequent attacks in other locations worldwide have created increased interest in our security and inspection systems and service offerings. However, we are not certain whether the level of demand will continue to be as high as it is now. We do not know what solutions will continue to be adopted by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Department of Defense, and similar agencies in other countries and whether our products will be a part of those solutions. Additionally, should our products and services be considered as a part of future security solutions, it is unclear what the level may be and how quickly funding to purchase our products and services may be made available. These factors may adversely impact us and create unpredictability in revenues and operating results.

If operators of, or algorithms installed in, our security and inspection systems fail to detect weapons, explosives or other devices or materials that are used to commit a terrorist act, we could be exposed to product and professional liability and related claims for which we may not have adequate insurance coverage.

Our business exposes us to potential product liability risks that are inherent in the development, manufacturing, sale and service of security and inspection systems as well as in the provision of training to our customers in the use and operation of such systems. Our customers use our security and inspection systems to help them detect items that could be used in performing terrorist acts or other crimes. Some of our security and inspection systems require that an operator interpret an image of suspicious items within a bag, parcel, container or other vessel. Others signal to the operator that further investigation is required. In either case, the training, reliability and competence of the customer's operator are crucial to the detection of suspicious items.

Security inspection systems that signal to the operator that further investigation is required are sometimes referred to in the security industry as "automatic" detection systems. Such systems utilize software algorithms (often designed to meet government requirements) to interpret data produced by the system and to signal to the operator when a dangerous object may be present. Such algorithms are probabilistic in nature and are also subject to significant technical limitations. Nevertheless, if such a system were to fail to signal to an operator when an explosive or other contraband was in fact present, resulting in significant damage, we could become the subject of significant product liability claims.

Furthermore, security inspection by technological means is circumstance and application-specific. Our security and inspection systems are not designed to work under all circumstances and can malfunction.

We also offer turnkey security screening solutions under which we perform certain of the security screening tasks that have historically been performed by our customers. Such tasks include: design, layout and construction of the security checkpoint where the inspection equipment is located; selection of the security equipment to be used at the checkpoint; selection, training and management of the personnel operating the checkpoint; operation of the security screening equipment; interpretation of the images and other signals produced by the security screening equipment; maintenance and security of the checkpoint as well as other related services. Such projects expose us to certain professional liability risks that are inherent in performing security inspection services (in live checkpoint environments and over extended periods of time) for the purpose of assisting our customers in the detection of contraband items, including items that could be used in performing terrorist acts or other crimes. If a contraband item were to pass through the checkpoint and be used to perform a terrorist act or other crime, we could become the subject of significant professional liability claims.

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In addition, there are also many other factors beyond our control that could lead to liability claims should an act of terrorism occur. The 1993 World Trade Center bombing, the September 11, 2001 attacks, subsequent attacks in other locations worldwide and the potential for future attacks, have caused commercial insurance for such threats to become extremely difficult to obtain. Although we have been able to obtain insurance coverage, it is likely that, should we be found liable following a major act of terrorism, the insurance we currently have in place would not fully cover the claims for damages.

The Support Anti-terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies Act of 2002 (SAFETY Act) may not shield us against all legal claims we may face following an act of terrorism.

The SAFETY Act provides important legal liability protections for providers of qualified anti-terrorism products and services. Under the SAFETY Act, providers, such as our Security division, may apply to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for coverage of the products and services. If granted coverage, such providers would receive certain legal protections against product liability, professional liability and certain other claims that could arise following an act of terrorism.

We have applied to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security for many of the products and services offered by our Security division but we do not enjoy coverage (or the highest level of coverage) for every product line, model number and service offering that our Security division provides. In addition, the terms of the SAFETY Act coverage decisions awarded to us by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security contain conditions and requirements that we may not (or may not be able to) continue to satisfy in the future.

In the future, if we fail to maintain the coverage that we currently enjoy or fail to timely apply for coverage for new products and services as we introduce them, or if the U.S. Department of Homeland Security limits the scope of any coverage previously awarded to us, denies us coverage or continued coverage for a particular product, product line or service offering, or delays in making decisions about whether to grant us coverage, we may become exposed to legal claims that the SAFETY Act was otherwise designed to prevent.

The SAFETY Act was not designed to shield providers of qualified anti-terrorism products and services from all types of claims that may arise from acts of terrorism, including from many types of claims lodged in courts outside of the United States or acts of terrorism that occur outside of the United States. This too could leave us exposed to significant legal claims and litigation defense costs despite the SAFETY Act awards we have received.

Our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems could give rise to product liability claims and product recall events that could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The development, manufacturing and sale of medical devices expose us to significant risk of product liability claims, product recalls and, sometimes, product failure claims. We face an inherent business risk of financial exposure to product liability claims if the use of our medical devices results in personal injury or death. Substantial product liability litigation currently exists within the medical device industry. Some of our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems products may become subject to product liability claims and/or product recalls. Future product liability claims and/or product recall costs may exceed the limits of our insurance coverages or such insurance may not continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. In addition, a significant product liability claim or product recall could significantly damage our reputation for producing safe, reliable and effective products, making it more difficult for us to market and sell our products in the future. Consequently, a product liability claim, product recall or other claim could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

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If we are unable to sustain high quality processes for the manufacture and delivery of goods and services, our reputation could be harmed, our competitive advantage could erode and we could incur significant costs.

Quality is extremely important to us and our customers due in part to the serious consequences of product failure. Our quality certifications are critical both to the marketing success of our goods and services and to the satisfaction of both regulatory and contractual requirements under which we sell many of our products. If we fail to meet these standards or other standards required in our industries, we could lose customers and market share, our revenue could decline and we could face significant costs and other liabilities.

The loss of certain of our customers, including government agencies that can modify or terminate agreements more easily than other commercial customers with which we contract, could have a negative effect on our reputation and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We sell many of our products to prominent, well-respected institutions, including agencies and departments of the U.S. government, state and local governments, foreign governments, renowned hospitals and hospital networks, and large military-defense and space-industry contractors. Many of these larger customers spend considerable resources testing and evaluating our products and our design and manufacturing processes and services. Some of our smaller customers know this and rely on this as an indication of the high-quality and reliability of our products and services. As a result, part of our reputation and success depends on our ability to continue to sell to larger institutions that are known for demanding high standards of excellence.

The loss or termination of a contract by such an institution, even if for reasons unrelated to the quality of our products or services, could therefore have a more wide-spread and potentially material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In particular, government contracts typically contain provisions and are subject to laws and regulations that give the government agencies rights and remedies not typically found in commercial contracts, including providing the government agency with the ability to unilaterally:

terminate our existing contracts;

reduce the value of our existing contracts;

modify some of the terms and conditions in our existing contracts;

suspend or permanently prohibit us from doing business with the government or with any specific government agency;

control and potentially prohibit the export of our products;

cancel or delay existing multiyear contracts and related orders if the necessary funds for contract performance for any subsequent year are not appropriated;

decline to exercise an option to extend an existing multiyear contract; and

claim rights in technologies and systems invented, developed or produced by us.

Most U.S. government agencies and some other agencies with which we contract can terminate their contracts with us for convenience, and in that event we generally may recover only our incurred or committed costs, settlement expenses and profit on the work completed prior to termination. If an agency terminates a contract with us for default, we may be denied any recovery and may be liable for excess costs incurred by the agency in procuring undelivered items from an alternative source. We may receive notices under such contracts that, if not addressed to the agency's satisfaction, could give the agency the right to terminate those contracts for default or to cease procuring our services under those contracts. The U.S. government may also initiate administrative proceedings that, if resulting in an adverse finding against us or our subsidiaries as to our present responsibility to be a U.S. government contractor or subcontractor, could result in our company or our subsidiaries being suspended for a period of time from eligibility for awards of new government contracts or task orders or in a loss of export

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privileges and, if satisfying the requisite level of seriousness, in or debarment from contracting with the U.S. government for a specified term as well as being subject to other remedies available to the U.S. government.

For example, subsidiaries within our Security division received a "show cause" letter in November 2012 from the U.S. Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and a related Notice for Proposed Debarment from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in May 2013. Although, with respect to that "show cause" letter and Notice for Proposed Debarment, they were ultimately able to reach an Administrative Agreement with the U.S. government, which allowed them to continue with their current and future business with U.S. government agencies, there is no assurance that we would be able to reach a similar outcome with respect to any future proceedings that we may become involved. In addition, if our Security division fails to remain in compliance with its current Administrative Agreement, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security could initiate debarment proceedings.

Further, we are generating increasing revenues from certain customers, the loss of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. In particular, in January 2012, we entered into a six-year contract with the Mexican government to provide a turnkey security screening solution at various locations throughout the country. This project is expected to provide significant revenues over the life of the contract and will require substantial management and financial resources for capital equipment and infrastructure in anticipation of future revenues and result in substantial cash-flow volatility. The termination or non-renewal of this contract, even if for reasons unrelated to the quality of our products or services, could therefore have a more wide-spread and potentially material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our revenues are dependent on orders of security and inspection systems, turnkey security screening solutions and patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems, which may have lengthy and unpredictable sales cycles.

Sales of security and inspection systems and turnkey security screening solutions often depend upon the decision of governmental agencies to upgrade or expand existing airports, border crossing inspection sites, seaport inspection sites, military facilities and other security installations. In the case of turnkey security screening solutions, the commencement of screening operations may be dependent on the approval, by a government agency, of the protocols and procedures that our personnel are to follow during the performance of their activities. Sales outside of the United States of our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems depend in significant part on the decision of governmental agencies to build new medical facilities or to expand or update existing medical facilities. Accordingly, a significant portion of our sales of security and inspection systems, turnkey security screening solutions and our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems is often subject to delays associated with the lengthy approval processes. During these approval periods, we expend significant financial and management resources in anticipation of future revenues that may not occur. If we fail to receive such revenues after expending such resources, such failure could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Current economic conditions, including the slow pace of recovery from recession in the United States and other parts of the world, as well as further disruptions in the financial markets could result in substantial declines in our revenues, earnings, cash flows and financial condition.

The worldwide economic slowdown has and could continue to adversely affect our businesses and our profitability. If economic growth continues to remain slow, many customers may continue to delay purchases or reduce purchase quantities. This could result in the reduction in sales of certain of our products, slower adoption of both new technologies and upgrades to existing technologies and could also result in increased price competition. Continued market disruptions and broader economic downturns also increase our exposure to losses from bad debts. Among other effects we have seen during the slowdown, some of our customers, such as hospitals and healthcare systems in Europe and the United States, who rely on the credit markets for access to capital, have and may continue to delay purchases of our products and services until the credit markets recover. If economic or other

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factors cause financial institutions to fail, we could lose current or potential customers. We cannot predict when the world's credit markets will recover and therefore when this period of delayed and diminished purchasing will end. A prolonged delay could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, in August 2011, Congress enacted the Budget Control Act of 2011 ("BCA"), committing the U.S. government to significantly reduce the federal deficit over ten years. The BCA contains provisions commonly referred to as "sequestration", which call for substantial, unspecified automatic spending cuts split between defense and non-defense programs that may continue for a period of ten years. In January 2013, Congress enacted the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, which temporarily postponed enactment of the sequestration provisions for approximately two months. The sequestration cuts went into effect at the beginning of March 2013 and the impact of the spending reductions have only recently begun to spread through the economy. Likewise, various European governments have implemented or intend to implement austerity measures intended to reduce government spending. Such measures may reduce demand for our products directly by affected governmental agencies and by our customers who derive revenues from these governmental agencies. We cannot currently predict the impact of governmental spending reductions on us or our customers or whether and to what extent our business and results of operations may be adversely harmed.

Any or all of these factors, as well as other consequences of the current economic conditions which cannot currently be anticipated, could have a material adverse effect on our revenues, earnings and cash flows and otherwise adversely affect our financial condition.

We have limited operating experience with our screening solutions business. If we fail to perform on our existing agreements to provide security screening solutions to customers after expending substantial resources, such failure could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although our turnkey screening solutions business has a limited operating history, we have recently entered into significant large-scale agreements to provide turnkey security screening solutions to certain customers. For example, in January 2012, we entered into a substantial six-year contract with the Mexican government to provide a turnkey security screening solution at various sites throughout Mexico. The contract is expected to provide significant revenues over the life of the contract. However, this contract required substantial management and financial resources for capital equipment and infrastructure in anticipation of future revenues. Under this contract, we were provided an advance of $100 million; however, we are obligated to provide a guarantee until the advance has been earned. If we fail to receive such revenues after expending such resources, such failure could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We anticipate that future contracts for turnkey security screening solutions in other territories will also require the outlay and management of substantial financial resources for capital equipment and infrastructure.

Turnkey screening solutions projects, in contrast to the sale and installation of security inspection equipment, also require that we hire and manage large numbers of local personnel in jurisdictions where we may not have previously operated. They also require that we establish, adhere to, adapt and monitor operating procedures over periods that last much longer than our other projects. If we are unable to efficiently manage the adaptation and growth of our operations relating to these projects, our operations could be materially and adversely affected.

If we do not introduce new products in a timely manner, our products could become obsolete and our operating results would suffer.

We sell many of our products in industries characterized by rapid technological changes, frequent new product and service introductions and evolving industry standards and customer needs. Without the timely introduction of new products and enhancements, our products could become technologically obsolete over time, in which case our

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revenue and operating results would suffer. The success of our new product offerings will depend upon several factors, including our ability to:

- accurately anticipate customer needs;
- innovate and develop new technologies and applications;
- successfully commercialize new technologies in a timely manner;
- price our products competitively and manufacture and deliver our products in sufficient volumes and on time; and
- differentiate our offerings from our competitors' offerings.

Some of our products are used by our customers to develop, test and manufacture their products. We therefore must anticipate industry trends and develop products in advance of the commercialization of our customers' products. In developing any new product, we may be required to make a substantial investment before we can determine the commercial viability of the new product. If we fail to accurately foresee our customers' needs and future activities, we may invest heavily in research and development of products that do not lead to significant revenues.

Interruptions in our ability to purchase raw materials and subcomponents may adversely affect our profitability.

We purchase raw materials and certain subcomponents from third parties. Standard purchase order terms are as long as one year at fixed costs, but we do not have guaranteed long-term supply arrangements with our suppliers. In addition, for certain raw materials and subcomponents that we use, there are a limited number of potential suppliers that we have qualified or that we are currently able to qualify. Consequently, some of the key raw materials and subcomponents that we use are currently available to us only from a single vendor. The reliance on a single qualified vendor could result in delays in delivering products or increases in the cost of manufacturing the affected products. Any material interruption in our ability to purchase necessary raw materials or subcomponents could adversely affect our ability to fulfill customer orders and therefore could ultimately have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Delays by the construction firms we engage may interfere with our ability to complete projects on time.

Purchasers of our security and inspection systems and turnkey security screening solutions sometimes require, as a part of our contract, the construction of the facilities that will house our systems and/or operations. Some of these construction projects are significant in size and complexity. We engage qualified construction firms to perform this work. However, if such firms experience delays, if they perform sub-standard work or if we fail to properly monitor the quality of their work or the timeliness of their progress, we may not be able to complete our construction projects on time. In any such circumstance, we could face the imposition of delay penalties and breach of contract claims by our customer. In addition, we could be forced to incur significant expenses to rectify the problems caused by the construction firm. Any material delay caused by our construction firm subcontractors could therefore ultimately have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Inability of service vendors to fulfill contracts.

We contract with third-party vendors to service our equipment in the field. We have made such arrangements because sometimes it is more efficient to outsource these activities than it is for our own employees to service our equipment. In addition, some of these vendors maintain stocks of spare parts that are more efficiently accessed in conjunction with a service agreement than would be the case if we were to maintain such spare parts independently. Any material interruption in our the ability of our vendors to fulfill such service contracts could adversely affect our ability to fulfill customer orders and therefore could ultimately have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Potential to accumulate excess inventory.

Because of long lead times and specialized product designs, in certain cases we purchase components and manufacture products in anticipation of customer orders based on customer forecasts. For a variety of reasons, such as decreased end-user demand for our products, inadequate or inaccurate forecasts, or other issues that might impact production planning, our customers might not purchase all the products that we have manufactured or for which we have purchased components. In any such event, we would attempt to recoup material and manufacturing costs by means such as returning components to our vendors, disposing of excess inventory through other channels, or requiring our OEM customers to purchase or otherwise compensate us for such excess inventory. Some of our significant customer agreements do not give us the ability to require our OEM customers to do this. To the extent that we are unsuccessful in recouping our material and manufacturing costs this could adversely affect our ability to fulfill customer orders and therefore could ultimately have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may not be able to successfully implement our acquisitions and investment strategies, integrate acquired businesses into our existing business or make acquired businesses profitable.

One of our strategies is to supplement our internal growth by acquiring and investing in businesses and technologies that complement or augment our existing product lines. This growth has placed, and may continue to place, significant demands on our management, working capital and financial resources. We may be unable to identify or complete promising acquisitions for many reasons, including:

- competition among buyers;
- the need for regulatory approvals, including antitrust approvals; and
- the high valuations of businesses.

Some of the businesses we may seek to acquire or invest in may be marginally profitable or unprofitable. For these businesses to achieve acceptable levels of profitability, we must improve their management, operations, products and market penetration. We may not be successful in this regard and we may encounter other difficulties in integrating acquired businesses into our existing operations.

To finance our acquisitions, we may have to raise additional funds, through either public or private financings. We may be unable to obtain such funds or may be able to do so only on unfavorable terms.

Our acquisition and alliance activities could disrupt our ongoing business.

We intend to continue to make investments in companies, products and technologies, either through acquisitions, investments or alliances. Acquisition and alliance activities often involve risks, including:

- difficulty in assimilating the acquired operations and employees and realizing synergies expected to result from the acquisition;
- difficulty in managing product co-development activities with our alliance partners;
- difficulty in retaining the key employees of the acquired operation;
- disruption of our ongoing business;
- inability to successfully integrate the acquired technologies and operations into our businesses and maintain uniform standards, controls, policies and procedures; and

lacking the experience necessary to enter into new product or technology markets successfully.

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Integrating acquired businesses has been and will continue to be complex, time consuming and expensive, and can negatively impact the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The use of debt to fund acquisitions or for other related purposes increases our interest expense and leverage. If we issue equity securities as consideration in an acquisition, current stockholders percentage ownership and earnings per share may be diluted. As a result of these and other risks, we cannot be certain that our previous or future acquisitions will be successful and will not materially adversely affect the conduct, operating results or financial condition of our business.

Acquisition and alliance activities by our competitors could disrupt our ongoing business.

From time to time, our competitors acquire or enter into exclusive arrangements with companies with whom we do business or may do business in the future. Reductions in the number of partners with whom we may do business in a particular context may reduce our ability to enter into critical alliances on attractive terms or at all, and the termination of an existing alliance by a business partner may disrupt our operations.

Our ability to successfully adapt to ongoing organizational changes could impact our business results.

We have executed a number of significant business and organizational changes to rationalize our overall cost structure. These changes have included and may continue to include the implementation of cost-cutting measures and the consolidation of facilities. We expect these types of changes may continue from time to time in the future as we uncover additional opportunities to streamline our operations. Successfully managing these changes is critical to our productivity improvement and business success. If we are unable to successfully manage these changes, while continuing to invest in business growth, our financial results could be adversely impacted.

Economic, political, operational and other risks associated with international sales and operations could adversely affect our financial performance.

In fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013 revenues from shipments made to customers outside of the United States accounted for approximately 47%, 47% and 52% of our revenues, respectively. Of the revenues generated during fiscal 2013 from sales made to customers outside of the United States, 18% represented sales made by subsidiaries based in the United States to foreign customers, and the balance represented sales generated by foreign subsidiaries. Since we sell certain of our products and services worldwide, our businesses are subject to risks associated with doing business internationally. We anticipate that revenues from international operations will continue to represent a substantial portion of our total revenue. In addition, many of our manufacturing facilities, and therefore employees, suppliers, real property, capital equipment, cash and other assets are located outside the United States. Accordingly, our future results could be harmed by a variety of factors, including without limitation:

changes in foreign currency exchange rates;

changes in a country's or region's political or economic conditions, particularly in developing or emerging markets;

political and economic instability, including the possibility of civil unrest, terrorism, mass violence or armed conflict;

longer payment cycles of foreign customers and difficulty of collecting receivables in foreign jurisdictions;

trade protection measures;

difficulty in staffing and managing widespread operations; and

difficulty in managing distributors and sales agents and their compliance with applicable laws.

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We are facing an increasingly complex international regulatory environment which is constantly changing and if we fail to comply with international regulatory requirements, or are unable to comply with changes to such requirements, our financial performance may be harmed.

Our international operations and sales subject us to an international regulatory environment which is becoming increasingly complex and is constantly changing due to factors beyond our control. Risks associated with our international operations and sales include, without limitation, those arising from the following factors:

differing legal and court systems and changes to such systems;

differing labor laws and changes in those laws;

differing tax laws and changes in those laws;

differing environmental laws and changes in those laws;

differing laws governing our distributors and sales agents and changes in those laws;

differing protection of intellectual property and changes in that protection;

differing import and export requirements and changes to those requirements; and

differing regulatory requirements and changes in those requirements.

If we fail to comply with applicable international regulatory requirements, even if such non-compliance by us is inadvertent, or if we are unable to comply with changes to such requirements, our financial performance may be harmed.

There are inherent risks associated with operations in Mexico.

We are currently in the process of fulfilling a multi-year agreement to provide a turnkey security scanning solution to the tax and customs authority of Mexico. This agreement is individually material to our business, financial condition and results of operations. There are certain administrative, legal, governmental and societal risks to operating in Mexico that could adversely impact our operations. Any one or more of the risks that could adversely affect our ability to fulfill our agreement and therefore ultimately have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations include, without limitation:

regional political and economic stability;

high rate of crime in Mexico where we conduct operations;

ability of key suppliers and subcontractors to fulfill obligations;

ability to hire and maintain a significant work force;

burdensome and evolving government regulations;

cooperation of various departments of the Mexican government in issuing permits, inspecting our operations on a timely basis; providing adequate security among other items;

receipt of payments in a timely manner;

termination or change in scope of program;

change in the value of the Mexican peso.

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Our operations are vulnerable to interruption or loss due to natural disasters, epidemics, terrorist acts and other events beyond our control, which could adversely impact our operations.

Although we perform manufacturing in multiple locations, we generally do not have redundant manufacturing capabilities in place for any particular product or component. As a result, we depend on our current facilities for the continued operation of our business. A natural disaster, pandemic, terrorist act, act of war, or other natural or manmade disaster affecting any of our facilities could significantly disrupt our operations, or delay or prevent product manufacturing and shipment for the time required to repair, rebuild, or replace our manufacturing facilities. This delay could be lengthy and we could incur significant expenses to repair or replace the facilities. Any similar natural or manmade disaster that affects a key supplier or customer could lead to a similar disruption in our business.

Third parties may claim we are infringing their intellectual property rights, and we could suffer significant litigation or licensing expenses or be prevented from selling products.

As we introduce any new and potentially promising product or service, or improve existing products or services with new features or components, companies possessing competing technologies, or other companies owning patents or other intellectual property rights, may be motivated to assert infringement claims in order to generate royalty revenues, delay or diminish potential sales and challenge our right to market such products or services. Even if successful in defending against such claims, patent and other intellectual property related litigation is costly and time consuming. In addition, we may find it necessary to initiate litigation in order to protect our patent or other intellectual property rights, and even if the claims are well-founded and ultimately successful such litigation is typically costly and time-consuming and may expose us to counterclaims, including claims for intellectual property infringement, anti-trust, or other such claims. Third parties could also obtain patents or other intellectual property rights that may require us to either redesign products or, if possible, negotiate licenses from such third parties. Adverse determinations in any such litigation could result in significant liabilities to third parties or injunctions, or could require us to seek licenses from third parties, and if such licenses are not available on commercially reasonable terms, prevent us from manufacturing, importing, distributing, selling or using certain products, any one of which could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, some licenses may be non-exclusive, which could provide our competitors access to the same technologies. Under any of these circumstances, we may incur significant expenses.

Our ongoing success is dependent upon the continued availability of certain key employees.

We are dependent in our operations on the continued availability of the services of our employees, many of whom are individually key to our current and future success, and the availability of new employees to implement our growth plans. In particular, we are dependent upon the services of Deepak Chopra, our Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer. The market for skilled employees is highly competitive, especially for employees in technical fields. While our compensation programs are intended to attract and retain the employees required for us to be successful, ultimately, we may not be able to retain the services of all of our key employees or a sufficient number to execute on our plans. In addition, we may not be able to continue to attract new employees as required.

Future legislation or regulatory changes to the healthcare system may affect our ability to sell our products profitably.

There have been, and we expect there will continue to be, a number of legislative and regulatory proposals to change the healthcare system, and some could involve changes that could significantly affect our business. This legislation will significantly affect the ways in which doctors, hospitals, healthcare systems and health insurance companies are compensated for the services they provide. For example, the 2010 health care reform includes a 2.3% excise tax on United States sales of a wide range of medical devices. The excise tax became effective in 2013 and increased our costs. Although some provisions of the health reform legislation have been implemented, many of the

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legislative changes contained within the health reform legislation will not be effective or implemented until later this year or in subsequent years. It is not clear at this time whether and to what extent this legislation may impact the ability of hospitals and hospital networks to purchase the patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems that we sell or if it will alter market-based incentives that hospitals and hospital networks currently face to continually improve, upgrade and expand their use of such equipment. While this legislation could materially and adversely affect us, at this time we cannot predict the extent of any impact on our business or results of operations.

Apart from the 2010 health reform law, efforts by governmental and third- party payers to reduce healthcare costs or the announcement of legislative proposals or reforms to implement government controls could cause a reduction in sales or in the selling price of our products, which could adversely affect our business.

Substantial government regulation in the United States and abroad may restrict our ability to sell our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems.

The FDA and comparable regulatory authorities in foreign countries extensively and rigorously regulate our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems, including related development activities and manufacturing processes. In the United States, the FDA regulates the introduction of medical devices as well as the manufacturing, labeling and record-keeping procedures for such products. We are required to:

obtain clearance before we can market and sell medical devices;

satisfy content requirements applicable to our labeling, sales and promotional materials;

comply with manufacturing and reporting requirements; and

undergo rigorous inspections.

Our future products may not obtain FDA clearance on a timely basis, or at all. Our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems must also comply with the laws and regulations of foreign countries in which we develop, manufacture and market such products. In general, the extent and complexity of medical device regulation is increasing worldwide. This trend is likely to continue and the cost and time required to obtain marketing clearance in any given country may increase as a result. Our products may not obtain any necessary foreign clearances on a timely basis, or at all.

Once any of our patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems is cleared for sale, regulatory authorities may still limit the use of such product, prevent its sale or manufacture or require a recall or withdrawal of such product from the marketplace. Following initial clearance from regulatory authorities, we continue to be subject to extensive regulatory requirements. Government authorities can withdraw marketing clearance or impose sanctions due to our failure to comply with regulatory standards or due to the occurrence of unforeseen problems following initial clearance. Ongoing regulatory requirements are wide-ranging and govern, among other things:

annual inspections to retain a CE mark for sale of products in the European Union;

product manufacturing;

patient health data protection and medical device security;

supplier substitution;

product changes;

process modifications;

medical device reporting; and

product sales and distribution.

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Consolidation in the healthcare industry could have an adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

The healthcare industry has been consolidating and organizations such as group purchasing organizations, independent delivery networks, and large single accounts such as the United States Veterans Administration, continue to consolidate purchasing decisions for many of our healthcare provider customers. As a result, transactions with customers are larger, more complex, and tend to involve more long-term contracts. The purchasing power of these larger customers has increased, and may continue to increase, causing downward pressure on product pricing. If we are not one of the providers selected by one of these organizations, we may be precluded from making sales to its members or participants. Even if we are one of the selected providers, we may be at a disadvantage relative to other selected providers that are able to offer volume discounts based on purchases of a broader range of products. Further, we may be required to commit to pricing that has a material adverse effect on our revenues and profit margins, business, financial condition and results of operations. We expect that market demand, governmental regulation, third-party reimbursement policies and societal pressures will continue to change the worldwide healthcare industry, resulting in further business consolidations and alliances, which may exert further downward pressure on the prices of our products and could adversely impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Technological advances and evolving industry and regulatory standards and certifications could reduce our future product sales, which could cause our revenues to grow more slowly or decline.

The markets for our products are characterized by rapidly changing technology, changing customer needs, evolving industry or regulatory standards and certifications and frequent new product introductions and enhancements. The emergence of new industry or regulatory standards and certification requirements in related fields may adversely affect the demand for our products. This could happen, for example, if new standards and technologies emerged that were incompatible with customer deployments of our applications. In addition, any products or processes that we develop may become obsolete or uneconomical before we recover any of the expenses incurred in connection with their development. We cannot assure you that we will succeed in developing and marketing product enhancements or new products that respond to technological change, new industry standards, changed customer requirements or competitive products on a timely and cost-effective basis. Additionally, even if we are able to develop new products and product enhancements, we cannot assure you that they will achieve market acceptance.

We develop certain of our security inspection technologies to meet the certification requirements of various agencies worldwide, including the U.S. Transportation Safety Administration and the European Civil Aviation Conference among others. Such standards frequently change and there is a risk now and in the future that we may not ultimately be able to develop technologies, or develop in a timely way, solutions that are ultimately able to meet the new standards.

We are subject to various environmental regulations which may impose liability on us whether or not we knew of or caused the release of hazardous substances on or in our facilities.

We are subject to various foreign and U.S. federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations relating to the use, storage, handling and disposal of certain hazardous substances and wastes used or generated in the manufacturing and assembly of our products. Under such laws, we may become liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous substances or wastes that have been or are being disposed of offsite as wastes or that have been or are being released on or in our facilities. Such laws may impose liability without regard to whether we knew of or caused the release of such hazardous substances or wastes. For example, we continue to assess the risks related to U.S. federal, state and local environmental laws related to the soil and groundwater contamination at our Hawthorne, California facility. See "Business Environmental Regulations". Any failure by us to comply with present or future regulations could subject us to the imposition of substantial

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fines, suspension of production, alteration of manufacturing processes, or cessation of operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

A failure of a key information technology system, process or site could have a material adverse impact on our ability to conduct business.

We rely extensively on information technology systems to interact with our employees and our customers. These interactions include, but are not limited to, ordering and managing materials from suppliers, converting materials to finished products, shipping product to customers, processing transactions, summarizing and reporting results of operations, transmitting data used by our service personnel and by and among our wide-spread operations, complying with regulatory, legal and tax requirements, and other processes necessary to manage our business. If our systems are damaged or cease to function properly due to any number of causes, ranging from the failures of third-party service providers, to catastrophic events, to power outages, to security breaches, and our business continuity plans do not effectively compensate on a timely basis, we may suffer interruptions in our ability to manage operations which may adversely impact our results of operations and/or financial condition.

Our business and financial results could be negatively affected by cyber or other security threats.

Information technology is a critically important part of our business operations. Therefore, we may be exposed to cyber and other security threats, including computer viruses, attacks by hackers or physical break-ins. Any electronic or physical break-in or other security breach or compromise may jeopardize security of information stored or transmitted through our information technology systems and networks. This could lead to unauthorized release of confidential or otherwise protected information and corruption of data. Although we have implemented policies, procedures and controls to protect against, detect and mitigate these threats, attempts by others to gain unauthorized access to our information technology systems are becoming more sophisticated. Because of the evolving nature of these security threats, there can be no assurance that our policies, procedures and controls have or will detect or prevent any of these threats and we cannot predict the full impact of any such incident. Occurrence of any of these security threats could adversely affect our business operations and financial results.

We receive significant amounts of research and development funding for our security and inspection systems from government grants and contracts, but we may not continue to receive comparable levels of funding in the future.

The U.S. government currently plays an important role in funding the development of certain of our security and inspection systems and sponsoring their deployment at airports, ports, military installations and border crossings. However, in the future, additional research and development funds from the government may not be available to us. If the government fails to continue to sponsor our technologies, we may have to expend more resources on product development or cease development of certain technologies, which could adversely affect our business. Government funded research and development also presents risks associated with government contracting in general that are described elsewhere in our risk factors. Government agencies can generally terminate their contracts for convenience, and if we fail to meet the goals of government funded research and development, there is a risk that the government agency may terminate our contracts for default. In addition, any future grants to our competitors may improve their ability to develop and market competing products and cause our customers to delay purchase decisions, which could harm our ability to market our products.

Our credit facility contains provisions that could restrict our ability to finance our future operations or engage in other business activities that may be in our interest.

Our credit facility contains a number of significant covenants that, among other things, limit our ability to:

dispose of assets;

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incur certain additional indebtedness;

repay certain indebtedness;

create liens on assets;

pay dividends on our Common Stock;

make certain investments, loans and advances;

repurchase or redeem capital stock;

make certain capital expenditures;

engage in acquisitions, mergers or consolidations; and

engage in certain transactions with subsidiaries and affiliates.

These covenants could limit our ability to plan for or react to market conditions, finance our operations, engage in strategic acquisitions or disposals or meet our capital needs or could otherwise restrict our activities or business plans. Our ability to comply with these covenants may be affected by events beyond our control. In addition, our credit facility also requires us to maintain compliance with certain financial ratios. Our inability to comply with the required financial ratios or covenants could result in an event of default under our credit facility. A default, if not cured or waived, may permit acceleration of our indebtedness. In addition, our lenders could terminate their commitments to make further extensions of credit under our credit facility. If our indebtedness is accelerated, we cannot be certain that we will have sufficient funds to pay the accelerated indebtedness or that we will have the ability to refinance accelerated indebtedness on terms favorable to us or at all.

Changes in our tax rates could affect our future financial results.

Our future effective tax rates could be favorably or unfavorably affected by changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, or by changes in tax laws or their interpretation. In addition, we are subject to the examination of our income tax returns by the Internal Revenue Service and other tax authorities. We regularly assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for income taxes. There can be no assurance that the outcomes from these examinations will not have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

In March 2010, significant reforms to the healthcare system were adopted as law in the United States. The law requires the medical device industry to subsidize healthcare reform in the form of an excise tax on United States sales of most medical devices beginning in 2013. The excise tax will increase the Company's operating expenses. While the new law could reduce medical procedure volumes, lower reimbursement for the Company's products, and impact the demand for the Company's products or the prices at which the Company sells its products, at this time we cannot predict the extent of any impact on our business or results of operations.

Our Certificate of Incorporation and other agreements contain provisions that could discourage a takeover.

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes our Board of Directors to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock in one or more series, to fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions granted to or imposed upon any wholly unissued shares of Preferred Stock, to fix the number of shares constituting any such series and to fix the designation of any such series, without further vote or action by stockholders. The terms of any series of Preferred Stock, which may include economic rights senior to our Common Stock and special voting rights, could adversely affect the rights of the holders of our Common Stock and thereby reduce the value of our Common Stock. The issuance of Preferred Stock, coupled with the concentration of ownership in the directors and executive officers, could discourage certain types of transactions

involving an actual or potential change in control

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of our company, including transactions in which the holders of Common Stock might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then current prices, could otherwise dilute the rights of holders of Common Stock and may limit the ability of such stockholders to cause or approve transactions which they may deem to be in their best interests, all of which could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our Common Stock.

Our Certificate of Incorporation limits the liability of our directors, which may limit the remedies we or our stockholders have available.

Our Certificate of Incorporation provides that, pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law, the liability of our directors for monetary damages shall be eliminated to the fullest extent permissible under Delaware law, as that law exists currently and as it may be amended in the future. This is intended to eliminate the personal liability of a director for monetary damages in an action brought by us, or in our right for breach of a director's duties to us or our stockholders and may limit the remedies available to us or our stockholders. Under Delaware law, this provision does not apply to eliminate or limit a director's monetary liabilities for: (i) breaches of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders; (ii) acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or knowing violations of law; (iii) the unlawful payment of dividends or unlawful stock repurchases or redemptions under Section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation Law or (iv) transactions in which the director received an improper personal benefit. Additionally, under Delaware law, this provision does not limit a director's liability for the violation of, or otherwise relieve us or our directors from complying with, federal or state securities laws, nor does it limit the availability of non-monetary remedies such as injunctive relief or rescission for a violation of federal or state securities laws.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of June 30, 2013, we owned five facilities. The following table lists these facilities:

Location	Description of Facility	Approximate Square Footage
Hawthorne, California	Corporate headquarters and administrative, manufacturing, engineering, sales and marketing and service for our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division	88,000
Snoqualmie, Washington (1)	Headquarters and administrative, engineering, sales, marketing and service for our Healthcare division; Manufacturing site for our Healthcare division after July 2013	177,000
Surrey, England (1)	Manufacturing, engineering, sales and marketing and service for our Security division	59,000
Batam, Indonesia	Manufacturing for our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division	59,000
Ocean Springs, Mississippi	Manufacturing, engineering, sales and marketing and service for our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division	19,000

(1) Each of these facilities is encumbered by a mortgage.

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As of June 30, 2013, we leased all of our other facilities. The following table lists the principal (*i.e.*, facilities greater than 50,000 square feet) physical properties that we lease:

Location	Description of Facility	Approximate Square Footage	Expiration
Camarillo, California	Manufacturing, engineering, sales and marketing and service for our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division	60,000	2015
Sunnyvale, California	Manufacturing, engineering, sales and marketing and service for our Security division	62,500	2017
Torrance, California	Manufacturing, engineering, sales and marketing and service for our Security division	91,900	2017
Garner, North Carolina	Manufacturing, engineering, sales and marketing and service for our Security division	68,000	2017
Issaquah, Washington (1)	Manufacturing facility for our Healthcare division through July 2013	202,600	2014
Suzhou, China	Manufacturing, engineering, sales and marketing and service for our Healthcare division	53,000	2017
Hyderabad, India (2)	Manufacturing and engineering for our Security, Healthcare and Optoelectronics and Manufacturing divisions	50,400	2016
Johor Bahru, Malaysia	Manufacturing, engineering, sales and service for our Security division	89,000	2015
Johor Bahru, Malaysia	Manufacturing, engineering, sales and service for our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division	71,000	2014
Stoke on Trent, United Kingdom	Manufacturing, engineering, sales, marketing and service for our Security division	65,000	2020

(1) This is comprised of two leases at the same facility. One lease covers a 107,000 square foot building and the other covers a 95,600 square foot building. Both leases expire in 2014. We have subleased this facility to a third party subtenant for the remaining term of our leases, with the sublease of the 107,000 square foot building effective May 1, 2013 and the sublease of the 95,600 square foot building effective August 1, 2013. Our facility in Snoqualmie has replaced this Issaquah facility as the headquarters for our Healthcare division. In conjunction with our move into the Snoqualmie facility, we expect to incur a charge in fiscal 2014 for related expenses, including lease costs for the Issaquah, Washington facility through the lease expiration to the extent the sublease does not fully mitigate these costs.

(2) This is comprised of three leases, ranging in size between 5,000 square feet and 33,600 square feet, at the same or nearby facilities.

We believe that our facilities are in good condition and are adequate to support our operations for the foreseeable future. We currently anticipate that we will be able to renew the leases that are scheduled to expire in the next few years on terms that are substantially the same as or better than those currently in effect. However, even if

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we were not able to renew one or more of the leases, we believe that suitable substitute space is available to relocate any of the facilities. Accordingly, we do not believe that our failure to renew any of the leases that are scheduled to expire in the next few years will have a material adverse effect on our operations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On June 21, 2013, two of our subsidiaries Rapiscan Systems, Inc. and Rapiscan Government Services, Inc. entered into a 30-month Administrative Agreement with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. The Administrative Agreement resolved a Notice of Proposed Debarment that was received from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security on May 20, 2013. The notice related to the Rapiscan Secure 1000SP Advanced Imaging Technology system and associated Automated Target Recognition software, and whether hardware defects existed and, if so, whether such defects were properly communicated.

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

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

Stock Market and Other Information

Our Common Stock is traded on The NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "OSIS."

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices of a share of our Common Stock as reported by The NASDAQ Global Select Market on a quarterly basis for fiscal 2012 and 2013. The prices shown reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

2012:	High	Low
Quarter ended September 30, 2011	$ 45.28	$ 31.92
Quarter ended December 31, 2011	$ 49.89	$ 31.00
Quarter ended March 31, 2012	$ 64.08	$ 48.27
Quarter ended June 30, 2012	$ 68.00	$ 57.00

2013:	High	Low
Quarter ended September 30, 2012	$ 78.88	$ 61.01
Quarter ended December 31, 2012	$ 81.23	$ 48.51
Quarter ended March 31, 2013	$ 72.02	$ 53.14
Quarter ended June 30, 2013	$ 67.50	$ 48.10

As of August 12, 2013, there were approximately 172 holders of record of our Common Stock. This number does not include beneficial owners holding shares through nominees or in "street" name.

Dividend Policy

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

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program that provides for the repurchase of up to 4,000,000 shares of our Common Stock. This program does not have an expiration date. Upon repurchase, the shares are restored to the status of authorized but unissued and we record them as a reduction in the number of shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The following table presents the shares acquired during the quarter ended June 30, 2013:

Period	Total number of shares (or units) purchased		Average price paid per share (or unit)	Total number of shares (or units) purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs (2)	Maximum number (or approximate dollar value) of shares (or units) that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
April 1, 2013 to April 30, 2013			$		1,410,040
May 1, 2013 to May 31, 2013	2,294	(1)	$ 56.57		1,410,040
June 1, 2013 to June 30, 2013	25,000		$ 62.68	25,000	1,385,040

(1) In May 2013, a total of 2,294 shares were tendered to satisfy minimum statutory tax withholding obligations related to the vesting of restricted shares.

(2) In March 1999, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to 2,000,000 shares. In September 2004, our Board of Directors authorized an additional 1,000,000 shares for repurchase pursuant to this program. In April 2013, our Board of Directors authorized an additional 1,000,000 shares for repurchase pursuant to this program.

Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information concerning our equity compensation plans as of June 30, 2013.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)	
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (1)	1,019,733	$ 26.33	3,705,988	(2)(3)(4)
Equity participation plans not approved by security holders		N/A		
Total	1,019,733	$ 26.33	3,705,988	

(1) Includes shares of our Common Stock issuable upon exercise of options under our 2006 Equity Participation Plan and our 2012 Incentive Award Plan.

(2) These shares are available for future issuance under our 2012 Incentive Award Plan, which was approved by our shareholders on December 12, 2012. Upon shareholder approval of the 2012 Incentive Award Plan, we froze the 2006 Equity Participation Plan, and no further awards can be granted thereunder.

(3) Shares awarded as restricted stock restricted stock units or similar awards that convey the full value of the shares subject to the award are counted as 1.87 shares for every one share granted

(4) Shares subject to awards outstanding under the 2006 Equity Participation Plan that terminate, expire or lapse for any reason (up to a maximum of 2,220,000 shares) also become available for future issuance under our 2012 Incentive Award Plan.

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Performance Graph

The graph below compares the cumulative total stockholder return for the period beginning on the market close on the last trading day before the beginning our fifth preceding fiscal year through and including the end of our last completed fiscal year with (a) The NASDAQ Composite Index and (b) a peer group of publicly-traded issuers with which we have generally competed.

The peer group includes the following companies: American Science & Engineering (NASDAQ Symbol: ASEI) and Analogic Corporation (NASDAQ Symbol: ALOG).

The graph assumes that $100.00 was invested on June 30, 2008 in (a) our Common Stock, (b) The NASDAQ Composite Index and (c) the companies comprising the peer group described above (weighted according to each respective issuer's stock market capitalization at the beginning of each period for which a return is indicated). The graph assumes that all dividends were reinvested. Historical stock price performance is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

Comparison of 5 Year Cumulative Total Return
Assumes Initial Investment of $100
June 2008 through June 2013
Among OSI Systems, Inc.
The NASDAQ Composite Index and a Peer Group

The following table provides the same information in tabular form as of June 30:

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
OSI Systems, Inc.	$ 100.00	$ 97.34	$ 129.65	$ 200.75	$ 295.70	$ 300.75
The NASDAQ Composite Index	100.00	80.56	93.30	124.28	132.47	155.74
Peer Group	100.00	85.91	100.77	111.96	105.71	118.27

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated financial data as of and for each of the five fiscal years ended June 30, 2013, and is derived from our Consolidated Financial Statements. The Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2012 and 2013, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2013, are included elsewhere in this report. The following data should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included elsewhere in this report.

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(in thousands, except earnings per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data (1):					
Revenues	$ 590,361	$ 595,111	$ 656,100	$ 792,990	$ 802,047
Cost of goods sold	388,910	377,077	416,834	524,348	511,621
Gross profit	201,451	218,034	239,266	268,642	290,426
Operating expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative	137,985	139,830	142,633	151,746	159,761
Research and development	36,862	38,577	45,448	49,565	48,240
Impairment, restructuring and other charges	7,123	2,859	3,424	1,391	7,987
Total operating expenses	181,970	181,266	191,505	202,702	215,988
Income from operations	19,481	36,768	47,761	65,940	74,438
Interest expense and other income, net	(2,936)	(1,772)	(1,026)	(3,957)	(5,024)
Income before income taxes	16,545	34,996	46,735	61,983	69,414
Provision for income taxes	5,393	11,439	13,313	16,435	25,279
Net income	$ 11,152	$ 23,557	$ 33,422	$ 45,548	$ 44,135
Net income available to common stockholders diluted	$ 11,152	$ 23,557	$ 33,422	$ 45,548	$ 44,135
Basic earnings per common share	$ 0.64	$ 1.32	$ 1.77	$ 2.31	$ 2.21
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.63	$ 1.28	$ 1.71	$ 2.24	$ 2.15
Weighted average shares outstanding diluted	17,596	18,389	19,548	20,330	20,568

	Year Ended June 30,				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	(in thousands)				
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (1):					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 25,172	$ 51,989	$ 55,619	$ 91,452	$ 34,697
Working capital	187,608	204,607	244,305	322,464	245,286
Total assets	474,828	513,114	584,916	749,896	919,796
Long-term debt	39,803	23,366	2,756	2,467	10,673
Total debt	52,360	36,109	2,977	2,682	71,470
Total stockholders' equity	276,000	313,710	384,800	434,119	478,451

(1)

Results of operations for fiscal years 2009 through 2013, and our financial position as of June 30, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 incorporate the effect of several acquisitions.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

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

Security Division. Through our Security division, we design, manufacture and market security and inspection systems worldwide for sale primarily to U.S. and foreign government agencies, and provide turnkey security screening solutions. These products and services are used to inspect baggage, cargo, vehicles and other objects for weapons, explosives, drugs, radioactive material and other contraband as well as to screen people. Revenues from our Security division accounted for 46% of our total consolidated revenues for fiscal 2013.

Healthcare Division. Through our Healthcare division, we design, manufacture, market and service patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia delivery and ventilation systems worldwide for sale primarily to hospitals and medical centers. Our products monitor patients in critical, emergency and perioperative care areas of the hospital and provide such information, through wired and wireless networks, to physicians and nurses who may be at the patient's bedside, in another area of the hospital or even outside the hospital. Revenues from our Healthcare division accounted for 29% of our total consolidated revenues for fiscal 2013.

Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division. Through our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division, we design, manufacture and market optoelectronic devices and provide electronics manufacturing services worldwide for use in a broad range of applications, including aerospace and defense electronics, security and inspection systems, medical imaging and diagnostics, telecommunications, office automation, computer peripherals, industrial automation, automotive diagnostic systems and renewable energy. We also provide our optoelectronic devices and value-added manufacturing services to our own Security and Healthcare divisions. Revenues from our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division accounted for approximately 25% of our total consolidated revenues for fiscal 2013.

Consolidated Results

Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. We reported consolidated operating profit of $74.4 million for fiscal 2013, an $8.5 million or 13% improvement over the $65.9 million operating profit reported for fiscal 2012. This improved profitability was driven primarily by a 2.3% improvement in our gross margin, which resulted in a $21.8 million increase in gross profit which was partially offset by a $6.7 million or 3% increase in operating expenses to support our growth initiatives and by a $6.6 million increase in impairment, restructuring and other charges.

Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. We reported consolidated operating profit of $65.9 million for fiscal 2012, an $18.1 million or 38% improvement over the $47.8 million operating profit reported for fiscal 2011. This improved profitability was driven primarily by a 21% increase in sales, which resulted in a $29.3 million increase in gross profit and a $2.0 million reduction in impairment, restructuring and other charges. These increases were partially offset by a $9.1 million, or 6%, increase in SG&A expenses to support the sales growth and by a $4.1 million, or 9%, increase in R&D expenses in support of new product development.

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Acquisitions. Historically, an active acquisition program has been an important element of our corporate strategy. Over the past three years, each of our acquisitions has not been considered materially significant, either individually or in the aggregate. We continue to believe that an active acquisition program supports our long-term strategic goals and we intend to look to acquisitions to strengthen our competitive position, expand our customer base and augment our considerable research and development programs. Through such efforts we aim to accelerate innovation, improve earnings and increase overall stockholder value.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Our preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements requires us to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. As a result, actual results may differ from such estimates. Our senior management has reviewed these critical accounting policies and related disclosures with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. The following summarizes our critical accounting policies and significant estimates used in preparing our Consolidated Financial Statements:

Revenue Recognition. We recognize revenue upon shipment of products when title and risk of loss passes, and when terms are fixed and collection is probable. Revenue from services includes after-market services, installation and implementation of products, and turnkey security screening services. The portion of revenue for the sale attributable to installation is deferred and recognized when the installation service is provided. In an instance where terms of sale include subjective customer acceptance criteria, revenue is deferred until we have achieved the acceptance criteria. Concurrent with the shipment of the product, we accrue estimated product return reserves and warranty expenses. Critical judgments made by management related to revenue recognition include the determination of whether or not customer acceptance criteria are perfunctory or inconsequential. The determination of whether or not customer acceptance terms are perfunctory or inconsequential impacts the amount and timing of revenue recognized. Critical judgments also include estimates of warranty reserves, which are established based on historical experience and knowledge of the product under warranty.

Revenue from certain turnkey services agreements is recognized based upon proportional performance, measured by the actual number of hours incurred divided by the total estimated number of hours for the project. The impact of changes in the estimated hours to service the agreement is reflected in the period during which the change becomes known.

We recognize revenues from separate service maintenance contracts ratably over the term of the contracts. For services that are not derived from specific maintenance contracts, we recognize service revenues as we perform the services. Deferred revenue for such services arises from payments received from customers for services not yet performed. We record billed shipping and handling fees as revenue and the associated costs as cost of goods sold.

Advances from Customers. On occasion, we receive advances from customers associated with certain projects. In fiscal 2012, we entered into an agreement with the Mexican government to provide a turnkey security screening solution along the country's borders, and in its ports and airports. Associated with the agreement, we were provided an advance totaling $100 million. We are obligated to provide a guarantee until the advance has been earned. Such advances are classified in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as either a current or long-term liability dependent upon when we estimate the corresponding amortization to occur.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. The allowance for doubtful accounts involves estimates based on management's judgment, review of individual receivables and analysis of historical bad debts. We monitor

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collections and payments from our customers and we maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We also assess current economic trends that might impact the level of credit losses in the future. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances could be required.

Inventory. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out method. We write down inventory for slow-moving and obsolete inventory based on assessments of future demands, market conditions and customers who may be experiencing financial difficulties. If these factors were to become less favorable than those projected, additional inventory write-downs could be required.

Property and Equipment. Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets and taking into account their estimated salvage value. Amortization of leasehold improvements is calculated on the straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term. Leased capital assets are included in property and equipment. Amortization of property and equipment under capital leases is included with depreciation expense.

Income Taxes. Our annual tax rate is based on our income, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available to us in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Tax laws are complex and subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and respective governmental taxing authorities. Significant judgment is required in determining our tax expense and in evaluating our tax positions including evaluating uncertainties. We review our tax positions quarterly and adjust the balances as new information becomes available.

Deferred income tax assets represent amounts available to reduce income taxes payable on taxable income in future years. Such assets arise because of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, as well as from net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We evaluate the recoverability of these future tax deductions by assessing the adequacy of future expected taxable income from all sources, including reversal of taxable temporary differences, forecasted operating earnings and available tax planning strategies. These sources of income inherently rely on estimates. To provide insight, we use our historical experience and our short and long-range business forecasts. We believe it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred income tax assets may expire unused and therefore have established a valuation allowance against them. Although realization is not assured for the remaining deferred income tax assets, we believe it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be fully recoverable within the applicable statutory expiration periods. However, deferred tax assets could be reduced in the near term if our estimates of taxable income are significantly reduced or available tax planning strategies are no longer viable.

Business Combinations. Under the acquisition method of accounting, we allocate the fair value of the consideration paid for the businesses to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. We record the excess of purchase price over the aggregate fair values as goodwill. We engage third-party appraisal firms to assist us in determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed for larger transactions. These valuations require us to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets and the fair value of contingent payment obligations. Critical estimates in valuing purchased technology, customer lists and other identifiable intangible assets include future cash flows that we expect to generate from the acquired assets. If the subsequent actual results and updated projections of the underlying business activity change compared with the assumptions and projections used to develop these values, we could experience impairment charges. In addition, we have estimated the economic lives of certain acquired assets and these lives are used to calculate depreciation and amortization expense. If our estimates of the economic lives change, depreciation or amortization expenses could be accelerated or slowed.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. Goodwill represents the excess purchase price of net tangible and intangible assets acquired in business combinations over their estimated fair value. Goodwill is allocated to our

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segments based on the nature of the product line of the acquired business. The carrying value of goodwill is not amortized, but is annually tested for impairment during our second quarter and more often if there is an indicator of impairment. Intangible assets other than goodwill are amortized over their useful lives unless these lives are determined to be indefinite.

We assess qualitative factors of each of our reporting units to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. Such assessments indicated that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of each reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. Thus, we have determined that it is not necessary to proceed with the two-step goodwill impairment test. There was no goodwill impairment for each of three fiscal years ended June 30, 2013. We evaluate long-lived assets with finite lives for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Impairment is considered to exist if the total estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis are less than the carrying amount of the assets. If impairment does exist, we measure the impairment loss and record it based on the discounted estimate of future cash flows. In estimating future cash flows, we group assets at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other asset groups. Our estimate of future cash flows is based upon, among other things, certain assumptions about expected future operating performance, growth rates and other factors.

Although we believe the assumptions and estimates we have made in the past have been reasonable and appropriate, different assumptions and estimates could materially impact our reported financial results. More conservative estimates of the anticipated future benefits from these businesses could result in impairment charges, which would decrease net income and result in lower asset values on our balance sheet.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense. We account for stock-based compensation using fair value recognition provisions. Thus, we record stock-based compensation as a charge to earnings net of the estimated impact of forfeited awards. As such, we recognize stock-based compensation cost only for those stock-based awards that are estimated to ultimately vest over their requisite vesting period, based on the vesting provisions of the individual grants.

The process of estimating the fair value of stock-based compensation awards and recognizing stock-based compensation cost over their requisite vesting period involves significant assumptions and judgments. We estimate the fair value of stock option awards on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-valuation model which requires that we make certain assumptions regarding: (i) the expected volatility in the market price of our Common Stock; (ii) dividend yield; (iii) risk-free interest rates; and (iv) the period of time employees are expected to hold the award prior to exercise. We estimate the fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards on the date of the grant using the market price of our Common Stock on that date. In addition, we are required to estimate the expected impact of forfeited awards and recognize stock-based compensation cost only for those awards expected to vest. If actual forfeiture rates differ materially from our estimates, stock-based compensation expense could differ significantly from the amounts we have recorded in the current period. We periodically review actual forfeiture experience and revise our estimates, as necessary. We recognize the cumulative effect on current and prior periods change in the estimated forfeiture rate as compensation cost in earnings in the period of the revision. As a result, if we revise our assumptions and estimates, our stock-based compensation expense could change materially in the future. Certain shares of restricted stock granted to senior management vest based upon the achievement of pre-established performance goals. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion of stock-based compensation.

Legal and Other Contingencies. We are subject to various claims and legal proceedings. We review the status of each significant legal dispute to which we are a party and assess our potential financial exposure, if any. If the potential financial exposure from any claim or legal proceeding is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated, we record a liability and an expense for the estimated loss. Significant judgment is required in both the determination of probability and the determination as to whether an exposure is reasonably estimable.

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Because of uncertainties related to these matters, accruals are based only on the best information available at the time. As additional information becomes available, we reassess the potential liability related to our pending claims and litigation and revise our estimates accordingly. Such revisions in the estimates of the potential liabilities could have a material impact on our results of operations and financial position.

Net Revenues

The table below and the discussion that follows are based upon the way we analyze our business. See Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about business segments.

	2011	% of Net Sales	2012	% of Net Sales	2013	% of Net Sales	2011-2012 % Change	2012-2013 % Change
	(Dollars in millions)							
Security	$ 294.7	45%	$ 391.8	49%	$ 372.2	46%	33%	(5)%
Healthcare	215.0	33%	235.6	30%	231.3	29%	10%	(2)%
Optoelectronics / Manufacturing	146.4	22%	165.6	21%	198.5	25%	13%	20%
Total Net Revenues	$ 656.1		$ 793.0		$ 802.0		21%	1%

Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. Net revenues for fiscal 2013 increased $9.0 million, or 1%, to $802.0 million from $793.0 million for fiscal 2012.

Revenues for the Security division for fiscal 2013 decreased $19.6 million, or 5%, to $372.2 million, from $391.8 million for fiscal 2012. In fiscal 2012, we recognized $94.7 million in revenues related to a single large contract where we served as a prime contractor and hardware systems integrator that was substantially completed in the fourth quarter of the prior year. Excluding the impact of this program, the Security division's sales increased by $69.2 million or 23%, primarily attributable to the growth of our turnkey screening services business.

Revenues for the Healthcare division for fiscal 2013 decreased $4.3 million, or 2%, to $231.3 million, from $235.6 million for fiscal 2012. The decrease was primarily attributable to a $3.8 million, or 16%, decrease in our anesthesia product line revenues and a $1.4 million or 5% decrease in our cardiology product line revenues partially offset by a $1.2 million or 1% increase in our patient monitoring product line sales with increases in our North American and Asian regions. Overall, increases attributable to new product offerings within our patient monitoring product line were offset by soft markets.

Revenues for the Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division for fiscal 2013 increased $32.9 million, or 20%, to $198.5 million from $165.6 million for fiscal 2012. This increase was primarily attributable to a $43.5 million or 50% increase in our contract manufacturing sales, as a result of an expanded customer base partially offset by a decrease in commercial optoelectronics sales of $10.6 million, or 14%, primarily as a result of reduced sales volumes to customers in the solar energy and healthcare industries, as well as a soft European market.

Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. Net revenues for fiscal 2012 increased $136.9 million, or 21%, to $793.0 million from $656.1 million for fiscal 2011.

Revenues for the Security division for fiscal 2012 increased $97.1 million, or 33%, to $391.8 million, from $294.7 million for fiscal 2011. The increase was primarily attributable to: (i) an $80.6 million, or 35%, increase in equipment sales, primarily attributable to our performance as a prime contractor and hardware systems integrator on a large contract; and (ii) an $11.8 million, or 19%, increase in service revenue due to the growing installed base of products from which we derive service revenue as warranty periods expire.

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Revenues for the Healthcare division for fiscal 2012 increased $20.6 million, or 10%, to $235.6 million, from $215.0 million for fiscal 2011. The increase was primarily attributable to new product introductions primarily in our patient monitoring business with increases primarily in North America.

Revenues for the Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division for fiscal 2012 increased $19.2 million, or 13%, to $165.6 million from $146.4 million for fiscal 2011. This increase was driven by an increase in commercial optoelectronic sales of $7.4 million or 10% and by an increase in contract manufacturing sales of $11.9 million, 16%, as a result of an expanded customer base.

Gross Profit

	2011	% of Net Sales	2012	% of Net Sales	2013	% of Net Sales
	(Dollars in millions)					
Gross profit	$ 239.3	36.5%	$ 268.6	33.9%	$ 290.4	36.2%

Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. Gross profit increased $21.8 million, or 8%, to $290.4 million for fiscal 2013, from $268.6 million for fiscal 2012. Our gross margin during the period increased to 36.2% from 33.9% for the prior-year period. The increase was attributable to: i) increased revenue from our turnkey screening services in our Security division, which provided higher margins than product sales and ii) the impact of lower than average margin related to the single large contract in our Security division where we served as a prime contractor and hardware systems integrator in the prior-year period. These improvements were partially offset by: i) the impact of the reduced revenue in our Healthcare division, which has historically generated the highest gross margin across the three divisions and ii) the impact of the increased revenue from our Optoelectronic and Manufacturing division, which has historically generated the lowest gross margin across all three divisions.

Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. Gross profit increased $29.3 million, or 12%, to $268.6 million for fiscal 2012, from $239.3 million for fiscal 2011, primarily as a result of a 21% increase in sales. Our gross margin during the period declined to 33.9% from 36.5% for the prior-year period. The decrease was mainly due to a less favorable mix of the products we sold, as sales by our Healthcare division, which generates the highest gross margin of our three divisions, increased at a lesser rate rather than that of our Security division. In addition, the product mix within our Security division negatively impacted gross margin as a significant portion of growth in our Security division was attributable to large hardware systems integration contract.

Operating Expenses

	2011	% of Net Sales	2012	% of Net Sales	2013	% of Net Sales	2011-2012 % Change	2012-2013 % Change
	(Dollars in millions)							
Selling, general and administrative	$ 142.6	21.7%	$ 151.7	19.1%	$ 159.8	19.9%	6%	5%
Research and development	45.5	7.0%	49.6	6.3%	48.2	6.0%	9%	(3)%
Impairment, restructuring and other charges	3.4	0.5%	1.4	0.2%	8.0	1.0%	(59)%	471%
Total operating expenses	$ 191.5	29.2%	$ 202.7	25.6%	$ 216.0	26.9%	6%	7%

Selling, General and Administrative

SG&A expenses consisted primarily of compensation paid to sales, marketing and administrative personnel, professional service fees and marketing expenses.

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Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. For fiscal 2013, SG&A expenses increased by $8.1 million, or 5%, to $159.8 million, from $151.7 million for fiscal 2012. This $8.1 million increase was primarily attributable to: i) an increase of $6.6 million of SG&A expenses related to our turnkey screening solutions business; and ii) an increase of $2.1 million in our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division in support of our 20% external revenue growth. As a percentage of revenue, SG&A expenses were 19.9% for fiscal 2013, compared to 19.1% for the comparable prior year period.

Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. For fiscal 2012, SG&A expenses increased by $9.1 million, or 6%, to $151.7 million, from $142.6 million for fiscal 2011. This $9.1 million increase was primarily attributable to: i) an increase of $4.3 million of SG&A expenses related our turnkey screening solutions business and ii) an increase in overall SG&A spending of $4.8 million, or 3% to support our 21% revenue growth. As a percentage of revenue, SG&A expenses were 19.1% for fiscal 2012, compared to 21.7% for the comparable prior year period as we further leveraged our infrastructure.

Research and Development

Our Security and Healthcare divisions have historically invested substantial amounts in R&D. We intend to continue this trend in future years, although specific programs may or may not continue to be funded and funding levels may fluctuate. R&D expenses included research related to new product development and product enhancement expenditures.

Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. For fiscal 2013, R&D expenses decreased by $1.4 million, or 3%, to $48.2 million, from $49.6 million for fiscal 2012. As a percentage of revenues, R&D expenses were 6.0% in fiscal 2013, compared to 6.3% in fiscal 2012.

Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. For fiscal 2012, R&D expenses increased by $4.1 million, or 9%, to $49.6 million, from $45.5 million for fiscal 2011. As a percentage of revenues, R&D expenses were 6.3% in fiscal 2012, compared to 7.0% in fiscal 2011. The increase in R&D spending in fiscal 2012 resulted primarily from an increase in both our Security and Healthcare divisions in support of new product introductions.

Impairment, Restructuring and Other Charges

For the past several years we have endeavored to align our global capacity and infrastructure with demand by our customers and fully integrate acquisitions, thereby improving our operational efficiency. These activities included reducing excess workforce and capacity, consolidating and relocating certain manufacturing facilities and reviewing the value of certain technologies and product lines. The overall objectives of the restructuring activities were to lower costs and better utilize our existing manufacturing capacity. During fiscal 2011 through 2013, we continued these efforts to further increase operating efficiencies, although we implemented fewer changes than those made in prior fiscal years. Our efforts have helped enhance our ability to improve operating margins, retain and expand existing relationships with customers and attract new business. We may utilize similar measures in the future to realign our operations to further increase our operating efficiencies. The effect of these efforts may materially affect our future operating results.

Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. During fiscal 2013, we incurred $8.0 million of impairment, restructuring and other charges primarily related to headcount reductions and facility consolidation, and in conjunction with our agreement with the Transportation Security Agency (TSA) related to the Rapiscan Secure 1000SP Advanced Imaging Technology system and associated Automated Target Recognition software and our related agreement with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Of this amount, $2.4 million was recorded within our Healthcare division, $5.0 million was recorded within our Security division, and $0.6 million was recorded within our Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division. During fiscal 2012, we incurred $1.4 million of restructuring and other charges primarily related to headcount reductions and facility consolidation. Of this

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amount, $0.2 million was recorded within our Healthcare division, $0.3 million was recorded within our Security division, and $0.9 million was recorded within our corporate holding company segment. We anticipate further costs will be incurred in fiscal 2014 within our Healthcare division related to the move to a new building that will serve as our primary North American manufacturing facility and division headquarters.

Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. During fiscal 2012, we incurred $1.4 million of restructuring and other charges primarily related to headcount reductions and facility consolidation. Of this amount, $0.2 million was recorded within our Healthcare division, $0.3 million was recorded within our Security division, and $0.9 million was recorded within our corporate holding company segment. During fiscal 2011, we incurred total restructuring and other charges of $3.4 million with $2.2 million related to headcount reductions and $1.2 million related to a debt restructuring charge from the early termination of a credit facility which was replaced with a new credit facility.

Interest Expense and Other Income, net

Interest expense and other income, net includes interest expense related to our credit facility and other debt, the impact of foreign currency forward contracts that were not treated as cash flow hedges and other non-operating expense and income items.

Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. In fiscal 2013, our interest expense and other income, net was $5.0 million, compared to $4.0 million in fiscal 2012. This $1.0 million increase was due to increased borrowings under our revolving credit facility to fund the investment in the Mexican turnkey services program, higher utilization of the letters-of-credit facility and the new mortgage debt associated with the acquisition of a building. This was partially offset by a gain related to the performance of foreign currency forward contracts, which were not treated as cash flow hedges.

Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. In fiscal 2012, our interest expense and other income, net was $4 million, compared to $1.1 million in fiscal 2011. This $2.9 million increase was primarily due to higher utilization of the letters-of-credit facility and a loss related to the performance of a foreign currency forward contract, which was not treated as a cash flow hedge, partially offset by lower levels of outstanding debt during fiscal 2012.

Provision for Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for a particular period varies depending on a number of factors including (i) the mix of income earned in various tax jurisdictions, each of which applies a unique range of income tax rates and income tax credits, (ii) changes in previously established valuation allowances for deferred tax assets (changes are based upon our current analysis of the likelihood that these deferred tax assets will be realized), (iii) the level of non-deductible expenses and (iv) tax holidays granted to certain of our international subsidiaries.

Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. In fiscal 2013, our income tax expense was $25.3 million, compared to an income tax expense of $16.4 million for fiscal 2012, resulting in an effective tax of 36.4% in fiscal 2013 and 26.5% in fiscal 2012. Included within the fiscal 2013 expense was a non-cash tax charge of $6.8 million as a result of electing to accelerate the tax depreciation of certain fixed assets related to our turnkey screening solutions program in Mexico. This election resulted in cash tax savings of approximately $26 million in fiscal 2013; however, portions of the tax bases of the underlying assets were forfeited resulting in a non-cash tax charge in the year the election was made. Excluding the impact of this charge, our effective tax rate for fiscal 2013 would have been 26.6%. A similar election may be made in future years.

Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. In fiscal 2012, our income tax expense was $16.4 million, compared to an income tax expense of $13.3 million for fiscal 2011. The effective income tax rate for fiscal 2012

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decreased to 26.5%, from 28.5% for fiscal 2011. In fiscal 2012, the effective tax rate was reduced by 2.3% from the one-time utilization of a tax loss carry-forward that had previously been offset by a valuation allowance.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Over the past several years we have financed our business primarily through cash flow from operations and by utilizing our credit facilities. Cash and cash equivalents totaled $34.7 million at June 30, 2013, a decrease of $56.8 million, or 62%, from $91.5 million at June 30, 2012. During the twelve months ended June 30, 2013, we utilized cash on-hand and drew down on our revolving credit facility mainly to fund the fulfillment of our turnkey screening solutions program in Mexico. The changes in our working capital and cash and cash equivalent balances are described below.

	2011	2012	2013	2011-2012 % Change	2012-2013 % Change
	(Dollars in millions)				
Working capital	$ 244.3	$ 322.5	$ 245.3	32%	(24)%
Cash and cash equivalents	55.6	91.5	34.7	65%	(62)%

Working Capital

During fiscal 2013, working capital decreased as we utilized cash on-hand and drew down on our revolving credit facility to fund capital spending in preparation of our turnkey screening solutions program in Mexico and partially for the purchase of a new building to serve as the headquarters and as a manufacturing facility for our Healthcare division, as well as building improvements for this new facility, which were partially offset by our positive net earnings.

During fiscal 2012, working capital increased as a result of our net earnings and a $100.0 million customer advance related to our turnkey screening solutions in Mexico, which were partially offset by a $50.9 million use of cash for capital expenditures, both related to a large turnkey screening solutions customer.

	2011	2012	2013	2011-2012 % Change	2012-2013 % Change
	(Dollars in millions)				
Cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	$ 40.1	$ 120.6	$ 58.7	201%	(51)%
Investing activities	(24.0)	(81.2)	(167.9)	238%	107%
Financing activities	(15.9)	(1.7)	51.1	(89)%	NM

Cash Provided by Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities can fluctuate significantly from period to period as profitability, tax timing differences and other items can significantly impact cash flows. Our largest source of operating cash flows is cash collections from our customers following the sale of our products and services. Our primary uses of cash for operating activities are for purchasing inventory in support of the products that we sell, personnel related expenditures, facilities costs and payments for general operating matters.

Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. Cash generated by operating activities in fiscal 2013 was $58.7 million, a decrease of $61.9 million, or 51%, from fiscal 2012. This decrease was primarily due to changes in working capital in the current-year period when compared to the prior-year period, including: (i) a $109.8 million decrease in the change in cash flow from advances received from customers; (ii) $36.2 million decrease in the change in cash flow from accounts receivables as average days sales outstanding increased in the current year; and (iii) a $13.8 million decrease in the change in cash flow from deferred revenue as deferred revenue as of the

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prior-year end was earned in fiscal 2013. These unfavorable changes in working capital were partially offset by the following favorable changes in working capital: (i) a $53.4 million increase in cash from accounts payable as days payments to vendors increased compared to the prior year; (ii) a $27.0 million increase in net income for the twelve months ended June 30, 2013, after giving consideration to non-cash operating items including depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation and deferred taxes, among others; and (iii) a $21.5 million increase in cash from changes in prepaid expenses and other current assets.

Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. Cash generated by operating activities in fiscal 2012 was $120.6 million, an increase of $80.5 million, or 201%, from fiscal 2011. This increase was primarily due to changes in working capital in the current-year period when compared to the prior-year period, including: (i) a $100.5 million increase in advances received from customers; (ii) $15.2 million improvement in the change in cash flow from inventory; (iii) a $7.8 million increase in net income for fiscal 2012, after giving consideration to non-cash operating items including depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation, deferred taxes, provision for losses on accounts receivable and tax effect on the exercise of stock options among others for both periods, and (iv) a $2.3 million increase in cash from accrued payroll and related expenses. These favorable changes in cash flow were partially offset by the following unfavorable changes in working capital: (i) a $27.3 million decrease in cash from accounts payable; (ii) a $14.4 million decrease in the change in cash flow from accounts receivables primarily in our Security division partially as a result of the 33% increase in Security division revenues; and (iii) a $5.7 million decrease in the change in other accrued expense and current liabilities.

Cash Used in Investing Activities

The changes in cash flows from investing activities were primarily related to capital expenditures as well as the acquisition of a business and other assets to support our growth plans.

Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. Net cash used in investing activities was $167.9 million in fiscal 2013, an increase of $86.7 million, or 107%, as compared to the $81.2 million used in fiscal 2012. During fiscal 2013, we invested $157.4 million in capital expenditures primarily in our Security division related to the fulfillment of our large turnkey screening services program in Mexico and the acquisition of land and building which is now serving as our Healthcare division's new headquarters, as compared to $68.5 million invested during fiscal 2012 mainly in initial preparation of our large turnkey screening services program in Mexico.

Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. Net cash used in investing activities was $81.2 million in fiscal 2012, an increase of $57.2 million, or 238%, as compared to the $24.0 million used in fiscal 2011. During fiscal 2012, we invested $68.5 million in capital expenditures primarily in our Security division related to the initial preparation of a large turnkey screening services agreement, as compared to $13.4 million invested during fiscal 2011.

Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities

The changes in cash flows from financing activities primarily relate to (i) borrowings and payments under debt obligations; (ii) the issuance of and/or repurchase of Common Stock and (iii) employee stock plan activities.

Fiscal 2013 Compared with Fiscal 2012. Net cash provided by financing activities was $51.1 million in fiscal 2013, compared to net cash used in financing activities of $1.7 million in fiscal 2012. In fiscal 2013, $59.0 million in cash was provided from our bank revolving credit facility primarily to fund our capital spending. In fiscal 2013 we also financed the acquisition of land and building through an $11.1 million term loan. Finally, in fiscal 2013, we used $22.4 million to repurchase shares of our Common Stock under our stock repurchase plan and settle tax obligations arising out of our stock plans as compared to $6.4 million in fiscal 2012.

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Fiscal 2012 Compared with Fiscal 2011. Net cash used in financing activities was $1.7 million in fiscal 2012, compared to $15.9 million used in fiscal 2011. In fiscal 2012 we used $6.4 million in cash to repurchase shares of our Common Stock under our stock repurchase program and settle tax obligations arising out of our stock plans as compared to $2.2 million to repurchase treasury shares during fiscal 2011. These payments were partially offset by the receipt of $4.9 million in proceeds from the exercise of stock options and the purchase of Common Stock under our employee stock purchase plan in fiscal 2012, compared to $19.6 million in fiscal 2011.

Borrowings

Outstanding lines of credit and current and long-term debt totaled $71.5 million at June 30, 2013, an increase of $68.8 million from $2.7 million at June 30, 2012. See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion.

The following is a summary of our contractual obligations and commitments at June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

		Payments Due by Period			
Contractual Obligations	**Total**	**Less than 1 year**	**2-3 years**	**4-5 years**	**After 5 years**
Total debt	$ 71,469	$ 60,797	$ 3,593	$ 3,593	$ 3,486
Operating leases	$ 24,120	$ 9,991	$ 10,834	$ 3,073	$ 222
Purchase obligations	$ 42,508	$ 41,844	$ 631	$	$ 33
Defined benefit plan obligation	$ 7,966	$ 214	$ 476	$ 642	$ 6,634
Total contractual obligations	$ 146,063	$ 112,846	$ 15,534	$ 7,308	$ 10,375
Other Commercial Commitments letters of credit	$ 124,728	$ 12,745	$ 1,984	$ 107,327	$ 2,672

We anticipate that cash generated from our operations, in addition to existing cash borrowing arrangements and future access to capital markets should be sufficient to meet our cash requirements for the foreseeable future. However, our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including future business acquisitions, capital expenditures, litigation, stock repurchases and levels of research and development spending, among other factors. The adequacy of available funds will depend on many factors, including the success of our businesses in generating cash, continued compliance with financial covenants contained in our credit facility and the health of capital markets in general, among other factors.

Stock Repurchase Program

Our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program under which we may repurchase up to 4,000,000 shares of our Common Stock. During fiscal 2013, we repurchased 200,732 shares under this program. As of June 30, 2013, 1,385,040 shares were available for additional repurchase under the program. During fiscal 2012, we repurchased 67,037 shares under this program. Upon repurchase, the shares are restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares and we record them as a reduction in the number of shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2013, we had no off balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4) of Regulation S-K, other than those previously disclosed.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

For information with respect to new accounting pronouncements and the impact of these pronouncements on our Consolidated Financial Statements, see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Related-Party Transactions

In 1994, we, together with an unrelated company, formed ECIL-Rapiscan Security Products Limited, a joint venture organized under the laws of India. We own a 36% interest in the joint venture, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer owns a 10.5% interest, and our Executive Vice President and the President of our Security division owns a 4.5% ownership interest. Our initial investment was $0.1 million. For the years ended June 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, our equity earnings in the joint venture amounted to $0.6 million, $0.4 million and $0.1 million, respectively. We, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and our Executive Vice President and the President of our Security division collectively control less than 50% of the board of directors voting power in the joint venture. As a result, we account for the investment under the equity method of accounting. The joint venture was formed for the purpose of the manufacture, assembly, service and testing of security and inspection systems and other products. Some of our subsidiaries are suppliers to the joint venture, which in turn manufactures and sells the resulting products. Sales to the joint venture for fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013 were approximately $7.1 million, $5.8 million and $5.7 million, respectively. Receivables from the joint venture were $1.5 million and $0.3 million as of June 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

We have contracted with entities owned by our Chief Executive Officer and/or his family members to provide messenger services, auto rental and printing services. Included in cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, are approximately $60,000, $65,000 and $62,000, respectively, for messenger service and auto rental; and $31,000, $14,000 and $14,000, respectively, for printing services. Further, a subsidiary of our company is leasing warehouse space on a month-to-month basis for approximately $2,200 per month from an entity controlled by our Chief Executive Officer.

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UNAUDITED QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following tables present unaudited quarterly financial information for the four quarters ended June 30, 2012 and 2013 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Quarter Ended			
	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2011	March 31, 2012	June 30, 2012
	(Unaudited)			
Revenues	$ 161,317	$ 187,993	$ 208,439	$ 235,241
Costs of goods sold	108,460	122,169	139,308	154,411
Gross profit	52,857	65,824	69,131	80,830
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	34,367	35,979	37,063	44,337
Research and development	10,880	11,546	12,932	14,207
Impairment, restructuring and other charges			931	460
Total operating expenses	45,247	47,525	50,926	59,004
Income from operations	7,610	18,299	18,205	21,826
Interest expense and other income, net	(799)	(721)	(792)	(1,645)
Income before provision for income taxes	6,811	17,578	17,413	20,181
Provision for income taxes	2,050	5,277	4,838	4,270
Net income	$ 4,761	$ 12,301	$ 12,575	$ 15,911
Basic earnings per common share	$ 0.24	$ 0.62	$ 0.63	$ 0.80
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.24	$ 0.61	$ 0.62	$ 0.78

	Quarter Ended			
	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2012	March 31, 2013	June 30, 2013
	(Unaudited)			
Revenues	$ 181,694	$ 194,049	$ 198,409	$ 227,895
Costs of goods sold	120,339	123,961	126,571	140,750
Gross profit	61,355	70,088	71,838	87,145
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	39,925	36,829	37,752	45,255
Research and development	11,316	11,858	12,386	12,680
Impairment, restructuring and other charges		2,723	2,286	2,978
Total operating expenses	51,241	51,410	52,424	60,913
Income from operations	10,114	18,678	19,414	26,232
Interest expense and other income, net	(1,097)	(1,386)	(1,341)	(1,200)
Income before provision for income taxes	9,017	17,292	18,073	25,032

Provision for income taxes	2,678	4,872	4,544	13,185
Net income	$ 6,339	$ 12,420	$ 13,529	$ 11,847
Basic earnings per common share	$ 0.32	$ 0.62	$ 0.68	$ 0.59
Diluted earnings per common share	$ 0.31	$ 0.60	$ 0.66	$ 0.58

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market Risk

We are exposed to certain market risks, which are inherent in our financial instruments and arise from transactions entered into in the normal course of business. We may enter into derivative financial instrument transactions in order to manage or reduce market risk in connection with specific foreign-currency-denominated transactions. We do not enter into derivative financial instrument transactions for speculative purposes.

We are subject to interest rate risk on our short-term borrowings under our bank lines of credit. Borrowings under these lines of credit do not give rise to significant interest rate risk because these borrowings have short maturities although borrowed at variable interest rates. Historically, we have not experienced material gains or losses due to interest rate changes.

Foreign Currency

We maintain the accounts of our operations in each of the following countries in the respective currencies: Finland, France, Germany, Italy and Greece (Euros), Singapore (U.S. dollars), Malaysia (U.S. dollars), United Kingdom (U.K. pounds), Norway (Norwegian kroners), India (Indian rupees), Indonesia (Indonesian rupiah and U.S. dollars), Hong Kong (Hong Kong dollars), China (Chinese yuan), Canada (Canadian dollars), Mexico (Mexican pesos and U.S. dollars), Australia (Australian dollars) and Cyprus (Cypriot pounds). Foreign currency financial statements are translated into U.S. dollars at fiscal year-end rates, with the exception of revenues, costs and expenses, which are translated at average rates during the reporting period. We include gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions in income, while we exclude those resulting from translation of financial statements from income and include them as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income. Transaction gains and losses, which were included in our consolidated statement of operations, amounted to a gain (loss) of approximately $(2.0) million, $0.4 million and $1.8 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. Furthermore, a 10% appreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the local currency exchange rates would have resulted in a net increase in our operating income of approximately $8.0 million in fiscal 2013. Conversely, a 10% depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the local currency exchange rates would have resulted in a net decrease in our operating income of approximately $8.0 million in fiscal 2013.

Use of Derivatives

Our use of derivatives consists primarily of foreign exchange contracts. As discussed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, as of June 30, 2013, we had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts of approximately $4.5 million. These contracts do not meet the criteria as an effective cash flow hedge. Therefore, the net gain (loss) is reported in Interest expense and other income, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Importance of International Markets

International markets provide us with significant growth opportunities. However, the following events, among others, could adversely affect our financial results in subsequent periods: periodic economic downturns in different regions of the world, changes in trade policies or tariffs, civil or military conflict and other political instability. We continue to perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition. We monitor economic and currency conditions around the world to evaluate whether there may be any significant effect on our international sales in the future. Due to our overseas investments and the necessity of dealing with local currencies in our foreign business transactions, we are at risk with respect to foreign currency fluctuations.

Inflation

We do not believe that inflation has had a material impact on our results of operations.

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Interest Rate Risk

The principal maturity and estimated value of our long-term debt exposure as of June 30, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

	Maturity							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 and thereafter	Total	Fair Value
Secured long term loans	$ 1,797	$ 1,797	$ 1,797	$ 1,797	$ 1,797	$ 3,485	$ 12,470	$ 12,470
Average interest rate	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	

The principal maturity and estimated value of our long-term debt exposure as of June 30, 2012 were as follows (in thousands):

	Maturity							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 and thereafter	Total	Fair Value
Secured long term loans and capital lease obligations	$ 215	$ 215	$ 215	$ 215	$ 215	$ 1,607	$ 2,682	$ 2,682
Average interest rate	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

We make reference here to the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements that appears on page F-1 of this report. The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm from Moss Adams LLP, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements listed in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appear beginning on page F-2 of this report, are incorporated by reference into this Item 8.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of June 30, 2013, the end of the period covered by this report, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Such disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that material information we must disclose in this report is recorded, processed, summarized and filed or submitted on a timely basis. Based upon that evaluation our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2013.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the 1992 framework in *Internal Control Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of

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Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on that evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2013.

Moss Adams LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited and reported on the consolidated financial statements of OSI Systems, Inc. and on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The report of Moss Adams LLP is contained in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during fiscal 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by Item 10 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in December 2013.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in December 2013.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in December 2013.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in December 2013.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement for our annual stockholders' meeting presently scheduled to be held in December 2013.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. *Financial Statements.* Please see the accompanying Index to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appears on page F-1 of the report. The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements listed in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appear beginning on page F-2 of this report, are incorporated by reference into Item 8 above.

2. *Financial Statement Schedules*.

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

No other financial statement schedules are presented as the required information is either not applicable or included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.

3. *Exhibits.* Reference is made to item 15(b) below.

(b) *Exhibits.* The exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page are filed as part of, or are incorporated by reference into, this report.

(c) *Financial Statement Schedules.* Reference is made to Item 15(a)(2) above.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of OSI Systems, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of OSI Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of June 30, 2012 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2013. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15 in Schedule II. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2013, based on the 1992 criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also include performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of OSI Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of June 30, 2012 and 2013, and the consolidated results of their operations, their comprehensive income and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended June 30, 2013, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the consolidated financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein. Also in our opinion, OSI Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries, maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2013, based on the 1992 criteria established in Internal Control Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

/s/ MOSS ADAMS LLP
Los Angeles, California
August 16, 2013

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)

	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2013
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 91,452	$ 34,697
Accounts receivable	156,867	206,817
Inventories	195,178	206,213
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	39,616	78,972
Total current assets	483,113	526,699
Property and equipment, net	111,664	249,029
Goodwill	82,149	83,743
Intangible assets, net	37,742	36,603
Other assets	35,228	23,722
Total assets	$ 749,896	$ 919,796
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Bank lines of credit	$	$ 59,000
Current portion of long term debt	215	1,797
Accounts payable	56,422	97,050
Accrued payroll and related expenses	24,749	28,503
Advances from customers	22,677	37,432
Accrued warranties	17,562	12,890
Deferred revenue	20,194	18,131
Other accrued expenses and current liabilities	18,830	26,610
Total current liabilities	160,649	281,413
Long-term debt	2,467	10,673
Advances from customers	100,000	75,000
Other long-term liabilities	52,661	74,259
Total liabilities	315,777	441,345
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, $0.001 par value authorized, 10,000,000 shares; no shares issued or outstanding		
Common stock, $0.001 par value authorized, 100,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 19,821,064 and 19,914,089 shares at June 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively	282,756	285,001
Retained earnings	155,651	199,786
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,288)	(6,336)
Total stockholders' equity	434,119	478,451
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 749,896	$ 919,796

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	**2012**	**2013**
Net revenues:			
Products	$ 563,092	$ 678,490	$ 600,279
Services	93,008	114,500	201,768
Total net revenues	656,100	792,990	802,047
Cost of goods sold:			
Products	352,731	447,268	397,061
Services	64,103	77,080	114,560
Total cost of goods sold	416,834	524,348	511,621
Gross profit	239,266	268,642	290,426
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	142,633	151,746	159,761
Research and development	45,448	49,565	48,240
Impairment, restructuring and other charges	3,424	1,391	7,987
Total operating expenses	191,505	202,702	215,988
Income from operations	47,761	65,940	74,438
Interest expense and other income, net	(1,026)	(3,957)	(5,024)
Income before income taxes	46,735	61,983	69,414
Provision for income taxes	13,313	16,435	25,279
Net income	$ 33,422	$ 45,548	$ 44,135
Earnings per share:			
Basic	$ 1.77	$ 2.31	$ 2.21
Diluted	$ 1.71	$ 2.24	$ 2.15
Shares used in per share calculation:			
Basic	18,843	19,732	19,956
Diluted	19,548	20,330	20,568

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(in thousands)

	2011	2012	2013
Net income	$ 33,422	$ 45,548	$ 44,135
Other comprehensive income:			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	7,233	(5,597)	(2,359)
Defined benefit pension plans, net of tax	165	(763)	194
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments and derivatives	717	(73)	117
Reclassification of net realized loss on investments and derivatives	1,027		
Other comprehensive income (loss)	$ 9,142	$ (6,433)	$ (2,048)
Comprehensive income	$ 42,564	$ 39,115	$ 42,087

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(in thousands, except share data)

	Common			Accumulated Other	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Retained Earnings	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance June 30, 2010	18,326,133	$ 244,026	$ 76,681	$ (6,997)	$ 313,710
Exercise of stock options	719,515	12,988			12,988
Vesting of restricted shares	161,124				
Net tax benefit of stock options exercised/forfeited		4,862			4,862
Shares issued under employee stock purchase program	142,671	1,973			1,973
Shares issued exercise of warrants	216,018	4,679			4,679
Stock compensation expense		5,789			5,789
Repurchase of common stock	(58,396)	(2,218)			(2,218)
Other		453			453
Net income			33,422		33,422
Other comprehensive income				9,142	9,142
Balance June 30, 2011	19,507,065	$ 272,552	$ 110,103	$ 2,145	$ 384,800
Exercise of stock options	140,385	2,492			2,492
Vesting of restricted shares	208,376				
Net tax benefit of stock options exercised/forfeited		3,187			3,187
Shares issued under employee stock purchase program	82,752	2,391			2,391
Stock compensation expense		8,530			8,530
Repurchase of common stock	(67,037)	(3,927)			(3,927)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(50,477)	(2,469)			(2,469)
Net income			45,548		45,548
Other comprehensive loss				(6,433)	(6,433)
Balance June 30, 2012	19,821,064	$ 282,756	$ 155,651	$ (4,288)	$ 434,119
Exercise of stock options	117,705	1,835			1,835
Vesting of restricted shares	236,070				
Net tax benefit of stock options exercised/forfeited		3,566			3,566
Shares issued under employee stock purchase program	85,056	2,840			2,840
Stock compensation expense		16,446			16,446
Repurchase of common stock	(200,732)	(12,012)			(12,012)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards	(145,074)	(10,430)			(10,430)
Net income			44,135		44,135
Other comprehensive loss				(2,048)	(2,048)
Balance June 30, 2013	19,914,089	$ 285,001	$ 199,786	$ (6,336)	$ 478,451

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended June 30,		
	2011	**2012**	**2013**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	$ 33,422	$ 45,548	$ 44,135
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	18,529	20,199	27,507
Stock based compensation expense	5,789	8,530	16,446
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	1,844	417	3,563
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(552)	(350)	(100)
Tax benefit of share based compensation plan	4,862	3,187	3,566
Deferred income taxes provision (benefit)	4,807	(1,457)	3,604
Other	191	126	399
Changes in operating assets and liabilities net of business acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(3,066)	(17,445)	(53,568)
Inventories	(39,700)	(24,525)	(12,894)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(7,277)	(5,019)	20,547
Accounts payable	14,401	(12,925)	40,476
Accrued payroll and related expenses	(249)	2,093	4,158
Advances from customers	(1,477)	99,025	(10,736)
Accrued warranties	3,051	3,126	(4,634)
Deferred revenue	8,066	8,279	(5,563)
Other accrued expenses and current liabilities	(2,502)	(8,246)	(18,241)
Net cash provided by operating activities	40,139	120,563	58,665
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment	(13,392)	(68,490)	(157,367)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(6,311)	(7,989)	(6,087)
Acquisition of intangible and other assets	(4,306)	(4,703)	(4,399)
Net cash used in investing activities	(24,009)	(81,182)	(167,853)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net borrowings on bank lines of credit			59,000
Proceeds from long-term debt			11,100
Payments on long-term debt	(32,602)	(217)	(1,274)
Payments of capital lease obligations	(710)		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options, warrants and employee stock purchase plan	19,640	4,883	4,674
Repurchase of common shares	(2,218)	(3,927)	(12,011)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement of equity awards		(2,469)	(10,431)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(15,890)	(1,730)	51,058
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	3,390	(1,818)	1,375
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	3,630	35,833	(56,755)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of year	51,989	55,619	91,452
Cash and cash equivalents end of year	$ 55,619	$ 91,452	$ 34,697

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Interest	$ 1,626	$ 3,168	$ 3,480
Income taxes	$ 6,244	$ 7,150	$ 12,289

See accompanying notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of Business OSI Systems, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (the "Company"), is a vertically integrated designer and manufacturer of specialized electronic systems and components for critical applications. The Company sells its products in diversified markets, including homeland security, healthcare, defense and aerospace.

The Company has three operating divisions: (i) Security, providing security inspection systems, turnkey security screening solutions and related services; (ii) Healthcare, providing patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia systems, and related services and (iii) Optoelectronics and Manufacturing, providing specialized electronic components and electronic manufacturing services for the Security and Healthcare divisions as well as to external original equipment manufacturing clients for applications in the defense, aerospace, medical and industrial markets, among others.

Through its Security division, the Company designs, manufactures, markets and services security and provides security screening, threat detection and non-intrusive inspection products and services globally to end users under the "Rapiscan Systems" trade name. Rapiscan Systems products fall into the following categories: baggage and parcel inspection systems; cargo and vehicle inspection systems; hold (checked) baggage screening systems; people screening systems and radiation detection systems. In addition to these products, the Company provides site design, installation, training and technical support services to its customers. The Company also provides turnkey security screening solutions under the "S2" trade name, which can include the construction, staffing and long-term operation of security screening checkpoints for its customers.

Through its Healthcare division, the Company designs, manufactures, markets and services patient monitoring, diagnostic cardiology and anesthesia delivery and ventilation systems worldwide primarily under the "Spacelabs" trade name. These products are used by care providers in critical care, emergency and perioperative areas within hospitals as well as physicians' offices, medical clinics and ambulatory surgery centers.

Through its Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division, the Company designs, manufactures and markets optoelectronic devices and provides electronics manufacturing services worldwide for use in a broad range of applications, including aerospace and defense electronics, security and inspection systems, medical imaging and diagnostic products, telecommunications, test and measurement devices, industrial automation systems, automotive diagnostic products and renewable energy technologies. This division provides products and services to original equipment manufacturers and end users as well as to the Company's own Security and Healthcare divisions.

Consolidation The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of OSI Systems, Inc. and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Investments in joint ventures over which the Company has significant influence but does not have voting control are accounted for using the equity method. Investments over which the Company does not have significant influence are accounted for using the cost method.

Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Cash Equivalents The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with maturities of approximately three months or less as of the acquisition date to be cash equivalents.

Components of cash and cash equivalents consisted of:

	June 30,	
	2012	2013
Cash in bank	$ 47,402	$ 34,586
Money market	34,063	111
Commercial paper	9,987	
Total	$ 91,452	$ 34,697

Accounts Receivable Billed receivables include outstanding trade receivables. Unbilled receivables primarily include earned but unbilled revenue. Allowance for doubtful accounts involves estimates based on management's judgment, review of individual receivables and analysis of historical bad debts. The Company monitors collections and payments from its customers and maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments.

Components of accounts receivable consisted of:

	June 30,	
	2012	2013
Billed receivables	$ 159,413	$ 179,458
Unbilled receivables	2,508	34,636
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,054)	(7,277)
Total	$ 156,867	$ 206,817

Inventories Inventories are generally stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market. The Company writes down inventory for slow-moving and obsolete inventory based on assessments of future demands, market conditions and customers who may be experiencing financial difficulties. If these factors are less favorable than those projected, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Property and Equipment Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets taking into consideration any salvage value. Amortization of leasehold improvements is calculated on the straight-line basis over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term. Leased capital assets are included in property and equipment. Amortization of property and equipment under capital leases is included with depreciation expense.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Valuation of Long-Lived Assets Goodwill represents the excess purchase price of net tangible and intangible assets acquired in business combinations over their estimated fair value. Goodwill is allocated to the Company's segments based on the nature of the product line of the acquired business. The carrying value of goodwill is not amortized, but is annually tested for impairment during the Company's second quarter and more often if there is an indicator of impairment. Intangible assets other than goodwill are amortized over their useful lives unless these lives are determined to be indefinite. The Company

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assesses qualitative factors of each of its reporting units to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. Such assessments indicated that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of each reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. Thus, the Company has determined that it is not necessary to proceed with the two-step goodwill impairment test. There was no goodwill impairment for each of three fiscal years ended June 30, 2013.

The Company evaluates long-lived assets with finite lives for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Impairment is considered to exist if the total estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis are less than the carrying amount of the assets. If impairment does exist, the Company measures the impairment loss and records it based on the discounted estimate of future cash flows. In estimating future cash flows, the Company groups assets at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other asset groups. The Company's estimate of future cash flows is based upon, among other things, certain assumptions about expected future operating performance, growth rates and other factors.

Income Taxes Deferred income taxes are provided for temporary differences between the financial statement and income tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities, based on enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. Income tax accounting standards prescribe a two-step process for the financial statement measurement and recognition of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The first step involves the determination of whether it is more likely than not (greater than 50 percent likelihood) that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, based on the technical merits of the position. The second step requires that any tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold be measured and recognized in the financial statements at the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The income tax accounting standards also provide guidance on the accounting for related interest and penalties, financial statement classification and disclosure. The cumulative effect of applying these standards is to be reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. See Note 8 for additional information.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable and debt instruments. The carrying values of financial instruments, other than debt instruments, are representative of their fair values due to their short-term maturities. The carrying values of the Company's long-term debt instruments are considered to approximate their fair values because the interest rates of these instruments are variable or comparable to current rates offered to the Company.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company has determined that all of its marketable securities fall into the "Level 1" category, which values assets at the quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; while the Company's derivative instruments fall into the "Level 2" category, which values assets and liabilities from observable inputs other than quoted market prices. There were no assets or liabilities where "Level 3" valuation techniques were used, and there were no assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis.

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The fair values of such assets (liabilities) were:

	June 30,	
	2012	2013
Level 1	$ 10,955	$ 14,230
Level 2	13	66
Total	$ 10,968	$ 14,296

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activity The Company's use of derivatives consists primarily of foreign exchange contracts. As of June 30, 2013, the Company had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts of approximately $4.5 million. These contracts do not meet the criteria as an effective cash flow hedge. Therefore, the net gain (loss) is reported in Interest expense and other income, net in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Revenue Recognition The Company recognizes revenue from sales of products upon shipment when title and risk of loss passes, and when terms are fixed and collection is probable. Revenue from services includes after-market services, installation and implementation of products, and turnkey security screening services. The portion of revenue for the sale attributable to installation is deferred and recognized when the installation service is provided. In an instance where terms of sale include subjective customer acceptance criteria, revenue is deferred until the Company has achieved the acceptance criteria. Concurrent with the shipment of the product, the Company accrues estimated product return reserves and warranty expenses. Critical judgments made by management related to revenue recognition include the determination of whether or not customer acceptance criteria are perfunctory or inconsequential. The determination of whether or not customer acceptance terms are perfunctory or inconsequential impacts the amount and timing of revenue recognized. Critical judgments also include estimates of warranty reserves, which are established based on historical experience and knowledge of the product under warranty.

Revenue from certain turnkey services agreements is recognized based upon proportional performance, measured by the actual number of hours incurred divided by the total estimated number of hours for the project. The impact of changes in the estimated hours to service the agreement is reflected in the period during which the change becomes known.

Revenues from out-of-warranty service maintenance contracts are recognized ratably over the term of such contract. For services not derived from specific maintenance contracts, revenues are recognized as the services are performed. Deferred revenue for such services arises from payments received from customers for services not yet performed. On occasion, the Company receives advances from customers that are amortized against future customer payments pursuant to the underlying agreements. Such advances are classified in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as either a current or long-term liability dependent upon when the Company estimates the corresponding amortization to occur.

Freight The Company records shipping and handling fees it charges to its customers as revenue and related costs as cost of goods sold.

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Research and Development Costs Research and development costs are those costs related to the development of a new product, process or service, or significant improvement to an existing product, process or service. Such costs are charged to operations as incurred.

Stock-Based Compensation Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the estimated fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the employee's requisite service period for all stock-based awards granted or modified. Certain shares of restricted stock vest based on the achievement of pre-established performance goals. The Company amortizes the fair value of performance-based shares over the requisite service period for each separate vesting tranche of the award. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Impairment, Restructuring and Other Charges The Company consolidates processes and facilities of its subsidiaries to better align with demand by its customers and thereby improve its operational efficiencies. The associated charges, and other non-recurring charges and impairment of assets, are recognized as impairment, restructuring and other charges in the Consolidated Financial Statements. See Note 5 for additional information about these restructuring charges.

Concentrations of Credit Risk Financial instruments that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities and accounts receivable. The Company restricts investments in cash equivalents to financial institutions with high credit standing. Credit risk on accounts receivable is minimized as a result of the large and diverse nature of the Company's worldwide customer base. As of June 30, 2013, one customer accounted for 16% of accounts receivable; while no individual customer accounted for more than 10% of accounts receivable as of June 30, 2012. During fiscal 2012, one customer accounted for 12% of revenues; while no individual customer accounted for more than 10% of revenues for the years ended June 30, 2011 or 2013. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and maintains allowances for potential credit losses.

Foreign Currency Translation The Company transacts business in various foreign currencies. In countries where the functional currency of the underlying operations has been determined to be the local country's currency, revenues and expenses of operations outside the United States are translated into United States dollars using average exchange rates while assets and liabilities of operations outside the United States are translated into United States dollars using year-end exchange rates. The effects of foreign currency translation adjustments are included in stockholders' equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Transaction gains and losses, which were included in our consolidated statement of operations, amounted to a gain (loss) of approximately $(2.0) million, $0.4 million and $1.8 million for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Business Combinations During the normal course of business the Company makes acquisitions. In the event that an individual acquisition (or an aggregate of acquisitions) is material, appropriate disclosure of such acquisition activity is provided. The acquisition method of accounting for business combinations requires us to use significant estimates and assumptions, including fair value estimates, as of the business combination date and to refine those estimates as necessary during the measurement period (defined as the period, not to exceed one year, in which we may adjust the provisional amounts recognized for a business combination) in a manner that is generally similar to the previous purchase method of accounting.

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FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Under the acquisition method of accounting we recognize separately from goodwill the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interests in an acquiree, generally at the acquisition date fair value. We measure goodwill as of the acquisition date as the excess of consideration transferred, which we also measure at fair value, over the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Costs that we incur to complete the business combination such as investment banking, legal and other professional fees are not considered part of consideration and we charge them to general and administrative expense as they are incurred. Under the acquisition method we also account for acquired company restructuring activities that we initiate separately from the business combination. Should the initial accounting for a business combination be incomplete by the end of a reporting period that falls within the measurement period, we report provisional amounts in our financial statements. During the measurement period, we adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date and we record those adjustments to our financial statements. We apply those measurement period adjustments that we determine to be significant retrospectively to comparative information in our financial statements, including adjustments to depreciation and amortization expense.

Earnings per Share Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the sum of the weighted average number of common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding. Potential common shares consist of the shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options or warrants under the treasury stock method.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the fiscal years ended June 30 (in thousands, except earnings per share data):

	2011	2012	2013
Net income available to common stockholders	$ 33,422	$ 45,548	$ 44,135
Weighted average shares outstanding basic	18,843	19,732	19,956
Dilutive effect of stock options and warrants	705	598	612
Weighted average of shares outstanding diluted	19,548	20,330	20,568
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.77	$ 2.31	$ 2.21
Diluted earnings per share	$ 1.71	$ 2.24	$ 2.15

Provision for Warranties The Company offers its customers warranties on most products that it sells. These warranties typically provide for repairs for a specified time period. Concurrent with the sale of products, a provision for estimated warranty expenses is recorded with a corresponding increase in cost of goods sold. This provision is

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FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

adjusted periodically based on historical experience and anticipated expenses. Actual expenses of repairs under warranty, including parts and labor, are charged to this provision when incurred.

	Provision for Warranties (in thousands)
Balance on June 30, 2010	$ 10,930
Additions	9,175
Reductions for warranty repair costs	(5,575)
Balance on June 30, 2011	$ 14,530
Additions	8,620
Reductions for warranty repair costs	(5,588)
Balance on June 30, 2012	$ 17,562
Additions	1,948
Reductions for warranty repair costs	(6,620)
Balance on June 30, 2013	$ 12,890

2. INVENTORIES

Net inventory consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30,	
	2012	2013
Raw materials	$ 103,747	$ 117,416
Work-in-process	28,096	37,337
Finished goods	63,335	51,460
Total	$ 195,178	$ 206,213

3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Estimated Useful Lives	June 30, 2012	2013
Land	N/A	$ 5,193	$ 8,365
Buildings and improvements	5-40 years	13,597	102,187
Leasehold improvements	1-20 years	12,385	9,302
Equipment and tooling	3-10 years	74,789	135,437
Furniture and fixtures	3-13 years	3,982	3,551
Computer equipment	3-5 years	13,937	14,309
Computer software	3-10 years	15,245	15,209
Construction in process	N/A	52,269	48,713

Total	191,397	337,073
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(79,733)	(88,044)
Property and equipment, net	$ 111,664	$ 249,029

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Construction in process consists primarily of costs related to infrastructure in Mexico that will be depreciated as buildings and improvements when assets are placed into service.

During fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, depreciation expense was approximately $14.2 million, $15.5 million and $22.6 million, respectively.

4. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for fiscal 2012 and 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

	Security Group	Healthcare Group	Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Group	Consolidated
Balance as of June 30, 2011	$ 21,040	$ 35,612	$ 13,640	$ 70,292
Goodwill acquired during the period	7,106	374	5,063	12,543
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(563)	(99)	(24)	(686)
Balance as of June 30, 2012	$ 27,583	$ 35,887	$ 18,679	$ 82,149
Goodwill acquired or adjusted during the period	798		701	1,499
Foreign currency translation adjustment	165	(60)	(10)	95
Balance as of June 30, 2013	$ 28,546	$ 35,827	$ 19,370	$ 83,743

Intangible assets subject to amortization consisted of the following (in thousands):

		June 30, 2012			June 30, 2013		
	Weighted Average Lives	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Intangibles Net	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Intangibles Net
Amortizable assets:							
Software development costs	5 years	$ 15,175	$ 4,140	$ 11,035	$ 17,350	$ 5,396	$ 11,954
Patents	16 years	4,259	526	3,733	5,400	635	4,765
Core technology	10 years	2,093	1,548	545	2,058	1,728	330
Developed technology	12 years	20,022	12,560	7,462	20,002	14,620	5,382
Customer relationships/backlog	8 years	11,955	7,611	4,344	9,178	5,624	3,554
Total amortizable assets		53,504	26,385	27,119	53,988	28,003	25,985
Non-amortizable assets:							
Trademarks		10,623		10,623	10,618		10,618
Total intangible assets		$ 64,127	$ 26,385	$ 37,742	$ 64,606	$ 28,003	$ 36,603

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FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Amortization expense for fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013 was $4.3 million, $4.7 million and $4.9 million, respectively. Future acquisitions could cause these amounts to increase. At June 30, 2013, estimated future amortization expense was as follows (in thousands):

2014	$ 4,090
2015	1,856
2016	1,587
2017	1,250
2018	1,129
Thereafter	16,073
Total	$ 25,985

Software development costs for software products incurred before establishing technological feasibility are charged to operations. Software development costs incurred after establishing technological feasibility are capitalized on a product-by-product basis until the product is available for general release to customers at which time amortization begins. Annual amortization, charged to cost of goods sold, is the greater of (i) the amount computed using the ratio that current gross revenues for a product bear to the total current and anticipated future gross revenues for that product and (ii) the straight-line method over the remaining estimated economic life of the product. Amortizable assets that have not yet begun to be amortized are included in thereafter in the table above. During fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Company capitalized software development costs in the amount of $1.2 million, $2.1 million and $2.2 million, respectively.

5. IMPAIRMENT, RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES

In response to challenging worldwide economic conditions, the Company continued to optimize its cost structure by reducing excess workforce and facilities and consolidating and relocating certain manufacturing facilities. In addition, during fiscal 2013, as a result of a contract settlement with the Transportation Security Agency (TSA) related to the Rapiscan Secure 1000SP Advanced Imaging Technology system and associated Automated Target Recognition software and our related agreement with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Company incurred charges, including the write-off of inventory, removal and storage costs for products previously sold to the TSA and legal costs; and recognized the impairment of related capitalized software development costs. Such activities resulted in impairment, restructuring and other charges of $3.4 million in 2011, $1.4 million in 2012 and $8.0 million in 2013. The related accruals are included in other accrued expenses and

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current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table analyzes the key components of impairment, restructuring and other charges throughout fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013:

	Security Division	Healthcare Division	Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division	Corporate	Consolidated
Accrued balance as of June 30, 2010	$ 463	$ 733	$ 300	$	$ 1,496
Expensed during the year					
Employee termination costs	595	1,059	43	535	2,232
Debt restructuring		449		743	1,192
Total expensed during year	595	1,508	43	1,278	3,424
Paid during the year	593	2,062	239	1,250	4,144
Accrued balance as of June 30, 2011	$ 465	$ 179	$ 104	$ 28	$ 776
Expensed during the year					
Facility closure			233		233
Employee termination costs	290	170	698		1,158
Total expensed during the year	290	170	931		1,391
Paid during the year	458	179	1,029	19	1,685
Accrued balance as of June 30, 2012	$ 297	$ 170	$ 6	$ 9	$ 482
Expensed during the year					
Facility closure		2,309	344		2,653
Employee termination costs	781	57	246		1,084
Charges related to contract settlement	3,155				3,155
Impairment of software development costs	1,095				1,095
Total expensed during the year	5,031	2,366	590		7,987
Paid during the year	4,285	897	530	9	5,721
Accrued balance as of June 30, 2013	$ 1,043	$ 1,639	$ 66		$ 2,748

6. LINE-OF-CREDIT BORROWINGS AND DEBT

The Company has a $425 million credit agreement, as amended, maturing November 2016. The credit agreement consists of a $425 million revolving credit facility, including a $375 million sub-limit for letters of credit. The Company has the ability to increase the facility by $100 million under certain circumstances. Borrowings under this facility bear interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus a margin of 1.5% as of June 30, 2013. This margin is determined by the Company's consolidated leverage ratio and may range from 1.5% to 2.0%. Letters of credit reduce the amount available to borrow by their face value. The unused portion of the facility bears a commitment fee of 0.25%. The Company's borrowings under the credit agreement are guaranteed by the Company's U.S.-based subsidiaries and are secured by substantially all of the Company's and certain subsidiaries' assets. The agreement contains various representations, warranties, affirmative, negative and financial covenants, and conditions of default customary for financing agreements of this type. As of June 30, 2013, there was $59 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility and letters-of-credit outstanding totaled $119.5 million.

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FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Several of the Company's foreign subsidiaries maintain bank lines-of-credit, denominated in local currencies, to meet short-term working capital requirements and for the issuance of letters-of-credit. As of June 30, 2013, $5.3 million was outstanding under these letter-of-credit facilities, while no debt was outstanding. As of June 30, 2013, the total amount available under these credit facilities was $37.4 million, with a total cash borrowing sub-limit of $3.1 million.

In September 2012, the Company entered into a term loan agreement for $11.1 million to fund the acquisition of land and a building in the state of Washington. The loan is payable over seven years and bears interest at LIBOR plus 1.25%, which is payable on a monthly basis. Concurrent with entering into the floating rate loan, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement that effectively locks the interest rate of the loan to 2.2% per annum for the term of the loan. As of June 30, 2013, $10.0 million remained outstanding under this loan.

Long-term debt consisted of the following at June 30 (in thousands):

	2012	2013
Term loans	$ 2,682	$ 12,470
Less current portion of long-term debt	215	1,797
Long-term portion of debt	$ 2,467	$ 10,673

Fiscal year principal payments of long-term debt as of June 30, 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

2014	$ 1,797
2015	1,797
2016	1,797
2017	1,797
2018	1,797
2019 and thereafter	3,485
Total	$ 12,470

7. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

As of June 30, 2013, the Company maintained two share-based employee compensation plans (the "OSI Plans"): the 2012 Incentive Award Plan ("2012 Plan") and the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan ("2006 Plan").

The Company recorded stock-based-compensation expense in the consolidated statement of operations as follows (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Cost of goods sold	$ 378	$ 465	$ 820
Selling, general and administrative	5,176	7,811	15,394
Research and development	235	254	232
Stock based compensation expense	5,789	8,530	16,446
Less: Related income tax benefit	1,994	3,050	6,123
Stock based compensation expense, net	$ 3,795	$ 5,480	$ 10,323

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

As of June 30, 2013, total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock-based compensation grants amounted to $2.2 million for stock options and $13.9 million for restricted stock and restricted stock units (RSUs) under the OSI Plans. The Company expects to recognize these costs over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years with respect to the options and 2.2 years for grants of restricted stock and RSUs.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan The Company has an employee stock purchase plan under which eligible employees may purchase a limited number of shares of Common Stock at a discount of up to 15% of the market value of such stock at pre-determined, plan-defined dates. During the three years ended June 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, employees purchased 142,671, 82,752 and 85,056 shares, respectively. As of June 30, 2013, there were 1,019,200 shares of the Company's Common Stock available for issuance under the plan.

OSI Plans

In September 2012, the Company's Board of Directors approved the 2012 Plan, and in December 2012 the stockholders adopted the 2012 Plan, effective on December 12, 2012. The 2012 Plan serves as the successor to the 2006 Plan. No new awards will be issued under the 2006 Plan as of the effective date of the 2012 Plan. Outstanding awards under the 2006 Plan continue to be subject to the terms and conditions of the 2006 Plan.

Under the 2012 Plan, the Company is authorized to grant up to 3,847,969 shares of Common Stock in the form of incentive options, nonqualified options restricted stock awards, stock appreciation rights, RSUs, performance shares and stock bonuses to qualified employees, directors and consultants, amongst other forms of equity, plus any shares of the Company's Common Stock subject to awards outstanding under the 2006 Plan that terminate, expire or lapse for any reason (up to a maximum of 2,220,000 shares).

Under the OSI Plans, the exercise price of nonqualified options and incentive stock options may not be less than the fair market value of the Company's Common Stock on the date of grant. The exercise price of nonqualified options and incentive stock options granted to individuals who own more than 10% of the Company's voting stock may not be less than 110% of the fair market value of the Company's Common Stock on the date of grant. Stock options granted under the OSI Plans typically vest over three years based on continued service. Restricted stock and RSUs typically vest over three to four years based on continued service. Certain shares of restricted stock granted to senior management vest based on the achievement of pre-established performance goals.

No single method of estimating volatility is proper under all circumstances and to the extent that a company can derive implied volatility based on the trading of its financial instruments on a public market, it may be appropriate to use both implied and historical volatility in its assumptions. The Company has certain financial instruments that are publicly traded from which the Company can derive the implied volatility. Therefore, the Company used implied and historical volatility for valuing its stock options. The Company believes that implied and historical volatility is a better indicator of expected volatility because it is generally reflective of both historical volatility and expectations of how future volatility will differ from historical volatility.

Stock Option Fair Value Estimation Assumptions. The Company estimates the fair value of its stock options at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The Company's valuation model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as weighted average assumptions for a number of subjective variables described below.

Expected Dividend. Expected dividend is based on historical patterns and the Company's anticipated dividend payments over the expected holding period.

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FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Risk-Free Interest Rate. The risk-free interest rate for stock options is based on U.S. Treasuries for a maturity matching the expected holding period.

Expected Volatility. Expected volatility is based on the Company's historical share price volatility matching the expected holding period.

Expected Holding Period. The Company uses historical stock option exercise data to estimate the expected holding period.

Changes in assumptions can materially impact the estimated fair value of stock options. The weighted average assumptions used in the valuation model are presented in the table below.

	2011	2012	2013
Expected dividend	0%	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%
Expected volatility	40.0%	35.6%	33.0%
Expected holding period (in years)	4.3	4.3	4.3

The following summarizes stock option activity for fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013:

	Number of Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at June 30, 2010	1,556,110	17.46		
Granted	107,140	30.62		
Exercised	(719,515)	18.05		
Expired or forfeited	(12,823)	21.50		
Outstanding at June 30, 2011	930,912	18.45		
Granted	269,469	35.98		
Exercised	(140,385)	17.75		
Expired or forfeited	(599)	16.72		
Outstanding at June 30, 2012	1,059,397	23.01		
Granted	90,234	55.37		
Exercised	(117,705)	15.59		
Expired or forfeited	(12,193)	56.36		
Outstanding at June 30, 2013	1,019,733	26.33	6.6 years	$ 38,844
Exercisable at June 30, 2013	726,963	$ 20.67	5.9 years	$ 31,807

The per-share weighted-average grant-date fair value of stock options granted under the OSI Plans was $10.50, $10.67 and $15.33 for fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during fiscal 2013 was $6.7 million.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Restricted Stock Awards and Restricted Stock Units A summary of restricted stock award and restricted stock unit activity for the periods indicated was as follows:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Fair Value
Nonvested at June 30, 2010	479,537	$ 17.44
Granted	268,406	29.48
Vested	(161,124)	18.08
Forfeited	(21,706)	19.55
Nonvested at June 30, 2011	565,113	$ 22.89
Granted	230,597	36.99
Vested	(208,376)	21.41
Forfeited	(6,866)	31.10
Nonvested at June 30, 2012	580,468	$ 28.93
Granted	296,334	57.29
Vested	(236,070)	25.83
Forfeited	(13,608)	43.03
Nonvested at June 30, 2013	627,124	$ 43.13

The per-share weighted average grant-date fair value of restricted stock and RSUs granted under the OSI Plans was $29.48, $36.99 and $57.29 for fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. The total fair value of shares vested during fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013 was $2.9 million, $4.5 million and $6.1 million, respectively.

As of June 30, 2013, there were 3,705,988 shares available for grant under the 2012 Plan. Under the terms of the 2012 Plan, RSU's and restricted stock granted from the pool of shares available for grant on or after December 12, 2012 reduce the pool by 1.87 shares for each share granted. RSU's and restricted stock forfeited and returned to the pool of shares available for grant increase the pool by 1.87 shares for each share forfeited.

8. INCOME TAXES

The following is a geographical breakdown of income before the provision for income taxes (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Pre-tax income (loss):			
United States	$ 26,855	$ 21,335	$ (13,111)
Foreign	19,880	40,648	82,525
Total pre-tax income	$ 46,735	$ 61,983	$ 69,414

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

The Company's provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Current:			
Federal	$ 5,068	$ 8,176	$ (2,214)
State	1,040	2,396	(36)
Foreign	2,398	7,320	23,925
Total current provision	8,506	17,892	21,675
Deferred:			
Federal	$ 3,085	$ (3,565)	$ (2,422)
State	1,192	(554)	337
Foreign	530	2,662	5,689
Total deferred provision	4,807	(1,457)	3,604
Total provision	$ 13,313	$ 16,435	$ 25,279

The exercise of stock options during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013 resulted in additional tax benefit and has been reflected as an adjustment of income taxes payable and an adjustment of additional paid-in capital. The adjustments recorded were $4.9 million, $3.2 million and $3.6 million for the years ended June 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

As of June 30, 2012 and 2013, the Company's liability for uncertain tax positions was $7.1 million and $6.9 million, respectively. Of the $6.9 million, $6.3 million represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate.

The Company recognizes potential interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. As of June 30, 2013, the Company had accrued $0.8 million for interest and penalties. The Company's uncertain tax positions are related to tax years that remain subject to examination by the relevant tax authorities. These include fiscal years after 2010 for federal purposes, fiscal years after 2009 for state purposes and fiscal years after 2004 for various foreign jurisdictions. Facts and circumstances could arise that could cause the Company to reduce the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, including, but not limited to, settlement of income tax positions or expiration of statutes of limitation. Since the ultimate resolution of uncertain tax positions depends on many factors and assumptions, the Company is not able to estimate the range of potential changes in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits or the timing of such changes.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

A summary of activity of unrecognized tax benefits for fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013 was as follows (in thousands).

Balance as July 1, 2010	$ 6,877
Additions on tax positions for the current year	454
Additions on tax positions from prior years	365
Reduction in tax position from prior year	(327)
Balance as June 30, 2011	$ 7,369
Additions on tax positions for the current year	264
Additions on tax positions from prior years	503
Reduction in tax position from prior year	(1,063)
Balance at June 30, 2012	$ 7,073
Additions on tax positions for the current year	785
Additions on tax positions from prior years	
Reduction in tax position from prior year	(953)
Balance at June 30, 2013	$ 6,905

The Company does not provide for U.S. income taxes on the undistributed earnings of its foreign subsidiaries as it is the Company's intention to utilize those earnings in the foreign operations for an indefinite period of time. At June 30, 2013, undistributed earnings of the foreign subsidiaries amounted to approximately $314 million. It is not practical to determine the amount of income or withholding tax that would be payable upon the remittance of these earnings.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Deferred income tax assets (liabilities) consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30,	
	2012	2013
Deferred income tax assets:		
Tax credit carryforwards	$ 5,811	$ 5,680
Net operating loss carryforwards	5,863	5,275
Customer advances		29,574
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,537	2,511
Inventory reserve	7,777	7,204
Inventory capitalization	2,619	1,363
Accrued liabilities	5,005	4,587
Deferred compensation	6,564	11,705
Other assets	6,816	1,317
Total deferred income tax assets	41,992	69,216
Valuation allowance	(8,858)	(11,081)
Net deferred income tax assets	33,134	58,135
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	(3,036)	(36,226)
State income taxes	(1,076)	(1,239)
Amortization of intangible assets	(9,859)	(10,724)
Other liabilities	(1,864)	(853)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(15,835)	(49,042)
Net deferred income tax asset	$ 17,299	$ 9,093

The components of the net deferred income tax asset are classified in the consolidated balance sheets as follows (in thousands):

	2012	2013
Current deferred income tax asset, included in prepaid and other current assets	$ 19,205	$ 39,341
Long-term deferred income tax liability, included in other long-term liabilities	(1,906)	(30,248)
Net deferred income tax asset	$ 17,299	$ 9,093

As of June 30, 2013, the Company had domestic and foreign net operating loss carry forwards of approximately $6.6 million and $19.9 million, respectively. In addition, the Company had tax credit carry forwards, including research and development of approximately $3.4 million. The Company's state tax credit carry forwards will begin to expire in the tax year ending June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2013, the Company has a federal research and development tax credit carry forward of approximately $3.4 million and foreign tax credit carry forwards of $1.3 million. The Company's federal credit carry forwards will begin to expire in the tax year ending June 30, 2019.

The Company has established valuation allowances that relate to the net operating loss of certain subsidiaries, foreign tax credits and R&D credits. During the year ended June 30, 2013, the Company recorded a net aggregated increase of $2.2 million to these valuation allowances. The Company reviews the adequacy of individual valuation allowances and releases such allowances when it is determined that it is more likely than not that the related benefits will be realized.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

The consolidated effective income tax rate differs from the federal statutory income tax rate due primarily to the following:

	June 30,		
	2011	2012	2013
Provision for income taxes at federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income taxes and credits net of federal benefit	3.1	1.9	0.3
Impact upon tax rate as a result of accelerating depreciation of certain foreign assets			9.8
Research and development tax credits	(2.2)	(0.5)	(1.9)
Foreign income subject to tax at other than federal statutory rate	(9.0)	(11.0)	(8.9)
Change in valuation allowance	1.1	1.6	2.8
Unrecognized tax benefit	0.2	(1.8)	(2.0)
Other	0.3	1.3	1.3
Effective income tax rate	28.5%	26.5%	36.4%

The provision for income taxes consists of provisions for federal, state, and foreign income taxes. The Company operates in an international environment with significant operations in various locations outside the U.S. Accordingly; the consolidated income tax rate is a composite rate reflecting the earnings in the various locations and the applicable rates.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The following is a summary of commitments as of June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Total debt	$ 71,470	$ 60,797	$ 3,594	$ 3,594	$ 3,485
Operating leases	$ 5,607	$ 2,133	$ 2,928	$ 546	$
Defined benefit plan obligation	$ 7,966	$ 214	$ 476	$ 642	$ 6,634

Operating Leases The Company leases facilities and certain equipment under various operating lease agreements. Certain leases provide for periodic rent increases and may contain escalation clauses and renewal options. Rent expense totaled $11.3 million, $13.0 million and $13.1 million for fiscal years 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Contingent Acquisition Obligations Under the terms and conditions of the purchase agreements associated with certain acquisitions, the Company may be obligated to make additional payments based on the achievement by the acquired operations of certain sales or profitability milestones. The maximum amount of such future payments under arrangements with contingent consideration caps is $45 million as of June 30, 2013. In addition, one of the purchase agreements the Company entered into requires royalty payments through 2022 based on the license of, or sales of products containing the technology of CXR Limited, a company acquired in 2004. For acquisitions that occurred prior to fiscal year 2010, which were accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards 141, "Business Combinations," the Company accounts for such contingent payments as an addition to the purchase price of the acquired business. For acquisitions accounted for under Accounting Standards Codification 805, "Business Combinations," ("ASC 805"), the estimated fair value of these obligations is recorded

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

as a liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheets with subsequent revisions reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013, pursuant to ASC 805, $20.8 million and $15.4 million of contingent payment obligations, respectively, are included in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. During fiscal 2012 and 2013, the fair values of these contingent obligations were revised and resulted in reductions of $2.2 million and $5.4 million, respectively.

Advances from Customers The Company receives advances from customers associated with certain projects. In fiscal 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with the Mexican government to provide a turnkey security screening solution along the country's borders, and in its ports and airports. Associated with the agreement, the Company was provided an advance totaling $100 million. The Company is obligated to provide a guarantee until the advance has been earned.

Environmental Contingencies The Company is subject to various environmental laws. The Company's practice is to conduct appropriate environmental investigations for each of its properties in the United States at which the Company manufactures products in order to identify, as of the date of such report, potential areas of environmental concern related to past and present activities or from nearby operations. In certain cases, the Company has conducted further environmental assessments consisting of soil and groundwater testing and other investigations deemed appropriate by independent environmental consultants.

During one investigation, the Company discovered soil and groundwater contamination at its Hawthorne, California facility that we believe was the result of unspecified historical releases prior to our occupancy. This site had been used by other companies for semiconductor manufacturing similar to our present operations since the mid-1960's and was part of a large aircraft manufacturing complex during World War II. It is not presently known when the releases occurred or by whom they were caused. The groundwater contamination is a known regional problem, not limited to our premises or our immediate surroundings. The Company filed the requisite reports concerning this problem with the appropriate environmental authorities in fiscal 2001. We were recently contacted by the local governing agency with a request to provide additional historical information and further characterization of the site. Historical reports and site characterization work plans were completed in fiscal 2013 and further site characterization studies, including soil and groundwater investigations, are scheduled for fiscal 2014. These studies are necessary to determine the extent of the on-site releases and if any remediation of such contamination will be required.

The Company has not accrued for loss contingencies relating to environmental matters because it believes that, although unfavorable outcomes may be possible, they are not considered by the Company's management to be probable and reasonably estimable. If one or more of environmental matters are resolved in a manner adverse to the Company, the impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position and/or liquidity could be material.

Indemnifications In the normal course of business, the Company has agreed to indemnify certain parties with respect to certain matters. The Company has agreed to hold certain parties harmless against losses arising from a breach of representations or covenants, or out of intellectual property infringement or other claims made by third parties. These agreements may limit the time within which an indemnification claim can be made and the amount of the claim. In addition, the Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its officers and directors. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount under these indemnification agreements due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. The Company has not recorded any liability for costs related to indemnification as of June 30, 2013.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Legal Proceedings The Company is involved in various claims and legal proceedings arising out of the ordinary course of business. In the Company's opinion after consultation with legal counsel, the ultimate disposition of such proceedings is not likely to have a material adverse effect on its financial position, future results of operations or cash flows. The Company has not accrued for loss contingencies relating to such matters because the Company believes that, although unfavorable outcomes in the proceedings may be possible, they are not considered by management to be probable or reasonably estimable. If one or more of these matters are resolved in a manner adverse to the Company, the impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position and/or liquidity could be material.

10. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Stock Repurchase Program

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized a Common Stock repurchase program. During fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Company repurchased 58,396 shares, 67,037 shares and 200,732 shares, respectively, under this program. As of June 30, 2013, 1,385,040 shares were available for additional repurchase under the program. Upon repurchase, the shares were restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Warrants

In June 2004, the Company issued and sold an aggregate of 1,500,000 shares of Common Stock in a private placement to institutional investors and received net proceeds of $31 million. As part of the transaction, the Company issued warrants to purchase 337,500 additional shares of the Company's Common Stock at an exercise price of $27.73 per share exercisable at any time, in full or part, expiring on June 1, 2011. These warrants were exercised in fiscal 2011 and the Company received $4.7 million in proceeds from warrant holders that paid cash. As permitted under the terms of the agreement, certain warrants were tendered for cashless exercise.

11. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In 1994, the Company, together with an unrelated company, formed ECIL-Rapiscan Security Products Limited, a joint venture organized under the laws of India. The Company owns a 36% interest in the joint venture, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer owns a 10.5% interest, and the Company's Executive Vice President and President of the Company's Security division owns a 4.5% ownership interest. The Company's initial investment was approximately $0.1 million. For the years ended June 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, the Company's equity earnings in the joint venture were approximately $0.6 million, $0.4 million and $0.1 million, respectively. The Company, its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Executive Vice President and President of the Company's Security division collectively control less than 50% of the board of directors voting power in the joint venture. As a result, the Company accounts for the investment under the equity method of accounting. The joint venture was formed for the purpose of the manufacture, assembly, service and testing of security and inspection systems and other products. Some of the Company's subsidiaries are suppliers to the joint venture partner, which in turn manufactures and sells the resulting products. Sales to the joint venture partner for fiscal 2011, 2012 and 2013 were approximately $7.1 million, $5.8 million and $5.7 million, respectively. Receivables from the joint venture were $1.5 million and $0.3 million as of June 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

The Company has contracted with entities owned by its Chief Executive Officer and/or his family members to provide messenger service, auto rental and printing services. Such expenses for 2011, 2012 and 2013 were

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FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

approximately $60,000, $65,000 and $62,000 for messenger services and auto rental and $31,000, $14,000 and $14,000 for printing services, respectively. Further, a subsidiary of the Company is leasing warehouse space on a month-to-month basis for approximately $2,200 per month from an entity controlled by its Chief Executive Officer.

12. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Employee Retirement Savings Plans

The Company has various qualified employee retirement savings plans. Participants can contribute certain amounts to the plans and the Company matches a certain portion of employee contributions. The Company contributed approximately $3.6 million, $3.9 million and $3.7 million to the plans for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively.

Deferred Compensation Plan

The Company has a deferred compensation plan, which meets the requirements for deferred compensation under Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code. The plan provides that selected employees are eligible to defer up to 80% of their salaries and up to 100% of their bonuses. The Company may also make employer contributions to participant accounts in certain circumstances. The benefits under this plan are unsecured. Participants are generally eligible to receive payment of their vested benefit at the end of their elected deferral period or after termination of their employment for any reason or at a later date to comply with the restrictions of Section 409A. Discretionary Company contributions and the related earnings are subject to a vesting schedule dependent upon years of service to the Company and, also, vest completely upon the participant's disability, death or a change of control. The Company made contributions of $0.9 million, $0.7 million and $0.6 million during fiscal year 2011, 2012 and 2013, respectively. As of June 30, 2013, the Company held assets of $11.4 million and liabilities of $10.3 million. Assets related to this plan are included in other assets and liabilities related to this plan are included in other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The plan liabilities include accrued employer contributions not yet funded to the plan.

Employee Pension Plans

The Company sponsors a number of qualified and nonqualified pension plans for its employees at certain locations. In accordance with accounting standards for employee pension and postretirement benefits, the Company fully recognizes the overfunded or underfunded status of each of its defined benefit plans as an asset or liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The asset or liability equals the difference between the fair value of the plans' assets and their benefit obligations. The liabilities associated with underfunded plans are classified as noncurrent, except to the extent the fair value of the plans' assets is less than the plans' estimated benefit payments over the next 12 months. The Company measures its pension and postretirement benefit plans' assets and benefit obligations as of June 30.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

The following provides a reconciliation of the changes in the plans' benefit obligations and fair value of assets for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, and a statement of the funded status as of June 30, 2012 and 2013 (in thousands):

	2012	2013
Change in Benefit Obligation		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 10,326	$ 11,758
Translation adjustment	(428)	(53)
Service costs	54	70
Interest costs	487	635
Curtailment / plan amendment	1,794	
Plan participants' contributions		
Actuarial loss	(225)	562
Benefits paid	(250)	(219)
Benefit obligation at end of year	11,758	12,753
Change in Plan Assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	6,066	6,030
Translation adjustment	(336)	(82)
Actual return on plan assets	158	487
Company contributions	327	251
Plan participants' contributions		
Benefits paid	(185)	(163)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	6,030	6,523
Funded status	(5,728)	(6,230)
Unrecognized net actuarial loss		
Net amount recognized	$ (5,728)	$ (6,230)
Amount recognized in Consolidated Balance Sheets consist of:		
Investments	$ 315	$ 248
Accrued pension liability	(6,043)	(6,478)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,883	3,651

The following table provides the net periodic benefit costs for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013
Net Periodic Benefit Costs			
Service costs	$ 41	$ 54	$ 70
Interest costs	458	487	635
Expected return on plan assets	(352)	(359)	(360)
Amortization of prior service costs	335	335	615
Recognized actuarial loss	310	109	197
Curtailment			
Net periodic benefit cost	$ 792	$ 626	$ 1,157

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Plan Assumptions

	2012	2013
Weighted average assumptions at year-end:		
Discount rate	5.4%	5.3%
Expected return on plan assets	5.8%	5.5%
Rate of compensation increase	2.2%	3.1%

The long term return on assets has been derived from the weighted average of assumed returns on each of the major asset categories. The weighted average is based on the actual proportion of each major asset class held, rather than a benchmark portfolio of assets. The expected returns for each major asset class have been derived from a combination of both historical market returns and current market data as well as the views of a range of investment managers.

Plan Assets and Investment Policy

	Fiscal year ended June 30, 2012		Fiscal year ended June 30, 2013	
	Proportion of Fair Value	Expected Rate of Return	Proportion of Fair Value	Expected Rate of Return
Equity securities	49%	8%	50%	8%
Debt securities	41%	2%	38%	2%
Other	10%	10%	12%	6%
Combined	100%	5.8%	100%	5.5%

The defined benefit plans' assets are invested in a range of pooled investment funds that provide access to a diverse range of asset classes. The investment objective is to maximize the investment return over the long term without exposing the fund to an unnecessary level of risk. Within this objective, it is recognized that benefits will be secured by the purchase of annuities at the time of employee retirement.

The benchmark is to hold assets in both equity and debt securities. The proportion in each investment class is not mandated and is allowed to fluctuate with market movements. The equity holdings are maintained in balanced funds under the control of investment managers.

Day-to-day equities selection decisions are delegated to investment managers, although these are monitored against performance and risk targets. Due to the nature of the pooled funds, there are no significant holdings in any single company (greater than 5% of the total assets). The investment strategy is reviewed on a regular basis, based on the results of the liability studies.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Projected Benefit Payments

The following table reflects estimated benefits payments, based upon the same assumptions used to measure the benefit obligation and net pension cost, as of June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Pension Benefits
July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014	214
July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015	223
July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016	253
July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017	270
July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018	372
July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2023	6,634

Company Contribution

Currently, the Company's weighted average contribution rate is 2% of pensionable salaries. If Company contributions continue at the current rate, the estimated total Company contributions for fiscal 2014 will be approximately $0.1 million.

13. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has determined that it operates in three identifiable industry segments, (a) security and inspection systems (Security division), (b) medical monitoring and anesthesia systems (Healthcare division) and (c) optoelectronic devices and manufacturing (Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division). The Company also has a corporate segment (Corporate) that includes executive compensation and certain other general and administrative expenses; expenses related to stock issuances; and legal and audit and other professional service fees not allocated to product segments. Both the Security and Healthcare divisions comprise primarily end-product businesses whereas the businesses of the Optoelectronics and Manufacturing division primarily supplies components and subsystems to original equipment manufacturers, including to the Security and Healthcare divisions. Sales between divisions are at transfer prices that approximate market values. All other accounting policies of the segments are the same as described in Note 1, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

Revenues from one customer of the Company's Security division represent approximately $99.2 million and $5.9 million of the Company's consolidated revenues for fiscal years 2012 and 2013, respectively.

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

The following tables present the operations and identifiable assets by industry segment (in thousands):

	Security Division	Healthcare Division	Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division	Corporate	Eliminations	Consolidated
2011						
Revenues:						
External customer revenue	$ 294,686	$ 215,050	$ 146,364	$	$	$ 656,100
Revenue between product segments			46,509		(46,509)	
Total revenues	$ 294,686	$ 215,050	$ 192,873	$	(46,509)	$ 656,100
Income (loss) from operations	$ 25,352	$ 17,857	$ 17,211	$ (11,322)	$ (1,337)	$ 47,761
Segments assets	$ 245,068	$ 152,048	$ 109,961	$ 84,082	$ (6,243)	$ 584,916
Capital expenditures	$ 7,038	$ 2,983	$ 2,267	$ 1,104	$	$ 13,392
Depreciation and amortization	$ 6,462	$ 7,675	$ 3,720	$ 672	$	$ 18,529

	Security Division	Healthcare Division	Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division	Corporate	Eliminations	Consolidated
2012						
Revenues:						
External customer revenue	$ 391,808	$ 235,548	$ 165,634	$	$	$ 792,990
Revenue between product segments			45,169		(45,169)	
Total revenues	$ 391,808	$ 235,548	$ 210,803	$	(45,169)	$ 792,990
Income (loss) from operations	$ 30,552	$ 28,330	$ 18,743	$ (11,887)	$ 202	$ 65,940
Segments assets	$ 351,668	$ 162,583	$ 132,281	$ 109,405	$ (6,041)	$ 749,896
Capital expenditures	$ 56,848	$ 5,158	$ 4,552	$ 1,932	$	$ 68,490
Depreciation and amortization	$ 7,819	$ 7,640	$ 3,876	$ 864	$	$ 20,199

	Security Division	Healthcare Division	2013 Optoelectronics and Manufacturing Division	Corporate	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues:						
External customer revenue	$ 372,164	$ 231,331	$ 198,552	$	$	$ 802,047
Revenue between product segments			40,548		(40,548)	
Total revenues	$ 372,164	$ 231,331	$ 239,100	$	(40,548)	$ 802,047
Income (loss) from operations	$ 43,748	$ 25,224	$ 18,213	$ (14,002)	$ 1,255	$ 74,438
Segments assets	$ 519,081	$ 192,994	$ 156,784	$ 46,429	$ 4,508	$ 919,796
Capital expenditures	$ 131,314	$ 8,198	$ 3,185	$ 14,670	$	$ 157,367
Depreciation and amortization	$ 15,412	$ 6,674	$ 4,169	$ 1,252	$	$ 27,507

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OSI SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

The following tables present the revenues and identifiable assets by geographical area (in thousands):

	2011				
	External revenues	Intersegment revenues	Total Consolidated	Long lived tangible assets	Long lived assets
Geographic region:					
United States	$ 430,643	$ 26,376	$ 457,019	$ 35,106	$ 121,422
Other Americas	27,049		27,049	10,688	10,688
Total Americas	457,692	26,376	484,068	45,794	132,110
United Kingdom	101,467		101,467	17,153	29,067
Other EMEA (1)	22,729		22,729	997	5,284
Total EMEA	124,196		124,196	18,150	34,351
APAC (2)	74,212	20,133	94,345	12,356	13,838
Eliminations		(46,509)	(46,509)	N/A	N/A
Total	$ 656,100	$	$ 656,100	$ 76,300	$ 180,299

	2012				
	External revenues	Intersegment revenues	Total Consolidated	Long lived tangible assets	Long lived assets
Geographic region:					
United States	$ 505,946	$ 10,446	$ 516,392	$ 49,717	$ 149,911
Other Americas	36,232		36,232	70,485	71,065
Total Americas	542,178	10,446	552,624	120,202	220,976
United Kingdom	132,579		132,579	14,320	27,835
Other EMEA (1)	20,561		20,561	821	4,984
Total EMEA	153,140		153,140	15,141	32,819
APAC (2)	97,672	34,723	132,395	13,456	14,894
Eliminations		(45,169)	(45,169)	N/A	N/A
Total	$ 792,990	$	$ 792,990	$ 148,799	$ 268,689

	2013				
	External revenues	Intersegment revenues	Total Consolidated	Long lived tangible assets	Long lived assets
Geographic region:					
United States	$ 441,376	$ 15,598	$ 456,974	$ 35,726	$ 132,570
Other Americas	98,369		98,369	211,526	212,864
Total Americas	539,745	15,598	555,343	247,252	345,434
United Kingdom	146,261		146,261	10,816	26,183

Other EMEA (1)	17,673		17,673	699	5,033
Total EMEA	163,934		163,934	11,515	31,216
APAC (2)	98,368	24,950	123,318	13,984	16,448
Eliminations		(40,548)	(40,548)	N/A	N/A
Total	$ 802,047	$	$ 802,047	$ 272,751	$ 393,098

(1) Europe, Middle East and Africa

(2) Asia-Pacific

Pursuant to Accounting Standards Codification 280 "Segment Reporting," external revenues are attributed to individual countries based upon the location of the Company's selling entity.

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SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(in thousands)

Description	Balance at beginning of period	Additions Charged to costs and expenses	Additions Charged in other accounts	Deductions-Write-offs	Balance at end of period
Balance for doubtful accounts:					
Year ended June 30, 2011	$ 6,006	$ 1,844	$	$ 2,057	$ 5,793
Year ended June 30, 2012	$ 5,793	$ 582	$	$ 1,321	$ 5,054
Year ended June 30, 2013	$ 5,054	$ 3,563	$	$ 1,340	$ 7,277
Balance for warranty reserve:					
Year ended June 30, 2011	$ 10,930	$ 7,581	$	$ 3,981	$ 14,530
Year ended June 30, 2012	$ 14,530	$ 8,620	$	$ 5,588	$ 17,562
Year ended June 30, 2013	$ 17,562	$ 1,948	$	$ 6,620	$ 12,890

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

OSI SYSTEMS, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: August 16, 2013

By: /s/ ALAN EDRICK

Alan Edrick,
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below does hereby constitute and appoint Deepak Chopra, Alan Edrick and Victor Sze, and each of them singly, our true and lawful attorneys with full power to them, and each of them singly, to sign for us and in our names in the capacities indicated below, the Form 10-K filed herewith and any and all amendments to said Form 10-K, and generally to do all such things in our names and in our capacities as officers and directors to enable OSI Systems, Inc. to comply with the provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection therewith, hereby ratifying and confirming our signatures as they may be signed by our said attorneys, or any of them, to said Form 10-K and any and all amendments thereto.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons, on behalf of the registrant, and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
/s/ DEEPAK CHOPRA **Deepak Chopra**	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	August 16, 2013
/s/ ALAN EDRICK **Alan Edrick**	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	August 16, 2013
/s/ AJAY MEHRA **Ajay Mehra**	Executive Vice President, President of Rapiscan Systems and Director	August 16, 2013
/s/ WILLIAM F. BALLHAUS, JR. **William F. Ballhaus, Jr.**	Director	August 16, 2013
/s/ DAVID T. FEINBERG **David T. Feinberg**	Director	August 16, 2013
/s/ STEVEN C. GOOD **Steven C. Good**	Director	August 16, 2013
/s/ MEYER LUSKIN **Meyer Luskin**	Director	August 16, 2013

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

No.	EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of OSI Systems, Inc. (1)
3.2	Bylaws of OSI Systems, Inc. (1)
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate (1)
10.1	OSI Systems, Inc. Deferred Compensation Plan (2)
10.2	OSI Systems, Inc. Nonqualified Defined Benefit Plan (3)
10.3	OSI Systems, Inc. 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (4)
10.4	Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors and Executive Officers of OSI Systems, Inc. (5)
10.5	Credit Agreement dated October 15, 2010, between Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. and OSI Systems, Inc. (6)
10.6	First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated November 10, 2011, between Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. and OSI Systems, Inc. (7)
10.7	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement dated December 15, 2011, between Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. and OSI Systems, Inc. (8)
10.8	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement dated April 10, 2012, between Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. and OSI Systems, Inc. (9)
10.9	Amended and Restated 2006 Equity Participation Plan of OSI Systems, Inc. (10)
10.10	Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2012 between Deepak Chopra and OSI Systems, Inc. (11)
10.11	Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2012 between Alan Edrick and OSI Systems, Inc. (11)
10.12	Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2012 between Ajay Mehra and OSI Systems, Inc. (11)
10.13	Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2012 between Victor Sze and OSI Systems, Inc. (11)
10.14	Employment Agreement effective as of January 1, 2012 between Manoocher Mansouri and OSI Systems, Inc. (11)
10.15	Retirement Benefit Award Agreement effective as of January 1, 2012 between Deepak Chopra and OSI Systems, Inc. (12)
10.16	OSI Systems, Inc. 2012 Incentive Award Plan (13)
14.1	OSI Systems, Inc. Code of Ethics and Conduct (14)
21.1*	Subsidiaries of the Company
23.1*	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
24.1*	Power of Attorney (included on the signature page of this Form 10-K)
31.1*	Certification Pursuant to Section 302
31.2*	Certification Pursuant to Section 302

32.1*	Certification Pursuant to Section 906
32.2*	Certification Pursuant to Section 906

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No.	EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document (15)
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document (15)
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document (15)
101.DEF	XBRL Extension Definition (15)
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document (15)
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document (15)

* Filed herewith

Denotes a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

(1) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2010.

(2) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 16, 2008.

(3) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 10, 2008.

(4) Previously filed with our Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on October 14, 2008.

(5) Previously filed with our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on August 27, 2010.

(6) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 19, 2010.

(7) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 10, 2011.

(8) Previously filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on January 25, 2012.

(9) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 11, 2012.

(10) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 1, 2010.

(11) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 6, 2012.

(12) Previously filed with our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 1, 2012.

(13) Previously filed with our Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on October 23, 2012.

(14) Previously filed with our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on October 26, 2011.

(15) XBRL information is furnished and not filed for purpose of Sections 11 and 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not subject to liability under those sections, is not part of any registration statement or prospectus to which it relates and is not incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference into any registration statement, prospectus or other document.