

SYNAPTICS Inc  
Form 10-K  
August 26, 2016

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 June 25, 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 000-49602

SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	77-0118518
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1251 McKay Drive

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San Jose, California 95131  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(408) 904-1100  
Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share	The Nasdaq Global Select Market
Preferred Stock	
Purchase Rights	The Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

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

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

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  T No  o

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 (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes  T No  o

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of Common Stock held by nonaffiliates of the registrant (32,351,299 shares), based on the closing price of the registrant's Common Stock as reported on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on December 24, 2015 of \$81.00, was \$2,620,455,219. For purposes of this computation, all officers, directors, and 10% beneficial owners of the registrant are deemed to be affiliates. Such determination should not be deemed to be an admission that such officers, directors, or 10% beneficial owners are, in fact, affiliates of the registrant.

As of August 16, 2016, there were outstanding 34,811,465 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

FISCAL 2016

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	Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	

This Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 25, 2016 contains forward-looking statements that are subject to the safe harbors created under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and the Securities Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Forward-looking statements give our current expectations and projections relating to our financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business, and can be identified by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. Such forward-looking statements may include words such as “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “believe,” “estimate,” “plan,” “target,” “strategy,” “continue,” “may,” “variations of such words, or other words and terms of similar meaning. All forward-looking statements reflect our best judgment and are based on several factors relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the risks as identified in the “Risk Factors,” “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Business” sections in this Report on Form 10-K, and other risks as identified from time to time in our Securities and Exchange Commission reports. Forward-looking statements are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we do not have, and expressly disclaim, any obligation to publicly release any updates or any changes in our expectations, or any change in events, conditions, or circumstances on which any forward-looking statement is based. Our actual results and the timing of certain events could differ materially from the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements do not reflect the potential impact of any mergers, acquisitions, or other business combinations that had not been completed as of the date of this filing.

Statements made in this report, unless the context otherwise requires, include the use of the terms “us,” “we,” “our,” the “Company” and “Synaptics” to refer to Synaptics Incorporated and its consolidated subsidiaries.

## PART I

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

#### Overview

We are a leading worldwide developer and supplier of custom-designed human interface product solutions that enable people to interact more easily and intuitively with a wide variety of mobile computing, communications, entertainment, and other electronic devices. We currently generate revenue from the markets for smartphones, tablets, personal computer, or PC, products, primarily notebook computers, and other select electronic devices, including devices in automobiles, with our customized human interface solutions. Every solution we deliver either contains or consists of our touch-, display driver- or fingerprint authentication-based semiconductor solutions, which includes our chip, customer-specific firmware, and software.

We are a market leader in providing human interface product solutions to our target markets. Our original equipment manufacturer, or OEM, customers include most of the world's largest OEMs for smartphones and tier one PC OEMs. We generally supply our human interface product solutions to our OEM customers through their contract manufacturers, which take delivery of our products and pay us directly for such products.

Our website is located at [www.synaptics.com](http://www.synaptics.com). Through our website, we make available, free of charge, all our Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, filings, including our annual reports on Form 10-K, our proxy statements, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and our current reports on Form 8-K, as well as Form 3, Form 4, and Form 5 Reports for our directors, officers, and principal stockholders, together with amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a), 15(d), or 16 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. These reports are available on our website promptly after their electronic filing with the SEC. Our website also includes corporate governance information, including our Code of Conduct, our Code of Ethics for the CEO and Senior Financial Officers, and our Board Committee Charters. The contents of our website are not incorporated into or deemed to be a part of this report.

We were initially incorporated in California in 1986 and were re-incorporated in Delaware in 2002. Our fiscal year is the 52- or 53-week period ending on the last Saturday in June. The fiscal years presented in this report were 52-week periods ended June 25, 2016, June 27, 2015 and June 28, 2014. For ease of presentation, this report shows reporting periods ending on calendar month- or year-end dates as of and for all periods presented, unless otherwise indicated.

#### Mobile Product Applications Markets

We believe our intellectual property portfolio, engineering know-how, systems engineering experience, technological expertise, and experience in providing human interface product solutions to major OEMs of electronic devices position us to be a key technological enabler for multiple consumer electronic devices targeted to meet the growing mobile product applications markets, which include all discrete touch controller products, display driver (DDIC) products, touch and display driver integration (TDDI) products, and fingerprint authentication-based products. Based on these strengths, we are pursuing opportunities created by the growth of mobile computing communications, mobile product applications and entertainment devices. Mobile product applications include smartphones, tablets, large touchscreen applications, as well as a variety of mobile, handheld, wireless, and entertainment devices. Our array of human interface product solutions for mobile product applications are designed to enrich the interface on smartphones, tablets, and peripherals, allowing the user to access their devices or applications through fingerprint recognition, to view the screen on their devices, and to more easily use or navigate complex menu systems on their devices. We believe our existing technologies, our range of product solutions, and our emphasis on ease of use, small size, low power consumption, advanced functionality, secure access, durability, reliability, and simplified security enable us to serve multiple aspects of the markets for mobile product applications and other electronic devices.

Our human interface product solutions for mobile applications constitute a substantial percentage of our net revenue. Net revenue for our human interface product solutions for mobile product applications accounted for approximately 88%, 85%, and 73% of our net revenue for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. Our ongoing success in serving these markets will depend upon the continued growth of the smartphone portion of the overall mobile phone market; our continued growth in the tablet and large touchscreen applications markets; our ability to demonstrate to mobile product applications OEMs the advantages of our human interface product solutions in terms of performance, usability, size, simplified security, durability, power consumption, integration, and industrial design possibilities; and the success of products utilizing our human interface product solutions. In addition, our success will depend on our ability to demonstrate to mobile product applications OEMs the advantages of our DDIC products, our TDDI products, our flexible touchscreen and fingerprint sensor fulfillment model and systems engineering expertise.

Industry projections for the smartphone market for the 2016 to 2017 calendar year period show a growth rate of approximately 6%, reflecting the trend towards greater functionality in smartphone products to meet and address the expanded needs and expectations of the consumer-oriented market. These products require a simple, durable, and intuitive human interface product solution to access their devices or applications, including to authenticate the user, through fingerprint recognition enable the user to view and navigate efficiently through menus and scroll through information contained in the host device. We believe we are well positioned to take advantage of this growing market based on our technology, engineering know-how, systems engineering experience, and the acceptance of our human interface product solutions by OEMs in this market.

The tablet and large touchscreen markets also represent an opportunity for our touchscreen and fingerprint sensor intellectual property portfolio, engineering know-how, and technological expertise. Touchscreen, display driver, and fingerprint sensor solutions required for the tablet market range from basic e-book vendor solutions to multi-function solutions designed for more complex operating systems. Tablet-based capacitive touch interface devices are now offered by several leading PC and mobile phone OEMs and utilize various operating systems, including Android and Windows 10.

#### PC Product Applications Market

We provide custom human interface product solutions for navigation, cursor control, and multimedia controls and for access to devices or applications through fingerprint recognition for many of the world's premier PC OEMs. These functions are offered as stand-alone and integrated touch pad plus fingerprint recognition solutions. In addition to notebook applications, other PC product applications for our technology include peripherals, such as keyboards, mice, and monitors for all-in-one and desktop product applications. Net revenue for our human interface product solutions for PC product applications accounted for approximately 12%, 15%, and 27% of our net revenue for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

While the latest industry projections for notebook units shows a declining rate of approximately 3% from the 2016 to 2017 calendar year period, we continue to expand our available product offerings through technology development and acquisitions enabling us to increase our product content within each notebook unit. We are also applying our technologies to enable adoption of fingerprint recognition solutions in all-in-one and desktop products to broaden our market opportunities. Based on the strength of our technology and engineering know-how, we believe we are well positioned to continue to take advantage of opportunities in the PC product applications market.

#### Our Strategy

Our objective is to continue to enhance our position as a leading supplier of human interface product solutions for the mobile product applications markets, including smartphones, tablets and large touchscreens, and for the PC product applications market. Key aspects of our strategy to achieve this objective include those set forth below.

#### Extend Our Technological Leadership

We plan to utilize our extensive intellectual property portfolio, engineering know-how, and technological expertise to extend the functionality of our product solutions and offer innovative product solutions to customers across multiple markets. We intend to continue utilizing our technological expertise to reduce the overall size, weight, cost, and power consumption of our human interface product solutions while increasing their applications, capabilities, and performance. We plan to continue enhancing the ease of use and functionality of our solutions. We also plan to expand our research and development efforts through increased investment in our engineering activities, including ongoing enhancement of our TDDI technology and development of OLED technology, the hiring of key engineering personnel, and strategic acquisitions and alliances. We believe that these efforts will enable us to meet customer expectations and achieve our goal of supplying, on a timely and cost-effective basis, the most advanced, easy-to-use, functional human interface semiconductor product solutions to our target markets.



Enhance Our Position in the Smartphone, Tablet, and PC Product Application Markets

We intend to continue introducing market-leading human interface product solutions in terms of performance, power consumption, functionality, size, and ease of use for the smartphone, tablet, and PC product applications markets. We plan to continue enhancing our customers' industrial design alternatives and device functionality through innovative product development, in order to enhance and grow our position within our target markets.

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### Capitalize on Growth of New and Evolving Markets

We intend to capitalize on the growth of new and evolving markets, such as the tablet market, ultrabook and convertible portions of the PC market, and automotive market, brought about by the convergence of computing, communications, and entertainment devices. We plan to build upon our existing innovative, intuitive human interface semiconductor product solutions and continue to address the evolving portability, connectivity, security, and functionality requirements of these new markets. We plan to offer these solutions to existing and potential OEM customers to enable increased functionality, reduced size, lower cost, simplified security, enhanced industrial design features, and to enhance the user experience of their products. We plan to utilize our existing technologies as well as aggressively pursue new technologies as new markets evolve that demand new solutions.

### Emphasize and Expand Customer Relationships

We plan to emphasize and expand our strong and long standing customer relationships and seek to build and establish successful relationships with new customers. In each market we serve, we plan to provide the most advanced human interface product solutions for our customers' products. We believe that our human interface product solutions enable our customers to deliver simplified security and a positive user experience and to differentiate their products from those of their competitors. We continually strive to enhance the competitive position of our customers by providing them with innovative, distinctive, and high-quality human interface product solutions on a timely and cost-effective basis. To do so, we work continually to improve our productivity, reduce costs, and increase the speed of delivery of our human interface product solutions. We endeavor to streamline the entire design and delivery process through our ongoing design, engineering, and production improvement efforts. We also focus on providing timely support to our customers after their purchase of our solutions.

We plan to increase our business with existing customers and attract new customers by offering fingerprint sensor solutions, display driver solutions, and both custom designed touch solutions, as well as design tools, documentation, a family of capacitive sensing ASICs, and technical support to assist the development of human interface designs in products such as smartphones, tablets, notebooks, PC peripherals, and other digital entertainment devices. We offer our customers a choice of determining the most optimal way to meet their emerging and growing touch solution needs: our chip solutions or our traditional custom module solutions, which enable customers to utilize our proprietary solutions together with third-party components and assembly. Our chip solution consists of our proprietary integrated circuit, customer-specific firmware, and software. Touchscreen applications for mobile phones, tablets, and notebooks are primarily a chip solution. Display driver products for mobile phones and tablets are a chip solution. Automotive products are a chip solution. Fingerprint sensor products are a module solution.

### Pursue Strategic Relationships and Acquisitions

We intend to develop and expand strategic relationships to enhance our ability to offer value-added human interface product solutions to our customers, penetrate new markets, and strengthen the technological leadership of our product solutions. We also intend to evaluate the potential acquisition of companies in order to expand our technological expertise and to establish or strengthen our presence in selected target markets.

### Continue Virtual Manufacturing

We plan to expand and diversify our production capacity through third-party relationships, thereby strengthening our virtual manufacturing platform. This strategy results in a scalable business model, enables us to concentrate on our core competencies of research and development and product design and engineering, and reduces our capital expenditures and working capital requirements. Our virtual manufacturing strategy allows us to maintain a variable cost model, in which we do not incur most of our manufacturing costs until our product solutions have been shipped and billed to our customers.

## Competitive Advantages

We develop and enhance human interface technologies that provide simplified security and enrich the user's experience in interacting with the user's mobile computing, communications, and entertainment devices. We engage with our customers in the design of their custom products and offer product solutions ranging from chips, which may include customer-specific firmware, to full module solutions. Our innovative and intuitive human interface product solutions can be engineered to accommodate many diverse platforms, and our expertise in human factors and usability can be utilized to improve the features and functionality of our solutions. Our extensive array of technologies include chips, firmware, software, mechanical and electrical designs, fingerprint authentication, pattern recognition, touch- and multi-finger touch-sensing technologies, and display driver technologies.

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Our human interface products are custom engineered, total solutions for our customers, and include sensor design, module layout, chips, firmware, and software features for which we provide manufacturing and design support, and device testing. This allows us to be a one-stop supplier for complete human interface design from the concept prototyping, to product development, to manufacturing, to testing and support. Through our engineering know-how and technological expertise, we provide our customers with solutions that address their individual design requirements and result in high-performance, feature-rich, and reliable interface solutions. We believe our interface solutions offer the following characteristics:

- Ease of Use. Our interface solutions offer the ease of use and intuitive interaction that users demand.
- Small Size. The small, thin size of our interface solutions enables our customers to reduce the overall size and weight of their products in order to satisfy consumer demand for portability.
- Low Power Consumption. The low power consumption of our interface solutions enables our customers to offer products with longer battery life or smaller battery size.
- Advanced Functionality. Our interface solutions offer advanced features, such as force sensing, virtual scrolling, customizable tap zones, edge motion, and tapping and dragging icons, to enhance the user experience.
- Reliability. The reliability of our interface solutions satisfies consumer requirements for dependability, which is a major component of consumer satisfaction.
- Durability. Our interface solutions withstand repeated use, harsh physical treatment, and temperature fluctuations while providing a superior level of performance.
- Simplified Security. Our fingerprint authentication solutions protect the user's identity, while simplifying the user experience for electronic devices.

We believe these characteristics will enable us to continue to enhance our position as a technological enabler within our target markets.

Our emphasis on technological leadership and design capabilities positions us to provide unique human interface product solutions that address specific customer requirements, as well as satisfy our customers' specifications, including features and functionality, industrial design, security, mechanical, and electrical requirements. Our products also offer unique integration options, including the ability to place our capacitive sensors underneath the plastic or glass of the device, allowing for streamlined and stylized designs, and LED integration to indicate status or enhance industrial design.

Our long-term working relationships with large, global OEMs provide us with the experience to satisfy their demanding design specifications and other requirements. Our custom product solutions provide OEMs with numerous benefits, including the following:

- ease of system integration;
- reduced product development costs;
- shorter product time to market;
- compact and efficient platforms;
  - improved product functionality and utility; and
- product differentiation.

Our collaborative efforts with our customers reduce the duplication and overlap of investment and resources, enabling our OEM partners to devote more time and resources to the market development of their differentiated products.

We utilize capacitive technology, rather than resistive or mechanical technology, in our touch and fingerprint sensor solutions. Unlike resistive and mechanical technology, our solid-state capacitive technology has no moving parts and does not require activation force, thereby providing a durable, more reliable solution that can be integrated into both curved and flat surfaces. Capacitive technologies also allow for much thinner sensors than resistive or mechanical technology, providing for slimmer, more compact and unique industrial designs.



## Products

Our family of product solutions allows our customers to solve their interface needs and differentiate their products from those of their competitors.

### ClearPad®

Our ClearPad family of products enables the user to interact directly with the display on electronic devices, such as smartphones and tablets. Our ClearPad has distinct advantages, including low-profile form factor; high reliability, durability, and accuracy; and low power consumption. We typically sell our ClearPad solution as a chip or tail, together with customer-specific firmware, to sensor manufacturers to use in the production of both discrete and integrated touchscreen products. A discrete touchscreen product typically consists of a transparent, thin capacitive sensor that can be placed over any display, such as a Liquid Crystal Display, or LCD, or an Organic Light Emitting Diode, or OLED, and combined with a flexible circuit material and a touch controller chip. A display integrated touchscreen product typically consists of a capacitive touch sensor embedded into the LCD panel, combined with a flexible circuit material and a touch controller chip. Each ClearPad solution is custom designed to integrate customer-specific input preferences such as force sensing, pen input, gloved finger recognition, proximity, finger hover, and air swipe functionality.

Our ClearPad Series 3 product family can provide full-time tracking of ten or more fingers simultaneously, and features stylus support as well as support for various sensor configurations, including traditional discrete sensors; sensor-on-lens, which includes sensor electrodes patterned on the bottom of the glass cover lens; on-cell, which includes sensor electrodes patterned on the display glass; and in-cell, which includes sensor electrodes patterned inside the LCD glass.

Our ClearPad Series 7 product family is designed to meet the requirements of the large touchscreen market for products more closely related to notebooks, slates, tablets, and similar devices. Our ClearPad Series 7 products include low-cost, single-chip touchscreen solutions and multi-chip touchscreen solutions designed for devices that have more demanding user input requirements, such as gaming applications.

### ClearView™

Our ClearView family of DDICs offers advanced image processing and low power technology for entry-level smartphones through high-resolution tablets. ClearView products include adaptive image processing that works in concert with proprietary customization options to enable development of efficient and cost-effective solutions and faster time to market. Our DDICs offer automatic regional control of color balance and sunlight readability enhancement capabilities that optimize image quality under various lighting conditions.

### TouchView™

Our TouchView products integrate touch and display technologies to deliver advanced performance and simplified design. Our proprietary algorithms synchronize touch sensing with display driving, effectively eliminating display-induced noise and improving capacitive sensing performance. TouchView display integration allows for thinner touchscreens with narrower bezels for greater industrial design flexibility. TouchView is available in two-chip and single-chip (TDDI) configurations, providing a range of solutions suitable for hybrid and full in-cell touchscreen designs. Both configurations reduce manufacturing complexity and simplify the supply chain for OEM device manufacturers.

### Natural ID™

Our Natural ID family of fingerprint ID products is designed for use in smartphones, tablets, notebook PCs, PC peripherals, and other applications. Thin form factors provide industrial design flexibility, while robust matching algorithms and anti-spoofing technology provide strong security. The family spans a range of form factors, colors, and materials suitable for design on the front, back or side of a device.

Natural ID products are designed to be compatible with Fast IDentity Online (FIDO) protocols, enhancing compatibility and interoperability across the ecosystem. FIDO was formed to enhance online authentication by developing open, scalable technical standards to help facilitate the adoption of robust, easy to use authentication that reduces the reliance on passwords. Natural ID products increase the security of mobile and PC products while maintaining ease of use for the customer.

## TouchPad™

Our TouchPad family of products, which can take the place of, and exceed the functionality of a mouse, is a small, touch-sensitive pad that senses the position and movement of one or more fingers on its surface through the measurement of capacitance. Our TouchPad provides an accurate, comfortable, and reliable method for screen navigation, cursor movement, and gestures, and provides a platform for interactive input for both the consumer and corporate markets. Our TouchPad solutions allow our customers to provide stylish, simple, user-friendly, and intuitive human interface semiconductor product solutions. Our TouchPad solutions also offer various advanced features, including scrolling, customizable tap zones, tapping and dragging of icons, and device interaction.

Our TouchPad solutions are available in a variety of sizes, electrical interfaces, and thicknesses, and are designed to meet the electrical and mechanical specifications of our customers. Customized firmware and driver software ensure the availability of specialized features. As a result of their solid state characteristics, our TouchPad solutions have no moving parts that wear out, resulting in a robust and reliable input solution that also allows for unique industrial designs.

## SecurePad™

Our SecurePad integrates our Natural ID fingerprint sensor directly into the TouchPad area, improving usability for end users and simplifying the supply chain for notebook PC manufacturers.

## ClickPad™

Our ClickPad introduces a clickable mechanical design to the TouchPad application that eliminates the need for physical buttons. The buttonless design of our ClickPad allows for unique, intuitive industrial design and makes it an excellent alternative to conventional input and navigation devices. Our ClickPad is activated by pressing down on the internal tact switch to perform left-button or right-button clicks and provides tactile feedback similar to pressing a physical button. The latest version of ClickPad features ClickEQ™, a mechanical solution that provides uniform click depth to maximize the surface area available for gestures and improves click performance over hinged designs.

## ForcePad®

Our ForcePad is a thinner version of our ClickPad, which introduces a new dimension in control through the addition of variable force sensitivity. ForcePad is designed to provide consistent performance across OEM models through its design intelligence and self-calibration features. By detecting the amount of force applied, ForcePad is engineered to enable more intuitive and precise user interactions in operating system controls and applications. Designed with thin and light notebooks in mind, ForcePad is 40% thinner than a conventional touch pad. Automotive OEMs are also considering this technology as part of their human interaction options.

## Other Products

Other product solutions we offer include Dual Pointing Solutions, TouchStyk™, and TouchButtons™. Our dual pointing solutions offer TouchPad with a pointing stick in a single notebook computer, enabling users to select their interface of choice. TouchStyk is a self-contained pointing stick module that uses capacitive technology similar to that used in our TouchPad. TouchButtons provide capacitive buttons and scrolling controls for an easy-to-use and stylish interface solution designed to replace mechanical buttons.

## Capabilities

Our products are supported by a variety of feature capabilities allowing for further product differentiation and easy customer integration.



Enhanced Gesture Recognition™

Our Enhanced Gesture Recognition is a suite of ClearPad gestures included in our firmware. Customers can easily enable SingleTouch gestures, such as Tap, Double Tap, Press, and Flick; DualTouch gestures, such as Pinch and Pivot Rotate; and multi-finger gestures for ClearPad directly from our touch module firmware. No additional recognition software is required on the host processor to implement these gestures. This approach lowers host processor resource requirements and ensures that gestures are implemented using our pattern-recognition technology.

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### SignalClarity™ Technology

SignalClarity technology provides an improved signal-to-noise ratio for enhanced touch detection and noise immunity and enables smartphone OEMs to support inexpensive chargers and work with multiple display types. SignalClarity technology works with various display configurations, including discrete sensors, sensor-on-lens, on-cell, and in-cell touchscreen designs.

### TypeGuard™

TypeGuard technology allows the system to differentiate between a finger and a palm, virtually eliminating accidental cursor movements, scrolling and clicks.

### Proximity Sensing

Our proximity sensing technology enables users to interact with consumer electronics without touch. With this technology, sensors in a device, such as a notebook PC, mobile phone, peripheral, or digital photo frame, sense the presence of a user's finger or hand to activate a function. These sensors can illuminate LEDs for discoverable buttons, immediately wake devices from power-saving mode, or activate other functionalities.

### TDsync™

TDsync technology effectively eliminates problems caused by display-induced noise in the touch subsystem, improving capacitive sensing performance and reducing errors to deliver a better user experience. TDsync technology works with in-cell designs, including both two-chip and single-chip controller implementations.

### ClearForce™

ClearForce gives our ClearPad and TouchView solutions a new dimension in user interfaces, by enabling features such as scrolling, zoom, text or photo editing, and enabling users to engage in gaming or other multi-touch applications by applying variable force with a finger or stylus.

### Design Studio™

Our Design Studio streamlines the touchscreen design process, while reducing total design cost and accelerating time to market. The tool suite assists designers in creating optimal products that are tightly aligned with target design and performance specifications. Design Studio works seamlessly with multiple display configurations and stack-ups, including discrete sensor, on-glass-sensor, on-cell, and in-cell solutions. Design Studio includes tuning and configuration wizards, production test tools, and diagnostics tools that configure and test chips and modules built using Synaptics capacitive sensing technology.

### SentryPoint™

Our SentryPoint is a suite of advanced security features available on our Natural ID fingerprint products. Capabilities include fingerprint matching directly on the sensor chip, advanced anti-spoofing technology, a cryptographic security engine, security key module generation, 256-bit AES encryption and TLS secure communications between the fingerprint subsystem and the host platform.

### Image Studio™

Our Image Studio simplifies the display design process, reducing design costs and accelerating time to market. The tool suite assists designers in creating displays that are tightly aligned with target design and performance

specifications. Image Studio works seamlessly with all display drivers and can be used for tuning on the panel or at the phone level. Image Studio includes tuning and configuration wizards and diagnostics tools that configure and test the modules built using Synaptics DDICs.

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## Technologies

We have developed and own an extensive array of technologies, encompassing ASICs, firmware, software, mechanical and electrical designs, display systems, pattern recognition, and touch-sensing technologies. We continue to develop technology in these areas. We believe these technologies and the related intellectual property rights create barriers for competitors and allow us to provide high-value human interface semiconductor product solutions in a variety of high-growth markets.

Our broad line of human interface semiconductor product solutions is currently based upon the following key technologies:

- capacitive position sensing technology;
- capacitive force sensing technology;
- transparent capacitive position sensing technology;
- pattern recognition technology;
- mixed-signal integrated circuit technology;
- display systems and circuit technology;
- capacitive active pen technology;
- multi-touch technology;
- proprietary microcontroller technology; and
- fingerprint sensing technology.

In addition to these technologies, we develop firmware and device driver software that we incorporate into our products, which provide unique features, such as virtual scrolling, customizable tap zones, and tapping and dragging of icons. In addition, our ability to integrate all of our products to interface with major operating systems provides us with a competitive advantage.

**Capacitive Position Sensing Technology.** This technology provides a method for sensing the presence, position, and contact area of one or more fingers or a stylus on a flat or curved surface. Our technology works with very light touch, supports full multi-touch capabilities, and provides highly responsive cursor navigation, scrolling, and selection. It uses no moving parts, can be implemented under plastic, and is extremely durable. Our technology can also track one or more fingers in proximity to the touch surface.

**Capacitive Force Sensing Technology.** This technology senses the direction and magnitude of a force applied to an object. The object can either move when force is applied, like a typical joystick used for gaming applications, or it can be isometric, with no perceptible motion during use, like our TouchStyk, ForcePad, or ClearForce. The primary competition for this technology is resistive strain gauge technology. Resistive strain gauge technology requires electronics that can sense very small changes in resistance, presenting challenges to the design of that circuitry, including sensitivity to electrical noise and interference. Our electronic circuitry determines the magnitude and direction of an applied force, permits very accurate sensing of tiny changes in capacitance, and minimizes electrical interference from other sources. Our capacitive force sensing technology can be integrated with our position sensing technology.

**Transparent Capacitive Position Sensing Technology.** This technology allows us to build transparent sensors for use with our capacitive position sensing technology, such as in our ClearPad. It has all the advantages of our capacitive position sensing technology and allows for visual feedback when incorporated with a display device, such as an LCD. Our technology supports full multi-touch, does not require calibration, does not produce undesirable internal reflections, and has reduced power requirements, allowing for longer battery life.

**Pattern Recognition Technology.** This technology is a set of software algorithms and techniques for converting real world data, such as gestures and handwriting, into a digital form that can be recognized and manipulated within a computer. Our technology provides reliable gesture decoding and handwriting recognition, and can be used in other

applications such as signature verification for a richer user experience.

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Mixed-Signal Integrated Circuit Technology. This hybrid analog-digital integrated circuit technology combines the power of digital computation with the ability to interface with non-digital, real-world signals, such as the position of a finger or stylus on a surface. Our patented design techniques permit us to utilize this technology to optimize our core ASIC engine for all our products. Our mixed-signal technology consists of a broad portfolio of circuit expertise in areas such as the following:

- precision capacitance measurement;
- power management (switching converters, charge pumps, and Low-dropout regulators (“LDOs”));
- analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converters;
- LCD source and VCOM drivers;
- high-speed serial interfaces;
- display timing controllers (“TCONs”);
- DDICs;
- SRAM, DRAM, and non-volatile memories;
- VLSI digital circuits with multiple clock and power domains; and
- communications and signal processing circuits.

Display Systems and Circuit Technology. This technology enables us to develop optimized human interface semiconductor product solutions with improved compatibility with their application environments. This technology consists of mobile and large format display semiconductor expertise, including the following functional blocks:

- TCONs;
- DDICs;
- TFT gamma references;
- VCOM drivers;
- source drivers;
- content adaptive brightness control;
- contrast enhancement;
- color enhancement;
- color space adjustment;
- gamma curve control;
- local area active contrast optimization;
- sunlight readability enhancements;
- adaptive image compression;
- image decompression;
- sub-pixel rendering;
- video scaling;
- edge enhancement;
- frame rate control;
- selective update;
- force, touch and display synchronization;

- high-speed serial interfaces such as MIPI DSI and Qualcomm MDDI; and
- display power circuits such as inductive switchers, charge pumps, and LDOs.

This technology also enables us to develop advanced products that combine the functions of the display and touch sensing systems to enable highly integrated display and touch functionality with improved performance, thinner form factors, and lower system cost.

**Capacitive Active Pen Technology.** This technology allows us to develop a pen that can be used for input on a capacitive touchscreen. As well as generating a signal that allows the touchscreen to track the pen, additional data, such as the pen applied force and pen button states, are also communicated to the touchscreen device. Information can also be communicated from the touchscreen to the pen.

**Multi-touch Technology.** This technology allows us to create capacitive touch products that simultaneously track the presence, position and other characteristics of multiple objects in contact with or in close proximity to a flat or curved touch surface. It enables, for example, the recognition of multi-finger gestures, the tracking of a stylus position while the user's palm is also in contact with the touch surface, and the simultaneous interaction of multiple users with the same touch surface.

**Proprietary Microcontroller Technology.** One example of this technology is our proprietary 16-bit microcontroller core that is embedded in the digital portion of our mixed signal ASIC, which allows us to optimize our ASIC for position sensing tasks. Our embedded microcontroller provides great flexibility in customizing our products via firmware, which eliminates the need to design new circuitry for each new application.

**Fingerprint Sensing Technology.** This technology provides for fingerprint authentication by scanning and matching an image of a user's fingerprint, as well as initial fingerprint enrollment. Our sensing technology also incorporates spoof detection. Our fingerprint sensing technology simplifies the system or application authentication process by substituting the user's fingerprint for the login name and password. Our technology includes many implementation choices including back of phone, button integration, touchpad integration, and under glass.

## Research and Development

We conduct ongoing research and development programs that focus on advancing our existing interface technologies, improving our current product solutions, developing new products, improving design and manufacturing processes, enhancing the quality and performance of our product solutions, and expanding our technologies to serve new markets. Our goal is to provide our customers with innovative solutions that address their needs and improve their competitive positions. Our long-term vision is to offer human interface semiconductor product solutions, such as touch, fingerprint, handwriting, vision, voice capabilities, and other biometrics that can be readily incorporated into various electronic devices.

Our research and development programs focus on the development of accurate, easy to use, reliable, and intuitive human interfaces for electronic devices. We believe our innovative interface technologies can be applied to many diverse products, and we believe the interface is a key factor in the differentiation of these products. We believe that our interface technologies enable us to provide customers with product solutions that have significant advantages over alternative technologies in terms of functionality, size, power consumption, durability, and reliability. We also intend to pursue strategic relationships and acquisitions to enhance our research and development capabilities, leverage our technology, and shorten our time to market with new technological applications.

Our research, design, and engineering teams frequently work directly with our customers to design custom solutions for specific applications. We focus on enabling our customers to overcome their technical barriers and enhance the performance of their products. We believe our engineering know-how and electronic systems expertise provide significant benefits to our customers by enabling them to concentrate on their core competencies of production and marketing.

As of the end of fiscal 2016, we employed 1,246 people in our technology, engineering, and product design functions in the United States, Taiwan, Japan, India, Korea, China, Hong Kong, and Armenia. Our research and development expenses were approximately \$311.2 million, \$293.2 million, and \$192.7 million for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.



## Intellectual Property Rights

Our success and ability to compete depend in part on our ability to maintain the proprietary aspects of our technologies and products. We rely on a combination of patents, trade secrets, copyrights, confidentiality agreements, and other statutory and contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property, but these measures may provide only limited protection.

As of June 25, 2016, we held 816 active patents and 1,030 active patents pending worldwide. Collectively, these patents and patent applications cover various aspects of our key technologies, including those for opaque touchpads, clear touch screens, fingerprint sensors, and displays. Our proprietary firmware and software, including source code, are also protected by copyright laws and applicable trade secret laws.

Our extensive array of technologies includes those related to integrated circuits (ICs), firmware, software, and mechanical hardware. Our products rely on a combination of these technologies, making it difficult to use any single technology as the basis for replicating our products. Furthermore, the lengths of our customers' design cycles and the customizations required by our customers' products also serve to protect our intellectual property rights.

## Customers

Our customers include many of the world's largest smartphone, tablet, and PC OEMs, based on unit shipments, as well as a variety of consumer electronics manufacturers. Our demonstrated track record of technological leadership, design innovation, product performance, cost effectiveness, and on-time deliveries have resulted in our leadership position in providing human interface semiconductor product solutions. We believe our strong relationship with our OEM customers, many of which are also currently developing tablets and mobile application products, will continue to position us as a source of supply for their product offerings.

Our leading OEM customers in fiscal 2016 included the following:

- Acer
- Dell
- Hewlett-Packard
- Huawei
- Lenovo
- LeTV
- LG Electronics
- Oppo Mobile
- Samsung
- Sony
- Vivo
- Xiaomi

We generally supply custom-designed products to OEMs through their contract manufacturers, supply chains or distributors. Sales to Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, Sanshin Electronics Co., Ltd., and Fuhrmeister Electronics Co., Ltd. accounted for 21%, 20%, and 15% of our net revenue in fiscal 2016, respectively.

We consider both the OEMs and their contract manufacturers or supply chain partners to be our customers. Both the OEMs and their partners may determine the design and pricing requirements and make the overall decision regarding the use of our human interface semiconductor product solutions in their products. The contract manufacturers place orders with us for the purchase of our products, take title to the products purchased upon delivery by us, and pay us directly for those purchases. These customers have no return privileges except for warranty provisions.

## Strategic Relationships

We have used strategic relationships to enhance our ability to offer value-added customer solutions in the past. We intend to enter into additional strategic relationships with companies that may help us serve our target markets.

#### Sales and Marketing

We sell our product solutions for incorporation into the products of our OEM customers. We generate sales through direct sales employees as well as outside sales representatives, distributors and value added resellers. Our sales personnel receive substantial technical assistance and support from our internal engineering resources because of the highly technical nature of our product solutions. Sales frequently result from multi-level sales efforts that involve senior management, design engineers, and our sales personnel interacting with our customers' decision makers throughout the product development and order process.

As of the end of fiscal 2016, we employed 310 sales and marketing professionals. We maintain customer support offices domestically and internationally, which are located in the United States, Taiwan, China, India, Korea, Japan, and Europe. In addition, we utilize value-added resellers and sales distributors in China, Japan, and Taiwan.

International sales constituted over 85% of our revenue for each of fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014. Approximately 81% of our sales in fiscal 2016 were made to companies located in China, Japan, and South Korea that provide design and manufacturing services for major notebook computer and mobile product applications OEMs. Our sales are almost exclusively denominated in U.S. dollars. This information should be read in conjunction with note 13 to the consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this report.

### Manufacturing

We employ a virtual manufacturing platform through third-party relationships. We currently utilize a few semiconductor wafer manufacturers to supply us with silicon wafers integrating our proprietary design specifications. The completed silicon wafers are forwarded to third-party package and test processors for further processing into die and packaged ASICs, as applicable, which are then utilized in our custom interface products or processed as our ASIC-based solution.

After processing and testing, the die and ASICs are consigned to various contract manufacturers for assembly or are shipped directly to our customers. During the assembly process, our die or ASIC is either combined with other components to complete the module for our custom human interface solution or the ASIC is maintained as a standalone finished good. The finished assembled product is subsequently shipped directly to our customers or by our contract manufacturers directly to our customers for integration into their products.

We diversify our production capacity through third-party relationships, thereby strengthening our virtual manufacturing platform. We believe our virtual manufacturing strategy provides a scalable business model, enables us to concentrate on our core competencies of research and development, technological advances, and product design and engineering, and reduces our capital investment.

Our third-party contract manufacturers and semiconductor fabricators are Asia-based organizations. We generally provide our contract manufacturers with six-month rolling forecasts of our production requirements. We do not, however, have long-term agreements with any of our contract manufacturers that guarantee production capacity, prices, lead times, or delivery schedules. Our reliance on these parties exposes us to vulnerability owing to our dependence on few sources of supply. We believe, however, that other sources of supply are available. In addition, we may establish relationships with other contract manufacturers in order to reduce our dependence on any one source of supply.

Periodically, we purchase inventory from our contract manufacturers when a customer delays its delivery schedule or cancels its order. In those circumstances in which our customer has cancelled its order and we purchase inventory from our contract manufacturers, we consider a write-down to reduce the carrying value of the inventory purchased to its net realizable value. We charge write-downs to reduce the carrying value of obsolete, slow moving, and non-usable inventory to its net realizable value and charge such write-downs to cost of revenue. We also record a liability and charge to cost of revenue for estimated losses on inventory we are obligated to purchase from our contract manufacturers when such losses become probable from customer delays or order cancellations.

### Backlog

As of the end of fiscal 2016, we had a backlog of orders of \$182.8 million, an increase of \$23.8 million compared with a backlog of orders as of the end of fiscal 2015 of \$159.0 million. The quantity of units in backlog is higher for products ordered by customers at the end of fiscal 2016 than those ordered at the end of fiscal 2015, which is partially offset by slightly lower average selling prices due to the mix of products ordered by customers. Our backlog consists

of products for which purchase orders have been received and which are scheduled for shipment in the subsequent quarter. Most orders are subject to rescheduling or cancellation with limited penalties. Because of the possibility of customer changes in product shipments, our backlog as of a particular date may not necessarily be indicative of net revenue for any succeeding period.

#### Competition

Our touch, display and finger-based semiconductor products are sold into markets for mobile applications products, PC product applications and other electronic devices. The markets for touchscreen products are characterized by rapidly

changing technology and intense competition. Our principal competition in the sale of touchscreen products includes Atmel, Elan Microelectronics, Focaltech Systems, Goodix, Melfas, Parade Technologies, Samsung LSI, STMicroelectronics and various other companies involved in human interface semiconductor product solutions. Our principal competitors in the sale of notebook touch pads are Alps Electric and Elan Microelectronics. Our principal competitors in the sale of display driver products and TDDI products for the mobile and PC product applications markets include Focaltech, Himax Technologies, Novatek Microelectronics and SiliconWorks. Our principal competitors in the sale of fingerprint authentication solutions for the mobile and PC product applications markets are Cypress Semiconductor, Egis Technology, Elan Microelectronics, Fingerprint Cards, Goodix, IDEX, NEXT Biometrics, Silead and Qualcomm. In certain cases, large OEMs may acquire a competing technology, develop alternative human interface semiconductor product solutions for their own products or provide alternative key components for use in designing human interface semiconductor product solutions.

We believe our solutions-based systems and engineering experience, coupled with our technologies, offer benefits in terms of size, power consumption, durability, ease of use, cost effectiveness, and reliability when compared to our competitors and other technologies. While our markets continue to evolve, we believe we are well positioned to compete aggressively for this business based on our proven track record, our technological expertise, our marquee global customer base, our technology roadmap, and our reputation for design innovation. Our competitive position could be adversely affected if one or more of our current OEMs reduce their orders or if we are unable to develop new customers for our human interface semiconductor product solutions.

#### Employees

As of the end of fiscal 2016, we employed a total of 1,763 persons, including 207 in operations, finance, and administration; 310 in sales and marketing; and 1,246 in research and development. Of these employees, 667 were located in North America, 1,087 in Asia/Pacific, and 9 in Europe. We consider our relationship with our employees to be good, and none of our employees are represented by a union in collective bargaining with us.

Competition for qualified personnel in our industry is extremely intense, particularly for engineering and other technical personnel. Our success depends on our continued ability to attract, hire, and retain qualified personnel.

## Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our executive officers as of August 16, 2016:

Name	Age	Position
Richard A. Bergman	52	President and Chief Executive Officer, and Director
Wajid Ali	43	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Kevin D. Barber	56	Senior Vice President and General Manager, Smart Display Division
Scott Deutsch	51	Senior Vice President, Worldwide Sales
Ritu Favre	47	Senior Vice President and General Manager, Biometrics Product Division
John McFarland	49	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Huibert Verhoeven	48	Senior Vice President and General Manager, Human Interface Systems

Alex Wong61      Division  
Senior Vice  
President,  
Worldwide  
Operations

Richard A. Bergman has been President and Chief Executive Officer of our company since September 2011. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Bergman was Senior Vice President and General Manager of Advanced Micro Devices (“AMD”) Product Group from May 2009 to September 2011. From October 2006 to May 2009, Mr. Bergman served as Senior Vice President and General Manager of AMD’s Graphics Product Group. Mr. Bergman’s career at AMD began in October 2006 when AMD acquired ATI Technologies (“ATI”), where he served as Senior Vice President and General Manager of the PC Group. Prior to ATI, Mr. Bergman served as Chief Operating Officer at S3 Graphics, a division of SonicBlue Inc. Mr. Bergman has held senior level management positions in the technology field since his early roles at Texas Instruments, Inc. and IBM. Mr. Bergman is a member of the Board of Directors and a member of the Compensation Committee of Maxwell Technologies, a developer and manufacturer of energy storage and power delivery solutions. Mr. Bergman holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from the University of Michigan and a Master’s degree in Business Administration from the University of Colorado.

Wajid Ali has been Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of our company since May 2015. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Ali was Vice President and Controller of Teledyne from 2012 to 2015, after previously serving as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Teledyne DALSA, Inc., a Teledyne Technologies subsidiary from 2011 to 2012, and as Chief Financial Officer of Teledyne DALSA’s predecessor, DALSA Corporation, a public semiconductor company, from 2007 to 2011. Mr. Ali also held various key financial management positions at ATI Technologies prior to its acquisition by Advanced Micro Devices (“AMD”), after which Mr. Ali held a key financial management position at AMD. Mr. Ali holds a Bachelor of Arts and a Master of Arts in Economics from York University, a Masters of Business Administration from the Schulich School of Business, York University, and a CPA, CMA designation from the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario, Canada.

Kevin D. Barber has been Senior Vice President and General Manager of the Smart Display Division of our company since January 2011. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Barber was the Chief Executive Officer of ACCO Semiconductor from 2008 to 2010. From 2007 to 2008, Mr. Barber served as a principal consultant at PRTM focused on the electronics industry. Mr. Barber was Senior Vice President, General Manager of the Mobile Solutions business at Skyworks Solutions from 2003 to 2006 where he was responsible for delivering innovative RF products to the mobile industry. Mr. Barber was Senior Vice President of Operations at Skyworks Solutions from 2002 to 2003 and Conexant Systems from 2001 to 2002. Previously, Mr. Barber held various senior operations positions at Conexant Systems and Rockwell Semiconductor. Mr. Barber holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from San Diego State University and a Master’s degree in Business Administration from Pepperdine University.

Scott Deutsch has been Senior Vice President of Worldwide Sales of our company since January 2013. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Deutsch served as Vice President of Worldwide Sales for AuthenTec from 2010 to 2012. Mr. Deutsch held positions as the Vice President of Worldwide Sales at Alereon from 2008 to 2009 and Vice President of Sales and Marketing for SanDisk's OEM Consumer Products Division from 2004 to 2008. Earlier in his career, Mr. Deutsch was the Director of Sales for the Western U.S. with MMC Networks. Before joining MMC Networks, Mr. Deutsch spent eight years at Cypress Semiconductor in various sales and management roles. Mr. Deutsch holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from Fresno State University.

Ritu Favre has been Senior Vice President and General Manager of the Biometrics Product Division of our company since June 2014. Prior to joining our company, Ms. Favre held various senior level positions at Freescale Semiconductor from 2003 to 2014, including Senior Vice President and General Manager of the RF Division from 2012 through 2014, and Vice President and Division General Manager of the RF Division from 2010 to 2012. Ms. Favre ran the North America/Japan Automotive Business in the Analog and Mixed Signal Products Division inside Motorola Semiconductor from 2002 to 2003 and the Compound Semiconductor business in the Motorola Wireless Infrastructure Division from 1999 to 2002. Ms. Favre holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical Engineering, as well as a Master's of Science degree in Electrical Engineering from Arizona State University.

John McFarland has been Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of our company since November 2013. Prior to joining our company, Mr. McFarland served for nine years as the Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of MagnaChip Semiconductor. Mr. McFarland spent his early career at law firms in Palo Alto, California, and Seoul, Korea. Mr. McFarland holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Asian Studies, conferred with highest distinction from the University of Michigan, and a Juris Doctor degree from the University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law.

Huibert Verhoeven has been Senior Vice President and General Manager of the Human Interface Systems Division of our company since August 2014. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Verhoeven was Vice President and General Manager of the Flash Components Division at LSI Corporation from 2013 to 2014. Mr. Verhoeven served as the Vice President and General Manager of the Mixed Signal Systems group for Intersil Corporation from 2008 to 2013. Prior to Intersil, Mr. Verhoeven held design engineering and design management positions at National Semiconductor Corporation. Mr. Verhoeven holds a Doctor of Philosophy and a Master's of Science in Electrical Engineering from Delft University, The Netherlands.

Alex Wong has been Senior Vice President of Worldwide Operations of our company since July 2010. Mr. Wong served as Vice President of Worldwide Operations of our company from September 2006 to July 2010. From 2003 to 2006, Mr. Wong served our company as Managing Director of Hong Kong and Director of Operations. Prior to joining our company, Mr. Wong held various management positions with National Semiconductor Corporation, including General Manager for National Joint Ventures in China and Hong Kong and Director of Corporate Business Development. Mr. Wong holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Science from California State University at Northridge and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the University of East Asia, Macau.

There are no arrangements, understandings, or family relationships pursuant to which our executive officers were selected. There are no related party transactions between us and our executive officers. We have entered into indemnification agreements with our officers and directors.



## ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following factors, together with all the other information included in this report, in evaluating our company and our business.

We currently depend on our human interface solutions for the mobile product applications market and the PC product applications market for substantially all of our revenue, and any downturn in sales of these products would adversely affect our business, revenue, operating results, and financial condition.

We currently depend on our human interface solutions for the mobile product applications market and the PC product applications market for substantially all of our revenue. Any downturn in sales of these products would adversely affect our business, revenue, operating results, and financial condition. Similarly, a softening of demand in the smartphone market, the tablet market, or the notebook portion of the PC product applications market, or a slowdown of growth in the mobile product applications market because of consumer preferences, the emergence of applications not including our solutions, or other factors would cause our business, operating results, and financial position to suffer.

Net revenue from our human interface solutions for mobile product applications has been volatile in the past, and may not increase or be less volatile in the future.

Net revenue from our human interface solutions for mobile product applications, particularly smartphones, has been volatile in the past. Our net revenue from our human interface solutions for mobile product applications may not increase or be less volatile in the future. Net revenue from our human interface solutions for mobile product applications was \$1,459.5 million for fiscal 2016, \$1,442.1 million for fiscal 2015, and \$689.8 million for fiscal 2014. Our human interface business for mobile product applications faces many uncertainties, including our success in enhancing our position in evolving markets dominated by a limited number of OEMs, and market acceptance of our product solutions over competitive product solutions. Our inability to address these uncertainties successfully would negatively affect our business.

We are exposed to industry downturns and cyclicity in our target markets that may result in fluctuations in our operating results.

The consumer electronics industry has experienced significant economic downturns at various times. These downturns are characterized by diminished product demand, accelerated erosion of average selling prices, and production overcapacity. In addition, the consumer electronics industry is cyclical in nature. We seek to reduce our exposure to industry downturns and cyclicity by providing design and production services for leading companies in rapidly expanding industry segments. We may, however, experience substantial period-to-period fluctuations in future operating results because of general industry conditions or events occurring in the general economy.

We cannot assure you that our human interface business for new markets will be successful or that we will be able to continue to generate significant revenue from these markets.

Our product solutions may not be successful in new markets despite the fact that these product solutions are capable of enabling people to interact more easily and intuitively with a wide variety of mobile computing, communication, entertainment, automotive and electronic devices in addition to notebook computers and smartphones.

Various target markets for our interface solutions, such as automotive touchscreens, may develop slower than anticipated or could utilize competing technologies. The markets for certain of these products depend in part upon the continued development and deployment of wireless and other technologies, which may or may not address the needs of the users of these products.

Our ability to generate significant revenue from new markets will depend on various factors, including the following:

- the development and growth of these markets;
- the ability of our technologies and product solutions to address the needs of these markets, the price and performance requirements of OEMs, and the preferences of end users; and
- our ability to provide OEMs with human interface solutions that provide advantages in terms of size, power consumption, reliability, durability, performance, and value-added features compared with alternative solutions.

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Many manufacturers of these products have well-established relationships with competitive suppliers. Our ongoing success in these markets will require us to offer better performance alternatives to other solutions at competitive costs. The failure of any of these target markets to develop as we expect, or our failure to serve these markets to a significant extent, will impede our sales growth and could result in substantially reduced earnings and a restructuring of our operations. We cannot predict the size or growth rate of these markets or the market share we will achieve or maintain in these markets in the future.

If we fail to maintain and build relationships with our customers, or our customers' products which utilize our human interface solutions do not gain widespread market acceptance, our revenue may stagnate or decline.

We do not sell any products to end users and we do not control or influence the manufacture, promotion, distribution, or pricing of the products that incorporate our human interface solutions. Instead, we design various human interface solutions that our OEM customers incorporate into their products, and we depend on such OEM customers to successfully manufacture and distribute products incorporating our solutions and to generate consumer demand through marketing and promotional activities. As a result of this, our success depends almost entirely upon the widespread market acceptance of our OEM customers' products that incorporate our human interface solutions. Even if our technologies successfully meet our customers' price and performance goals, our sales would decline or fail to develop if our customers do not achieve commercial success in selling their products that incorporate our human interface solutions.

We must maintain our relationships with our existing customers, particularly with the leading notebook computer OEMs, and expand our relationships with smartphone and tablet OEMs. Our customers generally do not provide us with firm, long-term volume purchase commitments, opting instead to issue purchase orders that they can cancel, reduce, or delay at any time, subject to certain limitations. In order to meet the expectations of our customers, we must provide innovative human interface solutions on a timely and cost-effective basis. This requires us to match our design and production capacity with customer demand, maintain satisfactory delivery schedules, and meet performance goals. If we are unable to achieve these goals for any reason, our sales may decline or fail to develop, which would result in decreasing revenue.

In addition to maintaining and expanding our customer relationships, we must also identify areas of significant growth potential in other markets, establish relationships with OEMs in those markets, and assist those OEMs in developing products that incorporate our human interface product solutions. Our failure to identify potential growth opportunities, particularly in the smartphone and the tablet market, the PC product applications market, or establish and maintain relationships with OEMs in those markets, would prevent our business from growing in those markets.

A significant portion of our sales comes from one or more large customers, the loss of which could harm our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Historically, we have relied on a limited number of customers for a substantial portion of our total revenue. If we lost key customers, or if key customers reduced or stopped placing orders for our high-volume products, our financial results could be adversely affected. Sales to Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, Sanshin Electronics Co., Ltd., and Fuhrmeister Electronics Co., Ltd. accounted for 10% or more of our net revenue in fiscal 2016. Significant reductions in sales to our largest customers, the loss of other major customers, or a general decrease in demand for our products within a short period of time could adversely affect our revenue, financial condition and business.

We sell to contract manufacturers that serve our OEM customers. Any material delay, cancellation, or reduction of orders from any one or more of these contract manufacturers or the OEMs they serve could harm our business, financial condition, and operating results. The adverse effect would be more substantial if our other customers do not increase their orders or if we are unsuccessful in generating orders for our solutions from new customers. Many of these contract manufacturers sell to the same OEMs, and therefore our concentration with certain OEMs may be higher than with any individual contract manufacturer. Concentration in our customer base may make fluctuations in

revenue and earnings more severe and make business planning more difficult.

We depend on third parties to maintain satisfactory manufacturing yields and delivery schedules, and their inability to do so could increase our costs, disrupt our supply chain, and result in our inability to deliver our products, which would adversely affect our operating results.

We depend on our contract manufacturers and semiconductor fabricators to maintain high levels of productivity and satisfactory delivery schedules at manufacturing and assembly facilities located primarily in China, Taiwan, and Thailand. We provide our contract manufacturers with six-month rolling forecasts of our production requirements. We do not, however, have long-term agreements with our contract manufacturers that guarantee production capacity, prices, lead times,

or delivery schedules. On occasion, customers require rapid increases in production, which can strain our resources and reduce our margins. Although we have been able to obtain increased production capacity from our third-party contract manufacturers in the past, there is no guarantee that our contract manufacturers will be able to increase production capacity to meet customer demands in the future. Our contract manufacturers also serve other customers, a number of which have greater production requirements than we do. As a result, our contract manufacturers could determine to prioritize production capacity for other customers or reduce or eliminate deliveries to us on short notice. Qualifying new contract manufacturers, and specifically semiconductor foundries, is time consuming and might result in unforeseen manufacturing and operations problems. We may also encounter lower manufacturing yields and longer delivery schedules in commencing volume production of new products that we introduce, which could increase our costs or disrupt our supply of such products. The loss of relationships with our contract manufacturers or assemblers, or their inability to conduct their manufacturing and assembly services for us as anticipated in terms of capacity, cost, quality, and timeliness could adversely affect our ability to fill customer orders in accordance with required delivery, quality, and performance requirements, and adversely affect our operating results.

Shortages of components and materials may delay or reduce our sales and increase our costs, thereby harming our operating results.

The inability to obtain sufficient quantities of components and other materials necessary for the production of our products could result in reduced or delayed sales or lost orders. Many of the materials used in the production of our products are available only from a limited number of foreign suppliers, particularly suppliers located in Asia. In most cases, neither we nor our contract manufacturers have long-term supply contracts with these suppliers. As a result, we are subject to increased costs, supply interruptions, and difficulties in obtaining materials. Our customers also may encounter difficulties or increased costs in obtaining the materials necessary to produce their products into which our product solutions are incorporated. Future shortages of materials and components, including potential supply constraints of silicon, could cause delayed shipments and customer dissatisfaction, which may result in lower revenue.

We are subject to lengthy development periods and product acceptance cycles, which can result in development and engineering costs without any future revenue.

We provide human interface solutions that are incorporated by OEMs into the products they sell. OEMs make the determination during their product development programs whether to incorporate our solutions or pursue other alternatives. This process requires us to make significant investments of time and resources in the design of human interface solutions well before our customers introduce their products incorporating these interfaces, and before we can be sure that we will generate any significant sales to our customers or even recover our investment. During a customer's entire product development process, we face the risk that our interfaces will fail to meet our customer's technical, performance, or cost requirements, or that our products will be replaced by competitive products or alternative technological solutions. Even if we complete our design process in a manner satisfactory to our customer, the customer may delay or terminate its product development efforts. The occurrence of any of these events could cause sales to not materialize, be deferred, or be cancelled, which would adversely affect our operating results.

We face intense competition that could result in our losing or failing to gain market share and suffering reduced revenue.

We serve intensely competitive markets that are characterized by price erosion, rapid technological change, and competition from major domestic and international companies. This intense competition could result in pricing pressures, lower sales, reduced margins, and lower market share. Depressed economic conditions, a slowdown in the PC or mobile product applications markets, the emergence of new products not including our product solutions, rapid changes in the smartphone market and competitive pressures may result in lower demand for our product solutions and reduced unit margins.

Any movement away from high-quality, custom designed, feature-rich human interface solutions to lower priced alternatives would adversely affect our business. Some of our competitors, particularly in the markets for mobile product applications and other electronic devices, have greater market recognition, larger customer bases, and substantially greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution, and other resources than we possess and that afford them greater competitive advantages. As a result, they may be able to devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of products, negotiate lower prices for raw materials and components, deliver competitive products at lower prices, and introduce new product solutions and respond to customer requirements more quickly than we can. Our competitive position could suffer if one or more of our customers determine not to utilize our custom engineered, total solutions approach and instead, decide to design and manufacture their own interfaces, contract with our competitors, or use alternative technologies.

Our ability to compete successfully depends on a number of factors, both within and outside our control. These factors include the following:

- our success in designing and introducing new human interface solutions, including those implementing new technologies;
- our ability to predict the evolving needs of our customers and to assist them in incorporating our technologies into their new and existing products;
- our ability to meet our customers' requirements for low power consumption, ease of use, reliability, durability, and small form factor;
- our ability to meet our customers' price and performance requirements;
- the quality of our customer service and support;
- the rate at which customers incorporate our human interface solutions into their own products;
- product or technology introductions by our competitors; and
- foreign currency fluctuations, which may cause a foreign competitor's products to be priced significantly lower than our product solutions.

If we do not keep pace with technological innovations, our products may not remain competitive and our revenue and operating results may suffer.

We operate in rapidly changing highly competitive markets. Technological advances, the introduction of new products and new design techniques could adversely affect our business unless we are able to adapt to changing conditions. Technological advances could render our solutions less competitive or obsolete, and we may not be able to respond effectively to the technological requirements of evolving markets. Therefore, we will be required to expend substantial funds for and commit significant resources to enhancing and developing new technology which may include purchasing advanced design tools and test equipment, hiring additional highly qualified engineering and other technical personnel, and continuing and expanding research and development activities on existing and potential human interface solutions.

Our research and development efforts with respect to new technologies may not result in customer or market acceptance. Some or all of those technologies may not successfully make the transition from the research and development stage to cost-effective production as a result of technology problems, competitive cost issues, yield problems, and other factors. Even if we successfully complete a research and development effort with respect to a particular technology, our customers may decide not to introduce or may terminate products utilizing the technology for a variety of reasons, including difficulties with other suppliers of components for the products, superior technologies developed by our competitors and unfavorable comparisons of our solutions with these technologies, price considerations and lack of anticipated or actual market demand for the products.

Our business could be harmed if we are unable to develop and utilize new technologies that address the needs of our customers, or our competitors or customers develop and utilize new technologies more effectively or more quickly than we can. Any investments made to enhance or develop new technologies that are not successful could have an adverse effect on our net revenue and operating results.

We may not be able to enhance our existing product solutions and develop new product solutions in a timely manner.

Our future operating results will depend to a significant extent on our ability to continue to provide new human interface solutions that compare favorably with alternative solutions on the basis of time to introduction, cost, performance, and end user preferences. Our success in maintaining existing customers and attracting new customers, and developing new business depends on various factors, including the following:

- innovative development of new solutions for customer products;
- utilization of advances in technology;
- maintenance of quality standards;

·performance advantages;

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- efficient and cost-effective solutions; and
- timely completion of the design and introduction of new human interface solutions.

Our inability to enhance our existing product solutions and develop new product solutions on a timely basis could harm our operating results and impede our growth.

Additionally, our human interface solutions are designed to integrate touch, handwriting, and vision capabilities. New computing and communications devices could be developed that call for a different interface solution. Existing devices could also be modified to allow for a different interface solution. Our business could be harmed if our products become noncompetitive as a result of a technological breakthrough that allows a new interface solution to displace our solutions and achieve significant market acceptance.

International sales and manufacturing risks could adversely affect our operating results.

Our manufacturing and assembly operations are primarily conducted in China, Taiwan, and Thailand by contract manufacturers and semiconductor fabricators. We have sales and logistics operations in Hong Kong, and sales and engineering design support operations in Armenia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Switzerland, and Taiwan. These international operations expose us to various economic, political, and other risks that could adversely affect our operations and operating results, including the following:

- difficulties and costs of staffing and managing a multinational organization;
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
- differing labor regulations;
- potentially adverse tax consequences;
- tariffs, duties and other trade barrier restrictions;
- changes to export or import compliance laws;
- possible employee turnover or labor unrest;
- greater difficulty in collecting accounts receivable;
- the burdens and costs of compliance with a variety of foreign laws;
- the volatility of currency exchange rates;
- potentially reduced protection for intellectual property rights;
- political or economic instability in certain parts of the world; and
- natural disasters, including earthquakes or tsunamis.

If any of these risks associated with international operations materialize, our operations could be disrupted, which would negatively affect our operating results.

Our operating results could be adversely affected by fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies.

We transact business predominantly in U.S. dollars, and we invoice and collect our sales in U.S. dollars. A weakening of the U.S. dollar could cause our overseas vendors to require renegotiation of either the prices or currency we pay for their goods and services. In the future, customers may negotiate pricing and make payments in non-U.S. currencies. For fiscal 2016, approximately 10% of our costs were denominated in non-U.S. currencies, including Armenian dram, Canadian dollars, European Union euro, Hong Kong dollars, Indian rupee, New Taiwan dollars, Japanese yen, Korean won, Chinese yuan, and Swiss francs.

If our overseas vendors or customers require us to transact business in non-U.S. currencies, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could affect our cost of goods, operating expenses, and operating margins, and could result in exchange losses. In addition, currency devaluation could result in a loss to us if we hold deposits of that currency. Hedging foreign currencies can be difficult, especially if the currency is not freely traded. We cannot predict the impact of future exchange rate fluctuations on our operating results.

If we fail to manage our growth effectively, our infrastructure, management, and resources could be strained, our ability to effectively manage our business could be diminished, and our operating results could suffer.

The failure to manage our planned growth effectively could strain our resources, which would impede our ability to increase revenue. We have increased the number of our human interface solutions and plan to further expand the number and diversity of our solutions and their use in the future. Our ability to manage our planned diversification and growth effectively will require us to:

- successfully hire, train, retain, and motivate additional employees, including employees outside the United States;
- efficiently plan and expand our facilities to meet increased headcount requirements;
- enhance our global operational, financial, and management infrastructure; and
- expand our development and production capacity.

In connection with the expansion and diversification of our product and customer base, we may increase our personnel and make other expenditures to meet demand for our expanding product offerings, including offerings in the mobile product applications market and the notebook computer market. Any increase in expenses or investments in infrastructure and facilities in anticipation of future orders that do not materialize would adversely affect our profitability. Our customers also may require rapid increases in design and production services that place an excessive short-term burden on our resources and the resources of our contract manufacturers. An inability to quickly expand our development, design or production capacity or an inability of our third-party manufacturers to quickly expand development, design or production capacity to meet this customer demand could result in a decrease to our revenue or operating results. If we cannot manage our growth effectively, our business and operating results could suffer.

We depend on key personnel who would be difficult to replace, and our business will likely be harmed if we lose their services or cannot hire additional qualified personnel.

Our success depends substantially on the efforts and abilities of our senior management and other key personnel. The competition for qualified management and key personnel, especially engineers, is intense. Although we maintain noncompetition and nondisclosure covenants with most of our key personnel, and our key executives have change of control severance agreements, we do not have employment agreements with many of them. The loss of services of one or more of our key employees or the inability to hire, train, and retain key personnel, especially engineers and technical support personnel, and capable sales and customer-support employees outside the United States, could delay the development and sale of our products, disrupt our business, and interfere with our ability to execute our business plan.

Our ability to compete successfully and continue growing as a company depends on our ability to adequately protect our proprietary technology and confidential information.

We protect our proprietary technology and confidential information through the use of patents, trade secrets, trademarks, confidentiality agreements and other contractual provisions. The process of seeking patent protection is lengthy and expensive. Further, there can be no assurance that even if a patent is issued, that it will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or that the rights granted under the patents will provide us with meaningful protection or any commercial advantage.



We have not applied for, and do not have, any copyright registration on our technologies or products. We have applied to register certain of our trademarks in the United States and other countries. There can be no assurance that we will obtain registrations of principal or other trademarks in key markets. Failure to obtain registrations could compromise our ability to fully protect our trademarks and brands, and could increase the risk of challenge from third parties to our use of our trademarks and brands. Effective intellectual property protection may be unavailable or limited in some foreign countries in which we operate. In particular, the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property in China, where we derive a significant portion of our net sales, and certain other countries where we derive net sales, are still evolving and historically, have not protected and may not protect in the future, intellectual property rights to the same extent as laws developed in the United States.

We do not consistently rely on written agreements with our customers, suppliers, manufacturers, and other recipients of our technologies and products and therefore, some trade secret protection may be lost and our ability to enforce our intellectual property rights may be limited. Confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements which are in place may not be adequate to protect our proprietary technologies or may be breached by other parties. Additionally, our customers, suppliers, manufacturers, and other recipients of our technologies and products may seek to use our technologies and products without appropriate limitations. In the past, we did not consistently require our employees and consultants to enter into confidentiality, employment, or proprietary information and invention assignment agreements. Therefore, our former employees and consultants may try to claim some ownership interest in our technologies and products, or may use our technologies and products competitively and without appropriate limitations. Unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise use aspects of our technologies and products that we regard as proprietary. Other companies, including our competitors, may independently develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technologies, duplicate our technologies, or design around our patents. If our intellectual property protection is insufficient to protect our intellectual property rights, we could face increased competition in the markets for our technologies and products.

We may pursue, and are currently defending litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, and to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. These litigations, whether successful or unsuccessful, could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and operating results.

Any claims that our technologies infringe the intellectual property rights of third parties could result in significant costs and have a material adverse effect on our business.

We cannot be certain that our technologies and products do not and will not infringe issued patents or other third party proprietary rights. Any claims, with or without merit, could result in significant litigation costs and diversion of resources, including the attention of management, and could require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. There can be no assurance that such licenses could be obtained on commercially reasonable terms, if at all, or that the terms of any offered licenses would be acceptable to us. We may also have to pay substantial damages to third parties, or indemnify customers or licensees for damages they suffer if the products they purchase from us or the technology they license from us violates any third party intellectual property rights. An adverse determination in a judicial or administrative proceeding, or a failure to obtain necessary licenses to use such third-party technology could prevent us from manufacturing, using, or selling certain of our products, and there is no guarantee that we will be able to develop or acquire alternate non-infringing technology.

In addition, we license certain technology used in and for our products from third parties. These third-party licenses are granted with restrictions, and there can be no assurances that such third-party technology will remain available to us on commercially acceptable terms.

If third-party technology currently utilized in our products is no longer available to us on commercially acceptable terms, or if any third party initiates litigation against us for alleged infringement of their proprietary rights, we may not be able to sell certain of our products and we could incur significant costs in defending against litigation or

attempting to develop or acquire alternate non-infringing products, which would have an adverse effect on our operating results.

If we become subject to product returns or claims resulting from defects in our products, we may incur significant costs resulting in a decrease in revenue.

We develop complex products in an evolving marketplace and generally warrant our products for a period of 12 months from the date of delivery. Despite testing by us and our customers, defects may be found in existing or new products. Manufacturing errors or product defects could result in a delay in recognition or loss of revenue, loss of market share, or failure to achieve market acceptance. Additionally, defects could result in financial or other damages to our customers, causing us to incur significant warranty, support, and repair costs, and diverting the attention of our engineering personnel from key product development efforts.

Any acquisitions that we undertake could be difficult to integrate, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value, and harm our operating results.

We expect to continue to pursue opportunities to acquire other businesses and technologies in order to complement our current human interface solutions, expand the breadth of our markets, enhance our technical capabilities, or otherwise create growth opportunities. We cannot accurately predict the timing, size, and success of any future acquisitions. We may be unable to identify suitable acquisition candidates or to complete the acquisitions of candidates that we identify. Increased competition for acquisition candidates or increased asking prices by acquisition candidates may increase purchase prices for acquisitions to levels beyond our financial capability or to levels that would not result in the returns required by our acquisition criteria. Acquisitions may also become more difficult in the future as we or others acquire the most attractive candidates. Unforeseen expenses, difficulties, and delays frequently encountered in connection with rapid expansion through acquisitions could inhibit our growth and negatively impact our operating results. If we make any future acquisitions, we could issue stock that would dilute existing stockholders' percentage ownership, incur substantial debt, assume contingent liabilities, or experience higher operating expenses.

We may be unable to effectively complete an integration of the management, operations, facilities, and accounting and information systems of acquired businesses with our own; efficiently manage, combine or restructure the operations of the acquired businesses with our operations; achieve our operating, growth, and performance goals for acquired businesses; achieve additional revenue as a result of our expanded operations; or achieve operating efficiencies or otherwise realize cost savings as a result of anticipated acquisition synergies. The integration of acquired businesses involves numerous risks, including the following:

- the potential disruption of our core business;
- the potential strain on our financial and managerial controls, reporting systems and procedures;
- potential unknown liabilities associated with the acquired business;
- unanticipated costs associated with the acquisition;
- diversion of management's attention from our core business;
- problems assimilating the purchased operations, technologies, or products;
- risks associated with entering markets and businesses in which we have little or no prior experience;
- failure of acquired businesses to achieve expected results;
- adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers;
- failure to retain key customers, suppliers, or personnel of acquired businesses;
- the risk of impairment charges related to potential write-downs of acquired assets; and
  - the potential inability to create uniform standards, controls, procedures, policies, and information systems.

We cannot assure you that we would be successful in overcoming problems encountered in connection with any acquisitions, and our inability to do so could disrupt our operations, result in goodwill or intangible asset impairment charges, and adversely affect our business.

Potential strategic alliances may not achieve their objectives, and the failure to do so could impede our growth.

We have entered, and we anticipate that we will continue to enter, into strategic alliances. We continually explore strategic alliances designed to enhance or complement our technology or to work in conjunction with our technology; to provide necessary know-how, components, or supplies; and to develop, introduce, and distribute products utilizing our technology. Certain strategic alliances may not achieve their intended objectives, and parties to our strategic alliances may not perform as contemplated. The failure of these alliances to achieve their objectives may impede our ability to introduce new products and enter new markets.

We must finance the growth of our business and the development of new products, which could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

To remain competitive, we must continue to make significant investments in research and development, marketing, and business development. Our failure to sufficiently increase our net revenue to offset these increased costs would adversely affect our operating results.

From time to time, we may seek additional equity or debt financing to provide for funds required to expand our business, including through acquisitions. We cannot predict the timing or amount of any such requirements at this time. If such financing is not available on satisfactory terms, we may be unable to expand our business or to develop new business at the rate desired and our operating results may suffer. If obtained, the financing itself carries risks including the following: (i) debt financing increases expenses and must be repaid regardless of operating results; and (ii) equity financing, including the issuance of additional shares in connection with acquisitions, could result in dilution to existing stockholders and could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Our indebtedness could adversely affect our financial condition or operating flexibility and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations outstanding under our credit agreement and other indebtedness we may incur from time to time.

We incurred a significant amount of indebtedness in connection with the acquisition of Renesas SP Drivers, Inc., or RSP, in fiscal 2015 (we refer to that acquisition herein as the "RSP Acquisition"). We entered into a credit agreement (which we refer to herein, as amended and supplemented, as the "Credit Agreement") with the lenders party thereto, or the Lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, or the Administrative Agent, as administrative agent for the Lenders, in connection with the RSP Acquisition. Our current and long-term bank debt incurred in connection with the close of the RSP Acquisition was approximately \$250.0 million, and we have \$150.0 million of undrawn availability in the revolving credit facility under the Credit Agreement. As of June 30, 2016, our current and long-term bank debt outstanding is \$238.8 million.

Our level of indebtedness could have important consequences on our future operations, including:

- making it more difficult for us to satisfy our payment and other obligations under the Credit Agreement or our other outstanding debt from time to time;
- risking an event of default if we fail to comply with the financial and other covenants contained in the Credit Agreement, which could result in all of our bank debt becoming immediately due and payable and could permit the lenders under the Credit Agreement to foreclose on the assets securing such debt;
- subjecting us to the risk of increased sensitivity to interest rate increases on our debt with variable interest rates, including the debt incurred under the Credit Agreement;
- reducing the availability of our cash flows to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes, and limiting our ability to obtain additional financing for these purposes;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, and increasing our vulnerability to, changes in our business, the industry in which we operate and the general economy; and
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt or are less leveraged.

Our business may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations and future borrowings may not be available to us under the Credit Agreement or otherwise in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our debt or to fund our other liquidity needs.



The covenants in the Credit Agreement impose restrictions that may limit our operating and financial flexibility.

The Credit Agreement includes certain covenants that limit (subject to certain exceptions) our ability to, among other things: (i) incur or guarantee additional indebtedness; (ii) incur or suffer to exist liens securing indebtedness; (iii) make investments; (iv) consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of our assets; (v) sell assets; (vi) pay dividends or other distributions on, redeem or repurchase capital stock; (vii) enter into transactions with affiliates; (viii) amend, modify, prepay or redeem subordinated indebtedness; (ix) enter into certain restrictive agreements; (x) engage in a new line of business; and (xi) enter into sale leaseback transactions. In addition, the Credit Agreement contains financial covenants that (i) restrict the amount of capital expenditures that may be made in any fiscal year, (ii) require the ratio of the amount of our consolidated total indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA to be less than certain maximum ratio levels, and (iii) require the ratio of the amount of our consolidated EBITDA to consolidated interest expense to be greater than a certain minimum ratio level.

If we violate these covenants and are unable to obtain waivers, our debt under the Credit Agreement would be in default and could be accelerated, and could permit, in the case of secured debt, the lenders to foreclose on our assets securing the Credit Agreement. If the indebtedness is accelerated, we may not be able to repay our debt or borrow sufficient funds to refinance it. Even if we are able to obtain new financing, it may not be on commercially reasonable terms or on terms that are acceptable to us. If our debt is in default for any reason, our cash flows, results of operations or financial condition could be materially and adversely affected. In addition, complying with these covenants may also cause us to take actions that may make it more difficult for us to successfully execute our business strategy and compete against companies that are not subject to such restrictions.

If we are unable to maintain effective internal control over our financial reporting, we may incur significant expenses to remediate internal control deficiencies, lose investor confidence and our share price may decline.

We are subject to rules adopted by the SEC, pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or SOX, which requires us to include in our quarterly and annual reports on Forms 10-Q and 10-K, our management's report on, and assessment of the effectiveness of, our internal control over financial reporting. We have concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, however, we need to maintain our existing processes and systems and adapt such processes and systems as our business grows and changes. This continuous process of maintaining and adapting our internal controls and complying with SOX is expensive, time-consuming and requires significant management attention. We cannot be certain that we will be able to maintain adequate and effective internal controls over our financial processes and reporting and ensure compliance with SOX and SEC rules. Furthermore, as we grow our company or acquire other companies, our internal controls may become more complex and may require significantly more resources to ensure they remain effective. Failure to comply with SOX and SEC rules, including a delay in or failure to successfully integrate new businesses into our internal control over financial reporting, a failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in the implementation of such new or improved controls, could harm our operating results or cause us to not meet our reporting obligations. If we or our auditors identify material weaknesses in our internal controls, the disclosure of that fact, even if quickly remedied, may cause investors to lose confidence in our consolidated financial statements and the trading price of our common stock may decline. Remediation of a material weakness could require us to incur significant expense and expend significant management attention. Failure to remedy any material weakness could result in inaccurate financial statements, an inability for the company to report our financial results on a timely and accurate basis, a loss in investor confidence, decline in the trading price of our common stock, restriction on access to worldwide capital markets, and sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, including the SEC or The Nasdaq Global Select Market.

We expect to incur additional expenses in complying with corporate governance and public disclosure requirements.

Changing laws, regulations, and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including SEC regulations and Nasdaq Global Select Market rules, create uncertainty and increased expenses for companies such as ours. New or changed laws, regulations, and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to

their lack of specificity and as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies, which could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure. As a result, our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations, and standards have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. We expect these efforts to require the continued commitment of significant resources.

During the third quarter of calendar year 2012, the SEC adopted rules implementing the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or Dodd-Frank. These rules impose diligence and disclosure requirements regarding the use of “conflict minerals” mined from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries. Compliance with these rules results in additional costs and expenses, including costs and expenses incurred for due diligence to determine and verify the sources of any conflict minerals used in our products, and remediation and other changes to products, processes, or sources of supply as a consequence of such verification efforts. These rules may also affect the sourcing and availability of minerals used in the manufacture of our products as there may be only a limited number of suppliers offering “conflict free” minerals that can be used in our products. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain such minerals in sufficient quantities or at competitive prices.

Repatriation of our foreign earnings to the United States or changes in tax laws may adversely affect our future reported tax rates and financial results or the way we conduct our business.

We consider the undistributed operating earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries, which totaled approximately \$680.9 million as of the end of fiscal 2016, to be indefinitely invested outside the United States and have not provided for U.S. federal and state income taxes that may result from future remittances of these undistributed operating earnings. Proposals to reform U.S. tax laws, including proposals that could reduce or eliminate the deferral of U.S. income tax on our foreign subsidiaries’ undistributed earnings, could require those earnings to be taxed at the U.S. federal income tax rate. If we do need to access our foreign subsidiaries’ undistributed earnings for our domestic operations, we would be required to accrue and pay U.S. taxes to repatriate these funds, which would adversely impact our financial position and results of operations. Additionally, if changes to tax laws or Tax Court decisions invalidate existing tax laws or regulations upon which we have relied, this could adversely impact our financial position and results of operations.

If tax laws change in the jurisdictions in which we do business or if we receive a material tax assessment in connection with an examination of our income tax returns, our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

We are subject to U.S. federal, state, and foreign income taxes in the various jurisdictions in which we do business. Our future effective tax rates and the value of our deferred tax assets could be adversely affected by changes in tax laws in those jurisdictions. In addition, we are subject to the examination of our income tax returns by the tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which we do business. The calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of highly complex tax laws. Our results have in the past, and could in the future, include favorable and unfavorable adjustments to our estimated tax liabilities in the period a determination of such estimated tax liability is made or resolved, upon the filing of an amended return, upon a change in facts, circumstances, or interpretation, or upon the expiration of a statute of limitation. While we believe we have adequately provided for reasonably foreseeable outcomes in connection with the resolution of income tax uncertainties, the resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with our expectations could have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, result of operations, or cash flows.

We face risks associated with security breaches or cyber attacks.

We face risks associated with security breaches or cyber attacks of our computer systems or those of our third-party representatives, vendors, and service providers. Although we have implemented security procedures and controls to address these threats, our systems may still be vulnerable to data theft, computer viruses, programming errors, attacks by third parties, or similar disruptive problems. If our systems, or systems owned by third parties affiliated with our company, were breached or attacked, the proprietary and confidential information of our company and our customers could be disclosed and we may be required to incur substantial costs and liabilities, including the following: liability for stolen assets or information; costs of repairing damage to our systems; lost revenue and income resulting from any system downtime caused by such breach or attack; loss of competitive advantage if our proprietary information is obtained by competitors as a result of such breach or attack; increased costs of cyber security protection; costs of

incentives we may be required to offer to our customers or business partners to retain their business; damage to our reputation; and expenses to rectify the consequences of the security breach or cyber attack. In addition, any compromise of security from a security breach or cyber attack could deter customers or business partners from entering into transactions that involve providing confidential information to us. As a result, any compromise to the security of our systems could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, financial condition, and operating results.

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In the future, if we are unable to obtain stockholder approval of additional shares for our share-based compensation award programs, we could be at a competitive disadvantage in the marketplace for qualified personnel or may be required to increase the cash element of our compensation program.

Competition for qualified personnel in our industry is extremely intense, particularly for engineering and other technical personnel. Our compensation program, which includes cash and share-based compensation award components, has been instrumental in attracting, hiring, motivating, and retaining qualified personnel. Our success depends on our continued ability to use our share-based compensation programs to effectively compete for engineering and other technical personnel and professional talent without significantly increasing cash compensation costs. In the future, if we are unable to obtain stockholder approval of additional shares for our share-based compensation award programs, we could be at a competitive disadvantage in the marketplace for qualified personnel or we may be required to increase the cash elements of our compensation program to account for this disadvantage.

The accounting requirements for income taxes on certain of our share-based compensation awards may subject our future quarterly and annual effective tax rates to volatility.

We recognize a tax benefit upon expensing nonqualified stock options and deferred stock units, or DSUs, issued under our share-based compensation plans. However, under current accounting standards, we cannot recognize that tax benefit concurrent with expensing incentive stock options and employee stock purchase plan shares (qualified stock options) issued under our share-based compensation plans. For qualified stock options that vested after our adoption of the applicable accounting standards, we recognize the tax benefit only in the period when disqualifying dispositions of the underlying stock occur and, for qualified stock options that vested prior to our adoption of the applicable accounting standards, the tax benefit is recorded directly to additional paid-in capital. Accordingly, because we cannot recognize the tax benefit for share-based compensation expense associated with qualified stock options until the occurrence of future disqualifying dispositions of the underlying stock, such disqualified dispositions may happen in periods when our stock price substantially increases, and because a portion of that tax benefit may be directly recorded to additional paid-in capital, our future quarterly and annual effective tax rates may be subject to volatility.

Our charter documents and Delaware law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, and discourage a takeover.

Our certificate of incorporation and the Delaware General Corporation Law contain provisions that may have the effect of making more difficult or delaying attempts by others to obtain control of our company, even when such attempts may be in the best interests of our stockholders. Our certificate of incorporation also authorizes our Board of Directors, without stockholder approval, to issue one or more series of preferred stock, which could have voting and conversion rights that adversely affect or dilute the voting power of the holders of our common stock. Delaware law also imposes conditions on certain business combination transactions with “interested stockholders.” Our certificate of incorporation divides our Board of Directors into three classes, with one class to stand for election each year for a three-year term after the election. The classification of directors tends to discourage a third party from initiating a proxy solicitation or otherwise attempting to obtain control of our company and may maintain the incumbency of our Board of Directors, as this structure generally increases the difficulty of, or may delay, replacing a majority of directors. Our certificate of incorporation authorizes our Board of Directors to fill vacancies or newly created directorships. A majority of the directors then in office may elect a successor to fill any vacancies or newly created directorships, thereby increasing the difficulty of, or delaying a third party’s efforts in, replacing a majority of directors.

The market price of our common stock has been and may continue to be volatile.

The trading price of our common stock has been and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, including the following:

- variations in our quarterly results;
- the financial guidance we may provide to the public, any changes in such guidance, or our failure to meet such guidance;
- changes in financial estimates by industry or securities analysts or our failure to meet such estimates;
- various market factors or perceived market factors, including rumors, whether or not correct, involving us, our customers, our suppliers, or our competitors;
- announcements of technological innovations by us, our competitors, or our customers;

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- introductions of new products or new pricing policies by us, our competitors, or our customers;
- acquisitions or strategic alliances by us, or our competitors, or our customers;
- recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- the gain or loss of significant orders;
- the gain or loss of significant customers;
- market conditions in our industry, the industries of our customers, and the economy as a whole;
- short positions held by investors;
- new federal and state laws and regulations affecting our industry; and
- general financial market conditions or occurrences, including market volatility resulting from geopolitical risks, acts of war, terrorist attacks, cybersecurity attacks, financial market technological glitches and interruptions of trading activity.

In addition, stocks of technology companies have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to these companies' operating performance. Public announcements by technology companies concerning, among other things, their performance, accounting practices, or legal problems could cause the market price of our common stock to decline regardless of our actual operating performance.

#### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

#### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal executive offices, as well as our principal research and development, sales, marketing, and administrative functions, are located in San Jose, California, where we own and utilize approximately 213,000 square feet of facilities. We also have research and development functions in leased offices in New York, Arizona, Texas, and Georgia. Our two Asia/Pacific principal offices are located in leased offices in Hong Kong and Japan, where we have sales, operations, and research and development functions. We have leased facilities with logistics operations in Hong Kong and Japan, leased facilities with sales and support operations in China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Switzerland and Taiwan, and leased facilities with engineering design support operations in Armenia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Switzerland and Taiwan.

#### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Not applicable.

#### ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

## PART II

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

## Market Information on Common Stock

Our common stock has been listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market (formerly the Nasdaq National Market) under the symbol "SYNA" since January 29, 2002. Prior to that time, there was no public market for our common stock. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of our common stock as quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

	High	Low
Fiscal 2016:		
First quarter	\$89.90	\$61.42
Second quarter	\$94.48	\$62.68
Third quarter	\$86.76	\$57.02
Fourth quarter	\$90.91	\$51.80
Fiscal 2015:		
First quarter	\$93.27	\$71.06
Second quarter	\$77.25	\$59.02
Third quarter	\$86.27	\$58.22
Fourth quarter	\$102.50	\$78.82

## Stockholders

As of August 16, 2016, there were approximately 143 holders of record of our common stock. The closing price of our common stock as quoted on the Nasdaq Global Select Market as of August 16, 2016 was \$55.11.

## Dividends

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock. We currently plan to retain all earnings to finance the growth of our business, make our debt payments, or purchase shares under our common stock repurchase program. Payments of any cash dividends in the future will depend on our financial condition, operating results, and capital requirements, as well as other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors.

The Credit Agreement entered into pursuant to the RSP Acquisition also places restrictions on the payment of any dividends.



## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

From April 2005 through July 2016, our Board of Directors cumulatively authorized \$1.15 billion for our common stock repurchase program, which expires in July 2018. As of July 31, 2016, the remaining amount authorized for the repurchase of our common stock is \$232.7 million. Repurchases under the stock repurchase program during the three-month period ended June 25, 2016 were as follows.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Program Announced	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
March 27, 2016 - April 23, 2016	—	—	—	\$273,323,000
April 24, 2016 - May 21, 2016	495,925	\$ 64.70	495,925	241,237,000
May 22, 2016 - June 25, 2016	1,435,870	58.15	1,435,870	157,739,000 <sup>(1)</sup>
Total	1,931,795			

(1) In July 2016, our Board of Directors authorized the purchase of up to an additional \$100.0 million of our common stock, bringing the remaining amount authorized for repurchase under our stock repurchase program to \$232.7 million as of July 31, 2016.

Performance Graph

The following line graph compares cumulative total stockholder returns for the five years ended June 30, 2016 for (i) our common stock, (ii) the Nasdaq Composite Index and (iii) the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index. The graph assumes an investment of \$100 on June 30, 2011. The calculations of cumulative stockholder return on the Nasdaq Composite Index and the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index include reinvestment of dividends. The calculation of cumulative stockholder return on our common stock does not include reinvestment of dividends because we did not pay any dividends during the measurement period. The historical performance shown is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

The performance graph above shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. The performance graph above will not be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing of our company under the Exchange Act or the Securities Act.

## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents selected financial data for each fiscal year in the five-year period ended June 30, 2016. Our fiscal year is the 52- or 53-week period ending on the last Saturday in June. All fiscal years presented were 52-week periods. Our past results of operations are not necessarily indicative of our future results of operations. You should read the selected financial data below in conjunction with Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this report.

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
	(in millions, except per share amounts)				
<b>Consolidated Statements of Income Data:</b>					
Net revenue	\$1,666.9	\$1,703.0	\$947.5	\$663.6	\$548.2
Cost of revenue	1,085.4	1,124.3	511.4	337.8	292.7
Gross margin	581.5	578.7	436.1	325.8	255.5
<b>Operating expenses:</b>					
Research and development	311.2	293.2	192.7	144.7	118.0
Selling, general, and administrative	161.7	127.9	100.0	79.6	70.0
Acquired intangibles amortization	18.6	14.2	1.0	1.0	—
Impairment of acquired intangibles	6.7	—	—	—	—
Change in contingent consideration	(0.5 )	(18.8 )	69.9	1.3	—
Restructuring costs	8.6	—	—	—	—
Gain on sale of property and equipment	—	—	—	(1.5 )	—
Total operating expenses	506.3	416.5	363.6	225.1	188.0
Operating income	75.2	162.2	72.5	100.7	67.5
Interest income	3.1	1.6	2.0	1.0	0.9
Interest expense	(4.8 )	(3.8 )	—	—	—
Impairment recovery on investments, net	2.1	0.2	—	—	0.1
Income before provision for income taxes	75.6	160.2	74.5	101.7	68.5
Provision for income taxes	3.4	49.8	27.8	2.8	14.4
Net income	\$72.2	\$110.4	\$46.7	\$98.9	\$54.1
<b>Net income per share:</b>					
Basic	\$1.97	\$2.99	\$1.34	\$3.03	\$1.64
Diluted	\$1.91	\$2.84	\$1.26	\$2.89	\$1.57
<b>Shares used in computing net income per share:</b>					
Basic	36.6	36.9	34.8	32.7	33.0
Diluted	37.9	38.9	37.1	34.2	34.4
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:</b>					
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	\$352.2	\$399.9	\$447.2	\$355.3	\$305.0
Working capital	429.3	469.3	488.1	410.8	340.6
Total assets	1,300.2	1,519.4	1,020.3	691.3	541.5
Long-term debt	216.7	231.1	—	2.3	2.3
Treasury shares, at cost	892.3	651.7	530.4	460.2	413.9
Total stockholders' equity	705.0	793.1	701.2	521.9	396.8

Our basic net income per share amounts for each period presented have been computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Our diluted net income per share amounts for each period presented include the weighted average effect of potentially dilutive shares. We used the “treasury stock” method to determine the dilutive effect of our stock options, Deferred Stock Units, or DSUs, Market Stock Units, or MSUs, and convertible notes.

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

### Forward-Looking Statements and Factors That May Affect Results

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties, and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of factors, including those set forth elsewhere in this report under Item 1A. Risk Factors.

#### Overview

We are a leading worldwide developer and supplier of custom-designed human interface semiconductor product solutions that enable people to interact more easily and intuitively with a wide variety of mobile computing, communications, entertainment, and other electronic devices. We believe our results to date reflect the combination of our customer focus, the strength of our intellectual property and our engineering know-how, which allow us to develop or engineer products that meet the demanding design specifications of OEMs.

We recognize revenue from product sales when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred and title has transferred, the price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Our net revenue increased from \$548.2 million for fiscal 2012 to \$1,666.9 million for fiscal 2016, representing a compound annual growth rate of approximately 32%. For fiscal 2012, we derived 50.7% of our net revenue from the personal computer market and 49.3% of our net revenue from the mobile product applications market. For fiscal 2016, revenue from the personal computer market accounted for 12.4% of our net revenue and revenue from the mobile product applications market accounted for 87.6% of our net revenue.

Many of our customers have manufacturing operations in China, and many of our OEM customers have established design centers in Asia. With our expanding global presence, including offices in Armenia, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United States, we are well positioned to provide local sales, operational, and engineering support services to our existing customers, as well as potential new customers, on a global basis.

Our manufacturing operations are based on a variable cost model in which we outsource all of our production requirements and generally drop ship our products directly to our customers from our contract manufacturers' facilities, eliminating the need for significant capital expenditures and allowing us to minimize our investment in inventories. This approach requires us to work closely with our contract manufacturers and semiconductor fabricators to ensure adequate production capacity to meet our forecasted volume requirements. We provide our contract manufacturers with six-month rolling forecasts and issue purchase orders based on our anticipated requirements for the next 90 days. However, we do not have any long-term supply contracts with any of our contract manufacturers. We use third-party wafer manufacturers to supply wafers and third-party packaging manufacturers to package our proprietary ASICs. In certain cases, we rely on a single source or a limited number of suppliers to provide other key components of our products. Our cost of revenue includes all costs associated with the production of our products, including materials, logistics, amortization of intangibles related to acquired developed technology, backlog, and supplier arrangements, manufacturing, assembly, and test costs paid to third-party manufacturers; and related overhead costs associated with our indirect manufacturing operations personnel. Additionally, we charge all warranty costs, losses on inventory purchase obligations, and write-downs to reduce the carrying value of obsolete, slow moving, and non-usable inventory to net realizable value to cost of revenue.

Our gross margin generally reflects the combination of the added value we bring to our OEM customers' products by meeting their custom design requirements and the impact of our ongoing cost-improvement programs. These cost-improvement programs include reducing materials and component costs, and implementing design and process improvements. Our newly introduced products may have lower margins than our more mature products, which have

realized greater benefits associated with our ongoing cost-improvement programs. As a result, new product introductions may initially negatively impact our gross margin.

Our research and development expenses include costs for supplies and materials related to product development as well as the engineering costs incurred to design ASICs and human interface solutions for OEM customers prior to and after their commitment to incorporate those solutions into their products. These expenses have generally increased, reflecting our continuing commitment to the technological and design innovation required to maintain our position in our existing markets, and to adapt our existing technologies or develop new technologies for new markets.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses include expenses related to sales, marketing, and administrative personnel; internal sales and outside sales representatives' commissions; market and usability research; outside legal, accounting, and consulting costs; and other marketing and sales activities. These expenses have generally increased, primarily reflecting incremental staffing and related support costs associated with our business acquisitions, increased business levels, growth in our existing markets, and penetration into new markets.

Acquired intangibles amortization is the amortization of the cost of our acquired intangible assets related to customer relationships and patents which are amortized over their estimated useful lives ranging from 1.8 to 7.7 years.

Impairment of acquired intangibles represents the reduction of the carrying value of intangibles which have been determined unrecoverable.

Change in contingent consideration is a cost associated with the acquisition of a business in which an earn-out arrangement is entered into between us and a selling party. We entered into earn-out arrangements in connection with our acquisitions of both Pacinian Corporation, or Pacinian, and Validity Sensors, Inc., or Validity. The earn-out arrangements were designed to deliver more purchase price consideration to the selling parties, provided the acquired business delivers on the negotiated earn-out terms. Under these earn-out arrangements, upon satisfaction of certain financial metrics and other conditions, additional cash was to be delivered to the former Pacinian stockholders and former Validity stockholders and option holders. Both earn-out periods are complete and the remaining obligation represent amounts we have not paid and have retained, subject to resolution of a legal dispute (see Legal Proceedings under Note 8 to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report). We do not expect to record further changes in contingent consideration in the statement of income.

Restructuring costs primarily reflect severance costs related to restructuring of operations to reduce operating costs. These headcount-related costs were in cost of revenue, research and development, and selling, general and administrative (see Note 14 Restructuring Activities to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report).

#### Acquisition and Financing Activities

On June 11, 2014, we entered into a stock purchase agreement to acquire Renesas SP Drivers, Inc., or RSP, a leading provider of small- and medium-sized display driver integrated circuits for smartphones and tablets. On October 1, 2014, we completed the RSP Acquisition.

In connection with the RSP Acquisition, on September 30, 2014, we entered into the Credit Agreement, with the lenders party thereto, or the Lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, or Wells Fargo, as administrative agent for the Lenders.

The Credit Agreement provides for, among other things, (i) a revolving credit facility of up to \$250 million, which includes a \$20 million sublimit for letters of credit and a \$20 million sublimit for swingline loans, and (ii) a term loan facility in an amount of \$150 million. Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, we may, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, request increases in the revolving credit facility commitments and additional term loan commitments in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$100 million to the extent existing or new lenders agree to provide such increased or additional commitments, as applicable. We borrowed \$150 million under the term loan facility and \$100 million under the revolving credit facility to finance a portion of the RSP Acquisition purchase price. The debt issuance costs were approximately \$5.0 million, which are being amortized over 60 months.

On October 20, 2015, we entered into a Commitment Increase Agreement and First Amendment to Credit Agreement, or the First Amendment, with the Administrative Agent and each of the Lenders, which amends the Credit Agreement.

Pursuant to the First Amendment, we exercised our right under the Credit Agreement to request a \$100 million increase to the aggregate revolving credit commitment thereunder, for total aggregate revolving credit commitments

of \$250 million and the Lenders under the Credit Agreement agreed to provide such increased revolving credit.

#### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, cost of revenue, inventories, product warranty, share-based compensation costs, provision for income



taxes, deferred income tax asset valuation allowances, uncertain tax positions, tax contingencies, goodwill, intangible assets, investments, and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience, applicable laws and regulations, and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The methods, estimates, interpretations, and judgments we use in applying our most critical accounting policies can have a significant impact on the results that we report in our consolidated financial statements. The SEC considers an entity's most critical accounting policies to be those policies that are both most important to the portrayal of the entity's financial condition and results of operations and those that require the entity's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make assumptions and estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

### Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from product sales when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred and title has transferred, the price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. We accrue for estimated sales returns, incentives, and other allowances at the time we recognize revenue. Our products contain embedded firmware and software, which together with, or consisting of, our ASIC chip, deliver the essential functionality of our products and, as such, software revenue recognition guidance is not applicable. Our sales to distributors are made under agreements that generally do not provide for price adjustments after purchase and provide for only limited return rights under product warranty. Revenue on these sales is recognized in the same manner as sales to our non-distributor customers. When sales rebates and price allowances are applicable they are estimated and recorded in the period the related revenue is recognized.

### Investments

Accounting standards require us to record available-for-sale securities at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses being reported as a component of other comprehensive income. We follow the accounting standards to assess whether our investments with loss positions are other-than-temporarily impaired. We follow the hierarchical approach established under the accounting standards to determine fair value of our investments.

The accounting standards define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Our fair value estimates consider, among other factors, the collateral underlying the security investments, creditworthiness of the counterparty, timing of expected future cash flows, and, in the case of ARS investments, the probability of a successful auction in a future period. We follow the guidance provided to estimate fair value when the volume and level of activity for an asset or liability have significantly decreased in relation to normal market activity for the asset or liability, and to determine circumstances that may indicate that a transaction is not orderly.

Further, we use judgment in evaluating whether a decline in fair value is temporary or other-than-temporary and consider the following indicators: changes in credit ratings or asset quality; changes in the economic environment; length of time and extent to which fair value has been below cost basis; changes in market conditions; and changes in expected cash flows. We do not intend to sell our investments, and it is more likely than not that we will not be required to sell our investments before recovery of their amortized cost basis. Temporary declines in fair value are recorded as charges to accumulated other comprehensive income in the equity section of our balance sheet, while other-than-temporary declines in fair value are bifurcated between credit losses, which are charged to earnings, and noncredit losses which, depending on facts and circumstances may be charged to other comprehensive income or earnings.

## Inventory

We state our inventories at the lower of cost or market. We base our assessment of the ultimate realization of inventories on our projections of future demand and market conditions. Sudden declines in demand, rapid product improvements, or technological changes, or any combination of these factors can cause us to have excess or obsolete inventories. On an ongoing basis, we review for estimated obsolete or unmarketable inventories and write down our inventories to their net realizable value based upon our forecasts of future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than our forecasts, additional inventory write-downs may be required. The following factors influence our estimates: changes to or cancellations of customer orders, unexpected decline in demand, rapid product

improvements and technological advances, and termination or changes by our OEM customers of any product offerings incorporating our product solutions.

Periodically, we purchase inventory from our contract manufacturers when a customer delays its delivery schedule or cancels its order. In those circumstances, we record a write-down, if necessary, to reduce the carrying value of the inventory purchased to its net realizable value. The effect of these write-downs is to establish a new cost basis in the related inventory, which we do not subsequently write up. We also record a liability and charge to cost of revenue for estimated losses on inventory we are obligated to purchase from our contract manufacturers when such losses become probable from customer delays or order cancellations.

#### Acquired Intangibles

We review acquired intangible assets with finite lives for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these intangible assets is assessed based on the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset. If the undiscounted future cash flows are less than the carrying amount, the acquired intangible assets with finite lives are considered to be impaired. The amount of the impairment is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of these assets and the fair value.

Our business combinations have included the purchase of in-process research and development assets that are not amortizable until the underlying project is complete. We consider our in-process research and development projects to be complete when all material research and development costs have been incurred and no significant risks remain. We review the carrying value of indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually during the last quarter of our fiscal year, or more frequently if we believe indicators of impairment exist.

#### Business Combinations

We have applied significant estimates and judgments in order to determine the fair value of the identified assets acquired, liabilities assumed, goodwill recognized, and contingent consideration recorded in connection with our business combinations to ensure the value of the assets and liabilities acquired are recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date. In measuring the fair value, we utilize valuation techniques consistent with the market approach, income approach, or cost approach.

The valuation of the identifiable assets and liabilities includes assumptions made in performing the valuation, such as projected revenue, weighted average cost of capital, discount rates, estimated useful lives, estimated probabilities of achieving contingent payment milestones, and other relevant assessments. These assessments can be significantly affected by our estimates, judgments, and assumptions. If actual results are not consistent with our estimates, judgments, or assumptions, or if additional or new information arises in the future that affects our fair value estimates, then adjustments to our initial fair value estimates may have a material impact to our purchase accounting or our results of operations.

#### Share-Based Compensation Costs

We account for employee share-based compensation costs in accordance with relevant accounting standards. We utilize the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the grant date fair value of certain employee share-based compensatory awards, which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including expected volatility and expected life. Historical and implied volatilities were used in estimating the fair value of our share-based awards. The expected life for our options was previously estimated based on historical trends since our initial public offering in 2002. In fiscal 2011, we began to grant options with a contractual life of seven years rather than ten years, and we began using the simplified method to establish the expected life as we did not have any history of options with seven-year lives. In fiscal 2013, we began to grant options that vest over a three-year period rather than a four-year

period, and we continue to use the simplified method to establish the expected life as we have a limited history of options that vest over a three-year period. Changes in these inputs and assumptions can materially affect the measure of estimated fair value of our share-based compensation. Estimated forfeitures for share-based awards that are not expected to vest are estimated based on historical trends since our initial public offering. We charge the estimated fair value less estimated forfeitures to earnings on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the underlying awards, which is now generally three to four years for our stock options, DSUs, and MSUs, and up to two years for our employee stock purchase plan.

The Black-Scholes option pricing model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. As our stock option and our employee stock purchase plan awards have

characteristics that differ significantly from traded options, and as changes in the assumptions can materially affect the estimated value, our estimate of fair value may not accurately represent the value assigned by a third party in an arms-length transaction. There currently is no market-based mechanism to verify the reliability and accuracy of the estimates derived from the Black-Scholes option pricing model or other allowable valuation models, nor is there a means to compare and adjust the estimates to actual values. While our estimate of fair value and the associated charge to earnings materially affects our results of operations, it has no impact on our cash position.

We estimate the fair value of market-based MSUs at the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation model and amortize those fair values over the requisite service period, generally three years, adjusted for estimated forfeitures for each vesting tranche of the award. The Monte Carlo simulation model that we use to estimate the fair value of market-based MSUs at the date of grant incorporates into the valuation the possibility that the market condition may not be satisfied. Provided that the requisite service is rendered, the total fair value of the market-based MSUs at the date of grant must be recognized as compensation expense even if the market condition is not achieved. However, the number of shares that ultimately vest can vary significantly with the performance of the specified market criteria.

There are significant variations among allowable valuation models, and there is a possibility that we may adopt a different valuation model or refine the inputs and assumptions under our current valuation models in the future, resulting in a lack of consistency in future periods. Our current or future valuation model and the inputs and assumptions we make may also lack comparability to other companies that use different models, inputs, or assumptions, and the resulting differences in comparability could be material.

#### Income Taxes

We recognize federal, foreign, and state current tax liabilities or assets based on our estimate of taxes payable or refundable in the then current fiscal year for each tax jurisdiction. We also recognize federal, foreign, and state deferred tax liabilities or assets based on our estimate of future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carryforwards and record a valuation allowance to reduce any deferred tax assets by the amount of any tax benefits that, based on available evidence and our judgment, are not expected to be realized. If our assumptions, and consequently our estimates, change in the future, the valuation allowance we established for our deferred tax assets may change, which could impact income tax expense.

We use a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring the tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions. The first step is to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority. The calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of highly complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with our expectations could have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, result of operations, or cash flows. We believe we have adequately provided for reasonably foreseeable outcomes in connection with the resolution of income tax uncertainties. However, our results have in the past, and could in the future, include favorable and unfavorable adjustments to our estimated tax liabilities in the period a determination of such estimated tax liability is made or resolved, upon the filing of an amended return, upon a change in facts, circumstances, or interpretation, or upon the expiration of a statute of limitation. Accordingly, our effective tax rate could fluctuate materially from period to period.

We consider the operating earnings of our foreign subsidiaries to be indefinitely invested outside the United States. Accordingly, no provision has been made for the U.S. federal, state, or foreign taxes that may result from future remittances of undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries.

We recognize a tax benefit upon expensing certain share-based awards associated with our share-based compensation plans, including nonqualified stock options, DSUs, and MSUs, but we cannot recognize tax benefits concurrent with

the recognition of share-based compensation expenses associated with qualified stock options (incentive stock options and employee stock purchase plan shares). For qualified stock options, we recognize a tax benefit only in the period when disqualifying dispositions of the underlying stock occur, which historically has been up to several years after vesting and in a period when our stock price substantially increases. As a result, our future quarterly and annual effective tax rates may be subject to volatility.

## Results of Operations

The following sets forth certain of our consolidated statements of income data for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, along with comparative information regarding the absolute and percentage changes in these amounts (in millions, except percentages):

	2016 <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	2015 <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	\$ Change	% Change		2015 <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	2014 <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ Change	% Change	
Mobile product applications	\$ 1,459.5	\$ 1,442.1	\$ 17.4	1.2 %		\$ 1,442.1	\$ 689.8	\$ 752.3	109.1 %	
PC product applications	207.4	260.9	(53.5 )	(20.5 %)		260.9	257.7	3.2	1.2 %	
Net revenue	1,666.9	1,703.0	(36.1 )	(2.1 %)		1,703.0	947.5	755.5	79.7 %	
Gross margin	581.5	578.7	2.8	0.5 %		578.7	436.1	142.6	32.7 %	
Operating expenses:										
Research and development	311.2	293.2	18.0	6.1 %		293.2	192.7	100.5	52.2 %	
Selling, general, and administrative	161.7	127.9	33.8	26.4 %		127.9	100.0	27.9	27.9 %	
Acquired intangibles amortization	18.6	14.2	4.4	31.0 %		14.2	1.0	13.2	1320.0 %	
Impairment of acquired intangibles	6.7	—	6.7	100.0 %		—	—	—	nm <sup>(3)</sup>	
Change in contingent consideration	(0.5 )	(18.8 )	18.3	(97.3 %)		(18.8 )	69.9	(88.7 )	(126.9 %)	
Restructuring costs	8.6	—	8.6	100.0 %		—	—	—	nm <sup>(3)</sup>	
Operating income	75.2	162.2	(87.0 )	(53.6 %)		162.2	72.5	89.7	123.7 %	
Interest and other income, net	5.2	1.8	3.4	188.9 %		1.8	2.0	(0.2 )	(10.0 %)	
Interest expense	(4.8 )	(3.8 )	(1.0 )	26.3 %		(3.8 )	—	—	100.0 %	
Income before provision for income taxes	75.6	160.2	(84.6 )	(52.8 %)		160.2	74.5	85.7	115.0 %	
Provision for income taxes	3.4	49.8	(46.4 )	(93.2 %)		49.8	27.8	22.0	79.1 %	
Net income	\$ 72.2	\$ 110.4	\$ (38.2 )	(34.6 %)		\$ 110.4	\$ 46.7	\$ 63.7	136.4 %	

(1) Includes the post-acquisition results of operations from Validity, acquired on November 7, 2013.

(2) Includes the post-acquisition results of operations from RSP, acquired on October 1, 2014 (see Note 5 to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report).

(3) Not meaningful.

The following sets forth certain of our consolidated statements of income data as a percentage of net revenues for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014:

Percentage Point	Percentage Point
---------------------	---------------------

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	2016	2015	Increase		2015	2014	Increase		
	(1) (2)	(1) (2)	(Decrease)		(1) (2)	(1)	(Decrease)		
Mobile product applications	87.6 %	84.7 %	2.9 %		84.7 %	72.8 %	11.9 %		
PC product applications	12.4 %	15.3 %	(2.9 %)		15.3 %	27.2 %	(11.9 %)		
Net revenue	100.0%	100.0%			100.0%	100.0%			
Gross margin	34.9 %	34.0 %	0.9 %		34.0 %	46.0 %	(12.0 %)		
<b>Operating expenses:</b>									
Research and development	18.7 %	17.2 %	1.5 %		17.2 %	20.3 %	(3.1 %)		
Selling, general, and administrative	9.7 %	7.5 %	2.2 %		7.5 %	10.6 %	(3.1 %)		
Acquired intangibles amortization	1.1 %	0.8 %	0.3 %		0.8 %	0.1 %	0.7 %		
Impairment of acquired intangibles	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.4 %		0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %		
Change in contingent consideration	0.0 %	(1.1 %)	1.1 %		(1.1 %)	7.4 %	(8.5 %)		
Restructuring costs	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.5 %		0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %		
Operating income	4.5 %	9.5 %	(5.0 %)		9.5 %	7.7 %	1.8 %		
Income before provision for income taxes	4.5 %	9.4 %	(4.9 %)		9.4 %	7.9 %	1.5 %		
Provision for income taxes	0.2 %	2.9 %	(2.7 %)		2.9 %	2.9 %	0.0 %		
Net income	4.3 %	6.5 %	(2.2 %)		6.5 %	4.9 %	1.6 %		

(1) Includes the post-acquisition results of operations from Validity, acquired on November 7, 2013.

(2) Includes the post-acquisition results of operations from RSP, acquired on October 1, 2014 (see Note 5 to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report).



Fiscal 2016 Compared with Fiscal 2015

Net Revenue.

Net revenue was \$1,666.9 million for fiscal 2016 compared with \$1,703.0 million for fiscal 2015, a decrease of \$36.1 million, or 2.1%. Of our fiscal 2016 net revenue, \$1,459.5 million, or 87.6%, of net revenue was from the mobile product applications market and \$207.4 million, or 12.4%, of net revenue was from the PC product applications market. The overall decrease in net revenue for fiscal 2016 was attributable to a decrease of \$53.5 million, or 20.5%, in net revenue from PC product applications, partially offset by a \$17.4 million, or 1.2%, increase in net revenue from mobile product applications. The decrease in net revenue from PC product applications was driven by a decrease in the units sold as well as a decline in average selling prices. The increase in mobile product applications was driven by an increase in the units sold as well as a slight increase in average selling prices.

Gross Margin.

Gross margin as a percentage of net revenue was 34.9%, or \$581.5 million, for fiscal 2016 compared with 34.0%, or \$578.7 million, for fiscal 2015. The 90 basis point increase in gross margin was primarily due to a reduction of acquisition-related amortization costs related to the RSP Acquisition in October 2014 and higher gross margins on our DDIC products.

We continuously introduce new product solutions, many of which have life cycles of less than one year. Further, as we sell our technology solutions in designs that are generally unique or specific to an OEM customer's application, gross margin varies on a product-by-product basis, making our cumulative gross margin a blend of our product specific designs. As a virtual manufacturer, our gross margin percentage is generally not materially impacted by our shipment volume. We charge losses on inventory purchase obligations and write-downs to reduce the carrying value of obsolete, slow moving, and non-usable inventory to net realizable value (including warranty costs) to cost of revenue.

Operating Expenses.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased \$18.0 million, to \$311.2 million, for fiscal 2016 compared with fiscal 2015. The increase in research and development expenses primarily reflected (i) a \$15.8 million increase in employee compensation and employment-related costs, resulting from a 16% increase in research and development headcount associated with the expansion of our product portfolio and annual compensation adjustments early in the year, (ii) an \$11.1 million increase in infrastructure costs related to facilities and information technology to support the additional staff early in the year, partially offset by (x) a \$7.8 million decline in non-employee services, and (y) a \$2.3 million decline in travel related costs.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$33.8 million, to \$161.7 million, for fiscal 2016 compared with fiscal 2015. The increase in selling, general, and administrative expenses primarily reflected (i) a \$20.5 million change from foreign currency gains in fiscal 2015 to foreign currency losses in fiscal 2016, primarily related to the remeasurement of RSP Acquisition related liabilities denominated in yen, (ii) a \$14.0 million increase in employee compensation and employment-related costs resulting from a 10.0% increase in selling, general, and administrative headcount, including new employees early in the year and annual compensation adjustments, and (iii) a \$12.5 increase in legal expenses, partially offset by (x) a \$4.2 million decline in facilities related costs, (y) a \$2.9 million decrease in professional services, and (z) a \$2.6 million decrease in travel and related expenses,

Acquired Intangibles Amortization. Acquired intangibles amortization reflects the amortization of intangibles acquired through recent acquisitions. Acquired intangibles amortization increased in fiscal 2016 due to a full year of amortization from intangibles related to the RSP Acquisition in October 2014. See Note 5 to the financial statements

contained elsewhere in this report.

**Impairment of Acquired Intangibles.** Impairment of acquired intangibles represents the reduction of the carrying value of intangibles which have been determined unrecoverable.

**Change in Contingent Consideration.** Our contingent consideration increased \$18.3 million to a credit of \$0.5 million for fiscal 2016 compared with a credit of \$18.8 million in fiscal 2015. The change was primarily attributable to a small decrease in the fair value of the contingent consideration in fiscal 2016, which resulted from a small adjustment to account for actual unit sales of products embodying the Validity fingerprint sensor technology through the end of the earn-out period.

**Restructuring costs.** Restructuring costs primarily reflect employee severance costs related to restructuring of operations to reduce operating costs. These headcount-related costs included people in operations, research and development, and selling, general and administrative functions. Restructuring costs incurred in fiscal 2016 were \$8.6 million due to restructuring plans implemented in fiscal 2016. We expect to incur additional restructuring costs in fiscal 2017 as our restructuring activities are completed, which will include additional severance costs and facility consolidation costs. There were no restructuring plans in fiscal 2015. See Note 14 to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report.

#### Non-Operating Income.

**Interest and other income, net.** Interest and other income, net was \$5.2 million for fiscal 2016 compared with \$1.8 million for fiscal 2015, resulting from an impairment recovery on investments upon redemption and a gain on legal settlement.

**Interest expense.** Interest expense represents interest on the \$250.0 million in debt borrowed in conjunction with our acquisition of RSP in October 2014. See Notes 5 and 7 to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report.

#### Provision for Income Taxes.

The provision for income taxes was \$3.4 million and \$49.8 million for fiscal 2016 and 2015, respectively. The income tax provision represents estimated U.S. federal, foreign, and state taxes for fiscal 2016 and 2015. The effective rate for fiscal 2016 differed from 2015 primarily as a result of an increase in benefit from research tax credits and foreign profits taxed at lower tax rates. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2016 was approximately 4.5% and diverged from the combined federal and state statutory rate, primarily as a result of overseas profits taxed at generally lower tax rates, and the benefit of research tax credits; partially offset by foreign withholding taxes, and net unrecognized tax benefits associated with qualified stock options. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2015 was approximately 31.1% and diverged from the combined federal and state statutory rate, primarily as a result of overseas profits taxed at generally lower tax rates, the recognition of unrealized tax benefits upon the resolution of an income tax audit, and the benefit of research tax credits; partially offset by foreign withholding taxes and net unrecognized tax benefits associated with qualified stock options.

On March 31, 2016, Japan's parliament approved legislation to reduce corporate combined income tax rates by 2.58 percentage points to 33.06%, which will be further reduced to 30.86% over the next two years. We have accounted for the impact of the tax rate change of \$0.7 million in the fourth quarter of our fiscal 2016.

The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015, or the PATH Act, which made the federal research tax credit permanent, was enacted on December 17, 2015. The PATH Act retroactively extended federal research tax credit from January 1, 2015. During fiscal 2016, we recognized tax benefit totaling \$4.5 million from the federal research tax credit related to fiscal 2015.

It is reasonably possible that the amount of liability for unrecognized tax benefits may change within the next 12 months; an estimate of the range of possible changes could result from a decrease of \$0.8 million to an increase of \$1.9 million.

In July 2015, the U.S. Tax Court issued an opinion in *Altera Corp. v. Commissioner* related to a treasury regulation addressing the treatment of stock-based compensation in a cost-sharing arrangement with a related party. The U.S. Department of the Treasury has not withdrawn the requirement in its regulations related to the treatment of stock-based compensation. The Commissioner filed an appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in February 2016. While we determined no adjustment to our financial statements is required due to the uncertainties with respect to the ultimate resolution, we will continue to monitor developments in this case.

In September 2015, we were notified by the National Tax Agency of Japan that our open tax years would be subject to audit. In April 2016, this audit was concluded with adjustments that are not material to our consolidated financial statements. We have recorded the impact of this audit in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016.

Fiscal 2015 Compared with Fiscal 2014

Net Revenue.

Net revenue was \$1,703.0 million for fiscal 2015 compared with \$947.5 million for fiscal 2014, an increase of \$755.5 million, or 79.7%. Of our fiscal 2015 net revenue, \$1,442.1 million, or 84.7%, of net revenue was from the mobile product applications market and \$260.9 million, or 15.3%, of net revenue was from the PC product applications market. The overall increase in net revenue for fiscal 2015 was attributable to a \$752.3 million, or 109.1%, increase in net revenue from mobile product applications, and an increase of \$3.2 million, or 1.2%, in net revenue from PC product applications. The increase in net revenue was driven by an increase in the units sold in the mobile product applications market, primarily reflecting substantial contributions from our acquisition of RSP's display driver integrated circuit, or DDIC, products (which contributed \$715.5 million). The increase in PC product applications was primarily a result of higher unit sales related to our biometrics products.

Gross Margin.

Gross margin as a percentage of net revenue was 34.0%, or \$578.7 million, for fiscal 2015 compared with 46.0%, or \$436.1 million, for fiscal 2014. The 1200 basis point decline in gross margin was primarily related to amortization of acquired intangibles recognized in the current year (430 basis points), as well as lower margins on our DDIC products. The increased amortization of intangibles is related to our acquisitions of RSP and Validity.

Operating Expenses.

Research and Development Expenses. Research and development expenses increased \$100.5 million, to \$293.2 million, for fiscal 2015 compared with fiscal 2014. The increase in research and development expenses primarily reflected (i) a \$50.6 million increase in employee compensation and employment-related costs, resulting from a 52.8% increase in research and development headcount associated with the ongoing expansion of our product portfolio, including new employees related to the RSP Acquisition and annual compensation adjustments, (ii) a \$14.3 million increase in infrastructure costs related to new facilities and information technology to support the additional staff, (iii) a \$13.8 million increase in non-employee services, (iv) a \$11.0 million increase in software license fees, and (v) a \$7.5 million increase in supplies and project related costs.

Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general, and administrative expenses increased \$27.9 million, to \$127.9 million, for fiscal 2015 compared with fiscal 2014. The increase in selling, general, and administrative expenses primarily reflected (i) a \$26.0 million increase in employee compensation and employment-related costs resulting from a 54.2% increase in selling, general, and administrative headcount, including new employees related to the RSP Acquisition, and annual compensation adjustments, (ii) a \$7.8 million increase in temporary employee services, and (iii) a \$3.6 million increase in travel and related expenses, partially offset by \$14.7 million of foreign currency gains primarily related to the RSP Acquisition.

Acquired Intangibles Amortization. Acquired intangibles amortization reflects the amortization of intangibles acquired through recent acquisitions. See Note 5 to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report.

Change in Contingent Consideration. Our contingent consideration decreased \$88.7 million for fiscal 2015 compared with fiscal 2014. The decrease was primarily attributable to the decrease in the estimated fair value of the contingent consideration liability related to the Validity acquisition, which resulted from a decrease in expected unit sales of products embodying the Validity fingerprint sensor technology over the remaining earn-out period.

Operating Income.

We generated operating income of \$162.2 million for fiscal 2015, an increase of \$89.7 million compared with \$72.5 million in fiscal 2014. As discussed in the preceding paragraphs, the increase in operating income was primarily the result of a significant decrease in the change in contingent consideration, partially offset by increased operating leverage from the 79.7% increase in net revenue.

Non-Operating Income.

Interest and other income, net. Interest and other income, net was \$1.8 million for fiscal 2015 compared with \$2.0 million for fiscal 2014, resulting from a decrease in cash and cash equivalents.

Interest expense. Interest expense represents interest on the \$250.0 million in debt borrowed in conjunction with our acquisition of RSP in October 2014. See Notes 5 and 7 to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report.

Provision for Income Taxes.

The provision for income taxes was \$49.8 million and \$27.8 million for fiscal 2015 and 2014, respectively. The income tax provision represented estimated U.S. federal, foreign, and state taxes for fiscal 2015 and 2014. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2015 was approximately 31.1% and diverged from the combined federal and state statutory rate, primarily as a result of overseas profits taxed at generally lower tax rates, nontaxable contingent consideration, and the benefit of research tax credits; partially offset by foreign withholding taxes, and net unrecognized tax benefits associated with qualified stock options. The effective tax rate for fiscal 2014 was approximately 37.3% and diverged from the combined federal and state statutory rate, primarily as a result of overseas profits taxed at generally lower tax rates, the resolution of an income tax audit, and the benefit of research tax credits; partially offset by foreign withholding taxes and net unrecognized tax benefits associated with qualified stock options.

## Quarterly Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our unaudited quarterly results of operations for the eight quarters in the two-year period ended June 30, 2016. The following table should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this report. We have prepared this unaudited information on the same basis as our audited financial statements. This table includes all adjustments, which are of a normal and recurring nature that we consider necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position and results of operations for the quarters presented. Past results of operations are not necessarily indicative of future operating performance; accordingly, you should not draw any conclusions about our future results from the results of operations for any quarter presented.

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Three Months Ended							
	June 2016 (1)	March 2016 (1)	December 2015 (1)	September 2015 (1)	June 2015 (1)	March 2015 (1)	December 2014 (1)	September 2014
Net revenue	\$323.9	\$402.5	\$ 470.5	\$ 470.0	\$478.9	\$477.6	\$ 463.7	\$ 282.8
Cost of revenue	215.8	258.1	305.3	306.2	311.6	313.3	336.9	162.5
Gross margin	108.1	144.4	165.2	163.8	167.3	164.3	126.8	120.3
Operating expenses:								
Research and development	78.2	73.9	78.6	80.5	79.7	78.7	77.3	57.5
Selling, general, and administrative	36.9	43.6	41.0	40.2	39.4	35.8	22.0	30.7
Acquired intangibles amortization	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	0.3
Impairment of acquired intangibles	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in contingent consideration	—	1.1	(4.3 )	2.7	(0.5 )	(6.7 )	(7.1 )	(4.5 )
Restructuring costs	6.7	—	—	1.9	—	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	133.1	123.3	119.9	130.0	123.3	112.4	96.8	84.0
Operating income/(loss)	(25.0 )	21.1	45.3	33.8	44.0	51.9	30.0	36.3
Interest and other income, net	2.3	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6
Interest expense	(1.1 )	(1.2 )	(1.2 )	(1.3 )	(1.3 )	(1.3 )	(1.2 )	—
Income/(loss) before income taxes	(23.8 )	21.9	44.5	33.0	43.1	50.9	29.3	36.9
Provision/(benefit) for income taxes	(16.7 )	1.4	9.5	9.2	11.8	19.4	8.3	10.3
Net income/(loss)	\$(7.1 )	20.5	35.0	23.8	31.3	31.5	21.0	26.6
Net income/(loss) per share:								
Basic	\$(0.19 )	\$0.56	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.65	\$0.84	\$0.86	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.72
Diluted	\$(0.19 )	\$0.54	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.62	\$0.80	\$0.82	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.68
Shares used in computing net income/(loss)								
per share:								
Basic	36.6	36.8	36.4	36.8	37.2	36.7	36.5	37.0
Diluted	36.6	37.9	37.7	38.2	39.0	38.5	38.2	39.2

(1) Includes the post-acquisition results of operations from RSP, acquired on October 1, 2014 (see Note 5 to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report).





## Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash and cash equivalents, which exclude ARS investments, were \$352.2 million as of the end of fiscal 2016 compared with \$399.9 million as of the end of fiscal 2015, a decrease of \$47.7 million. This decrease primarily reflected cash flows used in financing activities, primarily related to \$240.6 million used to repurchase shares of our common stock, and investing activities, primarily related to \$28.6 million used for the purchase of property and equipment, exceeding the \$256.6 million provided from operating cash flows. We consider earnings of our foreign subsidiaries indefinitely invested overseas and have made no provision for income or withholding taxes that may result from a future repatriation of those earnings. As of June 30, 2016, \$261.5 million of cash and cash equivalents was held by our foreign subsidiaries. If these funds are needed for our operations in the United States, we would be required to accrue and pay U.S. taxes to repatriate these funds.

**Cash Flows from Operating Activities.** For fiscal 2016, the \$256.6 million in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily attributable to net income of \$72.2 million plus adjustments for non-cash charges, including acquired intangibles amortization of \$73.0 million, share-based compensation costs of \$56.8 million, and depreciation and amortization of \$31.2 million, partially offset by other non-cash adjustments of \$6.1 million, accretion and remeasurement of contingent consideration liability of \$0.5 million, and a net change in operating assets and liabilities of \$30.0 million. The net change in operating assets and liabilities related primarily to a \$72.0 million decrease in accounts receivable and a \$9.1 million increase in other accrued liabilities, partially offset by a \$26.1 million decrease in income taxes payable, an \$18.2 million decrease in acquisition related liabilities, and a \$15.3 million decrease in accounts payable. Our days sales outstanding increased from 61 days to 70 days from fiscal 2015 to fiscal 2016. Our inventory turns decreased to six in fiscal 2016 from eight in 2015.

For fiscal 2015, the \$204.1 million in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily attributable to net income of \$110.4 million plus adjustments for non-cash charges, including acquired intangibles amortization of \$87.6 million, share-based compensation costs of \$44.1 million, depreciation and amortization of \$24.8 million, partially offset by other non-cash adjustments of \$33.1 million, accretion and remeasurement of contingent consideration liability of \$18.8 million, and a net change in operating assets and liabilities of \$10.9 million. The net change in operating assets and liabilities related primarily to the \$51.5 million increase in inventory, partially offset by the \$30.2 million increase in accounts payable. Our days sales outstanding increased from 56 to 61 days from fiscal 2014 to fiscal 2015. Our inventory turns remained consistent at eight in fiscal 2015 and 2014. For fiscal 2014, net cash provided by operating activities of \$131.6 million was primarily attributable to net income of \$46.7 million plus adjustments for non-cash charges, including accretion and re-measurement of the contingent consideration liability of \$69.9 million, share-based compensation costs of \$32.8 million, depreciation and amortization of \$14.2 million, other non-cash adjustments of \$18.6 million, and a net change in operating assets and liabilities of \$50.8 million. The net change in operating assets and liabilities related primarily to the \$42.8 million increase in accounts receivable, which resulted from the substantial increase in net revenue in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014 compared with fiscal 2013. Our days sales outstanding improved from 58 to 56 days from fiscal 2013 to fiscal 2014. Our inventory turns decreased from nine to eight from fiscal 2013 to fiscal 2014.

**Cash Flows from Investing Activities.** Net cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 was \$26.6 million, \$341.3 million, and 58.3 million, respectively. Net cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2016 consisted of \$28.6 million used for the purchase of capital assets and \$4.6 million for the purchase of intangible assets, partially offset by \$6.6 million in proceeds from sales of investments. Net cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2015 consisted of \$294.3 million used for a business acquisition and \$51.9 million used for the purchase of capital assets, partially offset by \$4.9 million in proceeds from sales of non-current investments. Net cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2014 consisted of \$38.7 million used for the purchase of capital assets and \$19.6 million used for a business acquisition.

**Cash Flows from Financing Activities.** Net cash used in financing activities for fiscal 2016 was \$281.1 million; net cash provided by financing activities for fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014 was \$93.6 million and \$18.6 million,

respectively. Our net cash used in financing activities for fiscal 2016 was primarily attributable to \$240.6 million used to repurchase shares of our common stock in the open market, \$60.9 million used for the payment of acquisition related liabilities, \$15.6 million used for payroll taxes for DSUs and MSUs, and \$7.6 million used for the payment of debt, partially offset by \$32.4 million of proceeds from issuance of shares and \$11.5 million of excess tax benefit from share-based compensation. Our net cash provided by financing activities for fiscal 2015 was primarily attributable to \$245.4 million of proceeds from issuance of long-term debt, \$49.1 million of proceeds from common stock issued under our share-based compensation plans, and \$12.8 million of excess tax benefit from share-based compensation, partially offset by \$121.3 million used to repurchase shares of our common stock in the open market, \$72.2 million used for payment of acquisition-related liabilities and \$16.0 million used for the payment of payroll taxes for DSUs and MSUs. Our net cash provided by financing activities for fiscal 2014 was primarily attributable to \$80.7 million of proceeds from common stock issued under our share-based compensation plans and \$19.3 million of excess tax benefit from share-based compensation, partially offset by \$70.3 million used to repurchase shares of our common stock in the open market, and \$8.9 million used for the payment of payroll taxes for DSUs and MSUs.

Common Stock Repurchase Program. In July 2016, our Board of Directors authorized the purchase of up to an additional \$100.0 million of our common stock pursuant to our common stock repurchase program, bringing the cumulative authorized total to \$1.15 billion, expiring in July 2018. The program authorizes us to purchase our common stock in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, depending upon market conditions and other factors. The number of shares purchased and the timing of purchases is based on the level of our cash balances, general business and market conditions, and other factors, including alternative investment opportunities. Common stock purchased under this program is held as treasury stock. From April 2005 through the end of fiscal 2016, we purchased 24,320,007 shares of our common stock in the open market for an aggregate cost of \$892.3 million. Treasury shares purchased prior to August 28, 2008 were not subject to the stock split on that date; if adjusted for the stock split, the average cost would be \$30.91. As of July 2016, we had \$232.7 million remaining under our common stock repurchase program.

Bank Credit Facility. In connection with the RSP Acquisition, on September 30, 2014, we entered into the Credit Agreement, with the Lenders, and Wells Fargo, as administrative agent for the Lenders. On October 20, 2015, we entered into a Commitment Increase Agreement and First Amendment to Credit Agreement, or the First Amendment, with the Administrative Agent and each of the lenders party thereto, which amends the Credit Agreement dated September 30, 2014, among us, the Lenders and the Administrative Agent.

Pursuant to the First Amendment, we exercised our right under the Credit Agreement to request a \$100 million increase to the aggregate revolving credit commitment thereunder, for total aggregate revolving credit commitments of \$250 million, and the Lenders under the Credit Agreement agreed to provide such increased revolving credit commitments pursuant to the terms of the First Amendment.

The Credit Agreement provides for, among other things, (i) a revolving credit facility of up to \$150 million, subsequently amended and increased in October 2015 to \$250 million, which includes a \$20 million sublimit for letters of credit and a \$20 million sublimit for swingline loans, and (ii) a term loan facility in an amount of \$150 million. Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, we may, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, request increases in the revolving credit facility commitments and additional term loan commitments in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$100 million to the extent existing or new lenders agree to provide such increased or additional commitments, as applicable. At the initial closing under the Credit Agreement, we borrowed \$150 million under the term loan facility and \$100 million under the revolving credit facility to finance a portion of the RSP Acquisition purchase price. As of June 30, 2016, the outstanding balance of the debt was \$238.8 million.

Our obligations under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by the material domestic subsidiaries of our company, subject to certain exceptions (such material subsidiaries, together with our company, collectively, the Credit Parties). The obligations of the Credit Parties under the Credit Agreement and the other loan documents delivered in connection therewith are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the existing and future personal property of the Credit Parties, including, without limitation, 65% of the voting capital stock of certain of the Credit Parties' direct foreign subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions.

Under our Credit Agreement, the revolving credit facility and term loans bear interest at our election of a Base Rate plus an "Applicable Margin" (as described below) or LIBOR plus an Applicable Margin. Swingline loans bear interest at a Base Rate plus an Applicable Margin. The Base Rate is the greater of the Prime Rate, the Federal Funds Rate plus 50 basis points, or LIBOR plus 100 basis points. The "Applicable Margin" is based on a sliding scale which ranges from zero to 100 basis points for Base Rate loans and 100 basis points to 200 basis points for LIBOR loans.

The term loan facility requires repayment over five years with nineteen quarterly principal payments beginning in the three months ending March 31, 2015. Each of the first four quarterly principal payments were \$1.9 million, each of the following quarterly principal payments are \$3.8 million, with the final principal payment of \$90.0 million due on September 30, 2019. The revolving credit facility requires payment in full at the end of five years on September 30, 2019. Interest on the term loan facility and revolving credit facility is payable quarterly.



Under the Credit Agreement, there are various restrictive covenants, including three financial covenants which limit the consolidated total leverage ratio, or leverage ratio, the consolidated interest coverage ratio, or interest coverage ratio, and a restriction which places a limit on the amount of capital expenditures that may be made in any fiscal year. The leverage ratio is the ratio of debt as of the measurement date to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, for the four consecutive quarters ending with the quarter of measurement. The leverage ratio must not exceed 2.50 to 1.0 during the first two years of the agreement, and 2.0 to 1.0 during the last three years of the agreement. The interest coverage ratio is EBITDA to interest expense for the four consecutive quarters ending with the quarter of measurement. The interest coverage ratio must not be less than 3.50 to 1.0 during the term of the agreement. As of June 30, 2016, we were in compliance with the restrictive covenants.

**\$100 Million Shelf Registration.** We have registered an aggregate of \$100.0 million of common stock and preferred stock for issuance in connection with acquisitions, which shares generally will be freely tradeable after their issuance under Rule 145 of the Securities Act unless held by an affiliate of the acquired company, in which case such shares will be subject to the volume and manner of sale restrictions of Rule 144.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources.** We believe our existing cash and cash equivalents, anticipated cash flows from operating activities, and available credit under the Credit Agreement will be sufficient to meet our working capital and other cash requirements for at least the next 12 months, including our indemnification holdback liability associated with the RSP Acquisition, our contingent consideration obligations associated with the acquisition of Validity, and our debt service obligations. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our revenue, the timing and extent of spending to support product development efforts, costs related to protecting our intellectual property, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, timing of introductions of new products and enhancements to existing products, the costs to ensure access to adequate manufacturing, the costs of maintaining sufficient space for our expanding workforce, the continuing market acceptance of our product solutions, our common stock repurchase program, and the amount and timing of our investments in, or acquisitions of, other technologies or companies. Further equity or debt financing may not be available to us on acceptable terms or at all. If sufficient funds are not available or are not available on acceptable terms, our ability to take advantage of business opportunities or to respond to competitive pressures could be limited or severely constrained.

Our non-current other assets includes ARS investments, which have failed to settle in auctions. These investments are not liquid, and in the event we need to access these funds, we will not be able to do so without a loss of principal, unless redeemed by the issuers or a future auction on these investments is successful.

Based on our ability to access our cash and cash equivalents, our expected operating cash flows, and our other sources of cash, we do not anticipate that the lack of liquidity on these investments will affect our ability to operate our business as usual. Further, while we do not anticipate the need to remit undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries to meet our working capital and other cash requirements, if we did remit such earnings we would be required to accrue and pay U.S. taxes to repatriate these funds, which would adversely impact our financial position and results of operations.

#### Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table sets forth a summary of our material contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of the end of fiscal 2016 (in millions):

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than

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	1		5		
	year		Years		
Long-term debt <sup>(1)</sup>	\$259.6	\$23.8	\$44.4	\$191.4	\$ —
Leases	13.3	7.5	4.8	1.0	—
Purchase obligations and other commitments <sup>(2)</sup>	24.0	24.0	—	—	—
Other obligations <sup>(3)</sup>	31.7	25.5	—	6.2	—
Total	\$328.6	\$80.8	\$49.2	\$198.6	\$ —

(1) Represents both principal and interest payable through the maturity date of the underlying contractual obligation.

(2) Purchase obligations and other commitments include payments due for inventory purchase obligations with contract manufacturers.

(3) Represents a holdback liability under the RSP Acquisition and payments due for the earn-out consideration liability related to Validity.

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In fiscal 2015, we completed the RSP Acquisition. The purchase price at the closing date of the acquisition was paid entirely in cash, with ¥7.25 billion held back to address any post-closing adjustments or claims, or the indemnification holdback. As of June 30, 2016, the majority of the Indemnification Holdback liability was settled. The remaining ¥648 million (approximately \$6.2 million) continues to be retained subject to resolution of the IIX legal dispute (see Legal Proceedings under Note 8 to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report.)

In connection with the acquisition of Validity in November 2013, we entered into a contingent consideration arrangement. As of June 30, 2016, the balance represents amounts we have not paid and have retained, subject to resolution of the Amkor Technology legal dispute (see Legal Proceedings under Note 8 to the financial statements contained elsewhere in this report). The earn-out period for this arrangement was complete as of March 31, 2016. We estimated the fair value of the final earn-out consideration liability as of June 30, 2016 to be \$25.5 million.

The amounts in the table above exclude unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions of \$13.4 million. As of June 30, 2016, we were unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of when cash settlement with a taxing authority may occur in connection with our gross unrecognized tax benefit.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any transactions, arrangements, or other relationships with unconsolidated entities that are reasonably likely to materially affect our financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, or capital resources. We have no special purpose or limited purpose entities that provide off-balance sheet financing, liquidity, or market or credit risk support; engage in leasing, hedging, or research and development services; or have other relationships that expose us to liability that is not reflected in our financial statements.

#### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Effective

For a summary of recent accounting pronouncements and the anticipated effects on our consolidated financial statements see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, which is incorporated by reference herein.



## ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

### Foreign currency exchange risk

In the past, we have had relatively little exposure to foreign currency exchange risks and foreign exchange losses have been immaterial. However, with our acquisition of RSP, our foreign currency exchange risk profile changed during fiscal 2015 as a result of transitioning the RSP business from a primarily Japanese yen-based revenue and cost of goods model to a U.S. dollar-based revenue and cost of goods model, and incurring yen-denominated acquisition holdback liabilities to the sellers at the RSP Acquisition Closing Date. At June 30, 2016, our balance sheet included a \$6.2 million Japanese yen-based holdback liability.

Our total net revenue for fiscal 2016 was denominated in U.S. dollars. Net revenue denominated in foreign currencies was approximately 4% of our total net revenue for fiscal 2015. Costs denominated in foreign currencies were approximately 10% and 11% of our total costs for fiscal 2016 and 2015, respectively.

We face the risk that our accounts payable and acquisition-related liabilities denominated in foreign currencies will increase if such foreign currencies strengthen quickly and significantly against the U.S. dollar. Approximately 20% and 11% of our accounts payable were denominated in foreign currencies at June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Approximately \$6.2 million and \$58.6 million in acquisition-related liabilities at June 30, 2016 and 2015 were denominated in a foreign currency.

To provide an assessment of the foreign currency exchange risk associated with our foreign currency exposures within revenue, cost and operating expenses, we performed a sensitivity analysis to determine the impact that an adverse change in exchange rates would have on our financial statements. A hypothetical weighted-average change of 10% in currency exchange rates would have changed our operating income before taxes by approximately \$15.6 million for fiscal 2016, assuming no offsetting hedge positions.

We enter into foreign currency contracts to manage exposure related to certain foreign currency obligations. The foreign currency contracts are not designated as hedging instruments and, accordingly, are not subject to hedge accounting. In fiscal 2015, we began entering into foreign currency forward contracts to purchase Japanese yen, using U.S. dollars. As of June 30, 2016, we had no outstanding foreign currency forward contracts.

### Variable Interest Rate Risk

Under our Credit Agreement, the revolving credit facility and term loans bear interest at our election of a Base Rate plus an Applicable Margin or LIBOR plus an Applicable Margin. Swingline loans bear interest at a Base Rate plus an Applicable Margin. The Base Rate is a floating rate that is the greater of the Prime Rate, the Federal Funds Rate plus 50 basis points, or LIBOR plus 100 basis points. The Applicable Margin is based on a sliding scale which ranges from zero to 100 basis points for Base Rate loans and 100 basis points to 200 basis points for LIBOR loans. We are also required to pay a commitment fee for the unused portion of the revolving credit facility, which ranges from 0.25% to 0.45% per annum. A one percent increase in the variable rate of interest on the term loan and revolving credit facility would increase interest expense by approximately \$2.4 million annually.

### Interest rate risk on Cash, Cash Equivalents and ARS investments

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our cash and cash equivalents and ARS investments. We do not use our investment portfolio for trading or other speculative purposes.

Our non-current investments, which consist of ARS investments, have a par value of \$12.5 million and have failed to settle in auctions beginning in 2007. These investments are not liquid, and in the event we need to access these funds,

we will not be able to do so without a loss of principal, unless redeemed by the issuers or a future auction on these investments is successful. During fiscal 2016, \$6.6 million of our ARS investments were redeemed and we recognized a gain of \$2.1 million on these investments.

As there are currently no active markets for our various failed ARS investments, we have estimated the fair value of these investments as of the end of fiscal 2016 using a trinomial discounted cash flow analysis. The analysis considered, among other factors, the following:

- the collateral underlying the security investments;
- the creditworthiness of the counterparty;

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- the timing of expected future cash flows;
- the probability of a successful auction in a future period;
- the underlying structure of each investment;
- the present value of future principal and interest payments discounted at rates considered to reflect current market conditions;
- a consideration of the probabilities of default, passing a future auction, or redemption at par for each period; and
- estimates of the recovery rates in the event of default for each investment.

When possible, our failed ARS investments were compared to other observable market data or securities with similar characteristics. Our estimate of the fair value of our ARS investments could continue to fluctuate from period to period depending on future market conditions.

Our ARS investments include \$7.1 million fair value maturing in fiscal 2018 and \$1.5 million with no maturity. Of our ARS investments, all of them are below investment grade.

Based on our ability to access our cash and cash equivalents, our expected operating cash flows, and our other sources of cash, we do not anticipate the lack of liquidity on these investments to affect our ability to operate our business as usual.

There have been no significant changes in the maturity dates and average interest rates for our cash equivalents and debt obligations subsequent to fiscal 2016.

#### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Reference is made to the financial statements, the report of our independent registered public accounting firm, and the notes thereto commencing at page F-1 of this report, which financial statements, report, and notes are incorporated herein by reference. Reference is also made to the quarterly results of operations included elsewhere in this report, which are incorporated herein by reference.

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

Not applicable.

#### ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

##### Conclusions Regarding Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as of June 25, 2016, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

##### Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) for our Company. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in

the Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO 2013 framework).

Based on our evaluation under the COSO 2013 framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 25, 2016. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 25, 2016 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its report included herein on page F-3.

#### Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

#### Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, misstatements, errors, and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been or will be prevented or detected. Further, internal controls may become inadequate as a result of changes in conditions, or through the deterioration of the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

#### ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

There were no items requiring reporting on Form 8-K that were not reported on Form 8-K during the fourth quarter of the year covered by this Form 10-K.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item relating to directors of our company and corporate governance is incorporated herein by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act for our 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The information required by this Item relating to our executive officers is included in Item 1. Business – Executive Officers of the Registrant.

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, and other senior accounting personnel. The “Code of Ethics for the CEO and Senior Financial Officers” is located on our website at [www.synaptics.com](http://www.synaptics.com) in the Investor Relations section under Corporate Governance.

We intend to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Item 5.05(c) of Form 8-K regarding any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of this code of ethics by posting such information on our website, at the address and location specified above.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE  
COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement (particularly under the caption “Executive Compensation”) to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act for our 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

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

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement (particularly under the captions “Security Ownership of Principal Stockholders, Directors, and Officers” and “Executive Compensation—Stock-Based Compensation Plan Information”) to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act for our 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

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

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement (particularly under the caption “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions”) to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act for our 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is incorporated herein by reference to the definitive Proxy Statement (particularly under the caption “Ratification of Appointment of Independent Auditor”) to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A of the Exchange Act for our 2016 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

(1) Financial Statements are listed in the Index to Financial Statements on page F-1 of this report.

(b) Exhibits

Exhibit

Number Exhibit

- 2.1 Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and among Synaptics Incorporated, Itsme Acquisition Corp., Itsme Acquisition II LLC, Validity Sensors, Inc., and Shareholder Representative Services LLC, dated as of October 9, 2013 (1)
- 2.2†# Stock Purchase Agreement, dated June 11, 2014, by and among Renesas Electronics Corporation, Renesas SP Drivers, Inc., Renesas SP Drivers Taiwan, Inc., Sharp Corporation, Powerchip Technology Corp., Global Powertec Co. Ltd., Quantum Vision Corporation, the registrant and Synaptics Holding GmbH (2)
- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation (3)
- 3.1(b) Certificate of Designation of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock (4)
- 3.2 Third Amended and Restated Bylaws (amended and restated as of July 27, 2010) (5)
- 3.3 Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant (6)
- 3.4 Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant (7)
- 4 Form of Common Stock Certificate (8)
- 10.1 Credit Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2014, among Synaptics Incorporated, the lenders party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (9)
- 10.1.1 Commitment Increase Agreement and First Amendment to Credit Agreement (10)
- 10.6(d)\* Amended and Restated 2001 Incentive Compensation Plan (as amended through January 23, 2007) (11)
- 10.6(b)\* Form of grant agreements for Amended and Restated 2001 Incentive Compensation Plan (12)
- 10.6(c)\* Form of deferred stock award agreement for Amended and Restated 2001 Incentive Compensation Plan (13)
- 10.24(b)\* Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan (14)
- 10.24(c)\* Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement for 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan (14)
- 10.24(d)\* Form of Deferred Stock Award Agreement for 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan (14)

- 10.24(e)\* Amended and Restated 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan (15)
- 10.24(f)\* Form of Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Market Stock Units for Amended and Restated 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan (16)
- 10.25(a)\* Amended and Restated 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (2)
- 10.27\* Employment Offer Letter dated September 28, 2011 between the registrant and Richard Bergman (17)
- 10.28\* Change of Control Severance Policy for Principal Executive Officers (2)
- 10.29\* Employment Offer Letter dated April 23, 2015 between the registrant and Wajid Ali (18)
- 10.30\* Separation Agreement and Release dated June 5, 2015 between the registrant and Kathleen Bayless (18)
- 10.31\* Severance Policy for Principal Executive Officers (19)
- 10.32\* Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement (20)

21 List of Subsidiaries  
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Exhibit Number	Exhibit
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
32.1##	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2##	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on November 12, 2013.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on August 22, 2014.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on February 21, 2002.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 8-A as filed with the SEC on August 16, 2002.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on August 2, 2010.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 7, 2004.
- (7) Incorporation by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 22, 2010.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on September 12, 2002.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2014.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on February 3, 2016.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on November 8, 2007.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on February 6, 2003.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on September 7, 2006.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 22, 2010.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on February 5, 2015.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on February 1, 2013.
- (17) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 4, 2011.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on August 25, 2015
- (19) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 6, 2011.
- (20) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 17, 2016.

- \* Indicates a contract with management or compensatory plan or arrangement.
- † Certain portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a grant of confidential treatment by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- # Certain schedules have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. A copy of any omitted schedule will be furnished as a supplement to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.
- ## This certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and shall not be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or incorporated by reference in any registration statement of the Company filed under the Securities Act.

SIGNATURES

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

SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED

Date: August 26, 2016 By: /s/ Richard A. Bergman  
 Richard A. Bergman  
 President and Chief Executive Officer

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Richard A. Bergman Richard A. Bergman	President and Chief Executive Officer, and Director	August 26, 2016
/s/ Wajid Ali Wajid Ali	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	August 26, 2016
/s/ Francis F. Lee Francis F. Lee	Chairman of the Board	August 26, 2016
/s/ Jeffrey D. Buchanan Jeffrey D. Buchanan	Director	August 26, 2016
	Director	

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/s/ Nelson  
C. Chan August  
26,  
2016

Nelson C.  
Chan

/s/ Keith  
B. Geeslin Director August  
Keith B. 26,  
Geeslin 2016

/s/ Russell  
J. Knittel Director August  
Russell J. 26,  
Knittel 2016

/s/  
Richard L. August  
Sanquini Director 26,  
Richard L. 2016  
Sanquini

/s/ James  
L. Whims Director August  
James L. 26,  
Whims 2016

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Synaptics Incorporated:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Synaptics Incorporated and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 25, 2016 and June 27, 2015 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 25, 2016. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 25, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

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

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

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

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In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Synaptics Incorporated and subsidiaries as of June 25, 2016 and June 27, 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 25, 2016, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 25, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Santa Clara, California

August 26, 2016

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## SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions, except par value and share amounts)

	June 2016	June 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$352.2	\$399.9
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$3.7 and \$2.9 at June 2016 and 2015, respectively	252.6	324.6
Inventories	146.4	140.2
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	28.9	51.3
Total current assets	780.1	916.0
Property and equipment, net	112.7	123.4
Goodwill	206.8	206.8
Acquired intangibles, net	160.3	235.4
Non-current other assets	40.3	37.8
	\$1,300.2	\$1,519.4
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$172.8	\$188.5
Accrued compensation	39.9	35.9
Income taxes payable	11.5	34.7
Acquisition-related liabilities	25.5	102.2
Other accrued liabilities	82.3	74.1
Current portion of long-term debt	18.8	11.3
Total current liabilities	350.8	446.7
Long-term debt, net of issuance costs	216.7	231.1
Acquisition-related liabilities	6.2	—
Deferred tax liabilities	9.0	33.9
Other long-term liabilities	12.5	14.6
Total liabilities	595.2	726.3
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock:		
\$0.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock:		
\$0.001 par value; 120,000,000 shares authorized,	0.1	0.1



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59,532,148 and 58,249,107 shares issued, and 35,212,141 and 37,529,608

shares outstanding, at June 2016 and 2015, respectively

Additional paid-in capital	928.6	843.8
Treasury stock: 24,320,007 and 20,719,499 common shares at		
June 2016 and 2015, respectively, at cost	(892.3 )	(651.7 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3.3	7.8
Retained earnings	665.3	593.1
Total stockholders' equity	705.0	793.1
	\$1,300.2	\$1,519.4

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

## SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(in millions, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal Year		
	2016	2015	2014
Net revenue	\$1,666.9	\$1,703.0	\$947.5
Cost of revenue	1,085.4	1,124.3	511.4
Gross margin	581.5	578.7	436.1
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	311.2	293.2	192.7
Selling, general, and administrative	161.7	127.9	100.0
Acquired intangibles amortization	18.6	14.2	1.0
Impairment of acquired intangibles	6.7	—	—
Change in contingent consideration	(0.5 )	(18.8 )	69.9
Restructuring costs	8.6	—	—
Total operating expenses	506.3	416.5	363.6
Operating income	75.2	162.2	72.5
Interest and other income	3.1	1.6	2.0
Interest expense	(4.8 )	(3.8 )	—
Impairment recovery on investments, net	2.1	0.2	—
Income before provision for income taxes	75.6	160.2	74.5
Provision for income taxes	3.4	49.8	27.8
Net income	\$72.2	\$110.4	\$46.7
Net income per share:			
Basic	\$1.97	\$2.99	\$1.34
Diluted	\$1.91	\$2.84	\$1.26
Shares used in computing net income per share:			
Basic	36.6	36.9	34.8
Diluted	37.9	38.9	37.1

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



## SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)

	Fiscal Year		
	2016	2015	2014
Net income	\$72.2	\$110.4	\$46.7
Other comprehensive income:			
Change in unrealized net gain on investments	(2.7 )	0.8	2.8
Reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to			
interest income for accretion of non-current investments	(1.8 )	(1.5 )	(1.1 )
Net current-period other comprehensive income	(4.5 )	(0.7 )	1.7
Comprehensive income	\$67.7	\$109.7	\$48.4

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

## SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in millions, except share amounts)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at June 2013	50,673,758	\$ 0.1	\$ 539.2	\$(460.2 )	\$ 6.8	\$ 436.0	\$ 521.9
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	46.7	46.7
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1.7	—	1.7
Issuance of common stock for share-							
based award compensation plans	3,534,142	—	80.7	—	—	—	80.7
Issuance of common stock for acquisition	1,671,904	—	75.8	—	—	—	75.8
Issuance of common stock for conversion							
of notes payable	31,709	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payroll taxes for deferred stock units	—	—	(8.9 )	—	—	—	(8.9 )
Purchases of treasury stock	—	—	—	(70.2 )	—	—	(70.2 )
Tax benefit associated with share-based							
awards	—	—	20.6	—	—	—	20.6
Share-based compensation	—	—	32.9	—	—	—	32.9
Balance at June 2014	55,911,513	0.1	740.3	(530.4 )	8.5	482.7	701.2
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	110.4	110.4
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(0.7 )	—	(0.7 )
Issuance of common stock for share-							
based award compensation plans	2,093,631	—	49.1	—	—	—	49.1
Issuance of common stock for acquisition	243,963	—	21.5	—	—	—	21.5
Payroll taxes for deferred stock units	—	—	(16.0 )	—	—	—	(16.0 )
Purchases of treasury stock	—	—	—	(121.3 )	—	—	(121.3 )
Tax benefit associated with share-based	—	—	4.8	—	—	—	4.8

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awards							
Share-based compensation	—	—	44.1	—	—	—	44.1
Balance at June 2015	58,249,107	0.1	843.8	(651.7 )	7.8	593.1	793.1
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	72.2	72.2
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(4.5 )	—	(4.5 )
Issuance of common stock for share-							
based award compensation							
plans	1,283,041	—	32.4	—	—	—	32.4
Payroll taxes for deferred stock units	—	—	(15.6 )	—	—	—	(15.6 )
Purchases of treasury stock	—	—	—	(240.6 )	—	—	(240.6 )
Tax benefit associated with share-based							
awards	—	—	11.2	—	—	—	11.2
Share-based compensation	—	—	56.8	—	—	—	56.8
Balance at June 2016	59,532,148	\$ 0.1	\$ 928.6	\$(892.3 )	\$ 3.3	\$ 665.3	\$ 705.0

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

## SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)

	Fiscal Year		
	2016	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$72.2	\$110.4	\$46.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by			
operating activities:			
Share-based compensation costs	56.8	44.1	32.9
Depreciation and amortization	31.2	24.8	14.2
Acquired intangibles amortization	73.0	87.6	7.4
Accretion and remeasurement of contingent consideration liability	(0.5 )	(18.8 )	69.9
Deferred taxes	(21.1 )	(25.2 )	12.3
Impairment of property and equipment	3.0	1.0	—
Impairment of acquired intangibles	6.7	—	—
Non-cash interest	(1.8 )	(1.5 )	(1.1 )
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1.0	0.8	—
Impairment recovery on investments, net	(2.1 )	(0.2 )	—
Foreign currency remeasurement (gain)/loss	8.2	(8.0 )	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable, net	72.0	0.7	(42.8 )
Inventories	(6.2 )	(51.5 )	(30.2 )
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5.8	13.5	(5.7 )
Other assets	5.6	10.1	(18.8 )
Accounts payable	(15.3 )	30.2	13.2
Accrued compensation	3.3	2.1	5.6
Acquisition related liabilities	(18.2 )	(1.9 )	—
Income taxes payable	(26.1 )	(7.1 )	2.9
Other accrued liabilities	9.1	(7.0 )	25.1
Net cash provided by operating activities	256.6	204.1	131.6
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sales of investments	6.6	4.9	—
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	—	(294.3)	(19.6)
Purchases of property and equipment	(28.6 )	(51.9 )	(38.7 )
Purchase of intangible assets	(4.6 )	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(26.6 )	(341.3)	(58.3 )
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of acquisition-related liabilities	(60.9 )	(72.2 )	—
Payment of debt	(7.6 )	(3.8 )	(2.3 )
Purchases of treasury stock	(240.6)	(121.3)	(70.2 )
Proceeds from issuance of shares	32.4	49.1	80.7
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	245.4	—

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Payment of debt issuance costs	(0.3 )	(0.4 )	—
Excess tax benefit from share-based compensation	11.5	12.8	19.3
Payroll taxes for deferred stock and market stock units	(15.6 )	(16.0 )	(8.9 )
Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities	(281.1)	93.6	18.6
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	3.4	(3.7 )	—
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(47.7 )	(47.3 )	91.9
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	399.9	447.2	355.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$352.2	\$399.9	\$447.2
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest	\$5.0	\$3.1	\$—
Cash paid for taxes	\$46.9	\$86.1	\$15.6
Cash refund on taxes	\$18.0	\$3.4	\$—
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Property and equipment received but unpaid	\$3.1	\$8.2	\$3.3
Common stock issued pursuant to acquisition	\$—	\$—	\$70.3
Contingent consideration liability pursuant to acquisition	\$—	\$—	\$37.5
Common stock issued in settlement of contingent consideration liability	\$—	\$21.5	\$5.5
Common stock issued upon conversion of notes payable	\$—	\$—	\$1.8

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



## SYNAPTICS INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

##### Organization and Basis of Presentation

We are a leading worldwide developer and supplier of custom-designed human interface semiconductor product solutions that enable people to interact more easily and intuitively with a wide variety of mobile computing, communications, entertainment, and other electronic devices. We currently generate revenue from the markets for smartphones, tablets, personal computer, or PC, products, primarily notebook computers; and other select electronic devices, including devices in automobiles. Every solution we deliver either contains or consists of our touch- or fingerprint-based semiconductor solutions, which includes our capacitive sensing ASIC, customer-specific firmware, and software, or a driver-based semiconductor solution which includes our capacitive sensing ASIC. Our original equipment manufacturer, or OEM, customers include many of the world's largest OEMs for smartphones and most of the largest PC OEMs.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP, and include our financial statements and those of our wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Our fiscal year is the 52- or 53-week period ending on the last Saturday in June. The fiscal years presented in this report were 52-week periods ended June 25, 2016, June 27, 2015 and June 28, 2014. For simplicity, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been shown as fiscal year periods and as of the end of our fiscal year ending in June.

##### Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue, allowance for doubtful accounts, cost of revenue, inventories, loss on purchase commitments, product warranty, accrued liabilities, share-based compensation costs, provision for income taxes, deferred income tax asset valuation allowances, uncertain tax positions, goodwill, intangible assets, investments, contingent consideration liability and loss contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience, applicable laws and regulations, and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

##### Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Our non-current investments, which are included in non-current other assets in the consolidated balance sheets, consist of ARS investments and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and shown separately as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income within stockholders' equity. We charge other-than-temporary declines in the fair value of a debt security to earnings if the decline is due to a credit loss or if we intend to or need to sell at a loss, resulting in the establishment of a new cost basis in the debt security. We charge other-than-temporary declines in the fair value of a debt security to other comprehensive income if the decline is due to a noncredit loss. We charge other-than-temporary declines in the fair value of an equity security to earnings. We

include interest earned and accretion on securities in interest income. We determine realized gains and losses on the sale of securities using the specific identification method.

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Our cash equivalents and investments classified as available-for-sale securities as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015 were as follows (in millions):

	2016		
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Fair Value
<b>Reported as cash equivalents:</b>			
Money market funds	\$319.1	\$ —	\$319.1
<b>Reported as non-current assets:</b>			
Auction rate securities	5.3	3.3	8.6
<b>Total available-for-sale securities</b>	<b>\$324.4</b>	<b>\$ 3.3</b>	<b>\$327.7</b>

  

	2015		
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Fair Value
<b>Reported as cash equivalents:</b>			
Money market funds	\$376.3	\$ —	\$376.3
<b>Reported as current assets:</b>			
Auction rate securities	0.6	—	0.6
<b>Reported as non-current assets:</b>			
Auction rate securities	7.3	7.9	15.2
<b>Total available-for-sale securities</b>	<b>\$384.2</b>	<b>\$ 7.9</b>	<b>\$392.1</b>

## Fair Value

We measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value. When we measure fair value on either a recurring or nonrecurring basis, inputs used in valuation techniques are assigned a hierarchical level as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are observable inputs that reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 inputs reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities; or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs reflecting our assumptions, which are incorporated into valuation techniques and models used to determine fair value. The assumptions are consistent with market participant assumptions that are reasonably available.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, by level within the fair value hierarchy, as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015 were as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
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	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>Assets:</b>						
Money market	\$319.1	\$ —	\$—	\$376.3	\$—	\$—
Auction rate securities	—	—	8.6	—	—	15.8
Total available-for-sale securities	\$319.1	\$ —	\$ 8.6	\$376.3	\$—	\$15.8
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Contingent consideration liabilities recorded for						
business combination	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$44.2
Foreign currency contract liabilities	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$—	\$ 1.3	\$—

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The valuation of our auction rate securities is discussed in Note 3.

We utilized Level 2 inputs to value the foreign currency forward contracts. Specifically, we utilized quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active. Key inputs for valuing the foreign currency forward contracts include spot rates and yield curves for the respective currencies. The foreign currency contracts were included in other accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2015, and there were no foreign currency contracts outstanding as of June 30, 2016.

In connection with the acquisition of Validity Sensors, Inc., or Validity, we entered into a contingent consideration arrangement. As of June 30, 2016, the balance represents a contractual liability which is no longer subject to valuation as the carrying amount approximates the fair value. The balance represents amounts we have not paid and have retained, subject to resolution of the Amkor Technology legal dispute (see legal proceedings under Note 8).

We have classified the contingent consideration liabilities recorded for business acquisitions as a Level 3 liability, of which zero and \$0.5 million is included in the non-current portion of acquisition-related liabilities as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015, respectively, and zero and \$43.7 million has been included in current acquisition-related liabilities as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015, respectively. These fair value measurements are based on significant inputs not observable in the market.

Changes in fair value of our Level 3 financial assets for fiscal 2016 and 2015 were as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
Beginning balance	\$15.8	\$19.8
Net unrealized gain/(loss)	(2.7)	0.9
Impairment recovery on redeemed investments	2.1	—
Redemptions	(6.6)	(4.9)
Ending balance	\$8.6	\$15.8

Changes in fair value of our Level 3 financial liabilities for fiscal 2016 and 2015 were as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
Beginning balance	\$44.2	\$110.1
Cash settlement of contingent consideration liability	(18.2)	(25.6)
Issuance of common stock in settlement of liability	—	(21.5)
Accretion and remeasurement	(0.5)	(18.8)
Transfer out	(25.5)	—
Ending balance	\$—	\$44.2

There were no transfers in or out of our Level 1 or 2 assets or liabilities during fiscal 2016 or 2015. During fiscal 2016 we transferred \$25.5 million of contingent consideration liability out of our Level 3 liabilities, as the underlying contingencies were resolved and it became a contractual liability as of the end of fiscal 2016. The carrying value of \$25.5 million approximates fair value, and has been included in current acquisition-related liabilities as of the end of fiscal 2016.

The fair values of our accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying values because of the short-term nature of those instruments. Intangible assets, property and equipment, and goodwill are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis if impairment is indicated. The interest rate on our bank debt is variable, which is subject to change from time to time to reflect a market interest rate; accordingly, the carrying value of our bank debt approximates fair value.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash equivalents, investments, and accounts receivable. Our investment policy, which is predicated on capital preservation and liquidity, limits investments to U.S. government treasuries and agency issues, taxable securities, and municipal issued securities with a minimum rating of A1 (Moody's) or P1 (Standard and Poor's) or equivalent. Included within our investment portfolio are investments in ARS investments, which met our investment guidelines at the time of our investment. Our ARS investments are currently not liquid as a result of continued auction failures.

We sell our products to contract manufacturers that provide manufacturing services for OEMs, and to some OEMs directly. We extend credit based on an evaluation of a customer's financial condition, and we generally do not require collateral.

The following customers accounted for more than 10% of our accounts receivable balance as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Customer A	14%	13%
Customer B	13%	13%
Customer C	12%	20%
Customer D	11%	*
Customer E	10%	13%

\*Less than 10%

#### Other Concentrations

Our products include certain components that are currently single sourced. We believe other vendors would be able to provide similar components, however, the qualification of such vendors may require extra lead time. In order to mitigate any adverse impacts from a disruption of supply, we strive to maintain an adequate supply of critical single-sourced components.

#### Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from product sales when there is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred and title has transferred, the price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. We accrue for estimated sales returns, incentives and other allowances at the time we recognize revenue. Our products contain embedded firmware and software, which together with, or consisting of, our ASIC chip, deliver the essential functionality of our products and, as such, software revenue recognition guidance is not applicable. Our sales to distributors are made under agreements that generally do not provide for price adjustments after purchase and provide for only limited return rights under product warranty. Revenue on these sales is recognized in the same manner as sales to our non-distributor customers. When sales rebates and price allowances are applicable they are estimated and recorded in the period the related revenue is recognized.

#### Advertising Costs

Advertising costs, if any, are expensed when incurred.

#### Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to meet their financial obligations. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate the collectability of accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. In circumstances in which we are aware of a specific customer's potential inability to meet its financial obligation, we record a specific reserve of the bad debt against amounts due. In addition, we make judgments and estimates on the collectability of accounts receivable based on our historical bad debt experience, customers' creditworthiness, current economic trends, recent changes in customers' payment trends, and deterioration

in customers' operating results or financial position. If circumstances change adversely, additional bad debt allowances may be required. For all periods presented, credit losses on our accounts receivable have been insignificant, and we believe that an adequate allowance for doubtful accounts has been provided.

#### Cost of Revenue

Our cost of revenue includes the cost of products shipped to our customers, which primarily includes the cost of products built to our specifications by our contract manufacturers, the cost of silicon wafers supplied by independent semiconductor wafer manufacturers, and the related assembly, package, and test costs of our products. Also included in our cost of revenue are personnel and related costs, including share-based compensation, for quality assurance and manufacturing

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support personnel; logistics costs; depreciation of equipment supporting manufacturing; acquired intangibles amortization; inventory write-downs and losses on purchase obligations; and warranty costs.

#### Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market (estimated net realizable value) as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015 and consisted of the following (in millions):

	2016	2015
Raw materials	\$59.2	\$75.5
Finished goods	87.2	64.7
	\$146.4	\$140.2

We record a write-down, if necessary, to reduce the carrying value of inventory to its net realizable value. The effect of these write-downs is to establish a new cost basis in the related inventory, which we do not subsequently write up. We also record a liability and charge to cost of revenue for estimated losses on inventory we are obligated to purchase from our contract manufacturers when such losses become probable from customer delays, order cancellations, or other factors.

#### Property and Equipment

We state property and equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. We compute depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. We amortize leasehold improvements over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the asset.

#### Foreign Currency

The U.S. dollar is our functional and reporting currency. We remeasure our monetary assets and liabilities not denominated in the functional currency into U.S. dollar equivalents at the rate of exchange in effect on the balance sheet date. We measure and record non-monetary balance sheet accounts at the historical rate in effect at the date of transaction. We remeasure foreign currency expenses at the weighted average exchange rate in the month that the transaction occurred. These foreign currency transactions and remeasurement gains and losses, resulted in a net loss of \$5.8 million in fiscal 2016, a net gain of \$14.7 million in 2015, and were immaterial in fiscal 2014. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in selling, general, and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of income.

We also enter into foreign currency contracts to manage exposure related to certain foreign currency obligations. The foreign currency contracts are not designated as hedging instruments and, accordingly, are not subject to hedge accounting. In fiscal year 2015, we entered into foreign currency forward contracts to purchase Japanese yen, using U.S. dollars. As of June 30, 2016, we had no outstanding foreign currency forward contracts. In fiscal 2016, we recognized net realized gains of \$4.8 million and in fiscal 2015, we recognized net unrealized losses of \$1.3 million on the foreign currency forward contracts, which are recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of income.

#### Goodwill

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Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired. Changes in our goodwill balance for fiscal 2016 and 2015 were as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015
Beginning balance	\$206.8	\$61.0
Acquisition activity	-	153.4
Post acquisition adjustments	-	(7.6 )
Ending balance	\$206.8	\$206.8

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We have allocated our goodwill to a single company-wide reporting unit. We perform a qualitative assessment of the goodwill in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year. In assessing the qualitative factors, we considered the impact of key factors including change in industry and competitive environment, market capitalization, stock price, gross margin and cash flow from operating activities. We concluded that the fair value of the single company-wide reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount. As such, it was not necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test.

The first step requires comparing the fair value of our one reporting unit to its net book value, including goodwill. The second step of the process is only performed if a potential impairment exists, and it involves determining the difference between the fair value of the reporting unit's net assets other than goodwill to the fair value of the reporting unit and if the difference is less than the net book value of goodwill, an impairment exists and is recorded. No goodwill impairment was recognized for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014.

#### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We evaluate long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. We measure recoverability of assets to be held and used by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. We review the carrying value of indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment at least annually during the last quarter of our fiscal year, or more frequently if we believe indicators of impairment exist. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, we recognize an impairment charge in an amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Assets to be disposed of would be separately presented in the consolidated balance sheets and reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and would no longer be depreciated. The assets and liabilities of a disposed group classified as held for sale would be presented separately in the appropriate asset and liability sections of the consolidated balance sheets. During fiscal 2016, we recorded a \$6.7 million impairment charge for an acquired intangible asset related to ThinTouch developed technology, which we determined is probable not to be recoverable, based on revenue forecasts. This intangible asset has been written down to zero.

#### Other Accrued Liabilities

As of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015, other accrued liabilities consisted of the following (in millions):

	2016	2015
Customer obligations	\$34.8	\$36.9
Inventory obligations	24.0	17.2
Warranty	3.5	2.8
Other	20.0	17.2
	\$82.3	\$74.1

#### Segment Information

We operate in one segment: the development, marketing, and sale of intuitive human interface solutions for electronic devices and products. The chief operating decision maker is the chief executive officer who evaluates financial performance and allocates resources using financial information reported on a company-wide basis.

## Share-Based Compensation

We utilize the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the grant date fair value of stock options granted to employees, which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including expected volatility and expected life. Historical and implied volatilities were used in estimating the fair value of our stock option awards. The expected life for our options was previously estimated based on historical trends since our initial public offering. In fiscal 2011, we began to grant options with a contractual life of seven years rather than 10 years, and we began using the simplified method to establish the expected life as we did not have any history of options with seven-year lives. In fiscal 2013, we began to grant options that vest over a three-year period rather than a four-year period and in fiscal 2016, we began to grant some options that vest over a four-year period. We continue to use the simplified method to establish the expected life as we have limited history of options which vest over a three year period. Changes in these inputs and assumptions can materially affect the measure of estimated fair value of our share-based compensation. Further, we estimate forfeitures for share-based awards that are not expected to vest. We charge estimated fair value less estimated forfeitures to earnings on a straight-line basis over the vesting period of the entire underlying award, which is generally three to four years for our stock option and deferred stock

unit, or DSU, awards, three years for our market stock unit, or MSU, awards, and up to two years for our employee stock purchase plan.

#### Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method. We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We measure deferred tax assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. We recognize the effect of a change in tax rates in income on deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period that includes the enactment date. We establish valuation allowances when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts that are more likely than not to be realized. We consider the operating earnings of our foreign subsidiaries to be indefinitely invested outside the United States. Accordingly, no provision has been made for the U.S. federal, state, or foreign taxes that may result from future remittances of undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries.

We use a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to determine whether it is more-likely-than-not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority. The calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact of uncertainties in the application of highly complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with our expectations could have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. We believe we have adequately provided for reasonably foreseeable outcomes in connection with the resolution of income tax uncertainties. However, our results have in the past, and could in the future, include favorable and unfavorable adjustments to our estimated tax liabilities in the period a determination of such estimated tax liability is made or resolved, upon the filing of an amended return, upon a change in facts, circumstances, or interpretation, or upon the expiration of a statute of limitation. Accordingly, our effective tax rate could fluctuate materially from period to period.

In November 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued an accounting standards update, or ASU, which eliminates the current requirement to present deferred tax liabilities and assets as current and non-current in a classified balance sheet. We early adopted the ASU, effective for our disclosures at the end of fiscal 2016, on a prospective basis. Adoption of this ASU resulted in a reclassification of our net current deferred tax assets and liabilities to net non-current deferred tax assets and liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet as of the end of fiscal 2016. No prior periods were retrospectively adjusted.

#### Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

#### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Effective

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued an accounting standards update, or ASU, on Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue it expects to be entitled to for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The new standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. GAAP when the new standard becomes effective. In March 2016, the FASB issued an ASU on Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net). This ASU amends the principal-versus-agent implementation guidance and illustrations in the Board's new revenue standard. The FASB issued the ASU in response to concerns identified by stakeholders,

including those related to (1) determining the appropriate unit of account under the revenue standard's principal-versus-agent guidance, and (2) applying the indicators of whether an entity is a principal or an agent in accordance with the revenue standard's control principle. In April 2016, the FASB issued an ASU for revenue from contracts with customers identifying performance obligations and licensing. The ASU provides further guidance in identifying performance obligations and determining the appropriate accounting for licensing arrangements. The new standard is effective for us in our fiscal year 2019, with early adoption permitted in the first quarter of fiscal 2018. We are evaluating the effect this new standard will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The new standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We have not yet selected a transition method or determined the effect of the standard on our ongoing financial reporting.

In March 2016, the FASB issued an ASU for stock compensation. This update simplifies several aspects of the accounting for employee share-based payment transactions including the accounting for income taxes, forfeitures, and statutory tax withholding requirements, as well as classification in the statement of cash flows. The ASU will be effective for us beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, with early adoption permitted. We are evaluating the timing of our adoption of this ASU as well as the effects of adoption of this ASU on our financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued an ASU on leases. This update requires organizations that lease assets with lease terms of more than 12 months to recognize assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases on their balance sheets. It also requires new qualitative and quantitative disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users better understand the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. The new standard will be effective for us beginning in the first quarter of our fiscal year 2020, with early adoption permitted. We are evaluating the effects of adoption of this ASU on our financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued an ASU on Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which provides guidance for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial assets and liabilities. This ASU will be effective for us beginning in our first quarter of fiscal 2019, with early adoption permitted. We are evaluating the effects of the adoption of this ASU on our financial statements.

In July 2015, the FASB issued an ASU that requires an entity to measure inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value when the FIFO or average cost method is used. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. The guidance will become effective for us in our first quarter of fiscal 2018, with early adoption permitted. We are evaluating the effects of the adoption of this ASU on our financial statements.

## 2. Net Income Per Share

The computation of basic and diluted net income per share for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 was as follows (in millions, except per share amounts):

	2016	2015	2014
<b>Numerator:</b>			
Net income	\$72.2	\$110.4	\$46.7
<b>Denominator:</b>			
Shares, basic	36.6	36.9	34.8
Effect of dilutive share-based awards	1.3	2.0	2.3
Shares, diluted	37.9	38.9	37.1
<b>Net income per share:</b>			
Basic	\$1.97	\$2.99	\$1.34
Diluted	\$1.91	\$2.84	\$1.26

Diluted net income per share does not include the effect of potential common shares related to certain share-based awards for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015	2014
Share-based awards	0.7	0.3	0.2

These share-based awards were not included in the computation of diluted net income per share because the proceeds received, if any, from such share-based awards combined with the average unamortized compensation costs adjusted for the hypothetical tax benefit or deficiency creditable or chargeable, respectively, to additional paid-in capital, were greater than the average market price of our common stock, and therefore, their effect would have been antidilutive.

Our basic net income per share amounts for each period presented have been computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Our diluted net income per share amounts for each period presented include the weighted average effect of potentially dilutive shares. We used the “treasury stock” method to determine the dilutive effect of our stock options, deferred stock units, or DSUs, and market stock units, or MSUs.



### 3. Auction Rate Securities

Our ARS investments, which are included in non-current other assets, have failed to settle in auctions beginning in 2007. These investments are not liquid, and in the event we need to access these funds, we will not be able to do so without a loss of principal, unless redeemed by the issuers or a future auction on these investments is successful. During 2016, 2015 and 2014, \$6.6 million, \$4.9 million and zero, respectively, of our ARS investments were redeemed.

As there are currently no active markets for our various failed ARS investments, we have estimated the fair value of these investments using a trinomial discounted cash flow analysis. The analysis considered, among others, the following factors:

- the collateral underlying the security investments;
- the creditworthiness of the counterparty;
- the timing of expected future cash flows;
- the probability of a successful auction in a future period;
- the underlying structure of each investment;
- the present value of future principal and interest payments discounted at rates considered to reflect current market conditions;
- a consideration of the probabilities of default, passing a future auction, or redemption at par for each period; and
- estimates of the recovery rates in the event of default for each investment.

When possible, our failed ARS investments were compared to other observable market data or securities with similar characteristics. Our estimate of the fair value of our ARS investments fluctuates from period to period depending on future market conditions.

We have ARS investments with a fair value of \$7.1 million that mature in fiscal 2018 and \$1.5 million that have no maturity date. All of our ARS investments are below investment grade and have a total par value of \$12.5 million.

The various types of ARS investments we held as of the end of fiscal 2016, including the original cost basis, other-than-temporary impairment included in retained earnings, new cost basis, unrealized gain/(loss), and fair value consisted of the following (in millions):

	Original Cost Basis	Other-than- temporary Impairment in Retained Earnings	New Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain	Fair Value
Credit linked notes	\$ 7.5	\$ (2.2 ) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 5.3	\$ 1.8	\$ 7.1
Preferred stock	5.0	(5.0 )	—	1.5	1.5
<b>Total ARS Investments</b>	<b>\$ 12.5</b>	<b>\$ (7.2 )</b>	<b>\$ 5.3</b>	<b>\$ 3.3</b>	<b>\$ 8.6</b>

(1) Other-than-temporary impairment in retained earnings is partially offset by cumulative accretion of \$4.4 million on non-current other assets. Accretion is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income and recorded in the consolidated statements of income as interest income.



The various types of ARS investments we held as of the end of fiscal 2015, including the original cost basis, other-than-temporary impairment included in retained earnings, new cost basis, unrealized gain/(loss), and fair value consisted of the following (in millions):

	Original Cost Basis	Other-than- temporary Impairment in Retained Earnings	New Cost Basis	Unrealized Gain	Fair Value
Credit linked notes	\$ 13.5	\$ (6.1 ) <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 7.4	\$ 5.0	\$ 12.4
Preferred stock	5.0	(5.0 )	—	2.8	2.8
Municipals	0.6	(0.1 )	0.5	0.1	0.6
Total ARS Investments	\$ 19.1	\$ (11.2 )	\$ 7.9	\$ 7.9	\$ 15.8

(1) Other-than-temporary impairment in retained earnings is partially offset by cumulative accretion of \$2.7 million on non-current other assets. Accretion is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income and recorded in the consolidated statements of income as interest income.

We have accounted for our ARS investments as non-current as we are not able to reasonably determine when the ARS markets will recover or be restructured. Based on our ability to access our cash and cash equivalents, our expected operating cash flows, and our other sources of cash, we do not intend to sell our ARS investments and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell our ARS investments before the recovery of the amortized cost basis.

#### 4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015 consisted of the following (in millions):

	Life	2016	2015
Land	—	\$ 13.3	\$ 13.3
Building and building improvements	35 years	44.5	44.3
Computer equipment	3 - 5 years	25.3	23.5
Manufacturing equipment	1 year to 5 years	65.8	61.0
Furniture, fixtures, and leasehold improvements	3 years to 10 years	21.1	22.7
Capitalized software	3 years to 7 years	30.0	26.0
		200.0	190.8
Accumulated depreciation and amortization		(87.3 )	(67.4 )
Property and equipment, net		\$ 112.7	\$ 123.4

In fiscal 2016 and 2015, there was \$10.9 million and \$6.6 million property and equipment retired which was fully depreciated, respectively.

## 5. Acquisitions

### Validity

On November 7, 2013, or the Acquisition Date, we acquired 100% of the outstanding common and preferred shares and voting interest of a privately held company, Validity Sensors, Inc., or Validity. We accounted for this acquisition using the purchase method for business combinations. The results of Validity's operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the Acquisition Date.

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The Acquisition Date fair value of the consideration transferred totaled \$127.8 million, which consisted of the following (in millions):

Cash	\$20.0
Shares issued	70.3
Contingent consideration	37.5
Total identifiable assets acquired	127.8

In connection with the acquisition, we issued 1,577,559 shares of our common stock to the former Validity stockholders valued at \$70.3 million based on the closing price of our common stock of \$44.55 on the Acquisition Date. As of June 30, 2016, the remaining liability for contingent consideration of \$25.5 million represents amounts we have not paid and have retained, subject to resolution of the Amkor Technology legal dispute (see Legal proceedings under Note 8).

#### Renesas SP Drivers

On June 11, 2014, we entered into a stock purchase agreement to acquire all of the outstanding stock of Renesas SP Drivers, Inc., or RSP, a leading provider of small- and medium-sized display driver integrated circuits for smartphones and tablets, or the RSP Acquisition. Effective as of October 1, 2014, or the Closing Date, we completed the RSP Acquisition by acquiring 100% of the outstanding capital stock of RSP for an initial purchase price of approximately ¥50.6 billion (or approximately \$463 million), with Japanese yen converted into U.S. dollars at the Closing Date conversion rate of 109.4 Japanese yen to one U.S. dollar. The purchase price at the Closing Date was paid entirely in cash, with ¥7.25 billion (or approximately \$66 million) held back until the date that is 18 months after the Closing Date to address any post-closing adjustments or claims, or the Indemnification Holdback, and ¥5.25 billion (or approximately \$48 million) held back in respect of a potential post-closing working capital, cash balance, indebtedness and transaction expenses adjustments, or the Working Capital Holdback. Subsequent to the Closing Date, we determined that \$4.8 million of additional purchase consideration was due to the sellers pursuant to the requirements of the Working Capital Holdback and have adjusted the purchase price to \$468 million.

The Working Capital Holdback as adjusted for additional purchase consideration was settled in the three months ended March 31, 2015, for a total of ¥5.78 billion (or \$48.6 million). The majority of the Indemnification Holdback was settled in fiscal 2016. We have retained approximately ¥648 million (approximately \$6.2 million) subject to resolution of the IIX legal dispute (see Legal proceedings under Note 8) and is included in the long-term portion of Acquisition-related liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. The RSP Acquisition has been accounted for as a business combination and the results of RSP's operations have been included in our consolidated financial statements since the Closing Date. Under the terms of the stock purchase agreement, RSP entered into an inventory purchase obligation with Renesas Electronics Corporation, or REL, to acquire Closing Date inventory held by REL. This inventory purchase obligation was settled in fiscal 2015 for approximately \$115 million.



## 6. Acquired Intangibles

The following table summarizes the life, the gross carrying value of our acquired intangible assets, and the related accumulated amortization as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015 (in millions):

	Weighted Average Life in Years	2016	2015
Display driver technology	5.3	\$164.0	\$164.0
Fingerprint authentication technology	3.6	75.6	75.6
ThinTouch technology		-	8.9
Customer relationships	2.8	48.4	48.4
Licensed technology and other	5.0	1.3	1.3
Backlog		-	10.3
Patents	7.7	4.8	0.1
Supplier arrangement	1.8	22.0	22.0
Acquired intangibles, gross	4.2	316.1	330.6
Accumulated amortization		(155.8)	(95.2)
Acquired intangibles, net		\$160.3	\$235.4

In fiscal 2016 there was \$10.3 million of backlog retired which was fully depreciated.

Amortization expense is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the acquired intangibles. The total amortization expense for the acquired intangible assets was \$73.0 million in fiscal 2016 and \$87.6 million in fiscal 2015. This amortization expense was included in our consolidated statements of income as acquired intangibles amortization and cost of revenue.

The following table presents expected annual aggregate amortization expense in future fiscal years (in millions):

2017	\$59.3
2018	48.6
2019	34.2
2020	10.6
2021	3.5
Thereafter	4.1
Future amortization	\$160.3

## 7. Debt

We have a credit agreement, or the Credit Agreement, in place with the lenders party thereto, or the Lenders, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, or the Administrative Agent, as administrative agent for the Lenders.

The Credit Agreement provides for, among other things, (i) a revolving credit facility of up to \$250 million, which includes a \$20 million sublimit for letters of credit and a \$20 million sublimit for swingline loans, and (ii) a term loan facility in an amount of \$150 million. Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, we may, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, request increases in the revolving credit facility commitments and additional term loan commitments in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$100 million to the extent existing or new lenders agree to provide such increased or additional commitments, as applicable. We borrowed \$150 million under the term loan facility and \$100 million under the revolving credit facility to finance a portion of the RSP Acquisition purchase price. Debt issuance costs were approximately \$5.0 million, which are being amortized over 60 months.

Our obligations under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by the material domestic subsidiaries of our company, subject to certain exceptions (such material subsidiaries, together with our company, collectively, the Credit Parties). The obligations of the Credit Parties under the Credit Agreement and the other loan documents delivered in connection therewith are secured by a first priority security interest in substantially all of the existing and future personal property of the Credit



Parties, including, without limitation, 65% of the voting capital stock of certain of the Credit Parties' direct foreign subsidiaries, subject to certain exceptions.

In October 2015, we entered into a Commitment Increase Agreement and First Amendment to Credit Agreement, or the First Amendment, with the Administrative Agent and each of the Lenders, which amends the Credit Agreement.

Pursuant to the First Amendment, we obtained a \$100 million increase to the aggregate revolving credit commitment thereunder, for total aggregate revolving credit commitments of \$250 million.

The First Amendment also amends the Credit Agreement by (i) reducing commitment fee rates set forth in the definition of Applicable Margin; (ii) providing that we may, from time to time, request incremental increases from the Lenders in the aggregate revolving and term commitments by an amount not exceeding \$100 million, such increases to be in addition to the increase provided by the First Amendment; and (iii) making certain other administrative changes, all as set forth in the First Amendment.

The revolving credit facility and term loans bear interest at our election of a Base Rate plus an Applicable Margin or LIBOR plus an Applicable Margin. Swingline loans bear interest at a Base Rate plus an Applicable Margin. The Base Rate is a floating rate that is the greater of the Prime Rate, the Federal Funds Rate plus 50 basis points, or LIBOR plus 100 basis points. The Applicable Margin is based on a sliding scale which ranges from zero to 100 basis points for Base Rate loans and 100 basis points to 200 basis points for LIBOR loans. During fiscal 2016, the interest rates on our borrowings ranged from approximately 1.48% to 1.95%.

The term loan facility requires repayment over five years with nineteen quarterly principal payments which began in the three months ending March 31, 2015. Each of the first four quarterly principal payments were \$1.9 million, each of the following quarterly principal payments are \$3.8 million, with the final principal payment of \$90.0 million due on September 30, 2019. The revolving credit facility requires payment in full at the end of five years on September 30, 2019. We are also required to pay a commitment fee for any unused portion of the revolving credit facility, which ranges from 0.25% to 0.45% per annum. Interest on the term loan facility and revolving credit facility is payable quarterly. As of June 30, 2016, the outstanding balance of the debt owed under the Credit Agreement was \$238.8 million.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement will continue to bear interest at a variable interest rate based on LIBOR or a Base Rate, in each case plus the Applicable Margin. The Applicable Margin is based on our consolidated total leverage ratio pursuant to a pricing grid set forth in the Credit Agreement.

Under the Credit Agreement, there are restrictive operating covenants, including three financial covenants which limit the consolidated total leverage ratio, or leverage ratio, the consolidated interest coverage ratio, or interest coverage ratio, and places a restriction on the amount of capital expenditures that may be made in any fiscal year. The leverage ratio is the ratio of debt as of the measurement date to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, for the four consecutive quarters ending with the quarter of measurement. The leverage ratio must not exceed 2.50 to 1.0 during the first two years of the agreement, and 2.0 to 1.0 during the last three years of the agreement. The interest coverage ratio is EBITDA to interest expense for the four consecutive quarters ending with the quarter of measurement. The interest coverage ratio must not be less than 3.50 to 1.0 during the term of the Credit Agreement. We have been in compliance with the restrictive operating covenants in all periods the debt has been outstanding.

8. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

We maintain office facilities in various locations under operating leases with expiration dates from fiscal 2017 to fiscal 2022, some of which have renewal options of one to five years. Our leased office facilities are located in Armenia, China, Denmark, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan, the United States, and Vietnam. We recognized rent expense on a straight-line basis of \$9.2 million, \$7.9 million, and \$4.7 million for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

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The aggregate minimum rental commitments in future fiscal years for non-cancelable operating leases with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year were as follows (in millions):

Fiscal Year	Operating Lease Payments
2017	\$ 7.5
2018	3.4
2019	1.4
2020	0.5
2021	0.4
Thereafter	0.1
<b>Total minimum operating lease payments</b>	<b>\$ 13.3</b>

### Contingencies

We have in the past, and may in the future receive notices from third parties that claim our products infringe their intellectual property rights. We cannot be certain that our technologies and products do not and will not infringe issued patents or other proprietary rights of third parties.

Any infringement claims, with or without merit, could result in significant litigation costs and diversion of management and financial resources, including the payment of damages, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

### Indemnifications

In connection with certain agreements, we are obligated to indemnify the counterparty against third party claims alleging infringement of certain intellectual property rights by us. We have also entered into indemnification agreements with our officers and directors. Maximum potential future payments cannot be estimated because these agreements do not have a maximum stated liability. However, historical costs related to these indemnification provisions have not been significant. We have not recorded any liability in our consolidated financial statements for such indemnification obligations.

### Legal Proceedings

In October 2015, Amkor Technology, or Amkor, filed a complaint against us alleging infringement of intellectual property rights and various other claims. In November 2015, we filed an indemnification claim against the former stockholders and option holders of Validity to secure our rights under the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization between us and Validity. Pursuant to the Agreement, we can offset costs, damages and settlements against the contingent consideration earnout balance for certain of the claims brought by Amkor. Accordingly, we have withheld and reserved the remaining contingent consideration earnout balance of \$25.5 million and have classified the reserve balance as a current acquisition-related liability in our consolidated balance sheet.

In September 2015, IIX Inc., or IIX, filed a complaint against us demanding payment of certain fees and costs plus interest allegedly due to IIX under a memorandum of understanding, or MOU, entered into between IIX and RSP, as well as litigation costs. In September 2015, we tendered a claim for indemnification from Renesas Electronics

Corporation, or Renesas, on the basis that the IIX claim arises from a breach of Renesas' obligations under the Stock Purchase Agreement that we executed with Renesas, among others, in June 2014. Accordingly, we have retained ¥648 million (approximately \$6.2 million) of the indemnification holdback liability and have classified the reserve balance as a non-current acquisition-related liability, as final settlement of the IIX complaint is not expected to occur within the next twelve months.

## 9. Stockholders' Equity

### Preferred Stock

We are authorized, subject to limitations imposed by Delaware law, to issue up to a total of 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series without stockholder approval. Our Board of Directors has the power to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each series and to fix the rights, preferences, and privileges of the shares of each wholly unissued series and any of its qualifications, limitations, or restrictions. Our Board of Directors can also

increase or decrease the number of shares of a series, but not below the number of shares of that series then outstanding, without any further vote or action by the stockholders.

Our Board of Directors may authorize the issuance of preferred stock with voting or conversion rights that could harm the voting power or other rights of the holders of our common stock. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things, have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a change in control of our company and might harm the market price of our common stock and the voting power and other rights of the holders of our common stock. As of the end of fiscal 2016, there were no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

#### Shares Reserved for Future Issuance

Shares of common stock reserved for future issuance as of the end of fiscal 2016 were as follows:

Stock options outstanding	2,711,542
Deferred stock units outstanding	1,005,981
Market stock units outstanding	146,150
Awards available for grant under all share-based compensation plans	1,458,301
Reserved for future issuance	5,321,974

#### Treasury Stock

Our cumulative authorization for our common stock repurchase program is \$1.05 billion, as of the end of fiscal 2016, expiring in October 2017. The program authorizes us to repurchase our common stock in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions depending upon market conditions and other factors. The number of shares repurchased and the timing of repurchases is based on the level of our cash balances, general business and market conditions, and other factors, including alternative investment opportunities. Common stock repurchased under this program is held as treasury stock. As of the end of fiscal 2016, we had \$157.7 million remaining under our common stock repurchase program.

#### 10. Share-Based Compensation

The purpose of our various share-based compensation plans is to attract, motivate, retain, and reward high-quality employees, directors, and consultants by enabling such persons to acquire or increase their proprietary interest in our common stock in order to strengthen the mutuality of interests between such persons and our stockholders and to provide such persons with annual and long-term performance incentives to focus their best efforts on the creation of stockholder value. Consequently, we determine whether to grant share-based compensatory awards subsequent to the initial award for our employees and consultants primarily on individual performance. Our share-based compensation plans with outstanding awards consist of our Amended and Restated 2001 Incentive Compensation Plan, or our 2001 Plan; our Amended and Restated 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan, or our 2010 Plan; and our 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, or our 2010 ESPP.



Share-based compensation awards available for grant or issuance for each plan as of the beginning of the fiscal year, including changes in the balance of awards available for grant for fiscal 2016, were as follows:

	Awards Available Under All Share-Based Award Plans	2001 Incentive Compensation Plan	2010 Incentive Compensation Plan	2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan
Balance at June 2015	2,560,131	—	2,302,512	257,619
Additional shares authorized	375,296	—	—	375,296
Stock options granted	(440,362 )	—	(440,362 )	—
Deferred stock units granted	(704,225 )	—	(704,225 )	—
Market stock units granted	(77,700 )	—	(77,700 )	—
Market stock units performance adjustment	(39,273 )	—	(39,273 )	—
Purchases under employee stock purchase plan	(302,781 )	—	—	(302,781 )
Forfeited	87,315	100	87,215	—
Plan shares expired	(100 )	(100 )	—	—
Balance at June 2016	1,458,301	—	1,128,167	330,134

Our 2001 Plan, which expired in March 2011, was replaced by our 2010 Plan. Option awards that are currently outstanding under our 2001 Plan will remain outstanding until exercised, delivered, forfeited, or cancelled under the terms of their respective grant agreements.

Share-based compensation and the related tax benefit recognized in our consolidated statements of income for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 were as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015	2014
Cost of revenue	\$1.8	\$1.4	\$1.1
Research and development	30.6	24.5	18.5
Selling, general, and administrative	24.4	18.2	13.3
Total	\$56.8	\$44.1	\$32.9
Income tax benefit on share-based compensation	\$14.7	\$12.5	\$10.6

We recognize a tax benefit upon expensing certain share-based awards associated with our share-based compensation plans, including nonqualified stock options, DSUs, and MSUs, but we cannot recognize a tax benefit concurrent with the recognition of share-based compensation expenses associated with incentive stock options and employee stock purchase plan shares (qualified stock awards). For qualified stock awards we recognize a tax benefit only in the period when disqualifying dispositions of the underlying stock occur, which historically has been up to several years after vesting and in a period when our stock price substantially increases.

We determine excess tax benefit using the long-haul method in which we compare the actual tax benefit associated with the tax deduction from share-based award activity to the hypothetical tax benefit based on the grant date fair values of the corresponding share-based awards. Tax benefit associated with excess tax deduction creditable to

additional paid-in capital is not recognized until the deduction reduces taxes payable.

Historically, we have issued new shares in connection with our share-based compensation plans, however, treasury shares were also available for issuance as of the end of fiscal 2016. Any additional shares repurchased under our common stock repurchase program would be available for issuance under our share-based compensation plans.

### Stock Options

Our share-based compensation plans with outstanding stock option awards include our 2001 Plan and our 2010 Plan. Under our 2010 Plan, we may grant incentive stock options or nonqualified stock options to purchase shares of our common stock at not less than 100% of the fair market value, or FMV, on the date of grant.

Options granted under our 2010 Plan generally vest over three to four years from the vesting commencement date and expire seven years after the date of grant if not exercised.



Certain stock option activity for fiscal 2016 and balances as of the end of fiscal 2016 were as follows:

	Stock Option Awards	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Intrinsic Value (In millions)
Balance at June 2015	2,870,425	\$ 38.50	
Granted	440,362	79.05	
Exercised	(570,156 )	29.22	
Forfeited	(29,089 )	70.18	
Balance at June 2016	2,711,542	49.69	\$ 39.9
Exercisable at June 2016	1,994,854	36.29	\$ 39.7

The aggregate intrinsic value was determined using the closing price of our common stock on the last trading day of fiscal 2016, or June 24, 2016, of \$52.22 and excludes the impact of options that were not in-the-money. Approximately 59% of the stock option awards outstanding were vested and in-the-money as of the end of fiscal 2016.

At the end of fiscal 2016, we estimated that we have 2.6 million fully vested options and options expected to vest with an aggregate intrinsic value of \$39.9 million, having a weighted average exercise price of \$45.96 and a weighted average remaining contractual term of 3.82 years. The weighted average remaining contractual term for the options exercisable is approximately 3.14 years.

Cash received and the aggregate intrinsic value of stock options exercised for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 were as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015	2014
Cash received	\$16.6	\$36.2	\$71.7
Aggregate intrinsic value	\$29.7	\$69.9	\$79.3

The fair value of each award granted under our share-based compensation plans for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, assuming no expected dividends and the following range of assumptions:

	2016	2015	2014
Expected volatility	40.4% - 44.2%	38.7% - 44.0%	40.1% - 44.5%
Expected life in years	3.8 - 4.6	3.8 - 4.3	3.8 - 4.3
Risk-free interest rate	1.22% - 1.72%	1.18% - 1.80%	1.31% - 1.74%
Fair value per award	\$ 28.30	\$ 27.19	\$ 18.72

The unrecognized share-based compensation costs for stock options granted under our various plans were approximately \$18.7 million as of the end of fiscal 2016, to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.93 years.

#### Deferred Stock Units

Our 2010 Plan provides for the grant of DSU awards to our employees, consultants, and directors. A DSU is a promise to deliver shares of our common stock at a future date in accordance with the terms of the DSU grant agreement. We began granting DSUs in January 2006.

DSUs granted under our 2010 Plan generally vest ratably over three to four years from the vesting commencement date. Delivery of shares under the plan takes place on the quarterly vesting dates. At the delivery date, we withhold shares to cover statutory minimum tax withholding by delivering a net quantity of shares. Until delivery of shares, the grantee has no rights as a stockholder.

An election to defer delivery of the underlying shares for unvested DSUs can be made by the grantee provided the deferral election is made at least one year before vesting and the deferral period is at least five years from the scheduled delivery date.

DSU activity, including DSUs granted, delivered, and forfeited in fiscal 2016, and the balance and aggregate intrinsic value of DSUs as of the end of fiscal 2016 were as follows:

	DSU Awards Outstanding	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance at June 30, 2015	860,376		\$ 58.94
Granted	704,225		83.49
Delivered	(500,394 )		53.53
Forfeited	(58,226 )		73.82
Balance at June 30, 2016	1,005,981	\$ 52.5	77.93

Of the shares delivered, 138,955 shares valued at \$10.8 million were withheld to meet statutory minimum tax withholding requirements. The aggregate intrinsic value was determined using the closing price of our common stock on the last trading day of fiscal 2016, or June 24, 2016, of \$52.22.

The unrecognized share-based compensation cost for DSUs granted under our 2010 Plan was approximately \$68.5 million as of the end of fiscal 2016, which will be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2.04 years. The aggregate market value of DSUs delivered in fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 was \$26.7 million, \$23.8 million, and \$26.3 million, respectively.

#### Market Stock Units

Our 2010 Plan provides for the grant of Market Stock Unit, or MSU awards, to our employees, consultants, and directors. An MSU is a promise to deliver shares of our common stock at a future date based on the achievement of market-based performance requirements in accordance with the terms of the MSU grant agreement.

We have granted MSUs to our executive officers, which are designed to vest in three tranches with the target quantity for each tranche equal to one-third of the total MSU grant. The first tranche vests based on a one-year performance period; the second tranche vests based on a two-year performance period; and the third tranche vests based on a three-year performance period. Performance is measured based on the achievement of a specified level of total stockholder return, or TSR, relative to the TSR of the Philadelphia Semiconductor Index, or SOX Index. The potential payout ranges from 0% to 200% of the grant target quantity and is adjusted on a two-to-one ratio based on our TSR performance relative to the SOX Index using the following formula:

$$(100\% + ([\text{Synaptics TSR} - \text{SOX Index TSR}] \times 2))$$

Beginning with the MSU grants in fiscal 2015, the payout for tranche one and two will not exceed 100% and the payout for tranche three will be calculated based on the total target quantity for the entire grant multiplied by the payout factor, which will then be reduced by tranche one and tranche two stock issuances.

Delivery of shares earned, if any, will take place on the dates provided in the applicable MSU grant agreement, assuming the grantee is still an employee, consultant, or director of our company at the end of the applicable

performance period. On the delivery date, we withhold shares to cover statutory minimum tax withholding requirements and deliver a net quantity of shares to the employee, consultant, or director after such withholding. Until delivery of shares, the grantee has no rights as a stockholder with respect to any shares underlying the MSU award.

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MSU activity, including MSUs granted, delivered, and forfeited in fiscal 2016, and the balance and aggregate intrinsic value of MSUs as of the end of fiscal 2016 were as follows:

	MSU Awards Outstanding	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance at June 30, 2015	132,376		\$ 58.95
Granted	77,700		126.74
Performance adjustment	39,273		—
Delivered	(103,199 )		53.13
Balance at June 30, 2016	146,150	\$ 7.6	97.54

As a result of the Synaptics TSR exceeding the SOX Index TSR by 110 percentage points, we delivered 200% of the targeted shares underlying the November 2012 MSU grants, or 17,466 additional shares. Of the shares delivered, 18,860 shares valued at \$1.7 million were withheld to meet statutory minimum tax withholding requirements. As a result of the Synaptics TSR exceeding the SOX Index TSR by 53 percentage points, we delivered 200% of the targeted shares underlying the November 2013 MSU grants, or 24,455 additional shares. Of the shares delivered, 25,739 shares valued at \$2.3 million were withheld to meet statutory minimum tax withholding requirements. As a result of the Synaptics TSR underperforming the SOX Index TSR by 6 percentage points, we delivered 88% of the targeted shares underlying the October 2014 MSU grants, or 2,648 less shares. Of the shares delivered, 9,935 shares valued at \$0.9 million were withheld to meet statutory minimum tax withholding requirements.

The aggregate intrinsic value assumes a 100% payout factor and was determined using the closing price of our common stock on the last trading day of fiscal 2016, or June 24, 2016, of \$52.22.

The fair value of each MSU granted from our plans for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 was estimated at the date of grant using the Monte Carlo simulation model, assuming no expected dividends and the following assumptions:

	2016	2015	2014
Expected volatility of company	45.57 %	43.65 %	38.79 %
Expected volatility of SOX index	19.65 %	20.60 %	24.95 %
Correlation coefficient	0.42	0.43	0.53
Expected life in years	2.94	2.93	2.92
Risk-free interest rate	0.92 %	0.79 %	0.57 %
Fair value per award	\$ 126.74	\$ 66.48	\$ 60.62

We amortize the compensation expense over the three-year performance and service period. The unrecognized share-based compensation cost of our outstanding MSUs was approximately \$9.9 million as of the end of fiscal 2016, which will be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.0 years.

Of the shares delivered, 54,534 shares valued at \$4.8 million were withheld to meet statutory minimum tax withholding requirements.

#### Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Our 2010 ESPP became effective on January 1, 2011. The 2010 ESPP allows employees to designate up to 15% of their base compensation, subject to legal restrictions and limitations, to purchase shares of common stock at 85% of the lesser of the FMV at the beginning of the offering period or the exercise date. The offering period extends for up to two years and includes four exercise dates occurring at six-month intervals. Under the terms of our 2010 ESPP, if the FMV at an exercise date is less than the FMV at the beginning of the offering period, the current offering period will terminate and a new two-year offering period will commence.

Shares purchased, weighted average purchase price, cash received, and the aggregate intrinsic value for employee stock purchase plan purchases in fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 were as follows (in millions, except shares purchased and weighted average purchase price):

	2016	2015	2014
Shares purchased	302,781	367,646	409,084
Weighted average purchase price	\$52.42	\$35.11	\$22.07
Cash received	\$15.8	\$12.9	\$9.0
Aggregate intrinsic value	\$7.0	\$13.7	\$12.8

The fair value of each award granted under our 2010 ESPP for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, assuming no expected dividends and the following range of assumptions:

	2016	2015	2014
Expected volatility	37.4% - 40.6%	36.8% - 47.9%	43.8% - 49.3%
Expected life in years	0.5 - 1.0	0.5 - 2.0	0.5 - 1.0
Risk-free interest rate	0.33% - 0.54%	0.07% - 0.54%	0.05% - 0.13%
Fair value per award	\$ 24.52	\$ 21.23	\$ 15.04

The expected volatility is based on either implied volatility for the expected lives of 0.5 years or a weighting of implied and historical volatility for expected lives greater than 0.5 years; the expected life is the period starting at the enrollment date until each purchase date remaining in the offering period at the date of enrollment in the plan; and the risk free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury yields or yield curve in effect for each expected life.

Unrecognized share-based compensation costs for awards granted under our 2010 ESPP at the end of fiscal 2016 were approximately \$0.8 million that will be amortized over the next 4 months.

## 11. Employee Benefit Plans

### 401(k) Plan

We have a 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan for full-time employees in the United States. Under the plan, eligible employees may contribute a portion of their net compensation up to the annual limit of \$18,000, or \$24,000 for employees who are 50 years or older. In fiscal 2016, we provided matching funds of 25% of our employees' contributions, excluding catch-up contributions. The employer matching funds vest 25% over four years and are fully vested at the end of the fourth year. We made matching contributions of \$2.5 million, \$2.3 million, and \$1.6 million in fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

## 12. Income Taxes

Income before provision for income taxes for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 consisted of the following (in millions):

	2016	2015	2014
United States	\$12.3	\$13.4	\$76.7
Foreign	63.3	146.8	(2.2 )
Income before provision for income taxes	\$75.6	\$160.2	\$74.5

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The provision for income taxes for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 consisted of the following (in millions):

	2016	2015	2014
Current tax expense/(benefit)			
Federal	\$12.1	\$12.0	\$(3.3)
Foreign	12.4	63.0	12.3
	24.5	75.0	9.0
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)			
Federal	(7.5)	(3.7)	18.7
Foreign	(13.6)	(21.5)	0.1
	(21.1)	(25.2)	18.8
Provision for income taxes	\$3.4	\$49.8	\$27.8

The provision for income taxes differs from the federal statutory rate for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 as follows (in millions):

	2016	2015	2014
Provision at U.S. federal statutory rate	\$26.6	\$56.1	\$26.1
Qualified stock options	5.1	2.7	0.9
Business credits	(10.3)	(4.7)	(2.8)
Foreign tax differential	(22.4)	(4.3)	(19.6)
Non-deductible portion of contingent consideration	0.9	(4.7)	21.2
Change in valuation allowance	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Nondeductible amortization	4.4	2.7	0.9
Other differences	0.5	2.5	1.4
Provision for income taxes	\$3.4	\$49.8	\$27.8

Net deferred tax assets as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015 consisted of the following (in millions):

	2016	2015
Current deferred tax assets	\$—	\$17.6
Non-current deferred tax assets	14.7	0.9
Non-current deferred tax liabilities	(9.0)	(33.9)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	\$5.7	\$(15.4)

Current deferred tax assets, non-current deferred tax assets, and non-current deferred tax liabilities are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets, other assets, and other liabilities, respectively, in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.



Significant components of our deferred tax assets (liabilities) as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015 consisted of the following (in millions):

	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets:		
Investment writedowns	\$2.5	\$5.8
Inventory writedowns	6.5	6.8
Property and equipment	0.8	1.3
Accrued compensation	2.5	3.3
Deferred compensation	1.7	2.8
Share-based compensation	12.6	8.8
Business credit carryforward	16.2	10.7
Net operating loss carryforward	2.5	5.7
Other accruals	2.4	4.3
	47.7	49.5
Valuation allowance	(14.1)	(14.5)
	33.6	35.0
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Acquisition intangibles	(22.9)	(43.7)
Interest	(5.0 )	(6.7 )
	(27.9)	(50.4)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	\$5.7	\$(15.4)

Realization of deferred tax assets depends on our generating sufficient U.S. and certain foreign taxable income in future years to obtain a benefit from the utilization of those deferred tax assets on our tax returns. Accordingly, the amount of deferred tax assets considered realizable may increase or decrease when we reevaluate the underlying basis for our estimates of future U.S. and foreign taxable income. As of the end of fiscal 2016, a valuation allowance of \$14.1 million is maintained to reduce deferred tax assets to levels that we believe are more likely than not to be realized through future taxable income. The net change in the valuation allowance during fiscal 2016 was a decrease of \$0.4 million.

Undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries were approximately \$680.9 million as of the end of fiscal 2016 and are considered to be indefinitely reinvested overseas; accordingly, no U.S. income taxes have been provided for these earnings. The potential deferred tax liability associated with undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries was approximately \$182.1 million as of the end of fiscal 2016.

As of the end of fiscal 2016, we had federal and California net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$7.1 million and \$33.2 million, respectively. The federal net operating loss carryforwards, which begin to expire in fiscal 2022 if not utilized, were acquired and are subject to limitations on their utilization. The California net operating loss will begin to expire in fiscal 2020, if not utilized. All of the California net operating loss carryforwards were attributable to share-based award deductions and any benefit of these net operating losses will be recorded directly to additional paid-in capital when realized. Under current tax law, net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards available to offset future income or income taxes may be limited by statute or upon the occurrence of certain events, including significant changes in ownership.

We had \$31.4 million and \$26.0 million of federal and state research tax credit carryforwards, respectively, as of the end of fiscal 2016. The benefit of \$31.0 million of these credits will be recorded directly to additional paid-in capital when realized. The federal research tax credit carryforward will begin to expire in 2032 and the state research tax credit can be carried forward indefinitely. We also had \$1.6 million of federal alternative minimum tax credit carryforward available to offset future federal tax liabilities with no expiration, which will be recorded directly to additional paid-in capital when realized.

The total liability for gross unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions, included in other liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets, increased by \$1.8 million from \$11.6 million in fiscal 2015 to \$13.4 million in fiscal 2016. Of this amount, \$9.2 million will reduce the effective tax rate on income from continuing operations, if recognized. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balance of gross unrecognized tax benefits for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 consisted of the following (in millions):

	2016	2015	2014
Beginning balance	\$11.6	\$10.2	\$8.2
Increase in unrecognized tax benefits related to current year tax positions	1.6	2.3	1.1
Increase in unrecognized tax benefits related to prior year tax positions	1.1	0.3	1.7
Decrease due to statute expiration	(0.9)	(1.2)	(0.8)
Ending Balance	\$13.4	\$11.6	\$10.2

Accrued interest and penalties increased by \$0.3 million, increased by \$0.2 million, and decreased by less than \$0.1 million representing income tax expense or benefit, in fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively. Accrued interest and penalties was \$1.4 million and \$1.1 million as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Our policy is to classify interest and penalties, if any, as components of income tax expense.

On March 31, 2016, Japan's parliament approved legislation to reduce corporate combined income tax rates by 2.58 percentage points to 33.06%, which will be further reduced to 30.86% over the next two years. We have accounted for the impact of the tax rate change of \$0.7 million in the fourth quarter of our fiscal 2016.

The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015, or the PATH Act, which made the federal research tax credit permanent, was enacted on December 17, 2015. The PATH Act retroactively extended federal research credit from January 1, 2015. During fiscal 2016, we recognized tax benefit totaling \$4.5 million from the federal research tax credit related to fiscal 2015.

It is reasonably possible that the amount of liability for unrecognized tax benefits may change within the next 12 months; an estimate of the range of possible changes could result from a decrease of \$0.8 million to an increase of \$1.9 million.

In July 2015, the U.S. Tax Court issued an opinion in *Altera Corp. v. Commissioner* related to a treasury regulation addressing the treatment of stock-based compensation in a cost-sharing arrangement with a related party. The U.S. Department of the Treasury has not withdrawn the requirement in its regulations related to the treatment of stock-based compensation. The Commissioner filed an appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in February 2016. While we determined no adjustment to our financial statements is required due to the uncertainties with respect to the ultimate resolution, we will continue to monitor developments in this case.

In September 2015, we were notified by the National Tax Agency of Japan that our open tax years would be subject to audit. In April 2016, this audit was concluded with adjustments that are not material to our consolidated financial statements. We have recorded the impact of this audit in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016.

Our major tax jurisdictions are the United States, Hong Kong SAR, and Japan. From fiscal 2009 onward, we remain subject to examination by one or more of these jurisdictions.

In November 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued an accounting standards update, or ASU, which eliminates the current requirement to present deferred tax liabilities and assets as current and noncurrent in a classified balance sheet. We early adopted the ASU, effective June 30, 2016, on a prospective basis. Adoption of this ASU resulted in a reclassification of our net current deferred tax assets and liabilities to net non-current deferred tax assets and liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 2016. No prior periods were retrospectively adjusted.

### 13. Segment, Customers, and Geographic Information

We operate in one segment: the development, marketing, and sale of semiconductor products used in electronic devices and products. We generate our revenue from two broad product categories: the mobile product market and the personal computing, or PC, product market.

Net revenue within geographic areas based on our customers' locations for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014, consisted of the following (in millions):

	2016	2015	2014
Japan	\$651.0	\$698.5	\$45.0
China	518.7	504.2	449.4
United States	249.1	223.0	93.8
South Korea	182.5	142.1	233.9
Taiwan	61.1	127.2	118.8
Other	4.5	8.0	6.6
	\$1,666.9	\$1,703.0	\$947.5

Net revenue from external customers for each group of similar products for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 consisted of the following (in millions):

	2016	2015	2014
Mobile product applications	\$1,459.5	\$1,442.1	\$689.8
PC product applications	207.4	260.9	257.7
	\$1,666.9	\$1,703.0	\$947.5

Long-lived assets within geographic areas as of the end of fiscal 2016 and 2015 consisted of the following (in millions):

	2016	2015
United States	\$174.8	\$200.7
Asia/Pacific	305.0	364.9
	\$479.8	\$565.6

Our goodwill of \$206.8 million has been allocated to a company-wide reporting unit.

Major customers' revenue as a percentage of total net revenue for fiscal 2016, 2015, and 2014 were as follows:

2016	2015	2014
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Customer A	21%	18%	28%
Customer B	20%	16%	*
Customer C	15%	11%	*
Customer D	*	11%	*

\* Less than 10%

#### 14. Restructuring Activities

In June 2016, our management approved, committed to and initiated plans to restructure and further improve efficiencies in our operational activities to align the Company's cost structure consistent with its revenue levels. Restructuring costs related to the June 2016 restructuring activities were recorded to the restructuring costs line item within our consolidated statements of income, which included \$6.7 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016. These costs primarily related to severance costs for a reduction in headcount. The total estimated charges are \$10.5 million to \$11.5 million for severance costs and \$3.0 million to \$4.0 million for lease cancellation and related charges. The remainder of restructuring charges are expected to be recognized in fiscal 2017 for severance and related costs as well as space consolidation actions. The restructuring liability was \$6.7 million as of the end of fiscal 2016. There were no payments made pursuant to the liability as of the end of fiscal 2016.



In the first quarter of fiscal 2016, we recorded \$1.9 million of restructuring costs in our consolidated statements of income. The costs included severance costs related to restructuring of the operations related to our acquisition of RSP. These activities were concluded in fiscal 2016.

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Reorganization by and among Synaptics Incorporated, Itsme Acquisition Corp., Itsme Acquisition II LLC, Validity Sensors, Inc., and Shareholder Representative Services LLC, dated as of October 9, 2013 (1)
2.2†#	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated June 11, 2014, by and among Renesas Electronics Corporation, Renesas SP Drivers, Inc., Renesas SP Drivers Taiwan, Inc., Sharp Corporation, Powerchip Technology Corp., Global Powertec Co. Ltd., Quantum Vision Corporation, the registrant and Synaptics Holding GmbH (2)
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation (3)
3.1(b)	Certificate of Designation of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock (4)
3.2	Third Amended and Restated Bylaws (amended and restated as of July 27, 2010) (5)
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant (6)
3.4	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant (7)
4	Form of Common Stock Certificate (8)
10.1	Credit Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2014, among Synaptics Incorporated, the lenders party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent (9)
	Commitment Increase Agreement and First Amendment to Credit Agreement (10)
10.1.1	
10.6(d)*	Amended and Restated 2001 Incentive Compensation Plan (as amended through January 23, 2007) (11)
10.6(b)*	Form of grant agreements for Amended and Restated 2001 Incentive Compensation Plan (12)
	Form of deferred stock award agreement for Amended and Restated 2001 Incentive Compensation Plan
10.6(c)*	(13)
10.24(b)*	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan (14)
10.24(c)*	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement for 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan (14)
10.24(d)*	Form of Deferred Stock Award Agreement for 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan (14)
10.24(e)*	Amended and Restated 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan (15)

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- 10.24(f)\* Form of Deferred Stock Award Agreement for Market Stock Units for Amended and Restated 2010 Incentive Compensation Plan (16)
  - 10.25(a)\* Amended and Restated 2010 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (2)
  - 10.27\* Employment Offer Letter dated September 28, 2011 between the registrant and Richard Bergman (17)
  - 10.28\* Change of Control Severance Policy for Principal Executive Officers (2)
  - 10.29\* Employment Offer Letter dated April 23, 2015 between the registrant and Wajid Ali (18)
  - 10.30\* Separation Agreement and Release dated June 5, 2015 between the registrant and Kathleen Bayless (18)
  - 10.31\* Severance Policy for Principal Executive Officers (19)
  - 10.32\* Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement (20)
  
  - 21 List of Subsidiaries
  - 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
  - 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
  - 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
  - 32.1## Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
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Exhibit

Number Exhibit

32.2### Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer

101.INS XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

- (1) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on November 12, 2013.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on August 22, 2014.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on February 21, 2002.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 8-A as filed with the SEC on August 16, 2002.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on August 2, 2010.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on December 7, 2004.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 22, 2010.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on September 12, 2002.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 1, 2014.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on February 3, 2016.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on November 8, 2007.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on February 6, 2003.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on September 7, 2006.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 22, 2010.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on February 5, 2015.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-Q as filed with the SEC on February 1, 2013.
- (17) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 4, 2011.
- (18) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on August 25, 2015.
- (19) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on October 6, 2011.
- (20) Incorporated by reference to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the SEC on May 17, 2016.

\* Indicates a contract with management or compensatory plan or arrangement.

† Certain portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a grant of confidential treatment by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

# Certain schedules have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. A copy of any omitted

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schedule will be furnished as a supplement to the Securities and Exchange Commission upon request.

## This certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and shall not be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or incorporated by reference in any registration statement of the Company filed under the Securities Act.