

INVISION TECHNOLOGIES INC

Form 10-Q

May 07, 2004

InVision Technologies, Inc.
Form 10-Q
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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****InVision Technologies, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share data)
(Unaudited)**

	March 28, 2004	December 31, 2003
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 74,891	\$ 182,382
Short-term investments	209,719	94,557
Accounts receivable, net	72,062	56,951
Inventories	74,372	78,894
Deferred income taxes	14,392	14,283
Other current assets	7,790	5,666
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current assets	453,226	432,733
Property and equipment, net	10,968	11,605
Goodwill	21,474	21,474
Intangible assets, net	13,453	13,978
Other assets	6,276	6,278
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets	\$505,397	\$486,068
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Liabilities and stockholders equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 18,689	\$ 13,761
Accrued liabilities	35,419	35,058
Deferred revenue	17,569	13,277
Short-term debt	2,600	5,581
Current maturities of long-term obligations	261	263
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current liabilities	74,538	67,940
Long-term obligations	127,126	127,244
Deferred income taxes	168	203
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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Total liabilities	<u>201,832</u>	<u>195,387</u>
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 60,000,000 shares authorized; 18,138,000 and 17,782,000 shares issued; 17,451,000 and 17,095,000 shares outstanding	18	18
Additional paid-in capital	182,069	173,968
Deferred stock compensation expense	(237)	(271)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(555)	(125)
Retained earnings	136,961	131,782
Treasury stock, at cost (687,000 shares)	<u>(14,691)</u>	<u>(14,691)</u>
Total stockholders' equity	<u>303,565</u>	<u>290,681</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$505,397</u>	<u>\$486,068</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**InVision Technologies, Inc.**

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended	
	March 28, 2004	March 30, 2003
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Revenues:		
Product revenues	\$53,945	\$152,814
Service revenues	20,077	8,909
Contract research and development revenues	2,873	3,445
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total revenues	76,895	165,168
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cost of revenues:		
Product costs	33,603	84,674
Service costs	12,173	5,000
Contract research and development costs	2,284	2,136
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost of revenues	48,060	91,810
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit	28,835	73,358
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	6,261	7,355
Selling, general and administrative	13,363	9,062
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total operating expenses	19,624	16,417
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income from operations	9,211	56,941
Interest expense	(1,293)	(42)
Interest and other income, net	836	685
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Income before provision for income taxes	8,754	57,584
Provision for income taxes	3,575	23,177
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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Net income	\$ 5,179	\$ 34,407
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.30	\$ 2.02
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Diluted (Note 4)	\$ 0.25	\$ 1.87
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	17,272	17,067
Diluted	22,586	18,379

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**InVision Technologies, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	March 28, 2004	March 30, 2003
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 5,179	\$ 34,407
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,613	780
Deferred income taxes	438	(1,632)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	3	526
Bad debt expense	25	25
Income tax benefits from employee stock transactions	3,533	274
Stock compensation expense	257	33
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(17,454)	(26,954)
Inventories	3,167	5,684
Other assets	(831)	3,286
Accounts payable	5,040	537
Accrued liabilities	845	11,159
Deferred revenues	4,436	(63,367)
Other liabilities	(18)	(1)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	7,233	(35,243)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(685)	(1,038)
Proceeds from sales of short-term investments	29,100	
Purchase of short-term investments	(144,280)	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in investing activities	(115,865)	(1,038)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from (repayments of) short-term debt	(2,862)	248
Repayments of long-term debt	(255)	(34)
Debt issuance costs	(59)	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	4,344	1,082
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,168	1,296

	_____	_____
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(27)	
	_____	_____
Net change in cash and cash equivalents for the period	(107,491)	(34,985)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	182,382	159,736
	_____	_____
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 74,891	\$124,751
	_____	_____
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 581	\$ 97
Income taxes paid	\$ 1,014	\$ 19,508
Supplemental disclosures of noncash investing and financing activities:		
Capital lease obligations incurred for the purchase of new equipment	\$	\$ 577

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**InVision Technologies, Inc.****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)****1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies****Interim Unaudited Financial Information**

The accompanying interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (generally accepted accounting principles) for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not contain all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of InVision Technologies, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003, including the notes thereto, included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2004.

Operating results for the three-month period ended March 28, 2004 may not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended December 31, 2004 or any other future period.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments consist primarily of U.S. government, international government and corporate notes and bonds and are classified as available-for-sale. Such short-term investments are carried at fair value with unrealized gains or losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax.

The following table summarizes the Company s short-term investments as of March 28, 2004 (in thousands):

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
U.S. government notes and bonds	\$ 32,371	\$ 122	\$ (224)	\$ 32,269
International government notes and bonds	4,798	45		4,843
Corporate notes and bonds	170,950	973	(234)	171,689
Municipal notes and bonds	914	4		918
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$209,033	\$ 1,144	\$ (458)	\$209,719
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

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The following table summarizes the maturities of the Company's short-term investments at March 28, 2004 (in thousands):

	<u>Amortized Cost</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Due between 91 - 365 days	\$ 47,942	\$ 47,948
Due between 1 - 2 years	91,112	91,141
Due between 2 - 3 years	69,979	70,630
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$209,033	\$209,719
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Business Combinations and Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

On January 1, 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142). SFAS 142 addresses the initial recognition and measurement of intangible assets acquired outside of a business combination and the accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets subsequent to their acquisition. SFAS 142 provides that intangible assets with finite useful lives be amortized and that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives not be amortized, but will rather be tested at least annually for impairment. Since adopting SFAS 142 on January 1, 2002, the Company ceased amortization of the carrying value of goodwill of \$2.5 million and acquired workforce of \$331,000 at January 1, 2002, resulting in a reduction in annual amortization expense of \$426,000. The net carrying amount of acquired workforce was also reclassified to goodwill. In the fourth quarter of 2002, the Company performed the annual impairment test required by the standard and recorded a \$2.1 million impairment of goodwill relating to the Inovec reporting unit. The Company performed the 2003 annual impairment test as of the end of the fourth quarter of 2003 resulting in no impairment assessed on the goodwill related to the Inovec reporting unit.

The annual impairment test for the goodwill related to the Yxlon reporting unit is expected to be performed during the second quarter of 2004.

Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities

On January 1, 2003, the Company adopted SFAS No. 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities (SFAS 146), which addresses accounting for restructuring and similar costs. SFAS 146 supersedes previous accounting guidance, principally Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3 (EITF 94-3). SFAS 146 requires that the liability for costs associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. Under EITF 94-3, a liability for exit costs was recognized at the date of the Company's commitment to an exit plan. SFAS 146 also establishes that the liability should initially be measured and recorded at fair value. Accordingly, SFAS 146 may affect the timing of recognizing future restructuring costs as well as the amounts recognized. There was no effect on the Company's financial statements from the adoption of SFAS 146.

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure - an Amendment of FASB Statement 123 (SFAS 148), which

provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123,

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123) to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The amended disclosure requirements of SFAS 148 are effective for years ending after December 15, 2002.

The Company grants stock options for a fixed number of shares to employees with an exercise price equal to the fair value of the shares at the date of grant. The Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25). The Company accounts for stock-based awards to non-employees in accordance with SFAS 123 and

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EITF Issue No. 96-18, Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services.

Had compensation cost for options granted in 2004 and 2003 under the Company's stock option plans (the Equity Plans) been determined based on the fair value at the grant and issue dates, as prescribed in SFAS 123, the Company's net income and pro forma net income per share would have been as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended	
	Mar. 28, 2004	Mar. 30, 2003
Net income:		
As reported	\$ 5,179	\$ 34,407
add: stock compensation as reported, net of tax effects	\$ 152	\$ 20
less: stock compensation determined using the fair value method, net of tax effects	(4,019)	(1,877)
Pro forma	<u>\$ 1,312</u>	<u>\$ 32,550</u>
Pro forma net income per share:		
Basic:		
As reported	\$ 0.30	\$ 2.02
Pro forma	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.91
Diluted:		
As reported	\$ 0.25	\$ 1.87
Pro forma	\$ 0.08	\$ 1.77

Under the intrinsic value method, when the exercise price of the Company's employee stock options equals or exceeds the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized. The pro forma information regarding the results of operations and net income per share above is determined as if the Company had accounted for its employee stock options using the fair value method. Under this method, the fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Option valuation models such as Black-Scholes were developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected life of the option. In management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's employee stock options because the Company's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because changes in the subjective assumptions required by these models can materially affect the fair value estimates.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the following assumptions used for grants during the applicable period:

	2004	2003
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Option Grants		
Average risk free rate of return	2.55%	2.30-3.00%
Weighted average expected option life	4.0 years	4.2 years
Volatility rate	92%	83%
Dividend yield	0%	0%

Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees

In December 2002, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirement for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others (FIN 45). FIN 45 requires

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that, upon issuance of a guarantee, the guarantor must recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation it assumes under that guarantee. The provisions for initial recognition and measurement are effective on a prospective basis for guarantees that are issued or modified after December 31, 2002, irrespective of a guarantor's year-end.

Accrued Warranty

Estimated warranty costs are recorded on product revenues and adjusted periodically based on historical and anticipated experience. The Company accrues the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenues are recognized. Although the Company engages in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of component suppliers, the warranty obligation is affected by actual warranty costs, including usage of material and labor and service delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure.

Information regarding the changes in the Company's warranty liabilities was as follows for the three months ended March 28, 2004:

Balance at Dec. 31, 2003	Accruals for Warranties Issued	Reduction for Payments Made	Changes in Accruals Related to Pre-Existing Warranties	Balance at Mar. 28, 2004
\$ 14,259	\$ 2,909	\$(3,066)	\$ (1,216)	\$ 12,886

Information regarding the changes in the Company's warranty liabilities was as follows for the three months ended March 30, 2003:

Balance at Dec. 31, 2002	Accruals for Warranties Issued	Reduction for Payments Made	Changes in Accruals Related to Pre-Existing Warranties	Balance at Mar. 30, 2003
\$ 19,890	\$ 8,671	\$(6,197)	\$ 120	\$ 22,484

Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables

In November 2002, the EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables (EITF 00-21). EITF 00-21 addresses certain aspects of the accounting by a vendor for arrangements under which the vendor will perform multiple revenue generating activities. EITF 00-21 is effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2003. There was no impact from the adoption of EITF 00-21 on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk inherent in its sales commitments, anticipated sales, anticipated purchases and assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Company utilizes foreign exchange forward contracts to limit its exposure to foreign currency rate fluctuation. The maturity of foreign exchange forward contracts as of March 28, 2004 is consistent with the contractual or expected timing of the transactions being hedged, principally receipt of customer payments. These foreign exchange forward contracts all mature within twelve months. The Company does not enter into market risk sensitive instruments for trading purposes. During the three months ended March 28, 2004, the Company's derivatives consisted only of foreign exchange forward contracts. The Company had aggregate foreign exchange forward contracts with notional amounts of \$46.3 million at March 28, 2004. The fair value of these instruments, included in the consolidated balance sheets, represented a net liability of \$24,000 at March 28, 2004.

In May 2002, the Company began applying hedge accounting as defined by SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (SFAS 133) and designated certain foreign exchange forward

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contracts as cash flow hedges of foreign exchange risk for international sales contracts. As of March 28, 2004, the Company has recorded \$2.1 million of other comprehensive loss, net of income taxes of \$1.4 million, representing the net change in the fair value of the foreign exchange forward contracts that were designated as and qualified for hedge accounting. The amounts deferred in other comprehensive loss are reclassified to earnings upon the collection of the hedged contract. As of March 28, 2004, the Company anticipates reclassifying the full amount included within other comprehensive loss to earnings within the next twelve months. During the three months ended March 28, 2004, the Company also recorded a \$14,000 foreign currency transaction gain related to the effectiveness under hedge accounting. For the three-month period ended March 28, 2004, primarily all of the changes in the fair value of forward contracts not designated for hedge accounting were offset by the measurement of associated accounts receivable.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, *Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 149). SFAS No. 149 amends and clarifies the accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts and for hedging activities under SFAS 133. SFAS No. 149 is generally effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003 and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. There was no impact from the adoption of SFAS No. 149 on the Company's operations and financial condition.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity* (SFAS 150). SFAS No. 150 requires that certain financial instruments, which under previous guidance were accounted for as equity, must now be accounted for as liabilities. The financial instruments affected include mandatorily redeemable stock, certain financial instruments that require or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets and certain obligations that can be settled with shares of stock. SFAS No. 150 is effective for interim periods beginning after June 15, 2003. In November 2003, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 150-3, *Effective Date, Disclosures, and Transition for Mandatorily Redeemable Financial Instruments of Certain Nonpublic Entities and Certain Mandatorily Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests under SFAS No. 150*, or FSP 150-3, which defers the effective date for various provisions of SFAS No. 150. The adoption of SFAS 150, as modified by FSP 150-3, did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

2. Business Combinations

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141) the Company allocates the purchase price of its acquisitions to the tangible assets, liabilities and intangible assets acquired, as well as in-process research and development, based on their estimated fair values. The excess purchase price over those fair values is recorded as goodwill. The fair value assigned to intangible assets acquired is based on valuations prepared by independent third party appraisal firms using estimates and assumptions provided by management. In accordance with SFAS 142, goodwill and purchased intangibles with indefinite lives acquired after June 30, 2001 are not amortized but will be reviewed periodically for impairment. Purchased intangibles with finite lives will be amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Yxlon International Holding GmbH

On March 31, 2003, the Company completed its acquisition of Yxlon, a company based in Hamburg, Germany. Yxlon develops, manufactures, markets and supports X-ray based non-destructive testing (NDT) systems for a wide range of industrial applications, and systems that use X-ray based diffraction (XRD) technology for explosives detection. The Company acquired Yxlon for ~38.6 million in cash, or \$41.7 million, incurred additional acquisition costs of \$2.1 million, and paid a subsequent purchase price adjustment of \$483,000 in December 2003 for a total purchase price of \$44.3 million. The Company is required to make an additional payment of ~5.0 million if Yxlon's XRD system is certified for explosives detection by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) by June 30,

2004. If the XRD system is certified for explosives detection by the TSA, the Company would record the additional consideration as intangible assets.

An independent valuation to determine the allocation of the fair value of the net assets acquired was completed in September 2003. The total purchase price of \$44.3 million has been allocated as follows (in thousands):

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Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,946
Current assets	29,101
Other non-current assets	1,726
Amortizable intangible assets:	
Developed and core technology	8,700
Other	1,480
Intangible assets with indefinite lives:	
Goodwill	18,736
Trademark	2,780
Current liabilities	(22,866)
Other non-current liabilities	(1,644)
In-process research and development	4,300
	<hr/>
Total purchase price	\$ 44,259
	<hr/>

Amortizable Intangible Assets

Of the total purchase price, approximately \$10.2 million has been allocated to amortizable intangible assets, including maintenance contracts and renewals, contract backlog, direct customer relationships, supplier agreements and developed and core technology. The maintenance contracts and renewals represent a value assigned to the revenue stream estimated from existing maintenance contracts as of the acquisition date with an assumed renewal rate. Contract backlog represents the gross contract backlog to be recognized over the twelve-month period following the close of the acquisition. Direct customer relationships represent the sale of products and services by Yxlon's internal sales and marketing force. Supplier agreements represent the value in material supplier agreements where Yxlon receives below market rates on inventory component purchases. The Company is amortizing the fair value of these assets on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives ranging from twelve months to six years.

Developed and core technology, which consists of products that have reached technological feasibility, includes Yxlon's XRD system and NDT system products. The Company is amortizing the fair value of the developed and core technology on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of seven years.

Intangible Assets With Indefinite Lives

The estimated fair value of intangible assets with indefinite lives was \$18.7 million for goodwill and \$2.8 million for the Yxlon trade name. These intangible assets will not be amortized because the assets have indefinite useful lives based on many factors and considerations, including the length of time that the Yxlon name has been in use, the Yxlon brand awareness and market position and the plans for continued use of the Yxlon brand within a portion of the Company's overall product portfolio.

In-Process Research and Development

Of the total purchase price, \$4.3 million has been allocated to in-process research and development (IPR&D) and was expensed in the second quarter of fiscal 2003. There were two projects expected to be completed between 2004 and 2007. Projects that qualify as IPR&D represent those that have not yet reached technological viability. Technological viability is defined as being equivalent to a beta-phase working prototype in which there is lower remaining risk relating to the development.

The value assigned to IPR&D was determined by considering the importance of each project to the overall development plan, estimating costs to develop the purchased IPR&D into commercially viable products, estimating the resulting net cash flows from the projects when completed and discounting the net cash flows to their present value. The revenue estimates used to value the purchased IPR&D were based on estimates of the relevant market sizes and growth factors, expected trends in technology and the nature and expected timing of new product introductions by Yxlon.

The rates utilized to discount the net cash flows to their present values are based on Yxlon's weighted average cost of capital of 25%. The weighted average cost of capital was adjusted to reflect the difficulties and uncertainties in completing each project and thereby achieving technological feasibility, the percentage of completion of each

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project, anticipated market acceptance and penetration, market growth rates and risks related to the impact of potential changes in future target markets.

Pro Forma Results (Unaudited)

The unaudited pro forma financial information presented below combine the actual results of operations of the Company and the historical results of operations of Yxlon for the respective years as if the acquisition of Yxlon had occurred at the beginning of each of the years presented. Adjustments of \$285,000 and \$6.2 million have been made to the combined results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, reflecting amortization of purchased intangibles, net of tax, timing of acquisition-related in-process research and development expense recognition, and bank settlement fees for debt as a result of acquisition, net of tax, as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of each of the years presented. The unaudited pro forma financial information is not intended to represent or be indicative of the consolidated results of operations or financial condition of the Company that would have been reported had the acquisition been completed as of the dates presented, and should not be taken as representative of the future consolidated results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

	2003	2002
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Revenues	\$ 432,697	\$ 492,728
Net income	\$ 57,169	\$ 65,686
Basic	\$ 3.34	\$ 4.11
Diluted	\$ 3.11	\$ 3.69
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	17,132	15,987
Diluted shares	18,368	17,803

Hattinger Prof- und Entwicklungs- GmbH

Effective August 1, 2003, Yxlon International X-Ray GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, acquired Hattinger Prof- und Entwicklungs- GmbH (Hapeg), a private engineering and systems company that provides industrial testing and evaluation solutions utilizing computed tomography, or CT, technology for approximately -2.9 million or \$3.4 million. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The excess purchase price over the fair value of the underlying net assets of \$2.3 million was allocated to goodwill and other intangible assets and property based upon an independent valuation of fair values. Amortization expense of \$122,000 was recorded during the fiscal year ended 2003. Unaudited pro forma results were not provided as they were not deemed to be material.

3. Comprehensive Income

The components of comprehensive income are as follows (in thousands):

Three Months Ended

March	March 30,
28,	2003
2004	

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Net income	\$5,179	\$34,407
Derivatives classified as cash flow hedges (net of taxes):		
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges	229	(583)
Reclassification of gain on cash flow hedges	34	197
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(693)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Comprehensive income	\$4,749	\$34,021
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Table of Contents**4. Net Income Per Share**

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share reflects the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding plus the potential effect of dilutive securities or contracts which are convertible to shares of common stock such as options, warrants, convertible debt and preferred stock (using the treasury stock method) and shares issuable in future periods, except in cases where the effect would be anti-dilutive. Specifically, the computation of diluted net income per share for the three-month period ended March 28, 2004 includes the impact of the contingent conversion provision related to the Company's 3% convertible senior notes due 2023. Diluted shares include 3,906,250 shares as if the notes had been converted at the beginning of the period and diluted net income excludes \$555,000 of avoided interest expense, net of tax.

The following is a reconciliation between the components of the basic and diluted net income per share calculations for the periods presented below (in thousands, except per share data):

	Three Months Ended					
	March 28, 2004			March 30, 2003		
	Income	Weighted Average Shares	Per Share Amount	Income	Weighted Average Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic net income per share	\$5,179	17,272	\$ 0.30	\$34,407	17,067	\$ 2.02
Effect of dilutive securities:						
Options and warrants		1,408	(0.02)		1,312	(0.15)
Converted debt shares	555	3,906	(0.03)			
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Diluted net income per share	\$5,734	22,586	\$ 0.25	\$34,407	18,379	\$ 1.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

5. Segment Information

The Company determines its segments based on how its Chief Executive Officer and its Chief Operating Officer assess performance and allocate resources. Through the first quarter of 2003, the Company presented segment information based on three reportable segments: EDS, Quantum and Wood. As a result of the acquisition of Yxlon, the Company now has two reportable segments, EDS and NDT. The EDS segment is comprised of the business unit that is engaged in the development, manufacturing, marketing and support of explosives detection systems based on advanced CT technology. The NDT segment is comprised of the Yxlon business unit that is engaged in the development, manufacturing, marketing and support of non-destructive testing systems for a wide range of industrial applications. Other segments, including Quantum, Wood and XRD, were aggregated to form an All Other category as they did not meet the threshold for a reportable segment.

Segment financial data for the three-month period ended March 30, 2003 has been restated to reflect the change in reportable segments. As of the second quarter of 2003, a reportable segment line item also has been changed from net

income (loss) to income (loss) from operations. Financial information by segment is as follows (in thousands):

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	EDS	NDT	All Other	Consolidating Eliminations	Total
First quarter 2004					
Revenues:					
Product revenues	\$ 38,957	\$12,955	\$ 2,033	\$	\$ 53,945
Service revenues	16,086	3,261	730		20,077
Contract research and development revenues			2,873		2,873
Intercompany revenues	97			(97)	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total revenues	\$ 55,140	\$16,216	\$ 5,636	\$ (97)	\$ 76,895
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 9,799	\$ (223)	\$ (365)	\$	\$ 9,211
March 28, 2004					
Total assets	\$453,961	\$49,012	\$24,756	\$(22,332)	\$505,397
First quarter 2003					
Revenues:					
Product revenues	\$151,124	\$	\$ 1,690	\$	\$152,814
Service revenues	8,492		417		8,909
Contract research and development revenues			3,445		3,445
Intercompany revenues			537	(537)	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total revenues	\$159,616	\$	\$ 6,089	\$ (537)	\$165,168
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 57,138	\$	\$ (197)	\$	\$ 56,941
December 31, 2003					
Total assets	\$436,914	\$57,809	\$18,757	\$(27,412)	\$486,068

Substantially all of the Company's long-lived assets are located in the United States.

6. Inventories

The components of inventory consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 28, 2004	December 31, 2003
Inventories:		
Raw material and purchased components	\$22,400	\$ 22,821
Field service spare parts	28,139	27,805
Work-in-process	8,620	10,123
Finished goods	15,213	18,145
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Total	\$74,372	\$78,894
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Accrued Liabilities

The components of accrued liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	March 28, 2004	December 31, 2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Accrued liabilities:		
Warranty and other reserves	\$ 12,886	\$ 14,259
Accrued employee compensation	9,263	10,409
Foreign exchange forward contracts	340	1,436
Other	12,930	8,954
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$35,419	\$ 35,058
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8. Litigation

InVision and its subsidiary, Quantum Magnetics, together with many other entities, were named as defendants in approximately 156 products liability lawsuits by individual plaintiffs seeking damages for wrongful death in

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connection with the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001. The litigation was consolidated in *In re: September 11 Litigation*, 21 MC 97 (AKH), United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. InVision and Quantum Magnetics have been served with 103 complaints. Each complaint with which the Company has been served alleges that defendants have breached a duty to airplane passengers and others by failing to properly screen passengers and carry-on baggage for dangerous weapons. The Company believes that the plaintiffs' claims lack merit, especially in light of the fact that InVision and Quantum Magnetics did not, as of September 11, 2001, have any passenger or carry-on baggage screening equipment at security checkpoints in any of the airports from which the hijacked airplanes departed. By court order, the plaintiffs were required to file and serve Amended Master Complaints and Appendices by March 31, 2004 to reflect all defendants and causes of action in the *In re: September 11 Litigation* that had been added since their original Master Complaints were filed. InVision and Quantum Magnetics were not included in plaintiffs' Amended Master Complaints and their Appendices. Since these Amended Master Complaints are controlling over the individual complaints filed by plaintiffs, all plaintiffs in the *In re: September 11 Litigation* have effectively dismissed their claims against InVision and Quantum Magnetics. To date, notices of dismissals or dismissal orders have been received in all but 57 of the individual complaints. The Company is currently in the process of obtaining the remaining dismissals from the remaining plaintiffs.

On March 19, 2004, two alleged holders of InVision common stock filed purported class action lawsuits in California Superior Court for the County of Alameda. The complaints name as defendants each of the Company's directors as well as the Company. The complaints allege that, in pursuing the transaction with General Electric Company (GE) and approving the merger agreement, the directors violated their fiduciary duties to the holders of InVision common stock by, among other things, failing to obtain the highest price reasonably available, tailoring the terms of the transaction to meet GE's needs, engaging in self-dealing and obtaining personal financial benefits not shared equally by the plaintiffs and other stockholders. The complaints also allege that the merger agreement resulted from a flawed process designed to ensure a sale to one buyer. The lawsuits have been consolidated by stipulation of the parties under one lead case, *Waltman, et al. v. InVision Technologies, Inc., et al.*, Lead Case No. RG04146722. On May 3, 2004, InVision and three directors filed a demurrer to the consolidated complaint on the grounds that plaintiffs failed to allege sufficient facts to state a cause of action. The remaining five directors filed a motion to quash the service of summons because they are not California residents and, therefore, the court lacks jurisdiction over them. Plaintiffs have served an initial written discovery request. Based on the Company's review of the complaints, the Company believes that the allegations are without merit and intend, along with the directors, to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

The Company is involved in legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these matters is currently not determinable, the Company's management does not believe that the ultimate cost to resolve these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Cautions about Forward-Looking Statements

Throughout this Form 10-Q, we make forward-looking statements, or statements about events or circumstances that have not yet occurred. In some cases, we identify these statements by forward-looking words such as may, will, should, plans, believes, predicts, intends or continue, and other similar terms. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and our actual results could differ materially. We cannot guarantee future results or that current expectations will be accurate, and we will not update information in this Form 10-Q if any forward-looking statement later turns out to be inaccurate. Important factors that could cause our results to differ are discussed under the section Risk Factors. Readers should read this Item 2 in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes in Part I, Item 1 of this Form 10-Q, as well as Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and related notes in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003. We encourage readers to read these sections carefully.

Overview

We are the leading provider of Transportation Security Administration, or TSA (formerly Federal Aviation Administration, or FAA) certified explosives detection systems, or EDS, used at airports for screening checked passenger baggage.

On March 15, 2004, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with General Electric Company, or GE, under which GE would acquire us through the merger of a wholly owned subsidiary of GE with and into InVision, and each outstanding share of our common stock would be converted into the right to receive \$50.00 in cash. The merger is subject to customary closing conditions, including the approval of our stockholders and the expiration or termination of waiting periods under U.S. and applicable foreign antitrust laws. The Agreement and Plan of Merger is attached as Exhibit 2.2 to our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003. The foregoing description is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the agreement.

In September 2003, we completed a private offering of \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 3% convertible senior notes due 2023. The notes are convertible into our common stock, under certain circumstances, at an initial conversion rate of 31.25 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, subject to adjustment. At the initial conversion rate, the notes will be convertible into common stock at a conversion price of \$32.00 per share. The notes will be redeemable for cash at our option beginning on October 1, 2008. Holders of the notes have the option to require us to purchase the notes in cash, in whole or in part, on October 1 in each of 2008, 2013 and 2018. The holders of the notes will also have the ability to require us to purchase the notes in the event that we undergo a change in control. In each such case, the redemption or purchase price would be at 100% of the principal amount of the notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but excluding, the redemption or purchase date, as the case may be.

On March 31, 2003, we completed the acquisition of Yxlon International Holding GmbH for \$41.7 million in cash, calculated at the then effective conversion rate for the euro. We incurred additional acquisition costs of \$2.1 million, and paid a subsequent purchase price adjustment of \$483,000 in December 2003, for a total purchase price of \$44.3 million. Yxlon develops, manufactures, markets and supports X-ray based non-destructive testing, or NDT, systems for a wide range of industrial applications, and systems that use X-ray based diffraction, or XRD, technology for explosives detection. We would make an additional payment of ~5.0 million if Yxlon's XRD system is certified for explosives detection by the TSA by June 30, 2004. On August 1, 2003, we completed the acquisition of Hattinger Prof- und Entwicklungs- GmbH, or Hapeg, an engineering and systems company that provides industrial testing and evaluation solutions utilizing computed tomography, or CT, technology for ~2.9 million or \$3.4 million in cash,

calculated at the then effective conversion rate for the euro.

We determine our segments based on how our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer assess performance and allocate resources. Through the first quarter of 2003, we presented segment information based on three reportable segments: EDS, Quantum and Wood. As a result of the acquisition of Yxlon, we now have two reportable segments, EDS and NDT. The EDS segment is comprised of the business unit that is engaged in the development, manufacturing, marketing and support of explosives detection systems based on advanced CT

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technology. The NDT segment is comprised of the Yxlon business unit that is engaged in the development, manufacturing, marketing and support of non-destructive testing systems for a wide range of industrial applications. Other segments including Quantum, Wood and XRD were aggregated to form an All Other category as they did not meet the threshold for a reportable segment. See Note 5 to the condensed consolidated financial statements for additional information about our reportable segments.

As a result of the completion of the initial deployment following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the time it takes to construct modifications to retrofit airports to accommodate in-line EDS equipment, the market for many of our products is in a period of transition. The demand for a significant portion of our products is also subject to the budgetary process of the federal government. We anticipate a decline in EDS revenues for the year ending December 31, 2004, compared to EDS revenues during the year ended December 31, 2003. As a result, we are planning to reduce costs.

Our ability to reduce costs will be critical to maintaining our gross margins and desired level of earnings. Due to a number of factors including the timing, size and mix of orders from our relatively small number of customers, particularly the TSA, our revenues have varied significantly from time to time. We expect that trend to continue. In addition, substantial components of our quarterly and annual operating expenses are, and will continue to be, relatively fixed in nature. This means that revenue fluctuations will cause our quarterly and annual operating results to vary substantially. Our ability to increase our operating efficiency, further reduce the costs of components and otherwise control costs during a period of further declining sales in a business already characterized by significant fluctuations in volume is difficult to predict.

Our revenues are primarily comprised of:

EDS product revenues, which include revenues from sales of CTX products, accessories and related installation and configuration, and EDS service revenues, which include revenues from maintenance contracts related to product support, integration and other services, including those complex integrations and configurations that are separate from product revenues; and

NDT product revenues, which include revenues from the design, assembly and installation of X-ray systems and associated components for industrial NDT, and NDT service revenues, which include revenues from maintenance contracts related to product support.

We market our products and services directly through internal sales personnel and indirectly through authorized agents, distributors and system integrators. In the United States, we market our products and services primarily through direct sales personnel. Internationally, we use a direct sales force and authorized representatives to sell our products. International sales represented 49.1% of total revenues for the first quarter of 2004 and 15.8% of total revenues for the first quarter of 2003.

EDS. In any given fiscal quarter or year, our EDS product revenues are derived from orders of multiple units of our products from a limited number of customers. For example, in the first quarter of 2003 six customers accounted for all of our EDS products sold during the quarter, and for the fiscal year 2003 eighteen customers accounted for all of our EDS products sold during the year. The number of our customers does not vary widely from period to period. Therefore, a cancellation or delay of an order from a customer could have a significant negative impact on our operations in a given period. Including revenues from the Boeing and Siemens subcontracts to provide maintenance service for TSA-owned EDS systems, EDS sales to the TSA accounted for 53.2% of our EDS revenues in the first quarter ended March 28, 2004 and 77.0% of our EDS revenues in the first quarter of 2003. We had one other customer that accounted for approximately 25.8% of the EDS revenue during the first quarter of 2004. There were no other EDS customers who accounted for more than 10% of total revenues in the first quarter of 2004 or the year ended December 31, 2003.

We typically bill our customers in three stages, as generally provided in our contracts with our customers:

amounts to cover the bill of materials when materials are received from suppliers, typically 30% to 40% of the total system price;

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an additional amount upon factory acceptance or shipment ranging from 30% to 60%; and

the balance upon installation and site acceptance, ranging from 5% to 30%.

These payment terms generally provide the necessary working capital for acquisition of materials and funding inventory during the manufacturing cycle. We anticipate that potential future orders from the TSA will continue to provide payment terms which provide the necessary working capital for us and our suppliers, even if production volumes were to rapidly increase. If future orders from the TSA contain different payment terms, a major increase in production rates may require substantial additional working capital.

Payment terms for TSA invoices are net 30 days, while terms for international invoices vary from amounts due upon receipt of invoice to 160 days.

NDT. Our NDT product and service revenues are primarily derived from sales of X-ray based NDT products primarily to the automotive and aerospace industries. There were no NDT customers who accounted for more than 10% of total revenues since the acquisition of Yxlon on March 31, 2003.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain income and expenditure items from our consolidated statements of operations expressed as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated.

	Three Months Ended	
	March 28, 2004	March 30, 2003
Revenues:		
Product revenues	70.2%	92.5%
Service revenues	26.1	5.4
Contract research and development revenues	3.7	2.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total revenues	100.0	100.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cost of revenues:		
Product costs	43.7	51.3
Service costs	15.8	3.0
Contract research and development costs	3.0	1.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost of revenues	62.5	55.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross margin	37.5	44.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Operating expenses:		
Research and development	8.1	4.4
Selling, general and administrative	17.4	5.5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total operating expenses	25.5	9.9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income from operations	12.0	34.5
Interest expense	(1.7)	(0.0)
Interest and other income, net	1.1	0.4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income before provision for income taxes	11.4	34.9
Provision for income taxes	4.7	14.1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net income	6.7%	20.8%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

On March 31, 2003, the first day of our second quarter of 2003, we acquired Yxlon. Yxlon's results have been included in our results since the acquisition date, and the operating results for the NDT segment also have been included.

Revenues

EDS product revenues were \$39.0 million in the first quarter of 2004, a decrease of 74.2% from \$151.1 million in the first quarter of 2003. The revenue decrease in the first quarter 2004 is primarily due to decreased EDS orders from the TSA. The first quarter of 2003 revenues reflected the large continued deployment of EDS units that had

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begun in 2002 after the increased focus on aviation security due to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. EDS service revenues were \$16.1 million for the first quarter of 2004, an increase of 89.4% from \$8.5 million in the first quarter of 2003. The revenue increase in the first quarter of 2004 is primarily due to an increased number of units coming off of warranty and into contractual service agreements. We anticipate that service revenues will continue to rise in 2004 compared to 2003 as this trend continues. As of March 28, 2004, we had in backlog EDS equipment orders and service agreements of \$138.9 million, primarily consisting of orders for EDS equipment from the TSA and international customers.

NDT product revenues were \$13.0 million in the first quarter of 2004. NDT service revenues were \$3.3 million in the first quarter of 2004. As of March 28, 2004, we had in backlog NDT equipment orders and service agreements of \$28.4 million, primarily consisting of orders for standard industrial and custom NDT systems.

Gross Profit

Cost of EDS product revenues primarily consists of purchased materials procured for use in the assembly of our products, as well as manufacturing labor and overhead, contract manufacturing services, installation, training and warranty. Cost of EDS service revenues primarily consists of direct labor and materials and customer support overhead. In any given period, our gross profit for products and services may be affected by several factors, including product mix, volume of systems manufactured in the period, product configuration, location of the installation and complexity of integration into various environments.

Gross profit for EDS products was \$16.8 million in the first quarter of 2004, a decrease of 75.2% from \$67.7 million in the first quarter of 2003. Gross margin percentages for EDS products were 43.2% in the first quarter of 2004 and 44.8% in the first quarter of 2003. The decrease in gross profit for the first quarter was due to decreased sales of our CTX products. The decrease in gross margin percentage was primarily due to a shift in product mix and to fixed manufacturing overhead costs being spread over fewer units in the first quarter of 2004 compared to that in 2003.

Gross profit for EDS services were \$6.7 million in the first quarter of 2004, an increase of 82.7% from \$3.7 million in the first quarter of 2003. Gross margin percentages for EDS services were 41.7% in the first quarter of 2004 and 43.3% in the first quarter of 2003. The increase in gross profit for EDS services in the first quarter is primarily due to increased EDS service revenues from the growing installed base of domestic systems and service agreements from international customers. Gross margin percentages declined due to an increase in permanent staffing in the first quarter of 2004 compared to the same period in 2003 to meet the demands of increased support coverage and the increase in the installed base of EDS units.

Cost of NDT product revenues primarily consists of purchased materials procured for use in the assembly of our products, as well as manufacturing labor and overhead, installation, training and warranty. Cost of NDT services revenues primarily consists of direct labor and materials and customer support overhead. Gross profit for NDT products was \$2.9 million in the first quarter of 2004. Gross margin percentage for NDT products was 22.0% in the first quarter of 2004. We are in the process of developing parts cost reduction programs for NDT. We believe these programs will improve gross margins for NDT products commencing in the third quarter of 2004, although such anticipated improvements may be reduced due to exchange rate fluctuations.

Gross profit for NDT services was \$907,000 in the first quarter of 2004. Gross margin percentage for NDT services was 27.8% in the first quarter of 2004. We do not anticipate meaningful changes in gross margin for NDT services in 2004.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist primarily of compensation paid to personnel engaged in research and development activities, amounts paid for outside services and costs of materials utilized in the development of hardware products, including prototype units. Research and development expenditures are partially offset by amounts reimbursed by the TSA and other government agencies and private entities under research and development contracts and grants. These services are provided and reimbursed on a cost basis.

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Net research and development expenses for EDS were \$5.4 million in the first quarter of 2004, a decrease of 14.8% from \$6.3 million in the first quarter of 2003. The net numbers reflect amounts reimbursed by the TSA of \$524,000 in the first quarter of 2004. There were no reimbursements by the TSA in the first quarter of 2003. Net research and development expenses for EDS as a percentage of EDS revenues were 9.7% in the first quarter of 2004 and 3.9% in the first quarter of 2003. The decrease in research and development expenses for EDS for the first quarter of 2004 was primarily due to the receipt of \$524,000 of government funding for research projects and the completion of several initiatives prior to the first quarter of 2004. These decreases were partially offset by increased effort on projects with Yxlon to develop a solution that integrates Yxlon's X-ray diffraction technology with our CT technology. With the goal of 100% checked baggage screening in U.S. airports, we expect that our EDS equipment will be operated at or near capacity for extended periods. We continue to invest in sustaining engineering efforts to ensure that our products achieve high levels of serviceability and reliability when operating at capacity. We are also continuing our development of the ARGUS program, an FAA-sponsored program designed to develop a smaller, low-cost EDS product to scan checked baggage in small airports and low-traffic stations within larger airports. The increase of net research and development expenses for EDS as a percentage of revenues was primarily due to decreased revenues in the first quarter of 2004 compared to the first quarter of 2003.

Research and development expenses for NDT were \$871,000 in the first quarter of 2004. Research and development expenses for NDT as a percentage of NDT revenues were 5.4% in the first quarter of 2004. In order to strengthen our role as a world leading supplier of X-ray solutions for NDT applications, we plan to increase the research and development expenses for NDT in 2004.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of compensation paid to direct and indirect sales and marketing personnel, administrative personnel, including directors, consultant fees, professional service fees, insurance costs, travel, selling and distribution costs, and other general expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for EDS were \$8.4 million in the first quarter of 2004, an increase of 5.7% from \$7.9 million in the first quarter of 2003. Selling, general and administrative expenses for EDS as a percentage of EDS revenues were 15.3% in the first quarter of 2004 and 5.0% in the first quarter of 2003. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses for EDS in absolute dollars for the first quarter of 2004 compared to the first quarter of 2003 is primarily due to expenses of approximately \$1.8 million associated with the pending acquisition of InVision by General Electric, offset by a decrease in sales commission payments. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue is a result of decreased revenues in the first quarter of 2004 compared to the first quarter of 2003.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for NDT were \$3.1 million in the first quarter of 2004. Selling, general and administrative expenses for NDT as a percentage of NDT revenues were 19.2% in the first quarter of 2004. We anticipate that the selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of NDT revenues will decline in 2004 due to an expected increase in NDT sales volume compared to 2003.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$1.3 million in the first quarter of 2004 and \$42,000 in the first quarter of 2003. The increase in interest expense compared to the first quarter of 2003 is due primarily to approximately \$938,000 of interest on \$125.0 million of convertible senior notes issued in September 2003, along with fees associated with our working capital lines of credit, equipment leases, capital leases and financing for insurance premiums and interest expense associated with long-term debt.

Interest and Other Income, Net

Interest and other income, net was \$836,000 in the first quarter of 2004 and \$685,000 in the first quarter of 2003. The amount for the first quarter of 2004 consisted primarily of interest income on cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$1.3 million, offset by other expenses of approximately \$500,000, consisting of accruals for litigation. The amount for the first quarter of 2003 consisted primarily of interest income on cash and cash

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equivalents of \$439,000, and other income (net) of \$246,000, primarily consisting of foreign exchange gains on outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts at March 30, 2003.

Provision for Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was \$3.6 million in the first quarter of 2004 and \$23.2 million in the first quarter of 2003. Our effective tax rate approximates our statutory tax rate, and was 40.8% in the first quarter of 2004 and 40.2% in the first quarter of 2003. At December 31, 2003, we had federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$1.2 million, \$321,000 and \$15.8 million available to reduce future federal, state and foreign taxable income, respectively. Our federal net operating loss carryforwards begin to expire in 2010 and our state net operating loss carryforwards expire in 2011. The foreign net operating loss carryforwards may be carried over indefinitely and will not expire. The tax benefit of the net operating loss carryforwards may be limited due to the impact of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Events which may cause the tax benefit to be limited include, but are not limited to, a cumulative stock ownership change of more than 50% over a three-year period and the timing of utilization of various tax benefits carried forward.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 28, 2004, we had \$284.6 million in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, compared to \$276.9 million at December 31, 2003.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$7.2 million in the first quarter of 2004, compared to cash used in operating activities of \$35.2 million in the first quarter of 2003. Cash provided by operating activities in the first quarter of 2004 primarily resulted from net income of \$5.2 million, enhanced by the non-cash effects of \$2.6 million of depreciation and amortization expense, and \$3.5 million in tax benefits from employee stock transactions. Another contributing factor was a \$3.2 million decrease in inventory due to a reduction in lead time to procure certain inventory materials from suppliers. In addition, there was a \$5.0 million increase in accounts payable and a \$4.4 million increase in deferred revenue. Partially offsetting these increases to net cash provided by operating activities was a \$17.5 million increase in accounts receivable. This increase was primarily due to billings to the TSA and other customers for units shipped near the end of the first quarter of 2004.

Cash used in operating activities in the first quarter of 2003 of \$35.2 million primarily resulted from cash receipts from customers that were less than the revenue recognized for the quarter. Cash receipts as it related to revenue recognition for the quarter was reduced by a \$27.0 million increase in accounts receivable and a \$63.4 million decrease in deferred revenue. This was partially offset by net income of \$34.4 million, and changes in other operating assets and liabilities, such as an \$11.2 million increase in accrued liabilities, a \$5.7 million decrease in inventories.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$115.9 million in the first quarter of 2004, compared to \$1.0 million in the first quarter of 2003. Net cash used in investing activities in the first quarter of 2004 resulted primarily from the purchase of short-term investments of \$144.3 million offset by \$29.1 million in proceeds from short-term investments. Net cash used in investing activities in the first quarter of 2003 resulted from \$1.0 million in purchases of capital equipment.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1.2 million in the first quarter of 2004, compared to \$1.3 million in the first quarter of 2003. Net cash provided by financing activities in the first quarter of 2004 primarily resulted from \$4.3 million in net proceeds from the sale of common stock under our employee stock purchase plan and exercises of stock options, offset by \$2.9 million repayments of short-term debt. Net cash provided by financing activities in the first quarter of 2003 primarily resulted from \$1.1 million in net proceeds from the sale of common stock under our employee stock purchase plan and exercises of stock options.

As of March 28, 2004, we had a line of credit agreement for our U.S. operations that provides for maximum borrowings in an amount up to \$30.0 million. Borrowings under this agreement bear interest at the bank's prime rate minus 0.5% (3.5% at March 28, 2004). The agreement expires in December 2005 and requires that the EDS segment maintain certain levels of tangible net worth. We may use proceeds of loans under this line of credit for general corporate purposes. At March 28, 2004, we had no borrowings outstanding under this agreement. However, at

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March 28, 2004, we had outstanding guarantees to customers through the issuance of letters of credit for which a partial reserve of \$16.7 million is secured by the line of credit, and foreign exchange contracts for which a 10% reserve of \$4.6 million is secured by the line of credit. We had remaining available borrowing capacity under the line of credit of \$8.7 million at March 28, 2004.

As of March 28, 2004, we had letters of credit totaling \$16.7 million as guarantees primarily to customers for performance and delivery commitments, and to foreign creditors of Yxlon. In addition, we have one guarantee to an insurance carrier for premium payment commitments. The guarantees range from two months to nine years from March 28, 2004 until expiration.

As of March 28, 2004, we had two primary sources of financing from German banks for Yxlon. The first agreement is a line of credit that provides for maximum borrowings in an amount up to -6.6 million or \$8.0 million at March 28, 2004. The second agreement is also a line of credit that provides for maximum borrowings in an amount up to -5.2 million, or \$6.3 million, at March 28, 2004. There is currently no expiration date on either of these agreements. Borrowings under these agreements bear interest at a rate of 5.75%. At March 28, 2004, we had debt balances of \$2.6 million outstanding under these agreements. In addition, at March 28, 2004, we had outstanding guarantees to customers through the issuance of letters of credit for which a reserve of \$7.2 million is secured by the line of credit. Therefore, we had remaining available borrowing capacity under the line of credit of approximately -3.8 million, or \$4.5 million, at March 28, 2004.

We believe that existing cash and cash equivalents, available borrowings under our lines of credit and funds expected to be generated from operations will be sufficient to finance our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months. However, if we fail to meet required financial covenants in our credit agreement, or our receivables do not support the upper limits of the credit agreement, then we may not be able to have access to further funds under our credit agreement. In addition, if we are unable to deliver EDS units in a timely manner under orders from the TSA, the TSA may cancel its orders or not place additional orders. If any of these events occur, our capital resources would be significantly impaired.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of March 28, 2004 (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period			
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	Thereafter
Long-term debt	\$ 125,000	\$	\$	\$ 125,000
Operating leases	21,922	4,853	7,585	9,484
Short-term debt	2,600	2,600		
Other long-term liabilities	1,354		15	1,339
Capital lease obligations	547	282	265	
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 151,423	\$ 7,735	\$ 7,865	\$ 135,823

Risk Factors

Many factors, including those described below, could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in any forward-looking statements.

Risks Related to the Proposed Acquisition of InVision by GE

If the proposed merger with GE is not completed, our business and stock price may be adversely affected.

On March 15, 2004, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with General Electric Company, or GE, under which GE would acquire us through the merger of a wholly owned subsidiary of GE with and into InVision, and each outstanding share of our common stock would be converted into the right to receive \$50.00 in cash. The

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merger is subject to customary closing conditions, including the approval of our stockholders and the expiration or termination of waiting periods under U.S. and applicable foreign antitrust laws. In addition, two class action lawsuits have been filed against InVision and our directors that seek injunctions to prevent the consummation of the proposed merger. See Part II, Item 1. Therefore, there is a risk that the merger will not be completed or that it will not be completed in the expected time period. If the merger is not completed or the completion is substantially delayed, we could be subject to a number of risks that may adversely affect our business and stock price, including:

the market price of our common stock could decline following an announcement that the merger has been abandoned or substantially delayed, to the extent that the current market price reflects a market assumption that the merger will be completed;

the diversion of management attention and the unavoidable disruption to our relationships with customers and vendors may detract from our ability to grow revenues and minimize costs;

we have and will continue to incur significant expenses related to the merger prior to its closing that may not be recovered;

depending on the circumstances, we may be obligated to pay GE a \$32.0 million termination fee; and

we may be unable to respond effectively to competitive pressures, industry developments and future opportunities.

In connection with the proposed merger, we have filed a proxy statement with the SEC. When the proxy statement has completed review by the SEC, it will be mailed to all holders of InVision common stock and will contain important information about InVision, the proposed merger and related matters. We urge all of our stockholders to read the definitive proxy statement when it becomes available.

The uncertainty created by the proposed merger could have an adverse effect on our revenue and results of operations.

Prior to the closing of the proposed merger or the termination of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, the proposed merger creates uncertainty about InVision's future. As a result of this uncertainty, customers may decide to delay, defer, or cancel purchases of our products pending resolution of the proposed merger. If these decisions represent a significant portion of our anticipated revenue, our results of operations and quarterly revenues could be substantially below the expectations of market analysts.

Risks Related to Our Business

A number of factors that affect our revenues make our future results difficult to predict, and therefore we may not meet expectations for a particular period.

We believe that our revenues have the potential to vary significantly from time to time. For example, our total revenues were \$76.9 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2004, \$165.2 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2003 and \$33.2 million for the first quarter of fiscal 2002, and were \$416.5 million for fiscal 2003, \$439.1 million for fiscal 2002 and \$74.3 million for fiscal 2001. We believe that these variations may result from many factors, including:

the timing, size and mix of orders from our major customers, including in particular, the TSA and agencies of other governments;

legislative or other government actions driven, in part, by the public's perception of the threats facing commercial aviation, leading to fluctuations in demand for aviation security products and services;

delays in product shipments caused by the inability of airports to install or integrate our products in a timely fashion;

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the availability and cost of key components;

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

the introduction and acceptance, including certification by the TSA, of new products or enhancements to existing products offered by us or our competitors;

changes in pricing policies by us, our competitors or our suppliers, including possible decreases in average selling prices of our products caused by customer volume orders or in response to competitive pressures;

our sales mix to domestic and international customers; and

fluctuations in currency exchange rates, particularly the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the euro.

Further, we depend on a small number of customers for a substantial portion of our revenues. In the past, the number of orders placed by these customers has changed significantly from period to period, and we expect that this may continue in the future.

A significant portion of our quarterly and annual operating expenses is, and will continue to be, relatively fixed in nature. This means that revenue fluctuations will cause our quarterly and annual operating results to vary substantially. We also may choose to increase spending to pursue new market opportunities, which may negatively affect our financial results.

Accordingly, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations cannot be relied upon as indicators of future performance. Because of all of the foregoing factors, our operating results have from time to time in the past been, and may again in the future be, different from expectations of public market analysts and investors. Failure to meet market expectations has in the past resulted, and may again in the future result, in fluctuations in the trading price of our common stock.

We are anticipating decreased EDS sales in 2004 and increased difficulty in predicting future gross margins, which may cause our stock price to decline.

We anticipate a decline in EDS revenues for 2004 compared to 2003 and, as a result, we are planning to reduce costs. However, our ability to control costs during a period of further declining sales is difficult to predict. This difficulty is a result of factors such as our ability to increase our operating efficiency and further reduce the costs of components. We may be unable to reduce costs as much as we anticipate. As a consequence, the gross margins for our products and services may vary significantly from our anticipated gross margins and the gross margins of our products and services in recent periods. If, as a result of these uncertainties, our gross margins, operating results or earnings per share are below the expectations of market analysts and investors, the trading price of our common stock may decline.

Governmental agencies, the primary customers for our EDS and other products, are subject to budget processes which could limit the demand for these products.

Substantially all of the customers for our EDS products and our other products under development to date have been public agencies or quasi-public agencies, such as the FAA, the TSA and airport authorities. Public agencies are subject to budgetary processes and expenditure constraints. In the past, many domestic and foreign government agencies have experienced budget deficits that have led to decreased capital expenditures in certain areas.

The funding of government programs is subject to legislative appropriation. Budgetary allocations for EDS depend, in part, upon governmental policies, which fluctuate from time to time in response to political and other factors,

including the public's perception of the threat of commercial airline bombings. For example, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 resulted in the passage of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act of 2001, or Transportation Security Act, mandating a small surcharge on each airline ticket purchase to fund airline security. This surcharge was suspended from June 1, 2003 to September 30, 2003. We cannot assure investors that the

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surcharge will not again be suspended or that the funds generated by these surcharges will be used to purchase our EDS products. We cannot assure investors that funds will continue to be appropriated by Congress or allocated by the TSA or other agencies for the purchase of EDS products.

Legislative actions could lead to fluctuations in demand for aviation security products and services.

In addition to the Congressional budgetary process, other legislation could be introduced that would impact demand for aviation security products and services. In response to fluctuation in concern on the part of voters about aviation security and competing homeland security demands, or for other reasons, the plans for deployment of EDS to screen baggage could be changed. Budgetary debates and delays could result in fewer EDS being sold to the TSA and elected officials who support the EDS program could fail to maintain their offices, any of which events could cause a decrease in the demand for our EDS products.

Governmental agencies have special contracting requirements, which create additional risks.

In contracting with public agencies, we are subject to public agency contract requirements that vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Future sales to public agencies will depend, in part, on our ability to meet public agency contract requirements, certain of which may be onerous or even impossible for us to satisfy.

Government contracts typically contain termination provisions unfavorable to us and are subject to audit and modification by the government at its sole discretion, which subject us to additional risks. These risks include the ability of the U.S. government to unilaterally:

- suspend or prevent us for a set period of time from receiving new contracts or extending existing contracts based on violations or suspected violations of laws or regulations;

- terminate our existing contracts;

- reduce the scope and value of our existing contracts;

- audit and object to our contract-related costs and fees, including allocated indirect costs;

- control and potentially prohibit the export of our products; and

- change certain terms and conditions in our contracts.

The U.S. government can terminate any of its contracts with us either for its convenience or if we default by failing to perform in accordance with the contract schedule and terms. Termination for convenience provisions generally enable us to recover only our costs incurred or committed, and settlement expenses and profit on the work completed prior to termination. Termination for default provisions do not permit these recoveries and make us liable for excess costs incurred by the U.S. government in procuring undelivered items from another source. Our contracts with foreign governments may contain similar provisions. Consequently, our backlog is not necessarily indicative of future revenues. The government's termination of one or more of the contracts for our EDS products or our other products under development would harm our business.

In addition, U.S. government contracts are conditioned upon the continuing availability of Congressional appropriations. Congress usually appropriates funds annually for a given program on a September 30 fiscal year-end basis, even though contract performance may take years. Consequently, our contracts with the TSA may only be partially funded at the outset, and additional monies are normally committed to the contract by the TSA only as appropriations are made by Congress for future periods. The government's failure to fully fund one or more of the

contracts for our EDS products or our other products under development would harm our business.

Under our three-year agreement with the TSA announced on August 12, 2003, the TSA has the right to purchase system options and accessories, engineering and installation support and 550 CTX units, principally our CTX 9000 DSi systems, over the three-year term. While the TSA placed delivery orders totaling \$162.8 million

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under the agreement, the TSA has no obligation to place additional delivery orders or purchase additional engineering and installation support under the agreement. We cannot assure you that the TSA will make any additional delivery orders under the agreement or will not cancel its existing order. The agreement is subject to all of the limitations and restrictions that apply to U.S. government contracts, including those described above.

Because we contract with the U.S. government, we are subject to periodic audits and reviews. Based on the results of its audits, the U.S. government may adjust our contract-related costs and fees, including allocated indirect costs. In the future, government audits and reviews could result in adjustments to our revenues and cause other adverse effects, particularly to our relationship with the TSA. In addition, under U.S. government purchasing regulations, some of our costs, including most financing costs, amortization of intangible assets, portions of our research and development costs, and some marketing expenses may not be reimbursable or allowed in our negotiation of fixed-price contracts. Further, because we contract with the U.S. government, we are subject to an increased risk of investigations, criminal prosecution, civil fraud, whistleblower lawsuits and other legal actions and liabilities to which purely private sector companies are not.

In addition, public agency contracts are frequently awarded only after formal competitive bidding processes, which are often protracted and typically contain provisions that permit cancellation in the event that funds are unavailable to the public agency. We may not be awarded any of the contracts for which our products are bid. Even if we are awarded contracts, substantial delays or cancellations of purchases could result from protests initiated by losing bidders.

Our growth depends on our introduction of new products and services, which may be costly to develop and may not achieve market acceptance.

As part of our strategy for growth, we intend to develop products to address additional aviation security opportunities, such as passenger, carry-on baggage and air cargo screening. We also intend to address homeland security requirements beyond aviation, such as screening at border checkpoints, government offices and transportation terminals and ports. We will be required to spend significant funds to develop or acquire technologies and products for these initiatives, and these initiatives may divert our development and management resources away from our core EDS products. In addition, we have acquired, rather than developed internally, some of our technologies in connection with our acquisitions of companies and businesses, and these technologies may not perform as we expect. The development of new products may require greater time and financial resources than we currently anticipate and, despite significant investments in research and development, may not yield commercially successful products.

The development of our products for explosives and weapons detection is highly complex. Successful product development and market acceptance of any new products and services that we develop depend on a number of factors, including:

our timely completion and introduction of new products;

our accurate prediction of the demand for homeland security products and the changing requirements of the homeland security industry, including certification or other required performance standards;

the availability of key components of our products;

the quality, price and operating performance of our products and those of our competitors;

our customer service capabilities and responsiveness; and

the success of our relationships with existing and potential customers.

Finally, new products for aviation security applications may require certification or approval by the TSA, and we believe that the TSA does not currently have standards for the certification of aviation security products other than bulk explosives detection systems and explosives trace detectors, or ETD. Other products, such as metal

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detectors, are subject to TSA testing prior to approval. Market acceptance of new products may be limited if the TSA has not developed standards for certification or approval of such products, and even if it does develop such standards, we may be unable to obtain any such certification or approval, which could materially limit market acceptance of such products. If we fail to timely introduce new products or if these products fail to gain market acceptance, our results of operations would be harmed.

In addition, even if successful in the United States, new products that we develop may not achieve market acceptance outside of the United States. Unlike the U.S. government, foreign governments may be unwilling to commit financial resources to purchase our new products, which would reduce our potential revenues and harm our business.

We depend upon a limited number of suppliers for components of our products, and if we are unable to obtain parts from these suppliers on a timely basis, then we may not be able to deliver our products as required.

Key components used in our products have been designed by us to our specifications and are currently available only from one or a limited number of suppliers. We currently do not have long-term agreements with any of these suppliers. In addition, some of the suppliers of the key components used in our products are our competitors, and they may be motivated not to supply us with the components we need. Our inability to develop alternative sources for single or sole source components, to find alternative third party manufacturers or sub-assemblers, or to obtain sufficient quantities of these components, could result in delays or interruptions in product shipments, which could cause current or potential customers to seek other suppliers of our products. In view of the high cost of many of these components, we strive to avoid excess supplies. If our suppliers experience financial, operational, production or quality assurance difficulties, or our sole source suppliers are acquired or otherwise influenced by our competitors, the supply of components to us would be reduced or interrupted. In the event that a supplier ceases operations, discontinues a product or withholds or interrupts supply for any reason, we may be unable to acquire the product from alternative sources within a reasonable period of time.

Our future EDS products may fail to obtain certification by the TSA.

We plan to continue to develop new models for our family of EDS products, including systems utilizing X-ray based diffraction, or XRD, technology, of our subsidiary, Yxlon International Security GmbH, and to continue our participation in the ARGUS program, an FAA/TSA-sponsored program designed to develop a smaller, low-cost EDS product. However, we cannot be certain that any new EDS product, including systems utilizing Yxlon's XRD technology or our CTX 1000 (ARGUS) system, will be certified by the TSA. The failure to gain certification for an EDS product would harm our ability to sell the product and recognize associated revenues.

Our existing EDS products may fail to obtain re-certification by the TSA for changes in the EDS systems.

Our existing EDS products can be required to be re-certified by the TSA. This can happen when a critical component is changed, or we wish to make other changes to the EDS products. When this happens, the affected EDS model requires re-certification by the TSA. The failure or delay in gaining re-certification for an existing EDS product could harm our ability to continue to sell the product and recognize associated revenues.

Our major customer, the TSA, is a part of the Department of Homeland Security, a relatively new agency that has experienced, and may continue to experience, delays in its operations, which may cause delays in our receiving orders from the TSA.

The TSA is a relatively new agency that was created in November 2001 by the Transportation Security Act. As a result, it has experienced, and may continue to experience, delays in fulfilling its mandate as a result of delays in

establishing the necessary infrastructure to operate in an efficient manner. This may result in delays in our receiving orders for our EDS products. Further, the TSA is now a part of the Department of Homeland Security, which was created subsequent to the creation of the TSA and is therefore in an earlier stage of formation, which may further create delays in our receiving orders as this agency is organized.

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Future sales of our EDS products will depend on the ability of airports to secure funding to build baggage handling systems and to integrate our EDS products into such systems, which they may not be able to do.

Future sales will depend, in part, on installing our EDS products into airport lobbies or integrating them into existing baggage handling systems. If an airport is not configured for these systems, deployment of our EDS products may require changes in the airport infrastructure, such as reinforced airport lobby floors and baggage platforms. If our EDS products cannot easily be installed in airport lobbies or integrated into existing baggage handling systems, we may experience reduced sales of our EDS products or these sales may be delayed. In addition, installations and integrations are currently partially funded by the TSA in the United States. Legislation established a letter of intent program under which an airport can present a request to the TSA for reimbursement of up to 90% of costs incurred by the airport in improving baggage handling systems to increase security. There can be no assurance that the government will continue to fund installations, integrations and reimbursements at the current level or at all. If there is a reduction in funding, we may experience reduced sales of our EDS products or these sales may be delayed.

We believe that a substantial opportunity exists for our CTX 9000 DSi model to be integrated into baggage handling systems. If airports determine, in conjunction with governmental authorities, that they will be unable or unwilling to modify or finance such in-line baggage handling systems, this opportunity may be limited.

As a result of the Transportation Security Act, our EDS products are undergoing substantially increased usage per day, which could cause unforeseen problems with their ability to sustain this increased usage.

As required by the Transportation Security Act, as of December 31, 2002, 100% of checked baggage must undergo screening. As a result, our EDS products in operation are being used more hours per day than before, which places a burden on them not previously experienced. This has resulted in an increase in the amount of maintenance required to keep them operating, and may result in unforeseen problems. If this were to occur, our customers could perceive that there are reliability problems with our EDS products, which could reduce the demand for our products. In addition, our CTX 9000 DSi product is a relatively new model with which we have limited experience in sustaining extensive usage. As a result, our CTX 9000 DSi product may experience maintenance needs and increased down time beyond that experienced by our CTX 2500 and CTX 5500 DS products. Further, because the CTX 9000 DSi product is designed to be integrated into an airport's baggage handling system, it has, in addition to the detection function and mechanisms, components that integrate it into the baggage handling system, which also require maintenance and may also contribute to increased maintenance needs and down time. If our CTX 9000 DSi product does experience additional maintenance needs beyond that of our CTX 2500 and CTX 5500 DS products, our customers may not purchase this product in favor of our CTX 2500 and CTX 5500 DS products or the products of our competitors.

We may seek to grow by acquisition, which subjects us to substantial risks, including the failure to successfully integrate an acquired business.

As part of our growth strategy, we may expand our business by pursuing selected acquisitions of technologies and companies that offer complementary products, services, technologies or market access. Our ability to grow by acquisition depends upon the availability of acquisition candidates at acceptable prices. We may incur costs in connection with our pursuit of acquisitions for which we are responsible regardless of whether the acquisitions are actually consummated. Future acquisitions by us could result in dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities and expenses related to acquired operations and assets, any of which could harm our business and our operating results. Acquisitions entail numerous risks and we may not realize the expected benefits of these transactions. These risks include:

difficulties in the assimilation of acquired operations, technologies and products;

diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;

lack of experience operating in the geographic market or industry sector of acquired companies;

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exposure to unanticipated contingent liabilities of acquired companies; and

potential loss of key employees of acquired companies.

The process of integrating supply and distribution channels, computer and accounting systems and other aspects of operations, while managing a larger entity, may present a significant challenge to our management. We may not be able to successfully integrate any businesses, products, technologies or personnel that might be acquired in the future. In such case, we would not fully realize the anticipated benefits of a business combination, and the failure of such efforts would harm our business. Maintaining uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies may be harder than we anticipate and interfere with efficient administration of the company as a whole.

For example, on March 31, 2003, we completed the acquisition of Yxlon International Holding GmbH. Yxlon is active in businesses that are new to us and present a challenge to our management. In order to successfully integrate Yxlon's security technologies and products, we must, among other things, integrate these into our suite of products, both from an engineering and a sales and marketing perspective. As a result, we may take longer to develop and introduce new products than we anticipate. In addition, we do not have experience developing, marketing and selling products in the non-destructive testing business, and we may not be successful competing for customers in industries with which we are unfamiliar. The difficulties of integration of Yxlon may be further complicated by the geographic distance between our U.S. offices and Yxlon's headquarters, which are located in Germany. If we are not successful in integrating Yxlon's security technologies into our product line, or in managing Yxlon's non-destructive testing business, we may incur additional expenses or lose revenue opportunities for Yxlon and us, and our business results may suffer.

Our strategic investments may not provide any of the benefits we anticipate, and as a result, we may incur economic losses or be required to write-down these investments.

From time to time, we consider strategic investments in development-stage companies that we believe provide strategic opportunities for us, such as our recent investment in SafeView, Inc., which is developing portal systems for passenger screening. Although we intend that these investments will provide access to new technologies and emerging markets, we cannot assure you that these investments will create opportunities for us to increase our sales. If these companies are unsuccessful in their product development efforts or are unable to obtain additional private financing, we may be required to write-down these investments or we may lose some or all of these investments, which would harm our results.

If our EDS products fail to detect explosives, we could be exposed to product liability and related claims for which we may not have adequate insurance coverage, and we may lose current and potential customers.

Our business exposes us to potential product liability risks, which are inherent in the manufacturing, sale and maintenance of EDS products. Our machines are not designed to detect, and FAA/TSA certification does not require, 100% detection of any and all explosives contained in scanned baggage. For this reason, or if our products malfunction, it is possible that explosive material could pass undetected through our products, which could lead to product liability claims. There are also many other factors beyond our control that could lead to liability claims, such as the reliability and competence of the customer's operators and the training of the operators.

For example, InVision and our subsidiary, Quantum Magnetics, were named as defendants in a number of lawsuits relating to the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001, even though InVision and Quantum Magnetics did not, as of September 11, 2001, have any passenger or carry-on baggage screening equipment at security checkpoints in any of the airports from which the hijacked airplanes departed. Amended Master Complaints controlling over the individual complaints filed by plaintiffs in the *In re: September 11 Litigation* have effectively dismissed these claims against InVision and Quantum Magnetics. The cost of defending product liability claims such as these, and other product

liability claims, brought against us could be significant and any adverse determination may result in liabilities in excess of our insurance coverage. We currently have product liability insurance in the amount of \$200.0 million. We also have war and terrorism insurance in the amount of \$200.0 million, including up to \$50.0 million under our product liability insurance. We cannot be certain that our current insurance can be maintained, or additional insurance coverage could be obtained, on acceptable terms, if at all.

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In addition, the failure of any EDS product to detect explosives, even if due to operator error and not to the mechanical failure of an EDS product, could result in public and customer perception that our products do not work effectively, which may cause potential customers to not place orders and current customers to cancel orders already placed or to not place additional orders, any of which would harm our business and financial results.

We substantially depend on large orders from a limited number of customers. As a result, order cancellations from any of our customers or the failure of these customers to continue to purchase EDS products could have a material negative impact on our business and financial results.

In any given fiscal quarter or year, our revenues are derived from orders of multiple units of our EDS products from a limited number of customers. Through March 28, 2004, substantially all of our orders from U.S. customers have been funded by the FAA and the TSA, which allocate our products to airports in the United States. EDS product and service sales to the FAA, and following the formation of the TSA, to the TSA, accounted for 38.1% of our total revenues in the quarter ended March 28, 2004 and 84.2% of our total revenues in the quarter ended March 30, 2003. In the quarter ended March 28, 2004, six customers accounted for all of our EDS units sold during the quarter, and in the quarter ended March 30, 2003, eight customers accounted for all of our EDS products sold during the quarter. The failure of these customers, particularly the U.S. government, to continue to purchase our EDS products or the cancellation of existing orders would harm our business.

The U.S. government's right to use technology developed by us, but funded by the U.S. government, limits our intellectual property rights.

In accordance with Federal Acquisition Regulations included in our development contracts with the FAA, the U.S. government has rights to use our proprietary technologies developed after the award of the development contract and funded by the development contract. The U.S. government may use these rights to produce or have produced for the U.S. government competing products using CT technology found in our existing EDS products as well as our CTX 1000 model, which has not yet been certified by the TSA. With respect to Quantum Magnetics, the U.S. government retains the same rights to the passive magnetic technology found in the quadrupole resonance, or QR, technology. In the event that the U.S. government were to exercise these rights, our competitive position in supplying the U.S. government with certified CT-based explosives detection systems and/or the Quantum products would be harmed.

The sales cycle for our EDS products is lengthy, and we may expend a significant amount of effort in obtaining sales orders and not receive them.

The sales cycle of our EDS products is often lengthy due to the protracted approval process that typically accompanies large capital expenditures and the time required to manufacture and install our EDS products. Typically, six to twelve months may elapse between a new customer's initial evaluation of our systems and the execution of a contract. Another three months to a year may elapse prior to shipment of our EDS products as the customer site is prepared and our EDS products are manufactured. In addition, in the United States, budgetary debates in Congress, may result in additional delays in the purchase of additional EDS products. During the sales cycle we expend substantial funds and management resources but recognize no associated revenue.

Our backlog is not necessarily indicative of future revenues.

We measure our backlog of product revenues as orders for systems and upgrades for which contracts or purchase orders have been signed, but which have not yet been shipped. We measure our backlog of service revenues as orders for maintenance related to product support for which contracts have been signed, but maintenance service has not yet been performed. We typically ship our products within three to twelve months after receiving an order. However, such shipments may be affected by delays which occur in the delivery of components to us or our readiness to accept

delivery of components for reasons of site preparation or otherwise. In some instances, shipments may be made more quickly depending on our ability to build machines to order and our customers' demand for immediate delivery.

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Quantum Magnetics' contract research and development backlog includes funded and unfunded awards from government agencies for which services have not yet been performed. At March 28, 2004, Quantum Magnetics' contract research and development backlog was \$10.7 million, \$6.0 million of which was funded.

Any failure by us to meet an agreed upon schedule could lead to the cancellation of the related order. Variations in the size, complexity and delivery requirements of the customer order may result in substantial fluctuations in backlog from period to period. In addition, all orders are subject to cancellation or delay by the customer and, accordingly, we cannot assure investors that our backlog will eventually result in revenues. For these reasons, we believe that backlog cannot be considered a meaningful indicator of our performance on an annual or quarterly basis.

Our international sales subject us to risks that could materially harm our business.

Sales to countries other than the United States accounted for 49.1% of our total revenues in the quarter ended March 28, 2004. It is part of our growth strategy to increase our international operations. A number of factors related to our international sales and operations could adversely affect our business, including:

- changes in domestic and foreign regulatory requirements;
- political instability in the countries where we sell products;
- possible foreign currency controls;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- our ability to protect and utilize our intellectual property in foreign jurisdictions;
- tariffs, embargoes or other barriers;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- difficulties in obtaining and managing distributors; and
- potentially negative tax consequences.

Further, the sale of some of our products outside the United States is subject to compliance with the U.S. International Traffic in Arms Regulations and Export Administration Regulations. Our failure to obtain the requisite licenses, meet registration standards or comply with other government export regulations, may affect our ability to generate revenues from the sale of our products outside the United States, which could harm our business. In particular, some of our EDS products and our landmine detection equipment are deemed regulated military devices subject to export restrictions under the U.S. Department of State regulations. Consequently, these regulations may make these products more difficult to sell to a number of countries. Compliance with government regulations may also subject us to additional fees and costs. The absence of comparable restrictions on competitors in other countries may adversely affect our competitive position.

Exchange rate fluctuations could cause a decline in our financial condition and results of operations.

In 2003, the cost of certain international currencies has increased due to fluctuations in the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the euro. As a result of our international operations and recently acquired Yxlon operations, we generate a significant portion of our net sales and incur a significant portion of our expenses in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, primarily the euro. Future fluctuations in this exchange rate could adversely affect our results because

we pay our non-U.S. employees and certain suppliers in local currencies, and, in some cases, our sales contracts are denominated in local currencies. From time to time, as and when we determine it is appropriate and advisable to do so, we will seek to mitigate the effect of exchange rate fluctuations through the use of derivative

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financial instruments. We cannot assure you, however, that we will continue this practice or be successful in these efforts.

Yxlon generally transacts business in euros. Consequently, its financial condition and results of operations are reported in euros and then translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rate for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements. As a result, appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the euro will have a negative impact on our reported revenues and operating profit while depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the euro will have a positive effect on reported revenues and operating profit. However, Yxlon's customer contracts that are denominated in U.S. dollars will be adversely affected by the depreciation of the U.S. dollar.

We may have warranty claims that exceed our reserves.

Our EDS products are typically sold with one-year warranties. We have established reserves for the liability associated with product warranties based on historical experience with warranty claims. However, our actual warranty costs, including actual material usage or service delivery costs, may exceed our reserves, which could have an adverse effect on our operating results.

We may not be selected to provide post-warranty service on our CTX products, and if we are selected to provide post-warranty services, these services may not be profitable for us.

We offer to our customers the opportunity to buy a service contract from us, which provides for scheduled maintenance, repairs and parts once a warranty period on a CTX product has expired (which is typically a one-year period). If we are not selected to provide post-warranty service, this would harm our business. Some of our post-warranty service contracts contain fixed pricing terms. If our actual costs, including actual material usage or service delivery costs, exceed our revenues under these service agreements, our operating results could be adversely affected. We are currently in negotiations for the renewal of our agreement to provide service to our CTX products owned by the TSA. We cannot assure investors that the agreement will be renewed, or will be renewed on financially advantageous terms. In addition, historically, we have sold service contracts on most eligible CTX products deployed internationally. We may not achieve this level of service contract sales in the future.

Our inability to adapt to rapid technological change could impair our ability to remain competitive.

The EDS industry may undergo significant technological development in response to increased demand for aviation security products. A fundamental shift in technology in our product markets could harm us, because we derive substantially all of our revenues from sales of EDS products and services.

We anticipate that we will incur significant expenses in the design and initial manufacturing and marketing of new products and services. Our competitors may implement new technologies before we are able to, allowing them to provide more effective products at more competitive prices. Future technological developments could:

adversely impact our competitive position;

require write-downs of obsolete technology;

require us to discontinue production of obsolete products before we can recover any or all of our related research, development and commercialization expenses; or

require significant capital expenditures beyond those currently contemplated.

We cannot assure investors that we will be able to achieve the technological advances to remain competitive and profitable, that new products and services will be developed and manufactured on schedule or on a cost-effective basis, that anticipated markets will exist or develop for new products or services, or that our existing products and services will not become technologically obsolete.

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The EDS industry is highly competitive. Given the anticipated continuing demand for airport security products, competition may increase.

The EDS industry is intensely competitive and we may not compete successfully. As a result of increased demand for security systems, additional companies may enter the EDS industry. Some of our competitors, including L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc. and many of the potential new entrants into the EDS industry, have financial, technical, production and other resources substantially greater than ours. We believe that some of our competitors have EDS products undergoing TSA certification. Our failure to compete successfully could result in lost sales and could hamper our financial results.

We depend on key management and personnel and may not be able to retain those employees or recruit additional qualified personnel.

We believe that our future success will be due, in part, to the continued services of our senior management team. We do not have long-term employment agreements with any of our executive officers. Losing the services of one or more members of our management team could negatively affect our business and our expansion efforts. We do not maintain key person life insurance policies for members of our management. We could be seriously harmed by the loss of any of our executive officers. The implementation of our growth strategy will require that we recruit additional members of our senior management team. In addition, in order to manage our growth, we will need to recruit and retain additional skilled personnel, such as advanced engineering professionals. Our failure to recruit qualified employees in a timely manner and retain them could harm our business and our ability to continue to grow.

Natural disasters, including earthquakes, may damage our facilities.

Our corporate and manufacturing facilities in California are located near major earthquake faults, which have experienced earthquakes in the past. In the event of a major earthquake or other natural disaster, our facilities may sustain significant damage and our operations could be harmed.

Our business could be harmed if we fail to properly protect our intellectual property.

Our success depends in part on our ability to protect our intellectual property. Although we attempt to protect our intellectual property in the United States and other countries through various methods such as patents and patent applications, trademarks, copyrights and non-disclosure agreements, there can be no assurance that we will successfully protect our technology or that competitors will not be able to develop similar technology independently.

We have two U.S. patents for automatic concealed object detection systems using a pre-scan stage as used in our CTX products. These patents expire in 2010 and 2011. The patents have not prevented competitors from developing CT-based products which do not use a pre-scan stage. The time period for filing foreign counterparts of our two U.S. EDS patents has expired, and we did not seek or obtain patent protection. The absence of foreign counterparts to our patents could adversely affect our ability to prevent a competitor from using technology similar to technology used in our CTX products. We also have a U.S. patent for a mechanical radiation shield for our CTX 9000 DSi model, which expires in 2021. We rely on this technology to increase the speed of the baggage inspection process. We have filed other applications in the United States and Europe for patents covering other features contained in our CTX 9000 DSi model. We cannot assure investors that the claims allowed under any patents held by us will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology against competition from third parties with similar technologies or products. In addition, we cannot assure investors that any patents issued to us will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented or that the rights granted under these patents will provide a competitive advantage to us. Moreover, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States, and we could experience various obstacles and high costs in protecting our intellectual property rights in foreign countries. If we are

unable to obtain or maintain these protections, we may not be able to prevent third parties from using our intellectual property.

We also rely on trade secrets, proprietary know-how and continuing technological innovation to remain competitive. We have taken measures to protect our trade secrets and know-how, including the use of

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confidentiality agreements with our employees. It is possible that these agreements may be breached and that the available remedies for any breach will not be sufficient to compensate us for damages incurred.

Litigation may be necessary to enforce or defend against claims of intellectual property infringement, which could be expensive and, if we lose, could prevent us from selling our products.

Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our patents and other intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Any litigation, regardless of the outcome, could be costly and require significant time and attention of key members of our management and technical personnel.

Our domestic and international competitors, many of whom have substantially greater resources and have made substantial investments in competing technologies, may have patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to manufacture and sell our products. We have not conducted an independent review of patents issued to third parties. Because of the perceived market opportunity we face, companies possessing technology rights that they believe we might be infringing will now be much more motivated to assert infringement of their rights. These third parties may assert infringement or invalidity claims against us and litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. An adverse outcome in the defense of a patent suit could subject us to significant liabilities to third parties, require disputed rights to be licensed from third parties or require us to cease selling our products. Even successful defenses of patent suits can be costly and time-consuming.

We have received significant amounts of funding from government grants and contracts. We cannot assure investors that we will continue to receive this level of funding for future product development.

The U.S. government currently plays an important role in funding the development of EDS technology and sponsoring its deployment in U.S. airports. We performed reimbursable research and development for EDS products pursuant to FAA and TSA grants and contracts totaling \$524,000 in the quarter ended March 28, 2004, \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, and \$886,000 for the year ended December 31, 2002. This is a significant reduction from the \$8.3 million for reimbursable research and development for EDS products from FAA grants and contracts in the year ended December 31, 2001. We are also aware that other competitors and potential competitors in the EDS market have received FAA and TSA development grants. The U.S. government also currently funds almost all of the development of Quantum Magnetics products, including QR and passive magnetic sensing. We had contract research and development revenues from the U.S. government for the development of Quantum Magnetics products of \$2.9 million for the quarter ended March 28, 2004, \$13.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2003 and of \$12.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2002. We cannot assure investors that additional research and development funds from the government will become available in the future or that we will receive any of these additional funds. If the government fails to continue to sponsor our technology, we would have to expend more resources on product development, which could adversely affect our business. In addition, any future grants to our competitors may improve their ability to develop and market advanced detection products and cause our customers to delay any purchase decisions, which could harm our ability to market our products.

Substantial leverage and debt service obligations may adversely affect our cash flow.

As a result of the convertible debt offering that we completed in September 2003, our debt service obligations increased substantially. There is the possibility that we may be unable to generate cash sufficient to pay the principal of, interest on and other amounts due in respect of our indebtedness when due. We may also add equipment loans and lease lines to finance capital expenditures and may obtain additional long-term debt, working capital lines of credit and lease lines.

Our substantial leverage could have significant negative consequences, including:

increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing;

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requiring the dedication of a portion of our expected cash flow from operations to service our indebtedness, thereby reducing the amount of our expected cash flow available for other purposes, including capital expenditures;

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we compete; and

placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage relative to less leveraged competitors and competitors that have better access to capital resources.

Risks Related to Ownership of Our Common Stock

The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The trading price of our common stock has been and may continue to be subject to large fluctuations, which may result in losses to investors. If the proposed merger with GE is not completed, or there is heightened uncertainty about whether it will be completed, our stock price may increase or decrease in response to a number of events and factors, including:

the level and changing nature of terrorist activity;

legislative and regulatory developments related to anti-terrorism efforts or aviation security;

our quarterly operating results or those of other explosives detection companies;

the public's reaction to our press releases, announcements and our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission;

our announcement of an acquisition or strategic investment;

changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by research analysts;

changes in our relationships with customers; and

developments affecting our competitors.

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated dramatically since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. For example, immediately prior to September 11, 2001, our common stock closed at \$3.11 per share. Since that date, our closing stock price has risen to a high of \$48.29 per share on March 12, 2002. During 2003, our closing stock price fluctuated from a low of \$20.33 per share to a high of \$34.41 per share. During the period from January 1, 2004 through March 12, 2004, the last trading day prior to the announcement of the proposed acquisition of InVision by GE, our closing stock price fluctuated from a low of \$34.35 per share to a high of \$41.58 per share. In addition, the stock market has periodically experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market prices of common stock of technology companies. These changes have often been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market fluctuations may also negatively affect the market price of our common stock and the notes.

Delaware law and our charter documents may impede or discourage a takeover, which could cause the market price of our shares to decline.

We are a Delaware corporation and the anti-takeover provisions of Delaware law impose various impediments on the ability of a third party to acquire control of us, even if a change in control would be beneficial to our existing stockholders. Our certificate of incorporation provides for 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock which our board of directors may issue with terms determined by them without stockholder approval, a classified board of directors serving staggered three-year terms, restrictions on who may call a special meeting of stockholders and a prohibition

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on stockholder action by written consent. These provisions of Delaware law and in our charter documents could impede a merger, takeover or other business combination involving us or discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer for our common stock, which, under certain circumstances, could reduce the market value of our common stock and the notes.

We may not pay cash dividends.

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock previously, and we have agreed not to pay cash dividends under our current bank line of credit. Historically, we have retained earnings, if any, to support the development of our business. Payment of future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors after taking into account various factors, including our financial condition, operating results and current and anticipated cash needs.

We may become subject to costly and time-consuming class action litigation following significant changes in our stock price.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against such a company. Were such litigation to be commenced against us, we would incur substantial costs and there would be diversion of our management's attention and resources, which could materially harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We consider investments purchased with an original or remaining maturity of less than three months at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. We maintain an investment portfolio of various holdings, types, and maturities. See Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements. These securities are classified as available for sale and consequently are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value with unrealized gains or losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax. The following table summarizes our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	March 28, 2004	December 31, 2003
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 74,891	\$182,382
Short-term investments	209,719	94,557
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$284,610	\$276,939
	<hr/>	<hr/>

At any time, a sharp rise in interest rates could adversely impact the fair value of our investment portfolio. Conversely, declines in interest rates could have a positive impact on the fair value of our investment portfolio. We do not currently hedge these interest rate exposures. The following table presents the changes in fair value in investment securities held at March 28, 2004 that are sensitive to changes in interest rates (in thousands) based on hypothetical adjustments in the applicable interest rates:

	Valuation of securities given an interest rate increase of X basis points			Fair value as of March 28, 2004	Valuation of securities given an interest rate decrease of X basis points		
	150 BPS	100 BPS	50 BPS		(50 BPS)	(100 BPS)	(150 BPS)*
	Total	\$280,342	\$281,502		\$282,674	\$284,610	\$285,036

* A reduction of 150 basis points is unlikely due to the low interest rates in effect as of March 28, 2004.

These instruments are not leveraged and are held for purposes other than trading. The modeling technique used measures the change in fair value arising from selected potential changes in interest rates, using a three-month investment horizon and hypothetical parallel shifts in the yield curve of plus or minus 50 basis points (BPS), 100 BPS and 150 BPS.

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Our international system sales and maintenance contracts are generally denominated in U.S. dollars. In instances where there are significant international system sales contracts denominated in a foreign currency, we often enter into forward contracts to mitigate foreign exchange risk. We do not enter into market risk sensitive instruments for trading purposes. In the first quarter of 2004, we entered into foreign exchange forward contracts with a total notional value of approximately \$10.4 million to hedge against foreign exchange risk for contracts with international customers denominated in euros and \$11.7 million to hedge against foreign exchange risk for anticipated expenditures denominated in euros. At March 28, 2004, December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, we had outstanding contracts to convert euros to dollars with notional values totaling \$25.9 million, \$17.3 million and \$34.7 million, with a positive fair value of approximately \$524,000 and negative fair values of \$1.4 million and \$4.9 million, respectively. At March 28, 2004, we had outstanding contracts to convert dollars to euros with notional values totaling \$11.2 million and a negative fair value of \$572,000. The following table depicts the maturities of the outstanding contract amounts (in thousands):

<u>Contract Maturity</u>	Within 3				
	<u>Months</u>	<u>4-6</u> <u>Months</u>	<u>7-9</u> <u>Months</u>	<u>10-12</u> <u>Months</u>	<u>13</u> <u>Months</u>
Amount at 3/28/04	\$22,147	\$ 9,715	\$2,888	\$ 2,376	\$
Amount at 12/31/03	16,738	588			
Amount at 12/31/02	13,884	18,020	2,653	99	

Certain costs of providing warranty and maintenance services for systems sold to foreign countries are denominated in local currencies. To the extent exchange rates fluctuate, it could become more expensive to provide these services. To date, these costs have not been significant; however, we expect they will increase as our installed base increases.

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk inherent in our sales commitments, anticipated sales, anticipated purchases and assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We transact business primarily in four currencies worldwide, of which the most significant to our operations is the euro. In some situations, we are a net receiver of foreign currencies and therefore benefit from a weaker U.S. dollar and are negatively affected by a stronger U.S. dollar relative to those foreign currencies in which we transact significant amounts of business. We performed a sensitivity analysis as of March 28, 2004 using a modeling technique that measures the change in the fair values arising from a hypothetical 10% and 15% adverse movement in the levels of foreign currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar (that is, strengthening of the U.S. dollar) with all other variables held constant. The analysis covers all of our foreign exchange forward contracts offset by the underlying exposures. The analysis excludes balances and transactions pertaining to Yxlon. Foreign exchange rate risk is relatively low for Yxlon given that it primarily transacts business in euros.

The cash flow impacts of our sensitivity analysis as of March 28, 2004 are summarized in the following table (the foreign currency exchange rates used were based on market rates in effect at March 28, 2004):

<u>Cash flow impact of change in exchange rates</u>
Fair Value as of

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(in thousands)	Contract Amount	March 28, 2004	10% Change	15% Change
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 14,706	\$ (48)	\$ 1,428	\$ 2,166
Accounts receivable	12,590	13,830	(1,383)	(2,074)
Firm orders*	8,113	10,755	(1,075)	(1,613)
Net accounts payable	476	489	(49)	(73)
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total			\$ (1,079)	\$ (1,594)
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

* Firm orders represent orders for which we have received a signed purchase order.

The cash flow impact of changes in exchange rates at March 28, 2004 is not significantly different from the cash flow impact of changes in exchange rates at December 31, 2003 and 2002.

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We do not expect the impact of changes in interest rates to have a material impact on our operations, cash flow or liquidity. In addition, the impact of inflation has not been material on our operations, cash flow or liquidity to date.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on our management's evaluation (with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer) of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)), as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during our first fiscal quarter of 2004 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

InVision and our subsidiary, Quantum Magnetics, together with many other entities, were named as defendants in approximately 156 products liability lawsuits by individual plaintiffs seeking damages for wrongful death in connection with the terrorist acts of September 11, 2001. The litigation was consolidated in *In re: September 11 Litigation*, 21 MC 97 (AKH), United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. InVision and Quantum Magnetics have been served with 103 complaints. Each complaint with which we have been served alleges that defendants have breached a duty to airplane passengers and others by failing to properly screen passengers and carry-on baggage for dangerous weapons. We believe that the plaintiffs' claims lack merit, especially in light of the fact that InVision and Quantum Magnetics did not, as of September 11, 2001, have any passenger or carry-on baggage screening equipment at security checkpoints in any of the airports from which the hijacked airplanes departed. By court order, the plaintiffs were required to file and serve Amended Master Complaints and Appendices by March 31, 2004 to reflect all defendants and causes of action in the *In re: September 11 Litigation* that had been added since their original Master Complaints were filed. InVision and Quantum Magnetics were not included in plaintiffs' Amended Master Complaints and their Appendices. Since these Amended Master Complaints are controlling over the individual complaints filed by plaintiffs, all plaintiffs in the *In re: September 11 Litigation* have effectively dismissed their claims against InVision and Quantum Magnetics. To date, notices of dismissals or dismissal orders have been received in all but 57 of the individual complaints. We are currently in the process of obtaining the remaining dismissals from the remaining plaintiffs.

On March 19, 2004, two alleged holders of InVision common stock filed purported class action lawsuits in California Superior Court for the County of Alameda. The complaints name as defendants each of our directors as well as InVision. The complaints allege that, in pursuing the transaction with GE and approving the merger agreement, the directors violated their fiduciary duties to the holders of InVision common stock by, among other

things, failing to obtain the highest price reasonably available, tailoring the terms of the transaction to meet GE's needs, engaging in self-dealing and obtaining personal financial benefits not shared equally by the plaintiffs and other stockholders. The complaints also allege that the merger agreement resulted from a flawed process designed to ensure a sale to one buyer. The lawsuits have been consolidated by stipulation of the parties under one lead case, *Waltman, et al. v. InVision Technologies, Inc., et al.*, Lead Case No. RG04146722. On May 3, 2004, InVision and three directors filed a demurrer to the consolidated complaint on the grounds that plaintiffs failed to allege sufficient facts to state a cause of action. The remaining five directors filed a motion to quash the service of summons because they are not California residents, and, therefore, the court lacks jurisdiction over them. Plaintiffs have served an

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initial written discovery request. Based on our review of the complaints, we believe that the allegations are without merit and intend, along with the directors, to defend the lawsuits vigorously.

We also are involved in legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these matters is currently not determinable, management does not believe that the ultimate cost to resolve these matters will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 5. Other Information

Consistent with Section 10A(i)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as added by Section 202 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we are responsible for listing the non-audit services approved by our Audit Committee to be performed by Deloitte & Touche LLP, our external auditor. Non-audit services are defined as services other than those provided in connection with an audit or a review of our financial statements. During the quarterly period covered by this filing, the Audit Committee approved engagements of Deloitte & Touche LLP for the following non-audit services:

tax services, which includes consulting related to (1) the review of federal and state tax returns; (2) general tax consulting; and (3) sales and use tax consulting; and

audit-related services, which includes consulting related to the (1) audit of the financial statements of our subsidiary, Yxlon International X-Ray GmbH; and (2) review of the reporting package and consolidation of our German subsidiaries.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

- 2.1 Share and Purchase Transfer Agreement dated as of February 21, 2003 among the registrant, Yxlon Beteiligungs-Verwaltung GmbH, NDT International Holdings A.S, Yxlon International Holding GmbH, Yxlon International X-Ray GmbH, Joseph Kosanetzky, Reinhard Bonisch and Botts & Company Ltd. (1)
- 2.2 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of March 15, 2004, among the registrant, General Electric Company and Jet Acquisition Sub, Inc. (2)
- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant. (3)
- 3.2 Amendment to Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the registrant (4)
- 3.3 Bylaws of the registrant, as amended. (5)
- 4.1 Reference is made to Exhibits 3.1 through 3.3.
- 4.2 Indenture, dated as of September 19, 2003, between the registrant and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee. (6)
- 4.3 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of September 19, 2003 between the registrant and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated. (6)

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- 4.4 Form of Note for the registrant's 3% Convertible Senior Notes due October 1, 2023. (6)
 - 10.1 Amendment dated March 12, 2004 to Solicitation, Offer and Award dated August 5, 2003, between the registrant and the TSA (the Frame Agreement). *
 - 10.2 Delivery Order #4 from the TSA under the Frame Agreement. *
 - 10.3 Indemnity Agreement, dated as of February 19, 2004, between the registrant and Andrew Siegel.
 - 31.1 Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
 - 31.2 Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer.
 - 32.1 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.
- (1) Filed as an exhibit to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 30, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (2) Filed as an exhibit to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.

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- (3) Filed as an exhibit to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-05517) and incorporated herein by reference.
- (4) Filed as an exhibit to the registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (5) Filed as an exhibit to the registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 29, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference.
- (6) Filed as an exhibit to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-110289) and incorporated herein by reference.

* Confidential treatment has been requested for portions of this exhibit.

(b) Report on Form 8-K filed during the fiscal quarter ended March 28, 2004: On February 11, 2004, we filed a current report on Form 8-K, pursuant to Item 12 thereof, furnishing a copy of a press release titled "InVision Technologies Reports Fourth Quarter and Year-End 2003 Financial Results" and dated February 11, 2004.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

INVISION TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Date: May 6, 2004

/s/ Sergio Magistri

Sergio Magistri, Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Authorized Officer)

Date: May 6, 2004

/s/ Ross Mulholland

Ross Mulholland
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial
Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

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