

Lumentum Holdings Inc.
Form 10-K
September 02, 2016
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended July 2, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from

to

Commission File Number 001-36861
Lumentum Holdings Inc.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 47-3108385
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification Number)
400 North McCarthy Boulevard, Milpitas, California 95035
(Address of principal executive offices including Zip code)

(408) 546-5483
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

| Title of each class | Name of exchange on which registered |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Common Stock, par value of \$0.001 per share | 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 No

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K 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

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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 definition of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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

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

As of December 26, 2015, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$538 million based on the closing sales price of the registrant’s common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Stock Market on December 24, 2015 of \$20.78 per share. Shares of common stock held by officers, directors and holders of more than five percent of the outstanding common stock have been excluded from this calculation because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates.

As of August 26, 2016, the Registrant had 60,082,117 shares of common stock outstanding.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “Annual Report”) contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the “Exchange Act”). These statements are based on our current expectations and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that, if they never materialize or prove incorrect, could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These statements relate to, among other things, our markets, products and strategy, sales, gross margins, operating expenses, capital expenditures and requirements, liquidity, product development and R&D efforts, manufacturing plans, litigation, effective tax rates and tax reserves, our corporate and financial reporting structure, and our plans for growth and innovation, and are often identified by the use of words such as, but not limited to, “anticipate,” “believe,” “can,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “might,” “plan,” “project,” “seek,” “should,” “target,” “will,” “would” and similar expressions or variations intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management, which are in turn based on information currently available to management. Such forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause actual results and the timing of certain events to differ materially from future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” included under Part I, Item 1A below. Furthermore, such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

Overview

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

We operate in two reportable segments: Optical Communications (“OpComms”) and Commercial Lasers (“Lasers”). Our operations for these reportable segments are not distinct and separate; rather this segmentation reflects different end-markets with their own unique dynamics.

We have a global marketing and sales footprint that enables us to exploit global market opportunities for our products. We have manufacturing capabilities and facilities in North America, Asia-Pacific and Europe, the Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”) with employees engaged in R&D, administration, manufacturing, support and sales and marketing activities. Our headquarters are located in Milpitas, CA and we employed approximately 1,850 full-time employees around the world as of July 2, 2016.

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

Our business traces its origins to Uniphase Corporation, which was formed in 1979, and became publicly traded in 1992. Uniphase was originally a supplier of commercial lasers, and later, a leading supplier of optical transmission products. In 1999, JDS Fitel Inc., a pioneer in products for fiber optic networking which was formed in 1981, merged with Uniphase to become JDSU, a global leader in optical networking. Subsequent acquisitions by JDSU broadened the depth and breadth of the OpComms and Lasers teams, as well as the intellectual property, technology and product offerings of what is now Lumentum. Notable amongst these acquisitions in the OpComms business were Agility Communications, Inc. in 2005 and Picolight, Inc. in 2007 which respectively brought widely tunable, long wavelength laser technology for metro and long haul networking applications and short wavelength vertical-cavity surface-emitting laser technology for enterprise and datacenter networking applications. The industry leading fundamental laser component technologies which we acquired through these acquisitions, forms the basis of virtually all optical networks today and we believe will continue to do so for the foreseeable future. These technologies will enable us to develop highly integrated products to satisfy our communications customers’ ever increasing needs for smaller, lower power and lower cost optical products. Notable acquisitions in the Lasers business were Lightwave Electronics Corporation in 2005 and Time-Bandwidth Products Inc. (“Time-Bandwidth”) in 2014. Both of these Lasers acquisitions brought high power pulsed solid-state laser products and technology to our business which address the micro laser machining market and expanded our addressable market.

Industry Trends and Business Risks

Our business is driven by end-market applications which benefit from the performance advantages that optical solutions enable.

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The OpComms markets we serve are experiencing continually increasing needs for higher data transmission speeds, fiber optic network capacity and network agility. This is driven by exponential growth in both the number of higher bandwidth broadband connections, notably those associated with mobile devices, such as high-definition video, online gaming, cloud computing and the number and scale of datacenters that require fiber optic links to enable the higher speeds and increased scale necessary to deliver high bandwidth video and other services. Our technology, which was originally developed for communications applications is also finding use in other emerging market opportunities including 3-D sensing applications that employ our laser technology in mobile, computing, industrial and automotive application.

In the Lasers markets, customer demand is driven by the need to enable faster, higher precision volume manufacturing techniques with lower power consumption, reduced manufacturing footprint and increased productivity. These capabilities are critical as industries develop products that are smaller and lighter, increasing productivity and yield and lowering their energy consumption.

Our optical and laser solutions, developed in close collaboration with OEM partners, are well positioned to meet demand resulting from these trends. We do, however, expect to continue to encounter a number of industry and market risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties may limit our visibility, and consequently, our ability to predict future revenue, profitability and general financial performance, and could create quarter over quarter variability in our financial measures. For example, Great Britain's recent vote to exit from the European Union has created economic uncertainty in Europe and the global financial markets. We cannot predict when or to what extent these uncertainties will be resolved. Our revenues, profitability and general financial performance may also be affected by: (i) strong pricing pressures, particularly within our OpComms markets, due to, among other things, a highly concentrated customer base, increasing competition, particularly from Asia-Pacific-based competitors, and a general commoditization trend for certain products; (ii) high product mix variability which affects revenue and gross margin; (iii) fluctuations in customer buying patterns, which cause volatility in demand, revenue and profitability; and (iv) the current trend of communication industry consolidation, which is expected to continue, that directly affects our customer bases and adds additional risk and uncertainty to our financial and business projections.

Reportable Segments

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

The table below discloses the percentage of our total net revenue attributable to our two reportable segments. In addition, it discloses the percentage of our total net revenue attributable to product offerings within the OpComm segment:

| | Years Ended | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 | June 28, 2014 |
| Optical Communications: | 84.3 % | 82.9 % | 85.0 % |
| Telecom | 61.5 % | 60.6 % | 60.6 % |
| Datacom | 18.1 % | 17.4 % | 14.3 % |
| Consumer and Industrial | 4.7 % | 4.9 % | 10.1 % |
| Lasers | 15.7 % | 17.1 % | 15.0 % |

For further information regarding our operating segments, please refer to "Note 16. Operating Segments and Geographic Information" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

OpComms

Markets

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

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

Our products for 3-D sensing applications include our light source product. Customer solutions containing our 3-D sensing lasers employ our laser technology in mobile, computing, industrial and automotive applications. Emerging 3-D sensing systems simplify the way people interact with technology and were first used in applications for gaming platforms.

In the Consumer and Industrial markets, our OpComms products include our light source product which is integrated into 3-D sensing platforms being used in applications for gaming, computing, mobile and industrial segments. These systems simplify the way people interact with technology by enabling the use of natural body gestures, like the wave of a hand, to control a product or application. Emerging applications for this technology include various mobile device applications, autonomous vehicles, self-navigating robotics and drones in industrial applications and 3-D capture of objects coupled with 3-D printing.

Customers

Our OpComms customers include Ciena Corporation, Cisco Systems, Inc., Coriant GmbH, Fujitsu, Alphabet Inc. (formerly Google), Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd., Microsoft Corporation and Nokia Networks (including Alcatel-Lucent International). During fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, net revenue generated from a single customer which represented 10% or more of our total net revenue of the applicable fiscal year is summarized in the table below:

| | Years Ended | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|
| | July 2, | June 27, | June 28, |
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Huawei Technologies. Co. Ltd. | 17.1 % | * | * |
| Ciena Corporation | 17.1 % | 14.4 % | 15.9 % |
| Alphabet Inc. (formerly Google) | * | * | 10.3 % |
| Cisco Systems, Inc. | 13.0 % | 11.8 % | * |

*Represents less than 10% of total net revenue

Trends

To remain competitive, network operators worldwide must offer broader suites of digital services. To do this, they are migrating to Internet-protocol (“IP”) networks and expanding long-haul, metro regional and metro access networks, which effectively deliver broadband services while lowering capital and operating costs of dense-wavelength-division multiplexing networks.

The growing demand for capacity encourages the adoption of OpComms products across the Datacom and Telecom markets. Demand for capacity in the Datacom market is driven by the growing needs of LANs and WANs. Growth in Datacom is also driven by web and cloud services companies that are expanding data center infrastructure, increasing the need for network capacity within and between these data centers.

Demand in the Telecom market is driven by new bandwidth-intensive applications that can result in sudden and severe changes in demand almost anywhere on the network. Increasing agility in optical networks by employing ROADMs, wavelength selective switches, wavelength tunable transmission products and other agile optical products provides an effective way to respond to unpredictable bandwidth demands and to manage expenses. With more agile optical networks, a service provider can add capacity by using remote management applications rather than dispatching technicians to perform manual operations in the field.

In addition, the high-end routers, switches and cross-connect equipment that must handle legacy and internet-protocol traffic are becoming increasingly complex in order to meet higher bandwidth, scalability, speed and reliability needs. Products must provide higher levels of functionality and performance in compact designs that must also meet requirements for quality, reliability and cost.

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Deployment of fiber closer to the end user increases the availability of high-bandwidth services and we expect it will result in increased demand on the metro regional and long-haul networks into which these services feed. The dynamically reconfigurable nature of today's agile networks enables lower operating costs and other competitive advantages, allowing service providers to use and scale network capacity more flexibly, streamline service provisioning, accelerate rerouting around points of failure and modify network topology through simple point-and-click network management systems.

Our optical products are well positioned to meet these demands. Our innovation has resulted in products that have more functionality, are smaller, require less power and are more cost-effective, particularly in the area of photonic integrated circuits, which can replace many discrete components with a single photonic chip. For example, the tunable 10-gigabit small form-factor pluggable transceiver we pioneered with its tunable photonic chip is 85% smaller than previous tunable models. We also developed the industry's first tunable small form-factor pluggable transceiver for enterprise and metro networks. Higher levels of integration have also led to development of our Super Transport Blade, which delivers all transport functions (wavelength switching, pre-amplification, post-amplification, optical supervisory channel and monitoring) in a single, integrated platform, essentially replacing three blades with one.

Strategy

In our OpComms segment, we are focused on technology leadership through collaborative innovation with our customers, cost leadership and functional integration. We align the latest technologies with industry leading, scalable manufacturing and operations to drive the next phase of optical communications for Telecom and Datacom applications that are faster, more agile and more reliable, making us a valuable business and technology partner for NEMs, consumer electronic companies, cloud service providers and data center operators.

Competition

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

Offerings

In addition to a full selection of active and passive components, we offer increasing levels of functionality and integration in modules, circuit packs and subsystems for transmission, amplification, wavelength management and more.

In the Telecom market, we provide transmission and transport solutions for optical networks that make up the backbone of the wireline Telecom infrastructure, thereby enabling the internet. Transmission products, such as our tunable transponder, transceiver and transmitter modules, transmit and receive high-speed data signals at the ingress/egress points of the network. These products use dense wavelength division multiplexing technology to enable high capacity (up to 10Tb/s) links driven by increasing internet demand. We also offer components including tunable lasers, receivers and modulators to address the higher end of these same network applications.

Our transport products, such as ROADMs, amplifiers and optical channel monitors provide switching, routing and conditioning of signals. We also make components for Transport, including 980nm, multi-mode and Raman pumps for optical amplifiers, and passive components. Passive components include switches, attenuators, photodetectors, gain flattening filters, isolators, WDM's, interleavers, AWG's, multiplex/de-multiplexers and integrated passive modules.

Our innovation led to the Super Transport Blade, which integrates all major optical transport functions into a single-slot blade. This all-in-one solution reduces the size, cost and power requirements of optical components, incorporates nano wavelength selective switch technology and enables greater chassis density and a smaller footprint. In the Datacom market, which relies on storing, moving and manipulating vast amounts of data, we offer transmission products, such as our optical transceivers for Fibre Channel and Ethernet applications. Our transceivers are also used to connect servers, switches, routers and other information technology infrastructure critical for today's email, enterprise resource planning and other cloud services such as streaming of high definition video.

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Our integrated fiber optic transceivers provide cost effective and scalable connectivity and are used in the hardware that runs many of the applications people use daily such as email, social networking, cloud storage, online gaming and streaming video. They are available in several hot-pluggable form factors and allow for very compact, high-density hardware designs.

For high data transfer rates of 10G, 40G and 100G, we offer several technologies to balance technical and commercial requirements. For high volume, short distance applications we developed our vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers. Vertical-cavity surface-emitting lasers are ideal for short reaches because they are low power consumption, low cost and highly scalable. For high-performance, long distance applications we have our distributed feedback laser and electro-absorption modulated laser. Our individual lasers and compact laser arrays offer an innovative solution for the LANs, SANs, broadband Internet and metro-area network applications.

3-D sensing provides real time depth information to any photo or video image. This represents a fundamental transition for image capture akin to the transition from monochrome to color and gives devices the ability to see the world around them in three dimensions. The immediate applications include full body imaging for gaming, 3-D scanning for space mapping and facial recognition for security. Emerging applications are in mobile, automotive, robotics and industrial. 3-D sensing can be applied to any device with a camera. The technologies to achieve accurate and stable 3-D sensing are converging to laser based solutions. We are the leading supplier of the critical laser illumination sources for 3-D sensing systems being used in applications for gaming, computing and home entertainment.

Lasers

Markets

Our Lasers products serve our customers in markets and applications such as manufacturing, biotechnology, graphics and imaging, remote sensing, and precision machining such as drilling in printed circuit boards, wafer singulation and solar cell scribing. Our Lasers products are used in a variety of original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) applications. Our Laser products are used in a variety of OEM applications including diode-pumped solid-state, fiber, diode, direct-diode and gas lasers such as argon-ion and helium-neon lasers. Diode-pumped solid-state and fiber lasers provide excellent beam quality, low noise and exceptional reliability and are used in biotechnology, graphics and imaging, remote sensing, materials processing and precision machining applications. Diode and direct-diode lasers address a wide variety of applications, including laser pumping, thermal exposure, illumination, ophthalmology, image recording, printing, plastic welding and selective soldering. Gas lasers such as argon-ion and helium-neon lasers provide a stable, low-cost and reliable solution over a wide range of operating conditions, making them well suited for complex, high-resolution OEM applications such as flow cytometry, DNA sequencing, graphics and imaging and semiconductor inspection.

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

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

Customers

Our Lasers customers include Amada Co., Ltd., ASML Holding N.V., Beckman Coulter, Inc., Becton, Dickinson and Company, DISCO Corporation, Electro Scientific Industries, Inc., EO Technics Co., Ltd. and KLA-Tencor Corporation. During fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, we did not have any single customer attributable to our Lasers segment that generated net revenue 10% or more of our total net revenue of the applicable fiscal year.

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Trends

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

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

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

Strategy

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

Competition

We compete against various public and private companies in the commercial laser markets we serve. Publicly traded companies providing commercial laser products include IPG Photonics Corporation, Coherent, Inc., and Rofin-Sinar Technologies Inc (“Rofin-Sinar”). Coherent and Rofin-Sinar have announced that they have entered into an agreement pursuant to which Coherent will acquire Rofin-Sinar. Such acquisition may intensify the competition in the Lasers Market.

Offerings

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

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Acquisitions

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

On January 27, 2014 ("Time-Bandwidth Closing Date"), we completed the acquisition of Time-Bandwidth, a privately-held provider of high powered and ultrafast lasers for industrial and scientific markets. Use of ultrafast lasers for micromachining applications is being driven primarily by the increasing use of consumer electronics and connected devices globally. Manufacturers are taking advantage of high-power and ultrafast lasers to create quality micro parts for consumer electronics and to process semiconductor chips for consumer devices. We acquired all outstanding shares of Time-Bandwidth for a total purchase price of \$15.0 million in cash, including a holdback amount of \$2.3 million which had been withheld to satisfy potential indemnification claims in relation to the Time-Bandwidth acquisition. In connection with the Separation, we succeeded to the assets and liabilities associated with the Time-Bandwidth business. During the first quarter of fiscal 2016, we released the holdback amount of \$2.3 million following the eighteen-month anniversary of the Time-Bandwidth Closing Date.

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

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Restructuring Programs

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

Please refer to "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Note 11. Restructuring and Related Charges" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information on restructuring charges.

Research and Development

During fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, we incurred R&D expenses of \$141.1 million, \$140.8 million and \$134.9 million, respectively. The number of employees engaged in R&D was approximately 570 as of July 2, 2016, 550 as of June 27, 2015 and 570 as of June 28, 2014.

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

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

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

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

Manufacturing

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

Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

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

Intellectual Property

Intellectual property rights that apply to our various products include patents, trade secrets and trademarks. We do not intend to broadly license our intellectual property rights unless we can obtain adequate consideration or enter into acceptable patent cross-license agreements. As of July 2, 2016, we own 735 U.S. patents and 265 foreign patents with expiration dates ranging from 2016 through 2035, and have 145 patent applications pending throughout the world.

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Backlog

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

As of July 2, 2016, our backlog was \$168.5 million, as compared to \$135 million as of June 27, 2015. Due to possible changes in product delivery schedules and cancellation of product orders, and because our sales often reflect orders shipped in the same quarter in which they are received, our backlog at any particular date is not necessarily indicative of actual revenue or the level of orders for any succeeding period.

Employees

As of July 2, 2016, we employed approximately 1,850 full-time employees including approximately 970 employees in manufacturing, 570 employees in R&D and 310 employees in SG&A.

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

Environmental

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

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

International Operations

During fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, net revenue from customers outside the United States based on the geographic region and country where our product is initially shipped, represented 82.0%, 80.6% and 78.3% of net revenue, respectively. In certain circumstances customers may request shipment of our products to a contract manufacturer in one country, which may differ from the location of their end customers. During fiscal 2016, our net revenue from Hong Kong, Mexico and Japan represented 23.7%, 12.5% and 10.3% of our consolidated net revenue, respectively. During fiscal 2015, our net revenue from Hong Kong, Mexico and Japan represented 14.4%, 13.5% and 12.7% of our consolidated net revenue, respectively. During fiscal 2014, our net revenue from Hong Kong and Japan represented 15.8% and 11.9% of our consolidated net revenue, respectively. Our net revenue is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, including our net revenue from customers outside the United States based on customer shipment locations as presented above.

As of July 2, 2016 and June 27, 2015, long-lived assets, namely our net property, plant and equipment, located outside of the United States comprised 62.4% and 56.0% of our total property, plant and equipment, net, respectively. As of July 2, 2016, 25.4% and 23.9% of our net property, plant and equipment were located in China and Thailand, respectively. As of June 27, 2015, 24.0% and 20.3% of our net property, plant and equipment were located in China and Thailand, respectively.

Please refer to "Note 16. Operating Segments and Geographic Information" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For information regarding risks associated with our international operations, see "Item 1A. Risk Factors."

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risks and other information in this information statements in evaluating us and our common stock. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition. The risk factors generally have been separated into three groups: risks related to our business, risks related to the Separation and risks related to our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Business

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

The markets in which we operate are dynamic and complex, and our success depends upon our ability to deliver both our current product offerings and new products and technologies on time and at acceptable prices to our customers. The markets for our products are characterized by rapid technological change, frequent new product introductions, substantial capital investment, and changes in customer requirements, continued price pressures and a constantly evolving industry. Our future performance will depend on the successful development, introduction and market acceptance of new and enhanced features and products that address these issues and provide solutions that meet our customers' current and future needs.

The market for optical communications products in particular has matured over time and optical communications products have increasingly become subject to commoditization. Both legacy competitors as well as new entrants, predominantly Asia-based competitors, have intensified market competition in recent years leading to pricing pressure. To preserve our revenues and product margin structures, we will remain reliant on an integrated customer and market approach that anticipates end customer needs as Telecom and Datacom requirements evolve. We also must continue to develop more advanced, differentiated products that command a premium with customers, while conversely continuing to focus on streamlining product costs for legacy established products. However, our competitors may continue to enter markets or gain or retain market share through aggressive low pricing strategies that may impact the efficacy of our approach. Additionally, if significant competitors were to merge or consolidate, they may be able to offer a lower cost structure through economies of scale that we may be unable to match. If we fail to continue to develop enhanced or new products, or over time are unable to adjust our cost structure to continue to competitively price more mature technologies, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

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

Our operating results may be adversely affected by unfavorable economic and market conditions.

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

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The manufacture of our products may be adversely affected if our contract manufacturers and suppliers fail to meet our production requirements or if we are unable to manufacture certain products in our manufacturing facilities. We rely on several independent contract manufacturers to supply us with certain products. For many products, a particular contract manufacturer may be the sole source of the finished good product. We depend on these manufacturers to meet our production requirements and to provide quality products to our customers. Despite rigorous testing for quality, both by us and our customers, we may receive and ship defective products. We may incur significant costs to correct defective products which could include harm to our reputation and lost future sales, as well as potentially cause customer relations problems, indemnification costs or costs to replace or repair the defective products, litigation and damage to our reputation. It may also cause diversion of management attention from our business and product development efforts. Additionally, the ability of our contract manufacturers to fulfill their obligations may be affected by natural disasters or economic, political or other forces that are beyond our control. Any such failure could have a material impact on our ability to meet our customers' expectations and may materially impact our operating results. In addition, some of our purchase commitments with contract manufacturers are not cancellable which may impact our earnings if customer forecasts driving these purchase commitments do not materialize and we are unable to sell the products to other customers. Alternatively, our contract manufacturers may not be able to meet our demand which would inhibit our ability to meet customer demand and maintain or grow our revenues. Furthermore, it could be costly and require a long period of time to move products from one contract manufacturer to another which could result in interruptions in supply and adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

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

In addition, the closing of our Bloomfield, Connecticut manufacturing facility will require the transfer to other manufacturing sites of complex technologies and processes. If we are unable to transfer the technology and processes for the products we currently manufacture in the Bloomfield facility in a timely manner, it could result in interruptions in supply and would likely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

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

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

We have consistently relied on a small number of customers for a significant portion of our sales (please refer to “Note 16. Operating Segments and Geographic Information” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) and we expect that this customer concentration will continue in the future. The majority of our customers purchase products under purchase orders or under contracts that do not contain volume purchase commitments. Changes in the business requirements, vendor selection, project prioritization, financial prospects, capital resources, and expenditures, or purchasing behavior (including product mix purchased) of our key customers, or any real or perceived quality issues related to the products that we sell to such customers, could significantly decrease our sales to such customers or could lead to delays or cancellations of planned purchases of our products or services, which increases the risk of quarterly fluctuations in our revenues and operating results. If forecasted orders do not materialize, we may need to reduce investment in R&D activities, we may fail to optimize our manufacturing capacity, or we may have excess inventory. Any of these factors could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We contract with a number of large OEM and end-user service providers that have considerable bargaining power, which may require us to agree to terms and conditions that could have an adverse effect on our business or ability to recognize revenues.

Large OEM and end-user service providers comprise a significant portion of our customer base. These customers generally have greater purchasing power than smaller entities and, accordingly, often request and receive more favorable terms from suppliers. As we seek to expand our sales to existing customers and acquire new customers, we may be required to agree to terms and conditions that are favorable to our customers and that may affect the timing of our ability to recognize revenue, increase our costs and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Furthermore, consolidation among such large customers can further increase their buying power and ability to require onerous terms. Additionally, the terms these large customers require, such as most-favored nation or exclusivity provisions, may impact our ability to do business with other customers and generate revenues from such customers.

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

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

We are subject to continued changes in tax laws; the possible fluctuation of our effective tax rate over time could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

We are subject to taxes in the United States and numerous international jurisdictions. We record tax expense based on current tax payments and our estimates of future tax payments, which may include reserves for estimates of probable settlements of international and domestic tax audits. At any one time, multiple tax years and jurisdictions are subject to audit by various taxing authorities. The results of these audits and negotiations with taxing authorities may affect the ultimate settlement of these issues. As a result, there could be ongoing variability in our tax rates as taxable events occur and uncertain tax positions are re-evaluated or resolved.

Tax policy reform continues to be a topic of discussion in the United States and in the foreign jurisdictions in which we may conduct business. A significant change to the tax system in the United States or other foreign jurisdictions, including changes to the taxation of international income, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Our effective tax rate in a given financial statements period may be materially impacted by changes in tax laws, changes in the mix and level of earnings by taxing jurisdiction, changes to existing accounting rules or regulations or by changes to our ownership or capital structures. Fluctuations in our tax obligations and effective tax rate could materially and adversely affect our results of business, financial condition and operating results.

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

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

We have agreed to reimburse Viavi for certain tax liabilities and related costs that may be incurred by Viavi, following application of net operating losses by Viavi, in the event that we implement this revised corporate structure. In addition, the implementation of such a structure has required us to incur expenses, and may require that we incur additional expenses, for which we may not realize related benefits, and in any event, we do not expect to materially realize such benefits for several years .

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

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

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

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

- changes in general IT spending;
- the imposition of government controls, inclusive of critical infrastructure protection;
- changes or limitations in trade protection laws or other regulatory requirements, which may affect our ability to import or export our products from various countries;
- varying and potentially conflicting laws and regulations;
- fluctuations in local economies;
- wage inflation or a tightening of the labor market
- international political developments, such as Great Britain's recent vote to exit from the European Union; and the impact of the following on service provider and government spending patterns: political considerations, unfavorable changes in tax treaties or laws, natural disasters, epidemic disease, labor unrest, earnings expatriation restrictions, misappropriation of intellectual property, military actions, acts of terrorism, political and social unrest and difficulties in staffing and managing international operations.

Any or all of these factors could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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

Our future operating results may be subject to volatility due to fluctuations in foreign currency.

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

We intend to engage in currency hedging transactions to reduce our foreign exchange exposure. However, these transactions may not fully eliminate our risk and could have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

We are subject to continued changes in tax laws; the possible fluctuation of our effective tax rate over time could materially and adversely affect our operating results.

We are subject to taxes in the United States and numerous international jurisdictions. We record tax expense based on current tax payments and our estimates of future tax payments, which may include reserves for estimates of probable settlements of international and domestic tax audits. At any one time, multiple tax years and jurisdictions are subject to audit by various taxing authorities. The results of these audits and negotiations with taxing authorities may affect the ultimate settlement of these issues. As a result, there could be ongoing variability in our tax rates as taxable events occur and uncertain tax positions are re-evaluated or resolved.

Tax policy reform continues to be a topic of discussion in the United States and in the foreign jurisdictions in which we may conduct business. A significant change to the tax system in the United States or other foreign jurisdictions, including changes to the taxation of international income, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Our effective tax rate in a given financial statements period may be materially impacted by changes in tax laws, changes in the mix and level of earnings by taxing jurisdiction, changes to existing accounting rules or regulations or by changes to our ownership or capital structures. Fluctuations in our tax obligations and effective tax rate could materially and adversely affect our results of business, financial condition and operating results.

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

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

We have agreed to reimburse Viavi for certain tax liabilities and related costs that may be incurred by Viavi, following application of net operating losses by Viavi, in the event that we implement this revised corporate structure. In addition, the implementation of such a structure has required us to incur expenses, and may require that we incur additional expenses, for which we may not realize related benefits, and in any event, we do not expect to materially

realize such benefits for several years .

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

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Our ability to develop, market, and sell products could be harmed if we are unable to retain or hire key personnel. Our future success depends upon our ability to recruit and retain the services of executive, engineering, sales and marketing, and support personnel. The supply of highly qualified individuals, in particular engineers in very specialized technical areas, or sales people specializing in the service provider, enterprise and commercial laser markets, is limited and competition for such individuals is intense. None of our officers or key employees is bound by an employment agreement for any specific term. The loss of the services of any of our key employees, the inability to attract or retain personnel in the future or delays in hiring required personnel and the complexity and time involved in replacing or training new employees, could delay the development and introduction of new products, and negatively impact our ability to market, sell, or support our products.

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

We have made acquisitions of other businesses or technologies, including, most recently, Time-Bandwidth in January 2014, and we will continue to review acquisition opportunities. Such strategic transactions involve numerous risks, including the following:

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

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

Our business and operations would be adversely impacted in the event of a failure of our information technology infrastructure.

We rely upon the capacity, reliability and security of our information technology infrastructure and our ability to expand and continually update this infrastructure in response to our changing needs. In some cases, we may rely upon third-party providers of hosting, support and other services to meet these needs. Any failure to manage, expand and update our information technology infrastructure, including our Enterprise Resource Planning ("ERP") system and other applications, any failure in the extension implementation or operation of this infrastructure, or any failure by our hosting and support partners or other third-party service providers in the performance of their services could materially and adversely harm our business. Despite our implementation of security measures, our systems and those of our third-party service providers are vulnerable to damage from computer viruses, natural disasters, unauthorized access and other similar disruptions. Any system failure, accident or security breach affecting us or our third-party providers could result in disruptions to our operations and loss of or unauthorized access or damage to our data or in inappropriate disclosure of confidential information. Any actual or alleged disruption to, or security breach affecting, our systems or those of our third-party partners could cause significant damage to our reputation, result in legal obligations or liability, affect our relationships with our customers, and ultimately harm our business. In addition, we may be required to incur significant costs to protect against or mitigate damage caused by these disruptions or security

breaches in the future.

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Our business and operations may be adversely affected if we fail to adequately implement and maintain our information management systems.

Our business depends significantly on effective and efficient information systems. The information gathered and processed by our information management systems assists us in managing our supply chain and monitoring customer accounts, among other things. We have partnered with third parties to support our information technology systems and to help design, build, test, implement and maintain our information management systems. Our merger, acquisition and divestiture activity may also requires transitions to or from, and the integration of, various information management systems within our overall enterprise architecture.

In 2015, we implemented a third-party information management system across our worldwide operations. Any disruptions resulting from the transition to this system or any failure in the operation or performance of this system could adversely affect our internal and disclosure controls and harm our business, including our ability to forecast or make sales, manage our supply chain and coordinate production. Moreover, such a disruption could result in unanticipated costs or expenditures and a diversion of management's attention and resources.

If we have insufficient proprietary rights or if we fail to protect our rights, our business would be materially harmed. We seek to protect our products and product roadmaps in part by developing and/or securing proprietary rights relating to those products, including patents, trade secrets, know-how and continuing technological innovation. The steps we take to protect our intellectual property may not adequately prevent misappropriation or ensure that others will not develop competitive technologies or products. Other companies may be investigating or developing technologies that are similar to our own. It is possible that patents may not be issued from any of our pending applications or those we may file in the future and, if patents are issued, the claims allowed may not be sufficiently broad to deter or prohibit others from making, using or selling products that are similar to ours, or such patents could be invalidated or ruled unenforceable. We do not own patents in every country in which we sell or distribute our products, and thus others may be able to offer identical products in countries where we do not have intellectual property protections. In addition, the laws of some territories in which our products are or may be developed, manufactured or sold, including Europe, Asia-Pacific or Latin America, may not protect our products and intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Any patents issued to us may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented. Additionally, we are currently a licensee for a number of third-party technologies including software and intellectual property rights from academic institutions, our competitors and others, and we are required to pay royalties to these licensors for the use thereof. In the future, if such licenses are unavailable or if we are unable to obtain such licenses on commercially reasonable terms, we may not be able to rely on such third-party technologies which could inhibit our development of new products, impede the sale of some of our current products, substantially increase the cost to provide these products to our customers, and could have a significant adverse impact on our operating results.

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

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

defend, or make our products non-infringing.

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

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

We face certain litigation risks that could harm our business.

From time to time we have been, and in the future we may become, subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in or outside the ordinary course of business. The results of legal proceedings are difficult to predict. Moreover, many of the complaints filed against us may not specify the amount of damages that plaintiffs seek, and we therefore may be unable to estimate the possible range of damages that might be incurred should these lawsuits be resolved against us. While we may be unable to estimate the potential damages arising from such lawsuits, certain of them assert types of claims that, if resolved against us, could give rise to substantial damages. Thus, an unfavorable outcome or settlement of one or more of these lawsuits could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity and results of operations. Even if these lawsuits are not resolved against us, the uncertainty and expense associated with unresolved lawsuits could seriously harm our business, financial condition and reputation. Litigation is costly, time-consuming and disruptive to normal business operations. The costs of defending these lawsuits have been significant in the past, will continue to be costly and may not be covered by our insurance policies. The defense of these lawsuits could also result in continued diversion of our management’s time and attention away from business operations, which could harm our business. For additional discussion regarding litigation, see “Part II, Item 1. Legal Proceedings.”

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

We integrate licensed third-party technology into certain of our products. From time to time, we may be required to license additional technology from third-parties to develop new products or product enhancements. Third-party licenses may not be available or continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms. The failure to comply with the terms of any license, including free open source software, may result in our inability to continue to use such license. Our inability to maintain or re-license any third-party licenses required in our products or our

inability to obtain third-party licenses necessary to develop new products and product enhancements, could potentially require us to develop substitute technology or obtain substitute technology of lower quality or performance standards or at a greater cost, any of which could delay or prevent product shipment and harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

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as well as certain products and technical data, are developed with government funding, are currently subject to ITAR. Products and the associated technical data developed and manufactured in our foreign locations are subject to export controls of the applicable foreign nation.

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

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

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

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

We have a limited history of operating as an independent company, and our pre-Separation financial information is not necessarily representative of the results that we would have achieved as a separate, publicly traded company and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

The historical information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K refers in part to our business as operated by and integrated with Viavi. Our historical financial information through July 31, 2015 included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K is derived from the consolidated financial statements and accounting records of Viavi. Accordingly, such historical financial information does not necessarily reflect the financial condition, results of operations or cash flows that we would have achieved as a separate, publicly traded company during the periods presented or those that we will achieve in the future primarily as a result of the factors described below.

Prior to the Separation, our business was operated by Viavi as part of its broader corporate organization, rather than as an independent company. Viavi or one of its affiliates performed various corporate functions for our business such as legal, treasury, accounting, auditing, human resources, finance and other corporate functions. Our historical financial results reflect allocations of corporate expenses from Viavi for such functions, which are likely to be less than our actual operating expenses for these functions following the Separation.

Our business was integrated with the other businesses of Viavi. Historically, we shared economies of scale in costs, employees, vendor and customer relationships. We will need to enter into new arrangements with certain vendors which may result in us paying higher charges than in the past for these services. This could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Our working capital requirements and capital for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions and capital expenditures, were historically satisfied as part of the corporate-wide cash management policies of Viavi. We may need to obtain additional financing from banks, through public offerings or private placements of debt or equity securities, strategic relationships or other arrangements.

The cost of capital for our business following the Separation may be higher than Viavi's cost of capital prior to the Separation.

Other significant changes may occur in our cost structure, management, financing and business operations as a result of operating as a company separate from Viavi. For additional information about the past financial performance of our business and the basis of presentation of the historical consolidated financial statements, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

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

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any Lumentum liabilities (as defined in the Separation agreement);
our failure to pay, perform or otherwise promptly discharge any Lumentum liabilities or contracts, in accordance with their respective terms, whether prior to, at or after the distribution;
any guarantee, indemnification obligation, surety bond or other credit support agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding by Viavi for our benefit, unless related to a JDSU liability (as defined in the Separation agreement);
any breach by us of the Separation agreement or any of the ancillary agreements or any action by us in contravention of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or amended and restated bylaws; and
any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact or omission or alleged omission to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, with respect to all information contained in the Registration Statement on Form 10 (the "Registration Statement") and information statement filed in connection with the Separation or any other disclosure document that describes the Separation or the distribution, or us and our subsidiaries, or primarily relates to the transactions contemplated by the Separation agreement, subject to certain exceptions.

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

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

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

the JDSU Liabilities (as defined in the Separation agreement);
the failure of Viavi or any of its subsidiaries, other than us, to pay, perform or otherwise promptly discharge any of the JDSU Liabilities, in accordance with their respective terms, whether prior to or after the effective time of the distribution;
any guarantee, indemnification obligation, surety bond or other credit support agreement, arrangement, commitment or understanding by us for the benefit of Viavi, unless related to a Lumentum liability;
any breach by Viavi or any of its subsidiaries, other than us, of the Separation agreement or any of the ancillary agreements; and
any untrue statement or alleged untrue statement of a material fact or omission or alleged omission to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading, with respect to information contained in the registration statement or information statement filed in connection with the Separation or any other disclosure document that describes the Separation or the distribution or primarily relates to the transactions contemplated by the Separation agreement, subject to certain exceptions.

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

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

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

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

We have received a private letter ruling from the IRS (the “IRS Ruling”), to the effect that the retention by Viavi of 19.9% of our common stock will not be deemed to be pursuant to a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of U.S. federal income tax within the meaning of Section 355(a)(1)(D)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Notwithstanding the IRS Ruling, the IRS could determine on audit that the retention of our common stock was pursuant to a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of U.S. federal income tax if it determines that any of the facts, assumptions, representations or undertakings that we or Viavi have made or provided to the IRS are not correct. If the retention is deemed to be pursuant to a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of U.S. federal income tax, then the distribution could ultimately be determined to be taxable. In addition, Viavi also received a written opinion of PwC, its tax advisor, to the effect that the distribution, together with certain related transactions necessary to effectuate the distribution, should qualify for non-recognition of gain or loss under Sections 368(a)(1)(D) and 355 of the Code. The opinion is not binding on the IRS or the courts, and there can be no assurance that the IRS or any court will not take a contrary position. If the distribution were determined not to qualify for non-recognition of gain and loss, then Viavi would recognize gain in an amount up to the fair market value of our common stock held by it immediately before the distribution, over its tax basis in our stock immediately before the distribution.

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

In addition, Section 355(e) of the Code generally creates a presumption that the distribution would be taxable to Viavi, but not to stockholders, if we or our stockholders were to engage in transactions that result in a 50% or greater change by vote or value in the ownership of our stock during the four-year period beginning on the date that begins two years before the date of the distribution, unless it were established that such transactions and the distribution were not part of a plan or series of related transactions giving effect to such a change in ownership. If the distribution were taxable to Viavi due to such a 50% or greater change in ownership of our stock, Viavi would recognize gain in an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of our common stock held by it immediately before the distribution over its tax basis in such stock, and we generally would be required to indemnify Viavi for the tax on such gain and related expenses. The indemnification obligation is not expected to be material because Viavi is expected to have a fair market value or substantially stepped-up tax basis in our shares immediately prior to the Separation. If, contrary to our expectation, it were determined that Viavi did not have a fair market value or substantially stepped-up tax basis in our shares, any such indemnification obligation could materially adversely affect our financial condition.

We have agreed to restrictions to preserve the non-recognition treatment of the distribution, which may reduce our strategic and operating flexibility.

We have entered into a tax matters agreement under which we will be subject to certain covenants and indemnification obligations that address compliance with Section 355(e) of the Code. These covenants and indemnification obligations may limit our ability to pursue strategic transactions or engage in new businesses or other transactions that may maximize the value of our business, and might discourage or delay a strategic transaction that our stockholders may consider favorable.

The Separation may expose us to potential liabilities and business complications arising out of state and federal fraudulent conveyance laws and legal dividend requirements.

The Separation could be challenged under various state and federal fraudulent conveyance laws. An unpaid creditor or an entity vested with the power of such creditor in either Viavi or us (such as a trustee or debtor-in-possession in a bankruptcy) could claim that the Separation left either Viavi or us insolvent or with unreasonably small capital. In addition, parties could allege that Viavi intended or believed that either Viavi or we would incur debts beyond its or

our respective ability to pay such debts as they mature, or that Viavi or we did not receive fair consideration or reasonably equivalent value in the Separation. If a court were to agree with such a plaintiff, then such court could void the Separation as a fraudulent transfer and could impose a number of different remedies, including without limitation:

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- returning our assets or your shares in our company to Viavi;
- forcing Viavi to further capitalize us, although there is no assurance Viavi would have the financial ability to do so if such a judgment were rendered;
- voiding our liens and claims against Viavi; or
- providing Viavi with a claim for money damages against us in an amount equal to the difference between the consideration received by Viavi and the fair market value of our company at the time of the Separation.

The measure of insolvency for purposes of the fraudulent conveyance laws will vary depending on which jurisdiction's law is applied. Generally, however, an entity would be considered insolvent if either the fair saleable value of its assets is less than the amount of its liabilities (including the probable amount of contingent liabilities), or it is unlikely to be able to pay its liabilities as they become due. We cannot assure you as to what standard a court would apply to determine insolvency or that a court would determine that Viavi or we were solvent at the time of or after giving effect to the Separation, including the distribution of our common stock.

The distribution of our common stock by Viavi is also subject to review under state corporate distribution statutes. Under the DGCL, a corporation may only pay dividends to its stockholders either (1) out of its surplus (net assets minus capital) or (2) if there is no such surplus, out of its net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year. Although we believe that Viavi made the distribution of our common stock entirely from surplus, we cannot assure you that a court will not later determine that some or all of the distribution to Viavi stockholders was unlawful.

Any successful claim that Viavi or Lumentum is insufficiently capitalized following the Separation could potentially expose us to material financial liabilities, unwinding of the transaction and adverse consequences with customers and suppliers related to our perceived inability to timely deliver products and pay for materials and services.

We are an "emerging growth company" and cannot be certain if the reduced disclosure requirements applicable to "emerging growth companies" will make our common stock less attractive to investors.

We are an "emerging growth company," as defined in the JOBS Act. For as long as we continue to be an "emerging growth company," we intend to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies. Among other things, we will not be required to:

- provide an auditor's attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;
- comply with any new rules that may be adopted by the PCAOB requiring mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor's report in which the auditor would be required to provide additional information about the audit and the financial statements of the issuer;
- comply with any new audit rules adopted by the PCAOB after April 5, 2012 unless the SEC determines otherwise;
- provide certain disclosure regarding executive compensation required of larger public companies; or
- hold a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation and obtain stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

Accordingly, the information that we provide stockholders in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our other filings with the SEC may be different than what is available with respect to other public companies. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive because we rely on these exemptions. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile and adversely affected.

Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an "emerging growth company" can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act"), for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an "emerging growth company" can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. We have elected not to take advantage of this extended transition period.

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We will remain an “emerging growth company” until the earliest of:

- the end of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of our common stock pursuant to an effective registration statement filed under the Securities Act;
 - the last day of the first fiscal year in which our total annual gross revenues exceed \$1 billion;
 - the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt during the preceding three-year period;
 - or
- the date on which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer,” as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act or any successor statute, which would occur if the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter and certain other conditions are met, including that we have been subject to the requirements of sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Act for a period of at least twelve calendar months.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial statements or comply with applicable regulations could be impaired. We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and the listing standards of the Nasdaq Stock Market (“NASDAQ”). We expect that the requirements of these rules and regulations will continue to increase our legal, accounting and financial compliance costs, make some activities more difficult, time consuming and costly, and place significant strain on our personnel, systems and resources.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. We are continuing to develop and refine our disclosure controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we will file with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and that information required to be disclosed in reports under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our principal executive and financial officers. We are also continuing to improve our internal control over financial reporting. In order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, we have expended, and anticipate that we will continue to expend, significant resources, including accounting-related costs and significant management oversight.

Our current controls and any new controls that we develop may become inadequate because of changes in conditions in our business. Further, weaknesses in our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting may be discovered in the future. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls, or any difficulties encountered in their implementation or improvement, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and may result in a restatement of our financial statements for prior periods. Any failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting also could adversely affect the results of our management evaluations that are required to include in our periodic reports filed with the SEC and the independent registered public accounting firm audits of our internal control over financial reporting that we will eventually be required to include in our periodic reports that will be filed with the SEC. Ineffective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial and other information, which would likely have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock. In addition, if we are unable to continue to meet these requirements, we may not be able to remain listed on NASDAQ.

Our independent registered public accounting firm is not required to audit the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting until after we are no longer an “emerging growth company”. At such time, our independent registered public accounting firm may issue a report that is adverse in the event it is not satisfied with the level at which our internal control over financial reporting is documented, designed or operating.

Any failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting could have a material and adverse effect on our business and operating results, and cause a decline in the price of our common stock.

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Risks Related to Our Common Stock

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

Our common stock is listed on NASDAQ under the symbol "LITE." The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly due to a number of factors, some of which may be beyond our control, including:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;
- changes in earnings estimates by securities analysts or our ability to meet those estimates;
- the operating and stock price performance of other comparable companies;
- a shift in our investor base;
- our quarterly or annual earnings, or those of other companies in our industry;
- success or failure of our business strategy;
 - credit market fluctuations which could negatively impact our ability to obtain financing as needed;
- changes to the regulatory and legal environment in which we operate;
- announcements by us, competitors, customers, or our contract manufacturers of significant acquisitions or dispositions;
- investor perception of us and our industry;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidance, interpretations or principles;
- litigation or disputes in which we may become involved;
- overall market fluctuations; sales of our shares by our officers, directors, or significant stockholders;
- the timing and amount of dividends and share repurchases, if any; and
- general economic and market conditions and other external factors.

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

Sales of a substantial amount of shares by our stockholders, including the sale by Viavi of the shares of our common stock that it retained after the distribution, could materially increase the volatility of our stock price and may cause our stock price to decline.

Any sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market or the perception that such sales might occur may cause the market price of our common stock to decline. Our issued and outstanding shares of common stock can be freely tradable without restriction or registration under the Securities Act, unless the shares are owned by one of our "affiliates," as that term is defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, which may include Viavi as discussed below. We are unable to predict whether large amounts of our common stock will be sold in the open market.

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Following the Separation, Viavi retained 11.7 million shares of our common stock, representing an ownership interest of 19.9% of our total shares outstanding. As of July 31, 2016, Viavi held a total of 5.0 million shares of our common stock. Pursuant to a stockholder's and registration rights agreement with Viavi, Viavi will be required to vote such shares in proportion to the votes cast by our other stockholders. In order to not jeopardize the tax-free status of the distribution, Viavi is required to dispose of such retained shares of our common stock that it owns as soon as practicable and consistent with its reasons for retaining such shares, but in no event later than three years after the distribution. Pursuant to the stockholder's and registration rights agreement, upon the request of Viavi, we will effect the registration under applicable securities laws of the shares of common stock retained by Viavi. Subject to limited exceptions, we do not have the right to prevent or delay the sale of our shares by Viavi pursuant to the stockholder's and registration right agreement. Any disposition by Viavi, or any significant stockholder, of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such dispositions could occur, could materially increase the volatility of our stock price and adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We own and lease various properties in the United States and in seven other countries around the world. We use the properties for executive and administrative offices, data centers, product development offices, customer service offices and manufacturing facilities. Our corporate headquarters of approximately 126,000 square feet is located in Milpitas, California. As of July 2, 2016, our leased and owned properties in total were approximately 600,000 square feet, of which we owned approximately 81,000 square feet. Larger leased sites include properties located in Canada, China and the United States. We believe our existing properties, including both owned and leased sites, are in good condition and suitable for the conduct of our business.

From time to time we consider various alternatives related to our long-term facilities needs. While we believe our existing facilities are adequate to meet our immediate needs, it may become necessary to lease, acquire, or sell additional or alternative space to accommodate future business needs.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

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PART II

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

Market Information for Common Stock and Stockholders

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

| | High | Low |
|--|---------|---------|
| Fiscal 2016 Quarter Ended: | | |
| July 2, 2016 | \$27.46 | \$21.71 |
| April 2, 2016 | \$27.14 | \$18.81 |
| December 26, 2015 | \$21.82 | \$14.12 |
| September 26, 2015 (August 4, 2015 through September 26, 2015) | \$23.45 | \$16.78 |

According to records of our transfer agent, we had 2,919 stockholders of record as of August 26, 2016 and we believe there is a substantially greater number of beneficial holders.

Dividends

We have not paid any dividends to date, and we currently intend to retain future income to fund the development and growth of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Recent Sale of Unregistered Securities

None.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

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

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

| | Years Ended | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 ⁽¹⁾ | June 28, 2014 ⁽²⁾ | June 29, 2013 | June 30, 2012 |
| Consolidated Statements of Operations Data: | | | | | |
| Net revenue | \$903.0 | \$837.1 | \$817.9 | \$769.9 | \$727.9 |
| Gross Profit | 277.3 | 257.9 | 256.6 | 222.8 | 204.9 |
| Income (loss) from operations | 11.5 | (23.4) | 8.7 | 3.9 | (4.5) |
| Net (loss) income | 9.3 | (3.4) | 10.7 | 6.5 | 2.6 |
| Cumulative dividends on Series A Preferred Stock | \$(0.8) | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— |
| Accretion of Series A Preferred Stock | \$(11.7) | \$— | \$— | \$— | \$— |
| Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders | \$(3.2) | \$(3.4) | \$10.7 | \$6.5 | \$2.6 |
| Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ⁽³⁾ | | | | | |
| Basic | (0.05) | (0.06) | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.04 |
| Diluted | (0.05) | (0.06) | 0.18 | 0.11 | 0.04 |
| Shares used in per share attributable to common stockholders calculation—basic and diluted ⁽²⁾ | | | | | |
| Basic | 59.1 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.8 |
| Diluted | 59.1 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 58.8 |

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| | Balance as of | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 | June 28, 2014 (2) | June 29, 2013 |
| Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$157.1 | \$ 14.5 | \$19.9 | \$ 7.8 |
| Working capital | 315.8 | 188.6 | 149.1 | 133.4 |
| Total assets | 726.3 | 512.6 | 492.1 | 410.7 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 19.4 | 9.8 | 19.6 | 17.0 |
| Total redeemable convertible preferred stock, stock holders equity, and invested equity | 497.4 | 380.6 | 335.6 | 281.8 |

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

(2) During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, we acquired Time-Bandwidth in a transaction accounted for in accordance with the authoritative guidance on business combinations. The Consolidated Statement of Operations for fiscal 2014 included the results of operations from Time-Bandwidth subsequent to January 27, 2014 and the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 28, 2014 included Time-Bandwidth's financial position.

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

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

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

Overview

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

OpComms

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

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

Our products for 3-D sensing applications include our light source product. Customer solutions containing our 3-D sensing lasers employ our laser technology in mobile, computing, industrial and automotive applications. Emerging 3-D sensing systems simplify the way people interact with technology and were first used in applications for gaming platforms.

In the Consumer and Industrial markets, our OpComms products include our light source product which is integrated into 3-D sensing platforms being used in applications for gaming, computing, mobile and industrial segments. These systems simplify the way people interact with technology by enabling the use of natural body gestures, like the wave of a hand, to control a product or application. Emerging applications for this technology include various mobile device applications, autonomous vehicles, self-navigating robotics and drones in industrial applications and 3-D capture of objects coupled with 3-D printing.

Our OpComms customers include Ciena Corporation, Cisco Systems, Inc., Coriant GmbH, Fujitsu, Alphabet Inc. (formerly Google), Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd., Microsoft Corporation and Nokia Networks (including Alcatel-Lucent International).

Lasers

Our Lasers products serve our customers in markets and applications such as manufacturing, biotechnology, graphics and imaging, remote sensing, and precision machining such as drilling in printed circuit boards, wafer singulation and solar cell scribing. Our Lasers products are used in a variety of original equipment manufacturer ("OEM") applications. Our Laser products are used in a variety of OEM applications including diode-pumped solid-state, fiber, diode, direct-diode and gas lasers such as argon-ion and helium-neon lasers. Diode-pumped solid-state and fiber lasers

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

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

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

Separation from JDSU

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

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

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

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

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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

retirement and post-retirement plan assumptions, restructuring and accounting for income taxes.

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Revenue Recognition

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

The majority of our sales are made to OEMs, distributors, resellers and end-users. These sales do not require installation of the products by us and are not subject to other post-delivery obligations. Additionally, our sales to distributors, resellers and end-user customers typically do not have customer acceptance provisions.

Inventory Valuation

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

Allocations

Prior to Separation, Viavi allocated certain expenses that arise from shared services and infrastructure provided by Viavi to us such as the costs of information technology, human resources, accounting, legal, real estate and facilities, corporate marketing, insurance, treasury and other corporate and infrastructure services. In addition, other costs allocated to us include restructuring and stock-based compensation related to Viavi's corporate and shared services employees. These expenses are allocated to us using estimates that we consider to be a reasonable reflection of the utilization of services provided to or benefits received by our business. The allocation methods included revenue, headcount, square footage, actual consumption and usage of services and others.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is measured at grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and recognized as compensation over the requisite service period. The fair value of time-based restricted units ("RSUs") is based on the closing market price of our common stock on the grant date of the award. For awards granted prior to the Separation, the fair value of time-based RSUs was based on the closing market price of Viavi common stock on the grant date of the award. We estimate the fair value of employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP") shares using the Black-Scholes Merton option-pricing model. These valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the award's expected life, the price volatility of the underlying stock and the average volatility of peer companies.

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

Goodwill

We test goodwill for possible impairment on an annual basis in our fourth quarter and at any other time if events occur or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. Circumstances that could trigger an impairment test include, but are not limited to: a significant adverse change in the business climate or legal factors, an adverse action or assessment by a regulator, changes in customers, target markets and strategy, unanticipated competition, loss of key personnel, or the likelihood that a reporting unit or significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or otherwise disposed.

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

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

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

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

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

Recoverability is assessed based on the carrying amounts of the long-lived assets or asset groups and its fair value which is generally determined based on the sum of the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and the eventual disposal of the asset, as well as specific appraisals in certain instances. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds fair value.

Income Taxes

Prior to the Separation, our operations in the United States were transacted within the same Viavi U.S. legal entities as the other Viavi businesses which have filed U.S. and state income tax returns on that basis. Accordingly, we were not able to retain many of the tax attributes attributable to our business as a matter of U.S. tax law. Therefore, we have not reflected on the balance sheet deferred tax assets and the corresponding valuation allowance related to certain federal net operating losses and credits generated before the Separation.

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

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The authoritative guidance provides for recognition of deferred tax assets if the realization of such deferred tax assets is more likely than not to occur based on an evaluation of both positive and negative evidence and the relative weight of the evidence. With the exception of certain international jurisdictions, we have determined that at this time it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets attributable to the remaining jurisdictions will not be realized, primarily due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards before they expire.

Accordingly, we have established a valuation allowance for such deferred tax assets. If there is a change in our ability to realize our deferred tax assets for which a valuation allowance has been established, then our tax provision may decrease in the period in which we determine that realization is more likely than not. Likewise, if we determine that it is not more likely than not that deferred tax assets will be realized, then a valuation allowance may be established for such deferred tax assets and our tax provision may increase in the period in which we make the determination.

The authoritative guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements, and prescribes the recognition threshold and measurement attributes for financial statements recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Additionally, it provides guidance on recognition, classification, and disclosure of tax positions. We are subject to income tax audits by the respective tax authorities in all of the jurisdictions in which we operate. The determination of tax liabilities in each of these jurisdictions requires the interpretation and application of complex and sometimes uncertain tax laws and regulations. We recognize liabilities based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional tax liabilities are more likely than not. If we ultimately determine that the payment of such a liability is not necessary, then we reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit during the period in which the determination is made that the liability is no longer necessary.

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

Restructuring Accrual

Costs associated with restructuring activities are recognized when they are incurred. However, in the case of leases, the expense is estimated and accrued when the property is vacated. Given the significance of, and the timing of the execution of such activities, this process is complex and involves periodic reassessments of estimates made from the time the property was vacated, including evaluating real estate market conditions for expected vacancy periods and sub-lease income. We recognize a liability for post-employment benefits for workforce reductions related to restructuring activities when payment is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. We continually evaluate the adequacy of the remaining liabilities under our restructuring initiatives. Although we believe that these estimates accurately reflect the costs of our restructuring plans, actual results may differ, thereby requiring us to record additional provisions or reverse a portion of such provisions. In addition to the restructuring plans directly attributable to us, a portion of restructuring and related charges related to corporate and shared services employees was allocated by Viavi to us. Refer to "Note 3. Related Party Transactions" and "Note 11. Restructuring and Related Charges" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

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

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

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

| | Years Ended | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 | June 28, 2014 |
| Segment net revenue: | | | |
| OpComms | 84.3 % | 82.9 % | 85.0 % |
| Lasers | 15.7 | 17.1 | 15.0 |
| Net revenue | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cost of sales | 68.5 | 68.3 | 67.5 |
| Amortization of acquired technologies | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Gross profit | 30.7 | 30.8 | 31.4 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Research and development | 15.6 | 16.8 | 16.5 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 13.0 | 15.4 | 13.2 |
| Restructuring and related charges | 0.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Total operating expenses | 29.4 | 33.6 | 30.3 |
| Income (loss) from operations | 1.3 | (2.8) | 1.1 |
| Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative liabilities | (0.1) | — | — |
| Interest and other income (expense), net | (0.1) | (0.1) | 0.1 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 1.1 | (2.9) | 1.2 |
| Provision for (benefit from) income tax | 0.1 | (2.5) | (0.1) |
| Net income (loss) | 1.0 % | (0.4)% | 1.3 % |

Financial Data for Fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014

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

| | 2016 | 2015 | Change | Percentage Change | 2015 | 2014 | Change | Percentage Change |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| Segment net revenue: | | | | | | | | |
| OpComms | \$761.3 | \$694.1 | \$67.2 | 9.7 % | \$694.1 | \$695.1 | \$(1.0) | (0.1)% |
| Lasers | 141.7 | 143.0 | (1.3) | (0.9) | 143.0 | 122.8 | 20.2 | 16.4 |
| Net revenue | \$903.0 | \$837.1 | \$65.9 | 7.9 % | \$837.1 | \$817.9 | \$19.2 | 2.3 % |
| Gross profit | \$277.3 | \$257.9 | \$19.4 | 7.5 % | \$257.9 | \$256.6 | \$1.3 | 0.5 % |
| Gross margin | 30.7 % | 30.8 % | | | 30.8 % | 31.4 % | | |
| Research and development | 141.1 | 140.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 % | 140.8 | 134.9 | 5.9 | 4.4 % |
| Percentage of net revenue | 15.6 % | 16.8 % | | | 16.8 % | 16.5 % | | |
| Selling, general and administrative | 117.3 | 128.9 | (11.6) | (9.0)% | 128.9 | 108.2 | 20.7 | 19.1 % |
| Percentage of net revenue | 13.0 % | 15.4 % | | | 15.4 % | 13.2 % | | |
| Restructuring and related charges | 7.4 | 11.6 | (4.2) | (36.2)% | 11.6 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 141.7 % |
| Percentage of net revenue | 0.8 % | 1.4 % | | | 1.4 % | 0.6 % | | |

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Net Revenue

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

Net revenue increased by \$19.2 million, or 2.3%, during fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014. This increase was primarily due to an increase in net revenue from our Lasers segment. OpComms net revenue decreased \$1.0 million, or 0.1%, during fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014. This was driven by \$40.9 million of net revenue decreases from products addressing the Consumer and Industrial market, primarily due to lower demand from a key customer for 3D sensing products in 2015 compared to 2014 when this customer launched its next generation gaming console. This decrease was almost entirely offset by \$39.9 million of net revenue increases driven by increased sales of new products for the Datacom market and higher demand for our Telecom products. Lasers net revenue increased \$20.2 million, or 16.4%, in fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014. This increase was primarily driven by increased revenue from our next generation products, coupled with incremental net revenue from our acquisition of Time-Bandwidth in the third quarter of fiscal 2014. This was partially offset by decreased revenue from lower demand for other Laser products.

Revenue by Region

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

| | Years Ended | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| | July 2, 2016 | | June 27, 2015 | | June 28, 2014 | |
| Net revenue: | | | | | | |
| Americas: | | | | | | |
| United States | \$162.3 | 18.0% | \$162.4 | 19.4% | \$177.5 | 21.7% |
| Mexico | 112.9 | 12.5 | 112.7 | 13.5 | 111.3 | 13.6 |
| Other Americas | 19.6 | 2.2 | 31.1 | 3.6 | 30.3 | 3.7 |
| Total Americas | \$294.8 | 32.7% | \$306.2 | 36.5% | \$319.1 | 39.0% |
| Asia-Pacific: | | | | | | |
| Hong Kong | \$214.0 | 23.7% | \$120.4 | 14.4% | \$128.7 | 15.8% |
| Japan | 92.9 | 10.3 | 106.6 | 12.7 | 97.6 | 11.9 |
| Other Asia-Pacific | 177.8 | 19.6 | 174.4 | 20.9 | 138.6 | 16.9 |
| Total Asia-Pacific | \$484.7 | 53.6% | \$401.4 | 48.0% | \$364.9 | 44.6% |
| EMEA | \$123.5 | 13.7% | \$129.5 | 15.5% | \$133.9 | 16.4% |

Total net revenue \$903.0 \$837.1 \$817.9

During fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, net revenue from customers outside the United States, based on customer shipping location, represented 82%, 81% and 78% of net revenue, respectively. Our net revenue is primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, including our net revenue from customers outside the United States as presented above. We expect revenue from customers outside of the United States to continue to be an important part of our overall net revenue and an increasing focus for net revenue growth opportunities.

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Gross Margin and Segment Gross Margin

The following table summarizes segment gross margin for fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 (in millions, except for percentages):

| | Gross Profit | | | Gross Margin | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------|---------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| OpComms | \$236.3 | \$204.8 | \$212.3 | 31.0% | 29.5% | 30.5% |
| Lasers | 61.4 | 67.4 | 59.8 | 43.3% | 47.1% | 48.7% |
| Segment total | \$297.7 | \$272.2 | \$272.1 | 33.0% | 32.5% | 33.3% |
| Unallocated corporate items (1) | (20.4) | (14.3) | (15.5) | | | |
| Total | \$277.3 | \$257.9 | \$256.6 | 30.7% | 30.8% | 31.4% |

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

Gross Margin

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

Gross margin in fiscal 2015 decreased 0.6 percentage points to 30.8% from 31.4% in fiscal 2014. This decrease was primarily due to decreases in OpComms and Lasers gross margins as discussed below, partially offset by a reduction in amortization of developed technology driven by certain significant intangible assets becoming fully amortized in the second half of fiscal 2014.

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

Segment Gross Margin

OpComms

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

OpComms gross margin in fiscal 2015 decreased 1.0 percentage points to 29.5% from 30.5% in fiscal 2014. This decrease was primarily due to low gross margin products comprising a larger portion of our overall product mix.

Lasers

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

Lasers gross margin in fiscal 2015 decreased 1.6 percentage points to 47.1% from 48.7% in fiscal 2014. This decrease was primarily due to low gross margin products comprising a larger portion of our overall product mix in the Lasers market.

Research and Development

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

R&D expense increased \$5.9 million, or 4.4%, in fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 as we increased our investment in new R&D programs in order to develop new technologies and products, and our employee compensation expense increased by \$5.8 million primarily for additional headcount to support our various R&D programs.

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

Selling, General and Administrative

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

SG&A expense increased \$20.7 million, or 19.1%, in fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014. This increase was primarily driven by a \$19.0 million increase in corporate allocations by Viavi primarily related to pre-Separation costs for advisory services.

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

Restructuring and Related Charges

We have reduced costs through targeted restructuring efforts intended to consolidate our operations, rationalize the manufacturing of our products and align our business in response to market conditions. We estimate annualized cost savings of \$15.2 million excluding any one-time charge as a result of the restructuring activities below. Refer to "Note 11. Restructuring and Related Charges" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of July 2, 2016, our total restructuring accrual was \$5.7 million.

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

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016, management approved a plan to optimize operations and gain efficiencies throughout the organization. As a result, a restructuring charge of \$0.7 million was recorded for severance and employee benefits during fiscal 2016. In total 18 employees in manufacturing, R&D and SG&A functions located around the world were terminated. Payments related to the remaining severance and benefits accrual are expected to be paid by the end of fiscal 2017.

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

As of June 27, 2015, our total restructuring accrual was \$6.0 million.

- During the second and fourth quarters of fiscal 2015, management approved restructuring plans to optimize operations and gain efficiencies by closing our Bloomfield, Connecticut site and consolidating roles and responsibilities across functions in connection with the Separation. As a result, a restructuring charge of \$5.1 million was recorded for severance and employee benefits during fiscal 2015. Payments related to the remaining severance and benefits accrual are expected to be paid by the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2017.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2015, management approved a plan to optimize operations and gain efficiencies by closing the Robbinsville, New Jersey site and consolidating roles and responsibilities across North America. As a result, a restructuring charge of \$1.5 million was recorded for severance and employee benefits during fiscal 2015. In total approximately 30 employees in manufacturing, R&D and SG&A functions located in North America were impacted. Payments related to the remaining severance and benefits accrual are expected to be paid by the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2017.

The accompanying audited annual consolidated statements of operations include allocated cost of \$5.0 million for restructuring and related charges related to Viavi's corporate and shared services employees.

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Interest and Other Income (Expense), Net

Interest and other income (expense), net is comprised substantially of gains and losses associated with the re-measurement of non-functional currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities, as well as other transactions outside of the normal course of business. Fiscal 2015 also included an allocation from Viavi of gains and losses on the foreign currency forward contracts utilized in Viavi's balance sheet hedging program.

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

Interest and other income (expense), net was \$(1.1) million in fiscal 2015 as compared to \$1.1 million in fiscal 2014. The \$2.2 million change was primarily due to a foreign exchange loss of \$0.3 million in fiscal 2015 compared to a foreign exchange gain of \$1.6 million in fiscal 2014, both of which include the offsetting impact allocated to us from Viavi's balance sheet hedging program.

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

| Years Ended | | |
|-------------|------|------|
| July | June | June |
| 2, | 27, | 28, |
| 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |

| | | | |
|---|-------|----------|---------|
| Provision for (benefit from) income taxes | \$0.4 | \$(21.1) | \$(0.9) |
|---|-------|----------|---------|

We recorded a provision (benefit) for income taxes of \$0.4 million, \$(21.1) million and \$(0.9) million in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Our effective tax rate in fiscal 2016 was lower than the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate of 35%, primarily attributable to the difference in foreign tax rates, utilization of U.S. tax attributes that were subject to a full valuation allowances, and the benefit of foreign tax incentives.

As of July 2, 2016, we had net deferred tax assets of \$31.6 million which was mainly comprised of foreign net operating loss and credit carryovers in profitable jurisdictions. Our federal and state deferred tax assets are subject to a full valuation allowance to reflect uncertainties about whether we will be able to utilize the deferred tax assets before they expire.

While we believe our current valuation allowance is sufficient, we could in the future be required to increase the valuation allowance to take into account additional deferred tax assets that we may be unable to realize. We assess the need for an adjustment to the valuation allowance on a quarterly basis. The assessment is based on our estimates of future sources of taxable income for the jurisdictions in which we operate and the periods over which our deferred tax assets will be realizable.

For further discussion of our income tax provision, see "Note 12. Income Taxes" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at July 2, 2016, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow over the next five years (in millions):

| | Payments due by period | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Total | Less than 1 year | 1 - 3 years | 3 - 5 years | More than 5 years |
| Contractual Obligations | | | | | |
| Asset retirement obligations—expected cash payments | \$2.3 | \$— | \$0.6 | \$0.5 | \$1.2 |
| Purchase obligations (1) | 117.5 | 112.8 | 4.7 | — | — |
| Operating lease obligations (1) | 24.6 | 6.7 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Pension and post-retirement benefit payments (2) | 3.5 | — | — | 0.2 | 3.3 |
| Total | \$147.9 | \$119.5 | \$14.8 | \$5.2 | \$8.4 |

(1) Refer to "Note 15. Commitments and Contingencies" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Refer to "Note 14. Employee Benefit Plans" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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As of July 2, 2016, other current liabilities and other non-current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet include \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, for restructuring and related activities in connection with our operating lease obligations disclosed above.

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

As of July 2, 2016, our other non-current liabilities primarily relate to asset retirement obligations and pension which are presented in various lines in the preceding table.

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

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

Acquisitions

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

On January 27, 2014, Viavi completed the acquisition of Time-Bandwidth, a privately-held provider of high powered and ultrafast lasers for industrial and scientific markets. Use of ultrafast lasers for micromachining applications is being driven primarily by the increasing use of consumer electronics and connected devices globally. Viavi acquired all outstanding shares of Time-Bandwidth for a total purchase price of \$15.0 million in cash, including a holdback amount of \$2.3 million which had been withheld to satisfy potential indemnification claims by Viavi in relation to the Time-Bandwidth acquisition. During the first quarter of fiscal 2016, we released the holdback amount of \$2.3 million. Please refer to "Note 6. Mergers and Acquisitions" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Pension Benefits

As a result of acquiring Time-Bandwidth in January 2014, we have a pension plan for certain employees in Switzerland. This plan is open to new participants and additional service costs are being accrued. The Switzerland plan is partially funded. As of July 2, 2016, our pension plan was under funded by \$3.5 million since the projected benefit obligation ("PBO") exceeded the fair value of the plan assets.

We expect to contribute \$0.4 million to the Switzerland plan during fiscal 2017.

A key actuarial assumption in calculating the net periodic cost and the PBO is the discount rate. Changes in the discount rate impact the interest cost component of the net periodic benefit cost calculation and PBO due to the fact that the PBO is calculated on a net present value basis. Decreases in the discount rate will generally increase pre-tax cost, recognized expense and the PBO. Increases in the discount rate tend to have the opposite effect. We estimate a 50 basis point decrease or increase in the discount rate would cause a corresponding increase or decrease, respectively, in the PBO of \$0.7 million based upon data as of July 2, 2016.

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Financial Condition

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of July 2, 2016 and June 27, 2015, our cash and cash equivalents of \$157.1 million and \$14.5 million, respectively, were held predominantly in the United States, Cayman Islands, Canada, China and Japan. Although the cash generated in the United States from future operations is expected to cover our normal operating requirements, a substantial amount of additional cash could be required for other purposes, such as dividends that may be declared, future stock repurchase programs or acquisitions. Our intent is to indefinitely reinvest funds held outside the United States and our current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate them to fund our domestic operations. However, if in the future, we encounter a significant need for liquidity domestically or at a particular location that we cannot fulfill through borrowings, equity offerings, or other internal or external sources, we may determine that cash repatriations are necessary. Repatriation could result in additional material U.S. federal and state income tax payments in future years. Such adverse consequences would occur, for example, if the transfer of cash into the United States is taxed and no foreign tax credit is available to offset the U.S. tax liability, resulting in higher taxes. These factors may cause us to have an overall tax rate higher than other companies or higher than our tax rates have been in the past.

Fiscal 2016

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

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

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

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

Fiscal 2015

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

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

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

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

Fiscal 2014

As of June 28, 2014, our consolidated balance of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments was \$20.2 million, an increase of \$12.1 million, or 149.4%, as compared to \$8.1 million as of June 29, 2013.

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Cash provided by operating activities was \$62.8 million, primarily resulting from \$10.7 million of net income and \$59.4 million of non-cash items such as depreciation, stock-based compensation, amortization of intangibles and changes in our deferred tax balances, offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$7.3 million. Changes in our operating assets and liabilities related primarily to an increase in accounts receivable of \$15.1 million, an increase in inventories of \$13.5 million and a decrease in accrued expenses and other current and non-current liabilities of \$1.0 million. This was partially offset by an increase in accounts payable of \$18.7 million due to timing of payments and a decrease in other current and non-currents assets of \$3.5 million.

Cash used in investing activities was \$76.9 million, primarily resulting from cash used for capital expenditures of \$64.2 million, including the purchase of a wafer fabrication facility in California that we previously leased, and \$12.8 million for the acquisition of Time-Bandwidth.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$26.2 million resulting from net transfers of cash from Viavi.

Liquidity and Capital Resources Requirement

Our primary liquidity and capital spending requirements over at least the next 12 months will be the funding of our operating activities and capital expenditures. We believe that our cash and cash equivalents as of July 2, 2016, and cash flows from our operating activities will be sufficient to meet our liquidity and capital spending requirements for at least the next 12 months. However, there are a number of factors that could positively or negatively impact our liquidity position, including:

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

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Exchange Risk

We conduct our business and sell our products to customers primarily in Asia, Europe, and North America. In the normal course of business, our financial position is routinely subject to market risks associated with foreign currency rate fluctuations due to balance sheet positions in foreign currencies which is mainly due to cash held in banks. As of July 2, 2016, our foreign denominated cash was principally in the following currencies: Japanese Yen, Chinese Yuan and Canadian Dollar. Due to the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and these other currencies, for the fiscal year ended July 2, 2016 and June 27, 2015, we recorded unrealized gain (loss) of \$(0.9) million and \$(0.3) million, respectively, in the interest and other income (expense), net in the Consolidated Statements of Operations included in this Annual Report. If the exchange rate between the U.S. Dollar and Japanese Yen, Chinese Yuan and Canadian Dollar had increased or decreased by 10%, our local currency expenses would have increased or decreased by \$0.7 million during the fiscal year ended July 2, 2016.

Equity Price Risk

We are exposed to equity price risk related to the conversion option embedded in our Series A preferred stock. Our Series A Preferred Stock is convertible, at the option of the holder, into shares of our common stock commencing on the second anniversary of the closing of the securities purchase (absent a change of control of us or similar event) using a conversion price of \$24.63. This conversion feature is bifurcated from the Series A Preferred Stock and accounted for separately as a derivative liability. On a quarterly basis, the derivative liability is marked to market based on the fair value of the conversion feature, with the resulting income or loss recorded as unrealized loss on derivative liability on our consolidated statements of operations. The determination of fair value includes various inputs, including volatility and interest rate assumptions (see Note 9. Derivative Liability). However, the change in the fair value of our common stock has the largest impact to the fair value of the derivative. Based on a hypothetical \$10.00 per share increase in the fair value of our common stock, our net income would be reduced by approximately \$13 million.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index appearing under Item 15(1) present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lumentum Holdings Inc. at July 2, 2016 and June 27, 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended July 2, 2016 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the accompanying index appearing under Item 15(2) present fairly in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

San Jose, California
September 2, 2016

Table of ContentsLUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in millions, except per share data)

| | Years Ended | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 | June 28, 2014 |
| Net revenue | \$903.0 | \$837.1 | \$817.9 |
| Cost of sales | 618.9 | 571.6 | 552.3 |
| Amortization of acquired technologies | 6.8 | 7.6 | 9.0 |
| Gross profit | 277.3 | 257.9 | 256.6 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Research and development | 141.1 | 140.8 | 134.9 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 117.3 | 128.9 | 108.2 |
| Restructuring and related charges | 7.4 | 11.6 | 4.8 |
| Total operating expenses | 265.8 | 281.3 | 247.9 |
| Income (loss) from operations | 11.5 | (23.4) | 8.7 |
| Unrealized loss on derivative liabilities | (0.6) | — | — |
| Interest and other income (expense), net | (1.2) | (1.1) | 1.1 |
| Income (loss) before income taxes | 9.7 | (24.5) | 9.8 |
| Provision for (benefit from) income tax | 0.4 | (21.1) | (0.9) |
| Net income (loss) | \$9.3 | \$(3.4) | \$10.7 |
| Cumulative dividends on Series A Preferred Stock | (0.8) | — | — |
| Accretion of Series A Preferred Stock | (11.7) | — | — |
| Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders | \$(3.2) | \$(3.4) | \$10.7 |
| Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders ^(a) | | | |
| Basic | \$(0.05) | \$(0.06) | \$0.18 |
| Diluted | \$(0.05) | \$(0.06) | \$0.18 |
| Shares used in per share calculation attributable to common stockholders ^(a) | | | |
| Basic | 59.1 | 58.8 | 58.8 |
| Diluted | 59.1 | 58.8 | 58.8 |

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

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

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(in millions)

| | Years Ended | | |
|---|-------------|----------|----------|
| | July 2, | June 27, | June 28, |
| | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
| Net income (loss) | \$9.3 | \$(3.4) | \$10.7 |
| Other comprehensive loss: | | | |
| Net change in cumulative translation adjustment | (2.0) | (9.3) | (1.6) |
| Net change in defined benefit obligation, net of tax | | | |
| Unrealized actuarial losses arising during the period | (1.1) | (0.9) | (0.3) |
| Net change in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | (3.1) | (10.2) | (1.9) |
| Comprehensive income (loss) | \$6.2 | \$(13.6) | \$8.8 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsLUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in millions, except share and per share data)

| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$157.1 | \$14.5 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 170.5 | 150.5 |
| Inventories | 100.6 | 99.7 |
| Prepayments and other current assets | 61.3 | 46.1 |
| Total current assets | 489.5 | 310.8 |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | 183.4 | 143.2 |
| Goodwill and intangibles, net | 19.9 | 27.4 |
| Deferred income taxes | 31.9 | 30.3 |
| Other non-current assets | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| Total assets | 726.3 | 512.6 |
| LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK, AND EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | 118.3 | 77.9 |
| Accrued payroll and related expenses | 26.5 | 17.7 |
| Income taxes payable | 1.9 | 3.7 |
| Accrued expenses | 14.9 | 11.5 |
| Other current liabilities | 12.1 | 11.4 |
| Total current liabilities | 173.7 | 122.2 |
| Derivative liabilities | 10.3 | — |
| Other non-current liabilities | 9.1 | 9.8 |
| Total liabilities | 193.1 | 132.0 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 15) | | |
| Redeemable convertible preferred stock: | | |
| Non-controlling interest redeemable convertible Series A preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000,000 authorized shares; 35,805 shares issued and outstanding as of July 2, 2016, and no shares issued and outstanding as of June 27, 2015 | 35.8 | — |
| Total redeemable convertible preferred stock | 35.8 | — |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Viavi net investment | — | 368.1 |
| Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 990,000,000 authorized shares, 59,580,596 shares issued and outstanding as of July 2, 2016, and no shares issued and outstanding as of June 27, 2015 | 0.1 | — |
| Additional Paid-in Capital | 467.7 | — |
| Retained earnings | 20.2 | — |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 9.4 | 12.5 |
| Total stockholders' equity | 497.4 | 380.6 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$726.3 | \$512.6 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsLUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in millions)

| | Years Ended July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 | June 28, 2014 |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ 9.3 | \$ (3.4) | \$ 10.7 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Depreciation expense | 47.4 | 43.0 | 35.5 |
| Stock-based compensation | 24.9 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| Unrealized loss on derivative liability | 0.6 | — | — |
| Amortization of acquired technologies and other intangibles | 7.2 | 8.0 | 9.3 |
| Disposal of property, plant and equipment | 0.6 | (1.2) | 0.1 |
| Other non-cash (income) expenses | — | (0.9) | (1.5) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Accounts receivable | (21.8) | (17.8) | (15.1) |
| Inventories | (3.1) | (6.2) | (13.5) |
| Prepayments and other current and non-currents assets | (12.7) | (14.5) | 3.5 |
| Deferred taxes, net | (1.7) | 1.9 | (2.5) |
| Accounts payable | 28.9 | 1.0 | 18.7 |
| Accrued payroll and related expenses | 9.2 | (1.0) | 0.6 |
| Income taxes payable | (1.7) | (10.8) | (0.5) |
| Accrued expenses and other current and non-current liabilities | (0.5) | (6.9) | (1.0) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 86.6 | 9.4 | 62.8 |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | | |
| | (82.0) | (53.7) | (64.2) |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|-----|---------|---------|
| Purchase of property, plant and equipment | | | | |
| Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired | — | — | (12.8) |) |
| Proceeds from the sales of property and equipment | — | 0.2 | 0.1 | |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (82.0) |) | (53.5) |) |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | | | |
| Net transfers from (to) Viavi | 134.2 | | 40.6 | 26.2 |
| Payment of dividends - preferred stock | (0.5) |) | — | — |
| Payment of financing obligation related to acquisition | (2.3) |) | — | — |
| Issuance of common stock under employee stock plan | | | — | — |
| Proceeds from the exercise of stock options | 1.9 | | — | — |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 136.4 | | 40.6 | 26.2 |
| Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents | 1.4 | | (1.9) |) |
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | 142.6 | | (5.4) |) |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 14.5 | | 19.9 | 7.8 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 157.1 | | \$ 14.5 | \$ 19.9 |
| Non-cash financing activities: | | | | |
| Cumulative dividends on Series A preferred stock | 0.8 | | — | — |
| Accretion of Series A preferred stock | 11.7 | | — | — |

In fiscal year ended July 2, 2016, we paid \$2.7 million for income taxes. Non-cash financing and investing activities included \$9.7 million related to the beneficial conversion feature for redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$2.0 million related to the accretion of the issuance cost of the redeemable convertible preferred stock and \$9.0 million

related to unpaid property, plant and equipment in accounts payable.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

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

(in millions)

| | (in millions) | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| | Non-Controlling | | | | | | | |
| | Interest | | | | | | | |
| | Redeemable | | | | | | | Total |
| | Convertible | Common | Additional | Accumulated | Other | Viavi | Net | Invested |
| | Series | Stock | Paid-In | Retained | Comprehensive | Investment | Equity / | Equity / |
| | A | | Capital | Earnings | Income/(Loss) | | Total | Total |
| | Preferred | Stock | | | | | Stockholders | Equity |
| | Stock | Shares | Amount | | | | Equity | |
| Balance as of June 29, 2013 | | | | | \$ 24.6 | \$ 257.2 | \$ 281.8 | |
| Net income | | | | | — | 10.7 | 10.7 | |
| Other comprehensive loss | | | | | (1.9) | — | (1.9) | |
| Net transfers from Viavi | | | | | — | 45.0 | 45.0 | |
| Balance as of June 28, 2014 | | | | | 22.7 | 312.9 | 335.6 | |
| Net loss | | | | | — | (3.4) | (3.4) | |
| Other comprehensive loss | | | | | (10.2) | — | (10.2) | |
| Net transfers from Viavi | | | | | — | 58.6 | 58.6 | |
| Balance as of June 27, 2015 | | | | | 12.5 | 368.1 | 380.6 | |
| Pre-Separation activity: | | | | | | | | |
| Net loss | | | | | | (11.7) | (11.7) | |
| Other comprehensive income | | | | | (4.7) | | (4.7) | |
| Transfers from Viavi | | | | | | 136.5 | 136.5 | |
| Total pre-Separation activity | | | | | (4.7) | 124.8 | 120.1 | |
| Post-Separation activity: | | | | | | | | |
| Issuance of common stock and reclassification of parent company investment in connection with the Separation | — | 58.8 | 0.1 | 457.0 | — | — | (457.1) | — |
| Issuance of redeemable convertible preferred stock, net of issuance costs of \$2.0 | 33.8 | — | — | — | — | — | (35.8) | (35.8) |
| Accretion of equity issuance costs | 2.0 | — | — | 2.0 | — | — | — | (2.0) |
| Recognition of the bifurcation of the preferred stock's derivative liability component | 9.7 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

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

(in millions)

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-----------|----------|
| Recognition of the redemption value of the convertible preferred stock | -9.7 | — | — | (9.7) | — | — | — | (9.7) |
| Declared dividend for preferred stock | — | — | — | — | (0.8) | — | — | (0.8) |
| Other comprehensive income | — | — | — | — | — | 1.6 | — | 1.6 |
| Release of common stock shares upon vesting of restricted stock units | — | 0.8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shares withheld for the withholding on vesting of restricted stock units | — | (0.3) | — | (6.8) | — | — | — | (6.8) |
| Exercise of stock options | — | 0.1 | — | 1.9 | — | — | — | 1.9 |
| ESPP Shares issued | — | 0.2 | — | 3.1 | — | — | — | 3.1 |
| Stock-based compensation | — | — | — | 24.2 | — | — | — | 24.2 |
| Net Income | — | — | — | — | 21.0 | — | — | 21.0 |
| Total post-Separation activity | -\$35.8 | 59.6 | \$0.1 | \$467.7 | \$20.2 | \$1.6 | \$(492.9) | \$(3.3) |
| Balance as of July 2, 2016 | -\$35.8 | 59.6 | \$0.1 | \$467.7 | \$20.2 | \$9.4 | \$— | \$497.4 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Description of Business

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

Basis of Presentation

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

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

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

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

Fiscal Years

We utilize a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to June 30th. Our fiscal 2016 ended on July 2, 2016 and was a 53-week year. Our fiscal 2015 ended on June 27, 2015 and was a 52-week year. Our fiscal 2014 ended on June 28, 2014 and was a 52-week year.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include certain assets and liabilities that were historically held at the Viavi level which were specifically identifiable or otherwise attributable to us. All intra-company transactions within our business were eliminated. All material transactions between us and other businesses of Viavi prior to Separation were reflected as net transfers to and from Viavi as a component of financing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, the reported amount of net revenue and expenses and the disclosure of commitments and contingencies during the reporting periods. We base estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions about the future believed to be reasonable based on available information. Our reported financial position or results of operations may be materially different under changed conditions or when using different estimates and assumptions, particularly with respect to significant accounting policies. If estimates or assumptions differ from actual results, subsequent periods are adjusted to reflect more current information.

Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider highly-liquid instruments such as money market funds with original maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. As of fiscal year ended July 2, 2016 and June 27, 2015, our cash and cash equivalents do not include money market funds or other investments.

Inventories

Inventory is valued at standard cost, which approximates actual cost computed on a first-in, first-out basis, not in excess of net realizable value. We assess the valuation on a quarterly basis and write down the value for estimated excess and obsolete inventory based upon estimates of future demand. Our inventories include material, labor, and manufacturing overhead costs.

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of an acquired business over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. We test for impairment of goodwill on an annual basis in the fourth quarter and at any other time when events occur or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of goodwill may not be recoverable. Refer to "Note 10. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Circumstances that could trigger an impairment test include, but are not limited to: a significant adverse change in the business climate or legal factors, an adverse action or assessment by a regulator, change in customer, target market and strategy, unanticipated competition, loss of key personnel, or the likelihood that a reporting unit or significant portion of a reporting unit will be sold or otherwise disposed.

An assessment of qualitative factors may be performed to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. If the result of the qualitative assessment is that it is more likely than not (i.e., greater than 50% likelihood) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the quantitative test is required. Otherwise, no further testing is required.

Under the quantitative test, if the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statements of operations. We historically estimated the fair value of a reporting unit using the market approach, which estimates the fair value based on comparable market prices. Significant estimates in the market approach include: identifying similar companies with comparable business factors such as size, growth, profitability, risk and return on investment, and assessing comparable revenue and operating income multiples in estimating the fair value of the reporting unit.

Intangible Assets

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

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

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

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

Pension Benefits

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

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

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

Concentration of Credit and Other Risks

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

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. When we become aware that a specific customer is unable to meet their financial

obligations, we record a specific allowance to reflect the level of credit risk in the customer's outstanding receivable balance. In addition, we record additional allowances based on certain percentages of aged receivable balances. These percentages take into account a variety of factors including, but not limited to, current economic trends, payment history and bad debt write-off experience. We classify bad debt expenses as selling, general and administrative ("SG&A") expense.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

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

During fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, several customers generated more than 10% of total net revenue. Refer to "Note 16. Operating Segments and Geographic Information" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of July 2, 2016, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd represented greater than 10% of total account receivable, net and as of June 27, 2015, no customers represented greater than 10% of our total accounts receivable, net.

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

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

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of non-U.S. subsidiaries that operate in a local currency environment, where that local currency is the functional currency, are translated into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date, with the resulting translation adjustments directly recorded to a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, within the consolidated statements of redeemable convertible preferred stock, stock holders equity, and invested equity. Income and expense accounts are translated at the prior month balance sheet exchange rates, which are deemed to approximate average monthly rate. Gains and losses from re-measurement of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currencies are included in the consolidated statements of operations as a component of interest and other income (expense), net. Net gains or (losses) resulting from foreign currency transactions, including hedging gains and losses that were previously allocated to us by Viavi, are reported in interest and other income (expense), net and was \$(0.9) million, \$(0.3) million and \$1.6 million during fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

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

The majority of our sales are made to OEMs, distributors, resellers and end-users. These sales do not require installation of the products by us and are not subject to other post-delivery obligations. Additionally, our sales to distributors, resellers and end-user customers typically do not have customer acceptance provisions.

Warranty

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

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Shipping and Handling Costs

We record costs related to shipping and handling of revenue in cost of sales for all periods presented.

Research and Development ("R&D") Expense

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

Invested Equity

This balance represents the accumulation of our net earnings over time, through the date of the Separation including stock-based compensation recorded, cash transferred to and from Viavi, and net intercompany between us and Viavi.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is measured at grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and recognized as compensation over the requisite service period. The fair value of time-based restricted units ("RSUs") is based on the closing market price of our common stock on the grant date of the award. For awards granted prior to the Separation, the fair value of time-based RSUs was based on the closing market price of Viavi common stock on the grant date of the award. We estimate the fair value of employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP") shares using the Black-Scholes Merton option-pricing model. These valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the award's expected life, the price volatility of the underlying stock and the average volatility of peer companies. We estimate the expected forfeiture rate and recognize only expense for those shares expected to vest. When estimating forfeitures, we consider historical forfeiture experiences as well as our expectation about future terminations and workforce reduction programs. Estimated forfeiture is trued up to actual forfeiture as the equity awards vest. The total fair value of the equity awards, net of forfeiture, is recorded on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally the vesting period, except for performance stock units which are amortized on a graded vesting method.

Income Taxes

Prior to the Separation, our operations in the United States were transacted within the same Viavi U.S. legal entities as the other Viavi businesses which have filed U.S. and state income tax returns on that basis. Accordingly, we were not able to retain many of the tax attributes attributable to our business as a matter of U.S. tax law. Therefore, we have not reflected on the balance sheet deferred tax assets and the corresponding valuation allowance related to certain federal net operating losses and credits generated before the Separation.

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

The authoritative guidance provides for recognition of deferred tax assets if the realization of such deferred tax assets is more likely than not to occur based on an evaluation of both positive and negative evidence and the relative weight of the evidence. With the exception of certain international jurisdictions, we have determined that at this time it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets attributable to the remaining jurisdictions will not be realized, primarily due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards before they expire.

Accordingly, we have established a valuation allowance for such deferred tax assets. If there is a change in our ability to realize our deferred tax assets for which a valuation allowance has been established, then our tax provision may decrease in the period in which we determine that realization is more likely than not. Likewise, if we determine that it is not more likely than not that deferred tax assets will be realized, then a valuation allowance may be established for such deferred tax assets and our tax provision may increase in the period in which we make the determination.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The authoritative guidance on accounting for uncertainty in income taxes clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements, and prescribes the recognition threshold and measurement attributes for financial statements recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Additionally, it provides guidance on recognition, classification, and disclosure of tax positions. We are subject to income tax audits by the respective tax authorities in all of the jurisdictions in which we operate. The determination of tax liabilities in each of these jurisdictions requires the interpretation and application of complex and sometimes uncertain tax laws and regulations. We recognize liabilities based on our estimate of whether, and the extent to which, additional tax liabilities are more likely than not. If we ultimately determine that the payment of such a liability is not necessary, then we reverse the liability and recognize a tax benefit during the period in which the determination is made that the liability is no longer necessary.

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

Restructuring Accrual

We recognize a liability for post-employment benefits for workforce reductions related to restructuring activities when payment is probable and the amount is reasonably estimable. In the case of leases, the expense is estimated and accrued when the property is vacated. We continually evaluate the adequacy of the remaining liabilities under our restructuring initiatives. Although we believe that these estimates accurately reflect the costs of our restructuring plans, actual results may differ, thereby requiring us to record additional provisions or reverse a portion of such provisions.

In addition to the restructuring plans directly attributable to us, a portion of restructuring and related charges related to corporate and shared services employees was allocated by Viavi to us for restructuring activities prior to the Separation date. Refer to "Note 3. Related Party Transactions" and "Note 11. Restructuring and Related Charges" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Loss Contingencies

We are subject to the possibility of various loss contingencies arising in the ordinary course of business. We consider the likelihood of loss or impairment of an asset or the incurrence of a liability, as well as our ability to reasonably estimate the amount of loss in determining loss contingencies. An estimated loss is accrued when it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated. We regularly evaluate current information available to determine whether such accruals should be adjusted and whether new accruals are required.

Asset Retirement Obligations ("ARO")

Our ARO are legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets pertaining to leasehold improvements. These liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and the related asset retirement costs are capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related assets by the same amount as the liability. Asset retirement costs are subsequently depreciated over the useful lives of the related assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, we record period-to-period changes in the ARO liability resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows. We derecognize ARO liabilities when the related obligations are settled. As of July 2, 2016, the consolidated balance sheets included ARO of zero in other current liabilities and \$2.3 million in other non-current liabilities. As of June 27, 2015, the consolidated balance sheet included ARO of \$0.3 million in other current liabilities and \$1.8 million in other non-current liabilities.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 2. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 - Financial Instruments - Credit Losses: Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments ("ASU 2016-13"). ASU 2016-13 amends the impairment model to utilize an expected loss methodology in place of the currently used incurred loss methodology, which will result in the more timely recognition of losses. The new standard applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost basis, including receivables that result from revenue transactions and held-to-maturity debt securities. The new guidance will be effective for the Company starting in the first quarter of fiscal 2021. Early adoption is permitted starting in the first quarter of fiscal 2020. The Company is in the process of determining the effects the adoption will have on its consolidated financial statements as well as whether to adopt the new guidance early.

In March 2016, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. ASU 2016-9, Stock Compensation ("ASU 718") - Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting." This guidance simplifies various aspects related to how share-based payments are accounted for and presented in the financial statements. This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company will adopt this standard in fiscal year 2018. The Company has not yet determined the effect, that the adoption of this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements or results of operations.

In February 2016, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, Leases ("ASU 2016-02"). The new guidance generally requires an entity to recognize on its balance sheet operating and financing lease liabilities and corresponding right-of-use assets. The standard will be effective for the first interim period within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-02 on its consolidated financial statements.

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

In November 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes ("ASU 2015-17"), which simplifies the presentation of deferred income taxes by eliminating the need for entities to separate deferred income tax liabilities and assets into current and noncurrent amounts in a classified statement of financial position. We early adopted this guidance effective December 26, 2015 on a prospective basis. No prior periods were retrospectively adjusted. Refer to "Note 12. Income Taxes" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-04 Compensation-Retirement Benefits, ("ASU 2015-04") to provide a practical expedient that permits the entity to measure defined benefit plan assets and obligations using the month-end that is closest to the entity's fiscal year-end and apply that practical expedient consistently from year to year. This guidance is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. Prospective application is required, and early adoption is permitted. We are evaluating the impact of adopting this new accounting guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2014-09"), which amended the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. ASU 2014-09 establishes principles for recognizing revenue upon the transfer of promised goods or services to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard requires that reporting companies disclose the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. On July 9, 2015, FASB agreed to delay the effective date by one year and, accordingly, the new standard is effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. Early adoption is permitted, but not before the original effective date of the standard. The new standard is required to be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying it recognized at the date of initial application. The Company has not yet selected a transition method nor has it determined the impact

of the new standard on its consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued guidance to clarify the two aspects of authoritative guidance related to the new revenue recognition guidance issued in May 2014: identifying performance obligations and the licensing implementation guidance. The effective date and transition requirements for the amendments in the guidance are the same as the effective date and transition requirements in the new revenue recognition guidance issued in May 2014. We are evaluating the impact of adopting this new accounting guidance on our consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

On August 27, 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The new guidance requires management of public and private companies to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and, if so, disclose that fact. Management will also be required to evaluate and disclose whether its plans alleviate that doubt. The standard will be effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect that the requirement will have an impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 3. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Viavi

Agreements with Viavi

On July 31, 2015, the Company entered into a Supply Agreement with Viavi providing that each party will supply certain products at pre-determined prices, and providing Viavi with research and development services at cost plus a specified markup. The Company also agreed to supply office space via a sublease agreement to Viavi. The sublease income and research and development cost reimbursements are each recorded as reduction to operating expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for fiscal year ended July 2, 2016.

The Supply Agreement contains a \$15.0 million purchase commitment with Viavi for certain products, and the Company fulfilled the commitment during fiscal year ended July 2, 2016.

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

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

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

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Allocated Costs

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

Allocated costs included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations are as follows (in millions):

| | Years Ended | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 | June 28, 2014 |
| Research and development | \$— | \$ 0.4 | \$— |
| Selling, general and administrative | \$11.7 | \$ 82.5 | \$ 63.5 |
| Restructuring and related charges | — | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| Interest and other (income) expenses, net | (0.1) | 0.4 | (1.3) |
| Interest expense | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Total allocated costs | \$11.7 | \$ 87.9 | \$ 64.7 |

Other Agreements

We shared and operated under agreements executed by Viavi with third parties, including but not limited to purchasing, manufacturing, and freight agreements; use of facilities owned, leased, and managed by Viavi; and software, technology and other intellectual property agreements.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Note 4. Earnings Per Share

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

| | Years Ended | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 | June 28, 2014 |
| Numerator: | | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$9.3 | \$(3.4) | \$ 10.7 |
| Less: Cumulative dividends on Series A Preferred Stock | (0.8) | — | — |
| Less: Accretion of Series A Preferred Stock | (11.7) | — | — |
| Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders | (3.2) | (3.4) | 10.7 |
| Denominator: | | | |
| Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding | | | |
| Basic | 59.1 | 58.8 | 58.8 |
| Effect of dilutive securities from stock-based benefit plans | — | — | — |
| Diluted | 59.1 | 58.8 | 58.8 |
| Net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders: | | | |
| Basic | \$(0.05) | \$(0.06) | \$ 0.18 |
| Diluted | \$(0.05) | \$(0.06) | \$ 0.18 |

On August 1, 2015, JDSU distributed 47.1 million shares, or 80.1% of the outstanding shares of the Company's common stock to existing holders of JDSU common stock. The weighted average number of common stock outstanding is calculated as the number of shares of common stock outstanding immediately following the Separation, and the weighted average number of shares outstanding following the Separation through July 2, 2016. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income for the period by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially dilutive common stock outstanding for the period beginning after the Separation. Basic and diluted net income per share for the twelve months ended June 27, 2015 and June 28, 2014 is calculated using the shares of the Company's common stock outstanding on August 1, 2015, as if such shares were outstanding for the entire period.

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

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

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

Note 5. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Our accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consists of the accumulated net unrealized gains or losses on foreign currency translation adjustments and defined benefit obligation.

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LUMENTUM HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

At July 2, 2016 and June 27, 2015, balances for the components of accumulated other comprehensive income were as follows (in millions):

| | Foreign currency translation adjustments | Defined benefit obligation, net of tax (1) | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--------|
| Beginning balance as of June 27, 2015 | \$ 13.7 | \$ (1.2) | \$12.5 |
| Other comprehensive loss | (2.0) | (1.1) | (3.1) |
| Ending balance as of July 2, 2016 | \$ 11.7 | \$ (2.3) | \$9.4 |

(1) Refer to "Note 14. Employee Benefit Plans" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements on the computation of net periodic cost for pension plans.

Note 6. Mergers and Acquisitions

Time-Bandwidth

On January 27, 2014, we completed the acquisition of Time-Bandwidth, a privately-held company headquartered in Switzerland. Time-Bandwidth is a provider of high-powered and ultrafast lasers for industrial and scientific markets. We acquired all outstanding shares of Time-Bandwidth for a purchase price consideration of \$15.0 million in cash, including a holdback amount of \$2.3 million which had been withheld to satisfy potential breaches of representations and warranties. During the first quarter of fiscal 2016, and after the Separation from Viavi, we released the holdback amount of \$2.3 million following the eighteen-month anniversary of the Time-Bandwidth Closing Date. The payment is classified as a financing activity within the consolidated statements of cash flows for the year ended July 2, 2016. Time-Bandwidth provides innovative high-powered and ultrafast laser technology that can rapidly and precisely process parts at high volumes during the manufacturing process. Use of ultrafast lasers for micromachining applications is being driven primarily by increasing use of consumer electronics and connected devices globally. Manufacturers are taking advantage of high-power and ultrafast lasers to create quality micro parts for consumer electronics and to process semiconductor chips for consumer devices. Time-Bandwidth's technology complements our current laser portfolio, while enabling Time-Bandwidth to use Lumentum's high volume and low-cost manufacturing model, global sales team and channel relationships. Time-Bandwidth was integrated into our Lasers segment. We accounted for the transaction in accordance with the authoritative guidance on business combinations; therefore, the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at fair value on the acquisition date. The purchase price was allocated as follows (in millions):

Net tangible assets acquired \$2.0

Intangible assets acquired:

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Developed technology | 6.7 |
| Customer relationships | 0.5 |
| Goodwill | 5.8 |
| Total purchase price | \$15.0 |

The following table summarizes the components of the net tangible assets acquired at fair value (in millions):

| | |
|---|--------|
| Accounts receivable | \$1.4 |
| Inventories | 5.0 |
| Property and equipment | 1.5 |
| Accounts payable | (0.6) |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities, net of other assets | (3.5) |
| Deferred tax liabilities, net | (1.8) |
| Net tangible assets acquired | \$2.0 |

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The fair value of acquired developed technology and customer relationships was determined based on an income approach using the discounted cash flow method. The acquired developed technology and customer relationships are being amortized over their estimated useful lives of eight and three years, respectively.

The goodwill arising from this acquisition is primarily attributed to sales of future products and services and the assembled workforce of Time-Bandwidth. Goodwill has been assigned to the Lasers segment and is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill is not amortized, but reviewed annually for impairment or more frequently if impairment indicators arise.

Time-Bandwidth's results of operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements subsequent to the date of acquisition.

Note 7. Balance Sheet and Other Details

Accounts receivable allowances

As of July 2, 2016, our accounts receivable allowance was \$0.9 million. Our accounts receivable allowance balance as of June 27, 2015 was 1.2 million.

Inventories

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

| | July 2, June 27, | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Finished goods | \$46.1 | \$ 60.1 |
| Work in process | 25.5 | 23.4 |
| Raw materials and purchased parts | 29.0 | 16.2 |
| Inventories | \$100.6 | \$ 99.7 |

Prepayments and other current assets

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

| | July 2, June 27, | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------|
| | 2016 | 2015 |
| Prepayments | \$ 33.7 | \$ 20.4 |
| Advances to contract manufacturers | 10.3 | 9.5 |
| Due from Viavi, net | 2.0 | |
| Other current assets | 15.3 | 16.2 |
| Prepayments and other current assets | \$ 61.3 | \$ 46.1 |

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

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Property, plant and equipment, net

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

| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Land | \$5.9 | \$5.9 |
| Buildings and improvement | 28.9 | 28.6 |
| Machinery and equipment | 378.5 | 326.4 |
| Furniture and fixtures and software | 32.2 | 8.0 |
| Leasehold improvements | 28.6 | 20.5 |
| Construction in progress | 44.1 | 26.8 |
| | 518.2 | 416.2 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation | (334.8) | (273.0) |
| Property, plant and equipment, net | \$183.4 | \$143.2 |

During fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, we recorded depreciation expense of \$47.4 million, \$43.0 million and \$35.5 million, respectively.

Other current liabilities

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

| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| Warranty accrual | \$2.8 | \$ 2.8 |
| Restructuring accrual and related charges | 5.5 | 3.8 |
| Others | 3.8 | 4.8 |
| Other current liabilities | \$12.1 | \$ 11.4 |

Other non-current liabilities

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

| | July 2, 2016 | June 27, 2015 |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| Asset retirement obligation | \$ 2.3 | \$ 1.8 |
| Pension and related accrual | 3.5 | 2.1 |
| Deferred rent | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Restructuring accrual and related charges | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| Other non-current liabilities | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Other non-current liabilities | \$ 9.1 | \$ 9.8 |

Interest and other income (expense), net

The components of interest and ot