UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2021

or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-33301

ACCURAY INCORPORATED

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware	**20-8370041**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	**(IRS Employer Identification Number)**

1310 Chesapeake Terrace
Sunnyvale, California 94089
(Address of Principal Executive Offices Including Zip Code)

(408) 716-4600
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, $0.001 par value per share	ARAY	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☒
Non-accelerated filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

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

As of October 27, 2021, there were 90,918,976 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, par value $0.001 per share, outstanding.

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We own or have rights to various trademarks and tradenames used in our business in the United States or other countries, including the following: Accuray®, Accuray Logo®, CyberKnife®, Hi-Art®, RoboCouch®, Synchrony®, TomoTherapy®, Xsight®, Accuray Precision®, AutoSegmentation™, CTrue™, H™ Series, iDMS®, InCise™, Iris™, CyberKnife M6™ Series, Accuray OIS Connect™, PreciseART®, PreciseRTX®, Treatment Planning System™, TomoDirect™, TomoEdge™, TomoH®, TomoHD®, TomoHDA™, TomoHelical™, TomoTherapy Quality Assurance™, Radixact®, Onrad ™, S7™, and VoLO™.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Accuray Incorporated
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except share amounts and par value)

	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 104,679	$ 116,369
Restricted cash	553	560
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $1,317 and $1,048 as of September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively (a)	94,038	85,360
Inventories	126,493	125,929
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (b)	22,263	21,547
Deferred cost of revenue	2,492	3,008
Total current assets	350,518	352,773
Property and equipment, net	12,263	12,332
Investment in joint venture	14,742	15,935
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	21,278	22,522
Goodwill	57,951	57,960
Intangible assets, net	378	435
Restricted cash	1,259	1,272
Other assets	17,387	16,869
Total assets	$ 475,776	$ 480,098
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 22,569	$ 19,467
Accrued compensation	20,848	26,865
Operating lease liabilities, current	8,263	8,169
Other accrued liabilities	31,255	27,471
Customer advances	22,828	24,937
Deferred revenue	78,890	81,660
Short-term debt	3,664	3,790
Total current liabilities	188,317	192,359
Long-term liabilities:		
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	15,886	17,441
Long-term other liabilities	7,835	7,766
Deferred revenue	23,828	23,685
Long-term debt	194,145	170,007
Total liabilities	430,011	411,258
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, $0.001 par value; authorized: 200,000,000 shares as of September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively; issued and outstanding: 90,918,976 and 90,821,661 shares at September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively	91	91
Additional paid-in-capital	531,553	554,680
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,324	2,093
Accumulated deficit	(488,203)	(488,024)
Total stockholders' equity	45,765	68,840
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 475,776	$ 480,098

(a) Includes trade receivable from the China joint venture, an equity method investment of $19,579 and $8,822 at September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively. See Note 14.
(b) Includes other receivable from the China joint venture, an equity method investment of $766 and $187 at September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

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

Accuray Incorporated
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Net revenue:		
Products (a)	$ 52,759	$ 31,258
Services (b)	54,683	54,074
Total net revenue	107,442	85,332
Cost of revenue:		
Cost of products	31,509	18,426
Cost of services	36,409	31,503
Total cost of revenue (c)	67,918	49,929
Gross profit	39,524	35,403
Operating expenses:		
Research and development (d)	14,382	12,148
Selling and marketing	11,271	8,898
General and administrative	11,460	8,889
Total operating expenses	37,113	29,935
Income from operations	2,411	5,468
Loss on equity method investment, net	(340)	(28)
Other expense, net	(2,668)	(4,694)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(597)	746
Provision for income taxes	431	344
Net income (loss)	$ (1,028)	$ 402
Net income (loss) per share - basic	$ (0.01)	$ 0.00
Net income (loss) per share - diluted	$ (0.01)	$ 0.00
Weighted average common shares used in computing net income per share:		
Basic	90,838	91,194
Diluted	90,838	91,681
Net income (loss)	$ (1,028)	$ 402
Foreign currency translation adjustment	231	1,493
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ (797)	$ 1,895

(a) Includes sales to the China joint venture, an equity method investment of $5,920 and $2,874 for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, respectively. See Note 14.
(b) Includes sales to the China joint venture, an equity method investment of $3,638 and $2,077 for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, respectively. See Note 14.
(c) Includes cost of revenue from sales to the China joint venture, an equity method investment of $8,044 and $1,944 for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, respectively.
(d) Includes chargeback to the China joint venture, an equity method investment related to research and development project of $579 and $0 for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, respectively.

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

Accuray Incorporated
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at June 30, 2021	90,821,661	$ 91	$ 554,680	$ 2,093	$ (488,024)	$ 68,840
Cumulative adjustment due to adoption of ASU No. 2020-06	—	—	(25,633)	—	849	(24,784)
Issuance of restricted stock	97,315	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	2,506	—	—	2,506
Net loss	—	—	—	—	(1,028)	(1,028)
Cumulative translation adjustment	—	—	—	231	—	231
Balance at September 30, 2021	90,918,976	$ 91	$ 531,553	$ 2,324	$ (488,203)	$ 45,765

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

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at June 30, 2020	91,178,108	$ 91	$ 545,741	$ (484)	$ (481,713)	$ 63,635
Issuance of restricted stock	95,575	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based compensation	—	—	1,910	—	—	1,910
Net income	—	—	—	—	402	402
Cumulative translation adjustment	—	—	—	1,493	—	1,493
Balance at September 30, 2020	91,273,683	$ 91	$ 547,651	$ 1,009	$ (481,311)	$ 67,440

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

Accuray Incorporated
Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	$ (1,028)	$ 402
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,419	1,660
Share-based compensation	2,516	2,244
Amortization of debt issuance costs	156	357
Accretion of interest on debt	—	1,241
Provision (reversal of provision) for credit losses	303	(660)
Non-cash revenue transactions related to joint venture contribution	—	(1,365)
Provision for write-down of inventories	1,007	1,520
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	22	2
Loss on equity method investment	340	28
Release (deferral) of equity method investment intra-entity profit on sales	1,738	(326)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(9,178)	17,953
Inventories	(2,093)	(7,671)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,487)	3,973
Deferred cost of revenue	516	(88)
Accounts payable	3,575	(5,202)
Operating lease liabilities, net	(217)	(157)
Accrued liabilities	(2,302)	(7,281)
Customer advances	(1,935)	(6,134)
Deferred revenues	(1,952)	(3,366)
Net cash used in operating activities	(8,600)	(2,870)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,456)	(569)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,456)	(569)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Paydown under Prior Term Loan and amendment cost, net	—	(10,500)
Paydown under New Term Loan	(1,000)	—
Borrowings (repayments) under Prior Revolving Credit Facility, net	—	(659)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,000)	(11,159)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(654)	1,488
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(11,710)	(13,110)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	118,201	109,911
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	$ 106,491	$ 96,801
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Reclassification from Equity component of debt into debt issuance cost liability	$ 25,633	$ —

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

Note 1. The Company and its Significant Accounting Policies

The Company

Accuray Incorporated (together with its subsidiaries, the "Company" or "Accuray") designs, develops and sells advanced radiosurgery and radiation therapy systems for the treatment of tumors throughout the body. The Company is incorporated in Delaware and has its principal place of business in Sunnyvale, California. The Company has primary offices in the United States, Switzerland, China, Hong Kong and Japan and conducts its business worldwide.

Basis of Presentation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Certain information and note disclosures have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the annual financial statements and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the periods presented. The results for the three months ended September 30, 2021 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, or for any other future interim period or fiscal year.

These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on August 17, 2021.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to risks and uncertainties as a result of a novel strain of coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, or SARS-CoV-2, which causes coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") and has resulted in a worldwide pandemic. The extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's business is highly uncertain and difficult to predict, as the effects of and response to the pandemic are rapidly evolving and new information is regularly coming to light. The Company's customers are diverting resources to treat COVID-19 patients and deferring non-urgent and elective procedures, both of which may impact our customers' ability to meet their other financial obligations, including to the Company. Some customers, which include hospitals, major academic medical centers, and other related entities, have incurred significant losses during the COVID-19 pandemic due to reduced patient volume. Furthermore, global economic uncertainty, including supply chain disruption and labor shortages, related to the COVID-19 pandemic may result in an incremental adverse impact on revenue, net income and cash flow and may require significant additional expenditures or cost-cutting to mitigate such impacts. Policymakers around the globe have responded with fiscal policy actions to support the healthcare industry and economy as a whole. The magnitude and overall effectiveness of these actions remain uncertain.

The Company's financial results have also been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in various ways. The COVID-19 pandemic is adversely impacting the pace at which the Company's backlog converts to revenue. This is primarily the result of delays in the timing of deliveries and installations in fiscal 2020 and 2021 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company expects that such delays in deliveries and installations may continue through the end of fiscal 2022, which could have a negative impact on revenue. The Company has experienced disruptions in its sales cycle as well as delays in customer payments and service agreements. The Company also received requests from a few customers to extend payment terms or temporarily suspend service and corresponding payment obligations. While the Company has only received a small number of requests thus far, there can be no guarantee that more customers will not ask for the same in the future. In addition, as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the global supply chain, disruptions in parts of our supply chain have resulted in delays in the receipt of certain components for our products as well as increased pricing pressure for such parts. As a result, the Company is carefully monitoring the pandemic and the potential length and depth of the resulting economic impact on our financial condition and results of operations. There remain uncertainties around the spread, severity and potential resurgence of COVID-19, the impact of new COVID-19 variants, vaccination deployment efforts, and how long the pandemic and associated health measures will last, the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, although the impacts are expected to continue and may significantly affect the Company's business.

The Company continues to critically review its liquidity and anticipated capital requirements in light of the significant uncertainty created by the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the Company's cash and cash equivalents balance, available debt facilities, current business plan and revenue prospects, the Company believes that it will have sufficient cash resources and anticipated cash flows to fund its operations for at least the next 12 months. However, the Company is unable to predict with certainty the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its ability to maintain compliance with the debt covenants contained in the credit agreement related to its New Credit Facility (as such terms are defined in Note 10 below), including financial covenants regarding the consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio and consolidated senior net leverage ratio. The Company was in compliance with such covenants at September 30, 2021. Failure to meet the covenant requirements in the future could cause the Company to be in default and the maturity of the related debt could be accelerated and become immediately payable. This may require the Company to obtain waivers or amendments to the credit agreement in order to maintain compliance and there can be no certainty that any such waiver or amendment will be available, or what the cost of such waiver or amendment, if obtained, would be. If the Company is unable to obtain necessary waivers or amendment and the debt under such credit facility is accelerated, the Company would be required to obtain replacement financing at prevailing market rates, which may not be favorable to the Company. There is no guarantee that the Company would be able to satisfy its obligations if any of its indebtedness is accelerated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and related disclosures at the date of the financial statements. The Company assessed certain accounting matters that generally require consideration of forecasted financial information in context with the information reasonably available to the Company and the unknown future impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Key estimates and assumptions made by the Company relate to revenue recognition and the assessment of stand-alone selling price ("SSP"), assessment of recoverability of goodwill and intangible assets, valuation of our equity method investment in the JV, valuation of inventories, share based compensation expense, annual performance related bonuses, valuation of the debt component of convertible senior notes, income taxes, allowance for credit losses and loss contingencies. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Significant Accounting Policies

Other than the policy adoption discussed below under *Accounting Pronouncements Recently Adopted*, there have been no changes in the Company's significant accounting policies during the three months ended September 30, 2021 compared to the significant accounting policies described in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

Note 2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting Pronouncement Recently Adopted

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying Accounting for Income Taxes ("ASU 2019-12"). The amendments in ASU 2019-12 are intended to simplify various aspects related to accounting for income taxes and reduce the cost of accounting for income taxes. ASU 2019-12 removes certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740 and also clarifies and amends existing guidance to improve consistent application. The Company adopted ASU 2019-12 on July 1, 2021. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-01 Investments-Equity Securities (Topic 321), Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323), and Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) - Clarifying the Interactions between Topic 321, Topic 323, and Topic 815. This guidance addresses accounting for the transition into and out of the equity method and provides clarification of the interaction of rules for equity securities, the equity method of accounting, and forward contracts and purchase options on certain types of securities. This standard is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. The Company adopted ASU 2020-01 on July 1, 2021. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") No. 2020-06, *Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging—Contracts in Entity's Own Equity (Subtopic 815-40).* Under ASU No. 2020-06, the embedded conversion features are no longer separated from the host contract for convertible instruments with conversion features that are not required to be accounted for as derivatives under Topic 815, or that do not result in substantial premiums accounted for as paid-in capital. Consequently, a convertible debt instrument will be accounted for as a single liability measured at its amortized cost, as long as no other features require bifurcation and recognition as derivatives. The new guidance also requires the if-converted method to be applied for all convertible instruments when calculating diluted earnings per share. The Company adopted this standard effective July 1, 2021, using a modified retrospective method, under which financial results reported in prior periods were not adjusted. The Company applied the provisions of this guidance to our 3.75% convertible senior notes due June 2026 ("2026 Notes"). Upon adoption, the Company recorded an increase to Accumulated deficit of $0.8 million, a decrease to

Additional paid-in capital of $25.6 million and an increase to Debt of $24.8 million. There was no impact to diluted loss per share as the inclusion of potential shares of common stock related to the 2026 Notes would have been anti-dilutive. For further information, see Note 10, Debt.

In October 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-10, Codification Improvements - Disclosures. This ASU improves consistency by amending the codification to include all disclosure guidance in the appropriate disclosure sections and clarifies application of various provisions in the codification by amending and adding new headings, cross referencing to other guidance, and refining or correcting terminology. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020. This ASU will not affect the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial position. The adoption of ASU No. 2020-10 by the Company effective July 1, 2021 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or disclosures.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Effective

In March 2020, the FASB issued an update ("ASU 2020-04") establishing Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 848, Reference Rate Reform. ASU 2020-04 contains practical expedients for reference rate reform related activities that impact debt, leases, derivatives and other contracts. The guidance in ASU 2020-04 is optional and may be elected over time as reference rate reform activities occur. The Company's New Term Loan Facility and New Revolving Credit Facility applies Eurodollar rate LIBOR to the variable component of the interest rate, if a Benchmark transition event, or an early opt-in election, as applicable occurred a transition to the use of the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") to replace such rate. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the guidance and our options related to the practical expedients.

Note 3. Revenue

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition, billings, and cash collections results in trade and unbilled receivables, and deferred revenues on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company may offer longer or extended payments of more than one year for qualified customers in some circumstances. At times, revenue recognition occurs before the billing, resulting in an unbilled receivable, which represents a contract asset. The contract asset is a component of accounts receivable and other assets for the current and non-current portions, respectively.

When the Company receives advances or deposits from customers before revenue is recognized, this results in a contract liability. It can take up to two and half years from the time of order to revenue recognition due to the Company's long sales cycle.

Changes in the contract assets and contract liabilities are as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	September 30, 2021 Amount	June 30, 2021 Amount
Contract Assets:		
Unbilled accounts receivable – current (1)	$ 11,255	$ 12,354
Interest receivable – current (2)	565	512
Long-term accounts receivable (3)	4,854	4,970
Interest receivable – non-current (3)	954	1,083
Contract Liabilities:		
Customer advances	22,828	24,937
Deferred revenue – current	78,890	81,660
Deferred revenue – non-current	23,828	23,685

(1) Included in accounts receivable on the Company's consolidated balance sheet
(2) Included in prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheet
(3) Included in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheet

During the quarter ended September 30, 2021, contract assets changed primarily due changes in the timing of billings that occurred after revenues were recognized and changes in transactions with payment terms exceeding 12 months. Contract liabilities changed due to changes in the timing of recognition of revenue for system sales for which the warranty has not yet started and was deferred and due to changes in transaction price.

During the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized revenues of $33.5 million, and $8.8 million, respectively, which were included in the deferred revenues balances at June 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Remaining Performance Obligations

Remaining performance obligations represent deferred revenue from open contracts for which performance has already started and the transaction price from executed non-cancelable contracts for which performance has not yet started. Service contracts in general are considered month-to-month contracts.

As of September 30, 2021, total remaining performance obligations amounted to $1,091.0 million. Of this total amount, $73.7 million related to long-term warranty and service, such as non-cancellable post contract services and system warranty, which is expected to be recognized over the remaining service period and warranty period for systems that have been delivered, respectively.

The following table represents the Company's remaining performance obligations related to long-term warranty and non-cancellable post contract services as of September 30, 2021 and the estimated revenue expected to be recognized (the time bands reflect management’s best estimate of when the Company will transfer control to the customer and may change based on timing of shipment, readiness of customers’ facilities for installation, installation requirements, and availability of products).

	Fiscal years of revenue recognition			
(Dollars in thousands)	2022	2023	2024	Thereafter
Long-term warranty and service	$ 25,128	$ 24,587	$ 12,635	$ 11,314

For the remaining $1,017.3 million of performance obligations, the Company estimates 20% to 28% will be recognized in the next 12 months, and the remaining portion will be recognized thereafter. The Company’s historical experience indicates that some of its customers will cancel or renegotiate contracts as economic conditions change or when product offerings change during the long sales cycle. Based on historical cancellations, approximately 26% of the Company’s $1,017.3 million open contracts may never result in revenue due to cancellation.

Capitalized Contract Costs

As of September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, the balance of capitalized costs to obtain a contract was $9.6 million and $8.9 million, respectively. The Company has classified the capitalized costs to obtain a contract as a component of prepaid expenses and other current assets and other assets with respect to the current and non-current portions of capitalized costs, respectively, on the consolidated balance sheets. During the three months period ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, the Company recognized $0.9 million and $0.7 million, respectively in expense related to the amortization of the capitalized contract costs. Included in the amortization expense, the Company booked $0.1 million in impairment loss for both of the three months periods ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Note 4. Supplemental Financial Information

Balance Sheet Components

Financing receivables

A financing receivable is a contractual right to receive money, on demand or on fixed or determinable dates, that is recognized as an asset in the Company’s balance sheet. The Company’s financing receivables, consisting of its accounts receivable with contractual maturities of more than one year, totaled $3.1 million and $3.4 million at September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively, and are included in Other Assets in the unaudited condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company evaluates the credit quality of a customer at contract inception and monitors credit quality over the term of the underlying transactions. The Company performs a credit analysis for all new customers and reviews payment history, current order backlog, financial performance of the customers and other variables that augment or mitigate the inherent credit risk of a particular transaction. Such variables include the underlying value and liquidity of the collateral, the essential use of the equipment, the contract term and the inclusion of credit enhancements, such as guarantees, letters of credit or security deposits. The Company classifies accounts as high risk when it considers the financing receivable to be impaired or when management believes there is a significant near-term risk of non-payment. The Company performed an assessment of the allowance for credit losses related to its financing receivables. Based upon such assessment, the allowance for credit losses related to such financing receivables was $0.9 million for both the three months ended September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively.

A summary of the Company's financing receivables is presented as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
Financing receivable	$ 6,595	$ 7,102
Allowance for credit loss	(943)	(943)
Total, net	$ 5,652	$ 6,159
Reported as:		
Current	$ 2,508	$ 2,772
Non-current	3,144	3,387
Total, net	$ 5,652	$ 6,159

The Company added and wrote off $0 million from the allowance for credit losses during the three months ended September 30, 2021. The Company added $0.2 million and wrote off $3.6 million from the allowance for credit losses in fiscal year 2021.

Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
Raw materials	$ 48,996	$ 45,301
Work-in-process	20,430	22,014
Finished goods	57,067	58,614
Inventories	$ 126,493	$ 125,929

Property and equipment, net

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

	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
Furniture and fixtures	$ 1,635	$ 1,636
Computer and office equipment	9,046	8,972
Software	7,453	7,477
Leasehold improvements	26,098	26,102
Machinery and equipment	45,984	45,265
Construction in progress	1,295	1,055
	91,511	90,507
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(79,248)	(78,175)
Property and equipment, net	$ 12,263	$ 12,332

Depreciation expense related to property and equipment for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 was $1.4 million and $1.6 million, respectively.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The changes in accumulated other comprehensive income are excluded from earnings and reported as a component of stockholders' equity. The foreign currency translation adjustment results from those subsidiaries not using the U.S. Dollar as their functional currency since the majority of their economic activities are primarily denominated in their applicable local currency. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities related to these operations are translated to the U.S. Dollar at the current exchange rates at the end of each period. Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates in effect during the period.

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income in the equity section of the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet are as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment	$ 2,688	$ 2,457
Defined benefit pension obligation	(364)	(364)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	$ 2,324	$ 2,093

Note 5. Leases

The Company has operating leases for corporate offices and warehouse facilities worldwide. Additionally, the Company leases cars, copy machines and laptops that are considered operating leases. Some of the Company's leases are non-cancelable operating lease agreements with various expiration dates through June 2026. Certain lease agreements include options to renew or terminate the lease, which are not reasonably certain to be exercised and therefore are not factored into the determination of lease payments.

Operating lease costs for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 were $2.3 million and $2.4 million, respectively, not including $0.1 million and $0.1 million, respectively of short-term operating lease costs.

For the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities was approximately $2.5 million and $2.4 million, respectively. Operating lease liabilities arising from operating right-of-use assets, which totaled $0.9 million and $0.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease obligations are represented in the table below (in thousands):

	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
Beginning balance operating lease right-of-use asset	$ 22,522	$ 28,647
Lease asset added	876	1,069
Amortization for the year	(2,120)	(7,194)
Ending balance operating lease right-of-use asset	$ 21,278	$ 22,522
Beginning balance operating lease obligation	$ 25,610	$ 32,397
Lease liability added	876	1,069
Repayment and interest accretion	(2,337)	(7,856)
Ending balance operating lease obligation	$ 24,149	$ 25,610
Current portion of operating lease obligation	$ 8,263	$ 8,169
Noncurrent portion of operating lease obligation	$ 15,886	$ 17,441

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of September 30, 2021 are presented in the table below (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2022 (remaining 9 months)	$ 7,308
2023	9,187
2024	6,292
2025	3,278
2026	21
Thereafter	—
Total operating lease payments	26,086
Less: imputed interest	(1,937)
Present value of operating lease liabilities	$ 24,149
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years)	2.88
Weighted average discount rate	5.44%

Note 6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Activity related to goodwill consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	$ 57,960	$ 57,717
Currency translation	(9)	243
Balance at the end of the period	$ 57,951	$ 57,960

In the second quarter of fiscal 2021, the Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test and determined that there was no impairment to goodwill. The Company did not identify any triggering events that would indicate potential impairment of its definite-lived intangible and long-lived assets as of September 30, 2021.

Intangible Assets

The Company's carrying amount of acquired intangible assets, net, is as follows (in thousands):

		September 30, 2021			June 30, 2021		
	Useful Lives (in years)	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Amount
Patent license	2 - 7	$ 1,170	$ (792)	$ 378	$ 1,170	$ (735)	$ 435

During fiscal 2017, the Company purchased a patent license with a useful life of seven years. During the quarter ending March 31, 2020, the Company purchased a patent license for $170 thousand with a useful life of two years. The Company did not identify any triggering events that would indicate potential impairment of its definite-lived intangible and long-lived assets as of September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021.

Amortization expense related to intangible assets for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 were $0.06 million for both periods.

The estimated future amortization expense of acquired intangible assets as of September 30, 2021 is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2022 (remaining 9 months)	$ 128
2023	143
2024	107
2025	—
	$ 378

Note 7. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company utilizes foreign currency forward contracts with reputable financial institutions to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on certain intercompany balances and foreign currency denominated cash, customer receivables and liabilities. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes. These forward contracts are not designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes. Principal hedged currencies include the Euro, Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc, and U.S. Dollar. The periods of these forward contracts range up to approximately three months and the notional amounts are intended to be consistent with changes in the underlying exposures. The Company intends to exchange foreign currencies for U.S. Dollars at maturity.

As of September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, the Company had the following outstanding forward currency exchange contracts (in notional amount):

(In thousands and U.S. dollars)	September 30, 2021	As of June 30, 2021
Canadian Dollar	$ —	$ 527
Swiss Franc	34,810	8,891
Chinese Yuan	5,406	1,927
Euro	4,304	19,037
British Pound	1,835	3,191
Indian Rupee	4,705	7,825
Japanese Yen	7,216	12,803
	$ 58,276	$ 54,201

The Company entered into the foreign currency forward contracts on September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021 and there was no impact on balance sheet.

The following table provides information about gain (loss) associated with the Company's derivative financial instruments (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Foreign currency exchange loss on forward contracts	$ (400)	$ (910)
Foreign currency transactions gain (loss)	(369)	404

Note 8. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is an exit price representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy contains three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value, as follows:

Level 1— Unadjusted quoted prices that are available in active markets for the identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2— Other observable inputs available at the measurement date, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, either directly or indirectly, including:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets in non-active markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; and
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by other observable market data.

Level 3— Unobservable inputs that cannot be corroborated by observable market data and require the use of significant management judgment. These values are generally determined using pricing models for which the assumptions utilize management's estimates of market participant assumptions.

Assets and Liabilities That Are Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

As of September 30, 2021, the Company had open currency forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies with a stated, or notional, value of approximately $58.3 million. The fair value of the underlying currency based upon the September 30, 2021 exchange rate was approximately $58.3 million, which it considers to be a Level 2 fair value measurement.

As of June 30, 2021, the Company had open currency forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies with a stated, or notional, value of approximately $54.2 million. The fair value of the underlying currency based upon the June 30, 2021 exchange rate was approximately $54.2 million, which it considers to be a Level 2 fair value measurement.

The Company's debt is measured on a non-recurring basis using Level 2 inputs based upon observable inputs of the Company's underlying stock price and the time value of the conversion option since an observable quoted price of the 3.75% Convertible Notes (as defined below) is not readily available. The New Revolving Credit Facility (as defined below) and the New Term Loan (as defined below) are valued at market interest rates, which the Company considers to be a Level 2 fair value measurement. The Company believes that the carrying value of these financial instruments approximate its estimated fair value based on the effective interest rate compared to the current market rate available to the Company.

The following table summarizes the carrying value and estimated fair value of the New Term Loan, the New Revolving Credit Facility, the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 and the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 (in thousands):

	September 30, 2021		June 30, 2021	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
3.75% Convertible Notes Due 2022	$ 2,844	$ 3,019	$ 2,712	$ 3,164
3.75% Convertible Notes Due 2026	97,209	101,356	72,388	108,163
New Term Loan Facility	77,756	77,756	78,697	78,697
New Revolving Credit Facility	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total	$ 197,809	$ 202,131	$ 173,797	$ 210,024

Note 9. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

From time to time, the Company is involved in legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of its business. The Company records a provision for a loss when it believes that it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. To the extent there is a reasonable possibility that a loss exceeding amounts already recognized may be incurred and the amount of such additional loss would be material, we will either disclose the estimated additional loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made. Currently, management believes the Company does not have any probable and reasonably estimable material losses related to any current legal proceedings and claims. Although occasional adverse decisions or settlements may occur, management does not believe that an adverse determination with respect to any of these claims would individually or in the aggregate materially and adversely affect the Company's financial condition or operating results. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and is subject to significant uncertainties, some of which are beyond the Company's control. Should any of these estimates and assumptions change or prove to have been incorrect, the Company could incur significant charges related to legal matters that could have a material impact on its results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

Indemnities

Under the terms of the Company's software license agreements with its customers, the Company agrees that in the event the software sold infringes upon any patent, copyright, trademark, or any other proprietary right of a third-party, it will indemnify its customer licensees against any loss, expense, or liability from any damages that may be awarded against its customer. The Company includes this infringement indemnification in all of its software license agreements and selected managed services arrangements. In the event the customer cannot use the software or service due to infringement and the Company cannot obtain the right to use, replace or modify the license or service in a commercially feasible manner so that it no longer infringes, then the Company may terminate the license and provide the customer a refund of the fees paid by the customer for the infringing license or service. The Company has not recorded any liability associated with this indemnification, as it is not aware of any pending or threatened actions that represent probable losses as of September 30, 2021.

The Company enters into standard indemnification agreements with its landlords and all superior mortgagees and their respective directors, officers' agents, and employees in the ordinary course of business. Pursuant to these agreements, the Company will indemnify, hold harmless, and agree to reimburse the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party, generally the landlords, in connection with any loss, accident, injury, or damage by any third-party with respect to the leased facilities. The term of these indemnification agreements is from the commencement of the lease agreements until termination of the lease agreements. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however, historically, the Company has not incurred claims or costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements. The Company has not recorded any liability associated with its indemnification agreements as it is not aware of any pending or threatened actions that represent probable losses as of September 30, 2021.

Guarantees

As of September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, the Company had various bank guarantees totaling approximately $1.2 million for both dates, related to bidding processes with customers.

Royalty Agreement

The Company recorded royalty costs of $0.4 million for each of the three months ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, respectively, which were recorded in cost of revenue or deferred cost of revenue. The Company had approximately $2.4 million and $2.3 million accrued liabilities at September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively, related to royalty agreements.

Note 10. Debt

3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due July 2022

In August 2017, the Company issued $85.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2022 (the "3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022") under an indenture between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee. $53.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 were issued to certain holders of the Company's then outstanding 3.50% Convertible Notes due 2018 and 3.50% Series A Convertible Notes due 2018 (together, the "Prior Existing Notes") in exchange for approximately $47.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Prior Existing Notes and $32.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 were issued to certain other qualified new investors for cash. The net proceeds of the cash issuance were used to repurchase approximately $28.0 million of Prior Existing Notes.

Holders of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 may convert their notes at any time on or after April 15, 2022 until the close of the business day immediately preceding the maturity date. Prior to April 15, 2022, holders of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 may convert their notes only under certain circumstances.

Upon conversion, the Company will have the right to pay cash, or deliver shares of common stock of the Company or a combination thereof, at the Company's election. The initial conversion rate is 174.8252 shares of the Company's common stock per $1,000 principal amount (which represents an initial conversion price of approximately $5.72 per share of the Company's common stock). The conversion rate, and thus the conversion price, is subject to adjustment as further described below.

Holders of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 who convert their notes in connection with a "make-whole fundamental change," as defined in the indenture, may be entitled to a make-whole premium in the form of an increase in the conversion rate. Additionally, in the event of a "fundamental change," as defined in the indenture, holders of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 may require the Company to purchase all or a portion of their note at a fundamental change repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the fundamental change repurchase date.

In May 2021, the Company exchanged approximately $82.1 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 for approximately $97.1 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 (as defined below). As of June 30, 2021, $2.9 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 was outstanding. The exchange was treated as extinguishment of debt. The Company recorded a loss on the extinguishment of debt of $4.3 million, primarily comprised of the write-off of deferred costs associated with the 3.75% Convertible Note due 2022 and the extinguishment of the equity component of $14.5 million recognized as reduction to additional paid in capital. The $14.5 million, which is the difference between the settlement consideration paid of $96.0 million and the fair value of the liability component of $81.5 million, represents the estimated fair value of the liability component based on the expected future cash flows associated with the aggregate principal amount of $82.1 million in 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022.

3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due July 2026

In May 2021, the Company issued $100.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2026 (the "3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026") under an indenture between the Company and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee. $97.1 million aggregate principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 were issued to certain holders of the Company's outstanding 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 in exchange for approximately $82.1 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 and $2.9 million of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 were issued to certain other qualified new investors for cash (such transactions the "Exchange and Subscription Transactions").

Holders of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 may convert their notes at any time on or after March 6, 2026 until the close of the business day immediately preceding the maturity date. Prior to June 6, 2026, holders of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 may convert their notes only under certain circumstances.

Upon conversion, the Company will have the right to pay cash, or deliver shares of common stock of the Company or a combination thereof, at the Company's election. The initial conversion rate is 170.5611 shares of the Company's common stock per $1,000 principal amount (which represents an initial conversion price of approximately $5.86 per share of the Company's common stock). The conversion rate, and thus the conversion price, is subject to adjustment as further described below.

Holders of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 who convert their notes in connection with a "make-whole fundamental change," as defined in the indenture, may be entitled to a make-whole premium in the form of an increase in the conversion rate. Additionally, in the event of a "fundamental change," as defined in the indenture, holders of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 may require the Company to purchase all or a portion of their note at a fundamental change repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the fundamental change repurchase date. As of June 30, 2021, $100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 was outstanding.

The aggregate principal amount of $100.0 million, including $2.9 million which were issued to new qualified investors for cash in the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026, was allocated between liability component of $74.1 million and equity component of $25.9 million recognized as addition paid in capital, reduced by $0.7 million of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 issuance cost allocated to additional paid in capital. Upon adoption of ASU No. 2020-06 on July 1, 2021, the Company recorded an increase to Accumulated deficit of $0.8 million, a decrease to Additional paid-in capital of $25.6 million, an increase to Debt, current of $24.8 million. There was no impact to diluted loss per share as the inclusion of potential shares of common stock related to the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 would have been anti-dilutive. The Company reversed the separation of the debt and equity components and accounted for the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 wholly as debt. The Company also reversed the amortization of the debt discount, with a cumulative adjustment to retained earnings on the adoption date.

Debt issuance costs related to the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 and the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 were comprised of discounts, issuance costs and third party costs of $25.6 million. Prior to the adoption of ASU No. 2020-06, the Company allocated the total amount incurred to the liability and equity components of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 and the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 based on their relative values. Issuance costs attributable to the liability component were $0.8 million and were amortized to interest expense using the effective interest method. Issuance costs attributable to the equity component were netted with the equity component in stockholders' equity. Upon adoption of ASU No. 2020-06 on July 1, 2021, the Company reversed the allocation of the issuance costs to the equity component and accounted for the entire amount as debt issuance cost that will be amortized as interest expense for each of the respective terms of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 and the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026, respectively, with a cumulative adjustment to retained earnings on the adoption date.

As of September 30, 2021, the if-converted value of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 and the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 did not exceed the outstanding principal amount.

Prior Revolving Credit Facility

On June 14, 2017, the Company entered into a credit and security agreement with a lender (the "Prior Credit Agreement"). The Prior Credit Agreement provided the Company with a revolving credit facility in the initial amount of $52.0 million (the "Prior Revolving Credit Facility"). Availability for borrowings under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility was subject to a borrowing base that was calculated as a function of the value of the Company's eligible accounts receivable and eligible inventory, and the Company was required to maintain a minimum drawn balance of at least 30% of such availability. Interest on the borrowings under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility was payable monthly in arrears at an annual interest rate of reserve-adjusted, 90-day LIBOR plus 4.50% and had an initial maturity date of June 14, 2021.

In December 2017, concurrently with the Prior Term Loan Agreement (as defined below), the Company entered into an amendment to the Credit Agreement (the "Prior Amendment" and, collectively with the Prior Credit Agreement, the "Amended Prior Credit Agreement"). The Prior Amendment reduced the maximum borrowings under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility to $32.0 million and extended the maturity date of the Prior Revolving Credit Facility to December 15, 2022.

In May 2019, the Company amended the Amended Prior Credit Agreement to, among other things, decrease the interest rate from 90-day LIBOR plus 4.50% to 90-day LIBOR plus 3.50% and extend the maturity date to May 30, 2024 and update the calculation of the deferred revolving loan origination fee such that it is based on the amount of time elapsed from the effective date of the May 2019 amendment. The Company accounted for the amendment as a modification of existing debt and deferred an insignificant amount of

offering costs on the consolidated balance sheet. The Amended Prior Credit Agreement was further amended in August 2019 to, among other things, revise or add financial covenants, including the fixed charge coverage ratio, minimum net revenue, minimum consolidated cash balance and minimum consolidated domestic cash balance tests. Other significant terms remained unchanged. The Company accounted for the amendment as a modification of existing debt and deferred an insignificant amount of offering costs on the consolidated balance sheet.

In July 2020, the Company further amended the Amended Prior Credit Agreement to which, among other things modified certain financial covenants related to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, minimum consolidated Net Revenue and minimum consolidated cash balance. Other significant terms remain unchanged. The Company accounted for the amendment as a modification of existing debt and deferred an insignificant amount of offering costs on its consolidated balance sheet.

On May 6, 2021, the Company entered into an amendment to the Amended Prior Credit Agreement to amend the Prior Revolving Credit Facility to, among other things and subject to certain conditions, permit the Company to consummate the Exchange and Subscription Transactions and related agreements. On May 14, 2021, the initial borrowings under the New Credit Agreement (as defined below), plus available cash on hand, were used to repay all outstanding obligations and terminate all commitments under the Amended Prior Credit Agreement. The Prior Revolving Credit Facility was terminated on May 14, 2021. The Company incurred a loss on the extinguishment of debt as a result of repaying all amounts outstanding on the Prior Revolving Credit Facility. The loss on the extinguishment of debt of $1.4 million was primarily comprised of the write-off of deferred costs associated with the Prior Credit Facilities.

Prior Term Loan

In December 2017, the Company entered into a credit and security agreement with a lender (the “Prior Term Loan Agreement”). The Prior Term Loan Agreement provided for an initial term loan of $40.0 million with an additional tranche of $20.0 million undrawn and available through December 31, 2018, if specified conditions were met (the “Prior Term Loan”). In connection with the Prior Amendment, the Company used a portion of the net proceeds from the initial advance to repay a portion of the outstanding borrowings under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility. Interest on the Prior Term Loan was payable monthly in arrears at an annual interest rate of 6.75% plus 90-day LIBOR. The Prior Term Loan Agreement matures December 15, 2022 and, if prepaid, had fees equal to 3%, 2%, and 1% of the prepayment amount if such termination occurred within the first year, the second year, and the third year of funding, respectively. The term of the loan was 60 months with interest only for the first 24 months followed by straight-line amortization of principal for the remaining months. In addition, the Company paid an annual administrative fee of 0.25% and is a final payment of 4.0% of the Prior Term Loan amount.

In December 2018, the Company drew an additional $5.0 million under the Prior Term Loan Agreement and in connection therewith entered into the second amendment to the Prior Term Loan Agreement (“Prior Amendment 2”) which, among other things, (i) extended the term loan tranche 2 commitment termination date for the remaining $15.0 million unfunded commitment from December 31, 2018 to June 30, 2019; (ii) provided that term loan tranche 2 may be drawn in two separate advances; and (iii) updated the calculation of the prepayment fee such that it is based on the amount of time elapsed from the effective date of Prior Amendment 2.

In May 2019, the Company amended the Prior Term Loan Agreement to, among other things, increase the loan tranche 2 commitment by $0.5 million, extend the maturity date to May 30, 2024, decrease the annual interest rate from 6.75% plus 90-day LIBOR to 5.50% plus 90-day LIBOR, and modify the calculation of the prepayment fee such that it is based on the amount of time elapsed from the effective date of the May 2019 amendment. The Company accounted for the amendment as a modification of existing debt and recorded approximately $1.5 million of debt discount costs associated with the amendment against long-term debt on the consolidated balance sheets.

In August 2019, the Company amended the Prior Term Loan Agreement to, among other things, increase the loan commitment by $25 million in the form of a new tranche (“Tranche 3”), increase the annual interest rate from 5.50% plus 90-day LIBOR to 6.75% plus 90-day LIBOR, and revise or add financial covenants, including the fixed charge coverage ratio, minimum net revenue, minimum consolidated cash balance and minimum consolidated domestic cash balance tests. Other significant terms remain unchanged. The Company borrowed in full Tranche 3, or $25 million, on the date of the amendment. The Company accounted for the amendment as a modification of existing debt, at the same time, the Company recorded approximately $1.6 million of debt discount costs associated with the amendment against long-term debt.

In July 2020, the Company amended the Prior Term Loan Agreement which, among other things modified certain financial covenants related to the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio, minimum consolidated Net Revenue and minimum consolidated cash balance. Other significant terms remained unchanged. In addition, the Company agreed to prepay $10.0 million in principal with respect to the Prior Term Loan. The Company accounted for the amendment as a modification of existing debt and, at the same time, the Company recorded approximately $0.5 million of debt amendment fee associated with the amendment.

On May 6, 2021, the Company entered into an amendment to the Prior Term Loan Agreement to amend the Prior Term Loan Facility to, among other things and subject to certain conditions, permit the Company to consummate the Exchange and Subscription Transactions and related agreements. On May 14, 2021, the initial borrowings under the New Credit Agreement (as defined below), plus available cash on hand, were used to repay all outstanding obligations and terminate all commitments under the Prior Term Loan

Agreement. The Prior Term Loan Facility was terminated on May 14, 2021. The Company incurred a loss on the extinguishment of debt as a result of repaying all amounts outstanding on the Prior Term Loan Facility. The loss on the extinguishment of debt of $4.3 million was primarily comprised of the write-off of deferred costs associated with the Prior Credit Facilities.

New Credit Facilities

On May 6, 2021, the Company entered into a senior secured credit agreement (the "New Credit Agreement") with Silicon Valley Bank, individually as a lender and agent ("Agent"), and the other lenders from time to time parties thereto (together with Silicon Valley Bank as a lender, the "Lenders"), which provides for a new five-year $80 million term loan (the "New Term Loan Facility") and a $40 million revolving credit facility (the "New Revolving Credit Facility" and, together with the New Term Loan Facility, the "New Credit Facilities"). The initial borrowings under the New Credit Agreement, including $25 million under the New Revolving Credit Facility, were funded on May 14, 2021.

Interest on the borrowings under the New Credit Facilities is payable in arrears on the applicable interest payment date at an annual interest rate of reserve-adjusted, 90-day LIBOR (subject to a 0.50% floor) plus, initially, 3.00% and after the Agent receives copies of the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2021: 3.25% if the Consolidated Senior Net Leverage Ratio (as defined in the New Credit Agreement) is greater than or equal to 3.00:1.00; 3.00% if the Consolidated Senior Net Leverage Ratio is greater than or equal to 2.00:1.00 but less than 3.00:1.00; 2.75% if the Consolidated Senior Net Leverage Ratio is greater than or equal to 1.00:1.00 but less than 2.00:1.00; and 2.50% if the Consolidated Senior Net Leverage Ratio is less than 1.00:1.00. The New Credit Agreement requires the Company to pay the Lenders an unused commitment fee equal to, initially, 0.35% per annum of the average unused portion of the New Revolving Credit Facility and after the Agent receives copies of the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the fiscal quarter ending June 30, 2021: 0.40% per annum of the average unused portion of the Revolving Credit Facility if the Consolidated Senior Net Leverage Ratio is greater than or equal to 3.00:1.00; 0.35% per annum of the average unused portion of the New Revolving Credit Facility if the Consolidated Senior Net Leverage Ratio is greater than or equal to 2.00:1.00 but less than 3.00:1.00; 0.30% per annum of the average unused portion of the New Revolving Credit Facility if the Consolidated Senior Net Leverage Ratio is greater than or equal to 1.00:1.00 but less than 2.00:1.00; and 0.25% per annum of the average unused portion of the New Revolving Credit Facility if the Consolidated Senior Net Leverage Ratio is less than 1.00:1.00. If all or a portion of the loans under the New Term Loan Facility are prepaid, then the Company will be required to pay a fee equal to 1% of the of the aggregate amount of the loans so prepaid, subject to certain exceptions.

The New Credit Agreement contains restrictions and covenants applicable to the Company and its subsidiaries. Among other requirements, the Company may not permit the Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio (as defined in the New Credit Agreement) to be less than a certain specified ratio for each fiscal quarter during the term of the New Credit Agreement or the Consolidated Senior Net Leverage Ratio to be greater than a certain specified ratio for each fiscal quarter during the term of the New Credit Agreement.

The New Credit Agreement also contains customary covenants that limit, among other things, the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to (i) incur indebtedness, (ii) incur liens on their property, (iii) pay dividends or make other distributions, (iv) sell their assets, (v) make certain loans or investments, (vi) merge or consolidate, (vii) voluntarily repay or prepay certain indebtedness and (viii) enter into transactions with affiliates, in each case subject to certain exceptions. The New Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties and events of default.

As of June 30, 2021, $20.0 million of aggregate principal amount was outstanding under the New Revolving Credit Facility, $80 million aggregate principal amount was outstanding under the New Term Loan Facility and $1.3 million of associated unamortized debt costs.

As of September 30, 2021, $20.0 million of aggregate principal amount was outstanding under the New Revolving Credit Facility, $79.0 million aggregate principal amount was outstanding under the New Term Loan Facility and $1.2 million of associated unamortized debt costs.

The following table presents the carrying value of the Notes (as defined below), the New Revolving Credit Facility and the New Term Loan (in thousands):

As of September 30, 2021	Revolving Credit Facility	3.75% Convertible Notes Due 2022	3.75% Convertible Notes Due 2026	Term Loan Facility	Total
Principal amount of the Notes	$ 20,000	$ 2,865	$ 100,000	$ 79,000	$ 201,865
Unamortized debt costs	—	(21)	(2,791)	(1,244)	(4,056)
Net carrying amount	$ 20,000	$ 2,844	$ 97,209	$ 77,756	$ 197,809
Reported as:					
Short-term debt					$ 3,664
Long-term debt					194,145
Total debt					$ 197,809

As of June 30, 2021	Revolving Credit Facility	3.75% Convertible Notes Due 2022	3.75% Convertible Notes Due 2026	Term Loan Facility	Total
Carrying amount of equity conversion component	$ —	$ 134	$ 25,944	$ —	$ 26,078
Principal amount of the Notes	$ 20,000	$ 2,865	$ 100,000	$ 80,000	$ 202,865
Unamortized debt costs	—	(34)	(2,175)	(1,303)	(3,512)
Unamortized debt discount	—	(119)	(25,437)	—	(25,556)
Net carrying amount	$ 20,000	$ 2,712	$ 72,388	$ 78,697	$ 173,797
Reported as:					
Short-term debt					$ 3,790
Long-term debt					170,007
Total debt					$ 173,797

A summary of interest expense on the Notes and Credit Facilities is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Interest expense related to contractual interest coupon	$ 1,877	$ 2,785
Interest expense related to amortization of debt discount	—	1,241
Interest expense related to amortization of debt issuance costs	156	357
	$ 2,033	$ 4,383

Note 11. Share-Based Compensation

The following table presents details of share-based compensation expenses by functional line item (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Cost of revenue	$ 372	$ 261
Research and development	339	407
Selling and marketing	443	339
General and administrative	1,362	1,237
	$ 2,516	$ 2,244

Note 12. Net Income (loss) Per Common Share

The Company reports both basic and diluted income (loss) per share, which is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in the calculation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Numerator:		
Net income (loss)	$ (1,028)	$ 402
Denominator:		
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic	90,838	91,194
Dilutive effect of potential common shares	—	487
Weighted average shares outstanding - diluted	90,838	91,681
Basic net income (loss) per share	$ (0.01)	$ 0.00
Diluted net income (loss) per share	$ (0.01)	$ 0.00

The potentially dilutive shares of the Company's common stock resulting from the assumed exercise of outstanding stock options, the vesting of Restricted Stock Units (RSU), Market Stock Units (MSU) and Performance Stock Units (PSU), and the purchase of shares under the Employee Stock Purchase Program (ESPP), as determined under the treasury stock method, are excluded from the computation of diluted net income (loss) per share when their effect would have been anti-dilutive. Additionally, the outstanding 3.75% Convertible Notes due July 2022 (the "3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022") and the 3.75% Convertible Notes due June 2026 (the "3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026" and together with the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022, the "Notes") are included in the calculation of diluted net income per share only if their inclusion is dilutive for periods during which the notes were outstanding.

The following table sets forth all potentially dilutive securities excluded from the computation in the table above because their effect would have been anti-dilutive (in thousands):

	As of September 30,	
	2021	2020
Stock options	6,674	5,913
RSUs, PSUs and MSUs	3,957	3,092
	10,631	9,005

3.75% Convertible Notes—Diluted Share Impact

Due to the optional cash settlement feature and management's intent to settle the principal amount thereof in cash, the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the outstanding principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 and 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 outstanding as of September 30, 2021, totaling approximately 0.5 million shares and 17.1 million shares of the Company's common stock, respectively, as of September 30, 2021, the effect of adding the shares were antidilutive and were not included in the basic and diluted net loss per common share table above. The shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the outstanding principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 outstanding as of September 30, 2020 totaled approximately 14.9 million shares of the Company's common stock and the effect of adding the shares were antidilutive and were not included in the basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share table above.

Note 13. Segment Information

The Company has one operating and reporting segment (oncology systems group), which develops, manufactures and markets proprietary medical devices used in radiation therapy for the treatment of cancer patients. The Company's Chief Executive Officer, its Chief Operating Decision Maker, reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance. The Company does not assess the performance of its individual product lines on measures of profit or loss, or asset-based metrics. Therefore, the information below is presented only for revenues and long-lived tangible assets by geographic area.

Disaggregation of Revenues

The Company disaggregates its revenues from contracts by geographic region, as the Company believes this best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by economic factors. Additionally, the Company typically recognizes revenue at a point in time for product revenue and recognizes revenue over time for service revenue.

Revenues attributed to a country or region is based on the shipping addresses of the Company's customers. The following summarizes revenue by geographic region (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Americas	$ 33,968	$ 29,388
Europe, Middle East, India and Africa	30,100	28,583
Asia Pacific, excluding Japan and China	3,920	9,624
Japan	10,398	12,153
China	29,056	5,584
Total	$ 107,442	$ 85,332

Disaggregation of Long-Lived Assets

Information regarding geographic areas in which the Company has long-lived tangible assets is as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
Americas	$ 10,270	$ 10,588
Europe, Middle East, India and Africa	231	265
Asia Pacific, excluding Japan and China	410	170
Japan	598	701
China	754	608
Total	$ 12,263	$ 12,332

Note 14. Joint Venture

In January 2019, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Accuray Asia Limited ("Accuray Asia"), entered into an agreement with CNNC High Energy Equipment (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (the "CIRC Subsidiary"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Isotope & Radiation Corporation, to form a joint venture, CNNC Accuray (Tianjin) Medical Technology Co. Ltd. (the "JV"), to manufacture and sell radiation oncology systems in China.

In exchange for a 49% equity interest in the JV, the Company, through Accuray Asia, made in-kind capital contributions of two full radiation oncology systems in the quarter ended December 31, 2019 and one system upgrade in the quarter ended September 30, 2020, all of which was not to be sold and only be used for training purposes by the JV. The investments are reported as an Investment in joint venture on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

The Company applies the equity method of accounting to its ownership interest in the JV as the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence over the JV but lacks controlling financial interest and is not the primary beneficiary. The Company recognizes revenue on sales to the JV in the current period, eliminating a portion of profit to the extent goods sold have not been sold through by the JV to an end customer at the end of such reporting period. The Company deferred $3.9 million and $2.1 million of intra-entity profit margin as of September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively. During the three months ended September 30, 2021, the Company recognized $0.2 million of previously deferred intra-entity profit margin from sales and recorded intra-entity profit margin deferral of $1.9 million from sales executed during the period. During the three months ended September 30, 2020, the Company recognized $1.0 million of previously deferred intra-entity profit margin from sales and recorded intra-entity profit margin deferral of $0.7 million from sales executed during the period. The Company's consolidated accumulated deficit includes $0.4 million of accumulated losses related to the Company's equity method investment.

As of September 30, 2021, the Company had carrying value of $14.7 million in the JV and owned a 49% interest in the entity. The Company's proportional share of the underlying equity in net assets of the JV was approximately $13.9 million. Under the equity method of accounting, the carrying value of the investment is adjusted for the Company's proportional share of the investee's currency translation adjustment of $0.9 million. The difference between the carrying value of the equity investment and the Company's proportional share of the underlying equity in net assets of the JV of $0.8 million increased by $3.9 million eliminated intra-entity profit constitutes equity method goodwill of $4.7 million at September 30, 2021 that is subject to impairment analysis. No impairment was identified as of September 30, 2021.

Summarized financial information of the JV is based one-quarter lag due to the timing of the availability of the JV's financial records is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2021	Three Months Ended June 30, 2020
Statement of Operations Data:		
Revenue	$ 7,669	$ 3,917
Gross Profit	2,340	1,184
Net loss	(693)	(58)
Net loss attributable to the Company	(340)	(28)

	As of June 30, 2021	As of June 30, 2020
Summarized Balance Sheet Data:		
Assets		
Current assets	$ 31,759	$ 23,314
Non current assets	22,763	17,287
	$ 54,522	$ 40,601
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities	$ 24,445	$ 15,934
Non current liabilities	1,300	1,397
Stockholder's equity	28,777	23,270
	$ 54,522	$ 40,601

Note 15. Income Tax

On a quarterly basis, the Company provides for income taxes based upon an estimated annual effective income tax rate. The Company recognized income tax expense of $0.4 million and $0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively, primarily related to foreign taxes.

Starting in fiscal year 2019, certain income earned by controlling foreign corporations ("CFCs") must be included in the gross income of the CFC's U.S. shareholder. The income required to be included in gross income is referred to as global intangible low tax income ("GILTI") and is defined under IRC Section 951A as the excess of the shareholder's net CFC tested income over the net deemed tangible income return. The GILTI inclusion amount is expected to be fully absorbed by net operating losses carryforward and is not expected to cause the Company to be in a U.S. taxable income position for fiscal year 2022.

As of September 30, 2021, the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefits was $18.8 million of which $18.6 million would not affect income tax expense before consideration of any valuation allowance. The Company does not expect its unrecognized tax benefits to change significantly over the next 12 months. Interest and penalties accrued on unrecognized tax benefits is recorded as a component of income tax expense.

Note 16. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the filing of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and determined that there have been no events that have occurred that would require adjustments to its disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition as of September 30, 2021 and results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 should be read together with our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this report. Statements made in this Form 10-Q report that are not statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements that are subject to the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements in this report relate, but are not limited, to: our future results of operations and financial position, including the sufficiency of cash resources and expected cash flows to fund future operations, including the next 12 months; our expectations regarding backlog and age-outs, cancellations of contracts and foreign currency impacts; the anticipated drivers of our future capital requirements; our expectations regarding the effectiveness of and improvements realized by the CyberKnife S7 System and other upgrades to the CyberKnife Systems, including the multi-leaf collimator, or InCise MLC, and the VOLO Optimizer software upgrade, and their impact on our business; our expectations regarding the effectiveness of and improvements realized by the Synchrony motion tracking and correction technology and the ClearRT helical kVCT imaging technology for the Radixact System and its impact on our business; our expectations regarding the factors that will impact long-term success, sales, competitive positioning and long-term success for our CyberKnife and TomoTherapy Systems, including the Radixact System; our belief that TomoTherapy and Radixact Systems offer clinicians and patients significant benefits over other radiation therapy systems in the market; expectations regarding the strategy, regulatory process, timing, income, and impact of our China joint venture on our business; expectations regarding the market in China for radiation oncology systems; expectations regarding the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on our financials and business, the business of our customers and suppliers as well as the economy; expectations regarding the timing of deliveries and revenue conversion related to the Class A user license awards in China; our expectations regarding the adequacy of our manufacturing facilities; the anticipated risks associated with our foreign operations and fluctuations in the U.S. Dollar and foreign currencies as well as our ability to mitigate such risks; tariffs and trade policies; expectations related to the effect of the GILTI tax on our taxable income position; the amount of unrecognized tax amounts; the sufficiency of our cash, cash flow equivalents and investments to meet our anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures and our business strategy, plans and objectives. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by words such as "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "predicts," "projects," "may," "will be," "will continue," "will likely result," and similar expressions. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. If any of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if any of our assumptions prove incorrect, actual results could differ materially from the results expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, those discussed in this quarterly report, in particular under the heading "Risk Factors" in Part II, Item 1A, and other filings we make with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statements are made and are based on information available to us at the time those statements are made and/or management's good faith belief as of that time with respect to future events. We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect actual performance or results, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting forward-looking information, except to the extent required by applicable securities laws. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements.

In this report, "Accuray," the "Company," "we," "us," and "our" refer to Accuray Incorporated and its subsidiaries.

Overview

Company

We are a radiation therapy company that develops, manufactures, sells and supports market-changing solutions that are designed to deliver radiation treatments for even the most complex cases, while making commonly treatable cases even more straightforward, to meet the full spectrum of patient needs. We believe in comparison to conventional linear accelerators, the company's treatment delivery, planning, and data management solutions provide better accuracy, flexibility, and control; fewer treatments with shorter treatment times; and the technology to expand beyond cancer, making it easier for clinical teams around the world to provide treatments that help patients get back to living their lives, faster.

Our innovative technologies, the CyberKnife® and TomoTherapy® platforms, including the Radixact® System, our next generation TomoTherapy platform, are designed to deliver advanced treatments, including stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS), stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT), intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT), image-guided radiation therapy (IGRT), and adaptive radiation therapy (ART). The CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms have complementary clinical applications with the same goal: to empower our customers to deliver the most precise and accurate treatments while still minimizing dose to healthy tissue, helping to reduce the risk of side effects that may impact patients' quality of life. Each of these systems serves patient populations treated by the same medical specialty, radiation oncology, with advanced capabilities. The CyberKnife platform is also used by neuro-radiosurgeons to treat patients with tumors in the brain and neurologic disorders. In addition to these platforms, we also provide services, which include post-contract customer support (warranty period services and post warranty services), installation services, training, and other professional services.

The CyberKnife Platform

The CyberKnife platform has evolved over the years reflecting innovation in its hardware and software. The platform is comprised of the only full-body stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) and stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) robotic systems on the market - including the CyberKnife M6™ and S7™ Systems. These systems have the option of fixed collimator, Iris™ Variable Aperture Collimator and the InCise™ Multileaf Collimator (MLC). With the InCise MLC, clinicians can deliver the same precise SRS and SBRT treatments they have come to expect with the CyberKnife System, faster and for a wider range of tumor types than prior configurations of the CyberKnife System. The use of SRS and SBRT with the CyberKnife platform to treat tumors throughout the body has grown significantly in recent years. SRS and SBRT is performed on an outpatient basis in a limited number of treatment sessions - typically 1-5 fractions. It enables the treatment of patients who might not otherwise be treated with radiation, who may not be good candidates for surgery, or who desire non-surgical treatments.

In 2018, we introduced the new release of our Precision® Treatment Planning System (TPS) with the VOLO Optimizer software upgrade for the CyberKnife M6 System, enabling customers to significantly improve operational efficiency by reducing both the time to create high quality treatment plans and the time it takes to deliver patient treatments. The next-generation TPS with the optimizer facilitates the development of clinically optimal treatment plans up to 90 percent faster than before and the delivery of the treatment up to an estimated 50 percent faster than before the availability of the new software, allowing CyberKnife treatments to typically be performed in 15 to 30 minutes.

In June 2020, we launched the CyberKnife S7 System, an innovative device combining speed, advanced precision, and real-time artificial intelligence-driven motion tracking and synchronization treatment delivery for all stereotactic radiosurgery (SRS) and stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT) treatments in as little as 15 minutes. The CyberKnife S7 System is the next-generation CyberKnife platform, a robotic, non-invasive radiation therapy device capable of treating cancerous and benign tumors throughout the body, as well as neurologic disorders. The CyberKnife S7 System, with Synchrony® Motion Synchronization and Real-Time Adaptive Radiotherapy Technology and the VOLO™ Optimizer, facilitates the delivery of accurate, sub-millimeter, (ultra) hypofractionated treatments to tumors throughout the body, and even to targets that move.

We believe the long-term success of the CyberKnife platform is dependent on a number of factors including the following:

- Continued adoption of our CyberKnife platform, including the CyberKnife M6 System and CyberKnife S7 System, in markets where they are available;
- Greater awareness among doctors and patients of the benefits of radiosurgery conducted with the CyberKnife platform;
- Continued evolution in clinical studies demonstrating the safety, efficacy and other benefits of using the CyberKnife platform to treat tumors in various parts of the body;
- Change in medical practice leading to utilization of stereotactic body radiosurgery more regularly as an alternative to surgery or other treatments;
- Continued advances in our technology that improve the quality of treatments and ease of use of the CyberKnife platform;
- Receipt of regulatory approvals in various countries which are expected to improve access to radiosurgery with the CyberKnife S7 System in such countries;
- Medical insurance reimbursement policies that cover CyberKnife platform treatments; and
- Our ability to expand sales of CyberKnife M6 and S7 Systems in countries throughout the world where we do not currently sell or have not historically sold a significant number of any CyberKnife platform configurations.

TomoTherapy Platform

The TomoTherapy platform consists of advanced, fully integrated and versatile radiation therapy systems designed to deliver IG-IMRT for the treatment of a wide range of cancer types. The TomoTherapy platform includes the TomoTherapy H Series, with configurations of TomoH®, TomoHD®, and TomoHDA™. Based on a CT scanner platform, the systems provide continuous delivery of radiation from multiple 360 degree rotations around the patient, or delivery from clinician-specified beam angles. These unique features, combined with daily 3D image guidance, enable physicians to deliver highly accurate, individualized dose distributions which precisely conform to the shape of the patient’s tumor while minimizing dose to normal, healthy tissue and the risk of side effects for the

patient. The TomoTherapy platform is capable of treating all standard radiation therapy indications including breast, prostate, lung, and head and neck cancers, in addition to complex and novel treatments such as total marrow irradiation. The Radixact® System, the next-generation TomoTherapy platform, includes our integrated Accuray Precision® treatment planning software and iDMS® Data Management System. The Radixact System leverages a unique ring gantry architecture to enable helical image acquisition and dose delivery, enabling precise radiation treatments for more patients, faster, with simpler, more automated workflows.

Our Synchrony Motion Synchronization and Real-Time Adaptive Radiotherapy Technology for the Radixact System adds intrafraction motion synchronization capabilities to the Radixact System, enabling real-time tracking, visualization and correction for tumor motion during treatment, with the goal of improving dose accuracy and treatment times as compared to conventional radiation therapy systems.

Most recently, we received FDA 510(k) clearance, Shonin approval from the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), and CE Mark certification for our uniquely innovative ClearRT™ helical kVCT imaging technology for the Radixact System. ClearRT imaging brings low dose diagnostic-like kVCT imaging quality, the largest imaging field of view available on a radiation delivery system at 50 cm (diameter) by 135 cm (long), and speed, as evidenced by its ability to capture a 1-meter image in only 1 minute. Furthermore, ClearRT helical kVCT imaging can be used directly in the adaptive dose monitoring process, and when required, ClearRT native image sets can be used for new plan creation.

We believe the Radixact System and other TomoTherapy Systems offer clinicians and patients significant benefits over other vendors' radiation therapy systems in the market. We believe our ability to capture more sales will be influenced by a number of factors including the following:

- Continued adoption of our TomoTherapy platform, including the Radixact System, in markets where it is available;
- Greater awareness among doctors and patients of the unique benefits of radiation therapy using the TomoTherapy platform, including its ring gantry architecture that enables treatment delivery from multiple 360 degree rotations around the patient, and ClearRT helical kVCT imaging for the Radixact System, designed to produce exceptional diagnostic-like quality CT images, quickly and cost-effectively;
- Advances in our technology that improve the quality of treatments and ease of use of TomoTherapy platform;
- Greater awareness among doctors of the now-established reliability of TomoTherapy platform; and
- Our ability to expand sales of TomoTherapy platform in countries throughout the world where we do not currently sell or have not historically sold a significant number of any TomoTherapy platform configurations.

Sale of Our Products

Generating revenue from the sale of our platforms is a lengthy process. Selling our platforms, from first contact with a potential customer to a signed sales contract that meets our backlog criteria (as discussed below) varies significantly and generally spans between six months and two years. The length of time between receipt of a signed contract and revenue recognition is generally governed by the time required by the customer to build, renovate or prepare the treatment room for installation of the platform.

In the United States, we primarily market directly to customers, including hospitals and stand-alone treatment facilities, through our sales organization and we also market to customers through sales agents and group purchasing organizations. Outside the United States, we market to customers directly and through distributors and sales agents. In addition to our offices in the United States, we have sales and service offices in Europe, Asia, and South America.

As of September 30, 2021, our systems were named in 100 out of 118 Class A user licenses awarded in the 13th five year plan by the China National Health Commission to purchase radiation therapy devices. The Chinese Ministry of Health requires a tender process following the license awards for all participating end user hospitals prior to being able to take receipt of a Class A device. This tender process defines the transactional terms and conditions related to each hospital's equipment order and does not put us in a competitive bidding situation that would result in changes in the specific device for which the hospital has received the Class A user license. During the three months ended September 30, 2021, we delivered Class A devices to China and recognized system revenue related to such devices of approximately $25.5 million in the same period. We currently anticipate system revenue related to the remaining Class A user licenses awarded to date in the next 12 to 18 months. Despite the challenges and uncertainties in China and around the world,

including those created by the COVID-19 pandemic, we continue to believe that China remains the world's fastest growing market for radiation oncology systems and the pandemic does not affect the long-term demand for radiotherapy equipment in China.

Joint Venture

In January 2019, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Accuray Asia Limited ("Accuray Asia"), entered into an agreement with CNNC High Energy Equipment (Tianjin) Co., Ltd. (the "CIRC Subsidiary"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Isotope & Radiation Corporation, to form a joint venture, CNNC Accuray (Tianjin) Medical Technology Co. Ltd. (the "JV"), to manufacture and sell radiation oncology systems in China. The JV aims to be uniquely positioned to serve China, which we believe is the world's largest growth market for radiation oncology systems. China represents a significantly underserved market for linacs based on the country's population and cancer incidence rates on both an absolute and relative country basis. Accuray Asia has a 49% ownership interest in the JV and the CIRC Subsidiary has a 51% ownership interest in the JV.

In July 2019, the JV broke ground on its facility based in Tianjin, China, which is expected to serve as headquarters and home of its manufacturing, sales organization and service operations, and also received the Radiation Safety License from the China Ministry of Environmental Protection. This license, along with the license to do business in China and the Medical Device Operating Permit, which were both received in 2019, enables the JV to sell, install and provide further service to our radiation therapy devices in China. The JV manufacturing facility construction was completed in 2020, and Quality Management System certificated with ISO13485 standard. The China made medical device type testing is ongoing and NMPA submission expected to finish in the fourth calendar quarter of 2021.

With the receipt of the necessary permits and licenses to operate, the JV has begun selling products in China, much like a distributor. In the long term, we anticipate that the JV will manufacture and sell a locally branded "Made in China" radiotherapy device in the Class B license category, which would replace our current offering in that category. We believe this strategy will allow us to best maximize both near and longer-term opportunities in China.

We are applying the equity method of accounting to our ownership interest in the JV as we have the ability to exercise significant influence over the JV but lack controlling financial interest and are not the primary beneficiary. We recognize revenue on sales to the JV in the current period, eliminating a portion of profit to the extent goods sold have not been sold through by the JV to an end customer at the end of each reporting period. We deferred $3.9 million and $2.1 million of intra-entity profit margin as of September 30, 2021 and June 30, 2021, respectively. During the three months ended September 30, 2021, we recognized $0.2 million of previously deferred intra-entity profit margin from sales and recorded intra-entity profit margin deferral of $1.9 million from sales executed during the period. Our consolidated accumulated deficit includes $0.4 million of accumulated losses related to our equity method investment.

As of June 30, 2021, we had carrying value of $14.7 million in our interest in the JV and owned a 49% interest in the entity. Our proportional share of the underlying equity in net assets of the JV was approximately $13.9 million. Under the equity method of accounting, the carrying value of the investment is adjusted for our proportional share of the JV's currency translation adjustment of $0.9 million. The difference between the carrying value of the equity investment and our proportional share of the underlying equity in net assets of the JV of $0.8 million increased by $3.9 million eliminated intra-entity profit constitutes equity method goodwill of $4.7 million at September 30, 2021 that is subject to impairment analysis. No impairment was identified as of September 30, 2021.

COVID-19 Pandemic

In fiscal year 2020, an outbreak of a novel strain of coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, which causes coronavirus disease 2019 ("COVID-19") was identified in December 2019 in China and was subsequently recognized as a pandemic by the World Health Organization. The COVID-19 pandemic severely restricted the level of economic activity around the world and while conditions have improved, the pace and degree of recovery varies significantly. In response to this pandemic, governments and private industry have taken preventative or protective actions, such as imposing restrictions on travel and business operations, which has resulted in the temporary or permanent closure of certain businesses, as well as advising or requiring individuals to limit or forego their time outside of their homes, particularly in group settings. The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted our business operations as well as those of our customers and partners. In addition, across the healthcare industry, resources are being prioritized for the treatment and management of the pandemic and away from non-urgent or elective procedures. Some of our customers, which include hospitals, major academic medical centers, and other related entities, have incurred losses during the COVID-19 pandemic due to significantly reduced patient volume. The public health actions being undertaken to reduce the spread of the virus have created and may continue to create significant disruptions with respect to demand for our products and services; the operating procedures and workflow of our customers, particularly hospitals; our ability to continue to manufacture our products; and the reliability of our supply chain.

Our financial results have also been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic in various ways. The COVID-19 pandemic is adversely impacting the pace at which our backlog converts to revenue in the near-term. This is primarily the result of delays in the timing of

deliveries and installations in fiscal 2021 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a decline in our revenue for the same period. We expect that such delays in deliveries and installations will continue through fiscal 2022, which could have a negative impact on our revenue. We have also experienced disruptions in our sales as well as declines in deliveries and installations of our products, which has adversely impacted the pace at which our backlog converts to revenue. We have also experienced delays in customer payments and delays in planned installations as a result of changes to and redirection of customer resources to the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and closures of customer facilities. We have also received requests from a few customers to extend payment terms or temporarily suspend service and corresponding payment obligations and while we have only received a small number of requests thus far, there can be no guarantee that more customers will not ask for the same if the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic worsen or continue for an extended period. In addition, as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the global supply chain, disruptions in parts of our supply chain have resulted in delays in the receipt of certain components for our products as well as increased pricing pressure for such parts. As a result, we are carefully monitoring the pandemic and the potential length and depth of the resulting economic impact on our financial condition and results of operations. We intend to continue to execute on our strategic plans and operational initiatives during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, given the uncertainty regarding the spread, severity and potential resurgence of COVID-19, the impact of new COVID-19 variants, vaccination deployment efforts, how long the pandemic and associated health measures will last, and other factors identified in Part II, Item 1A “Risk Factors” in this Form 10-Q, the related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time, although the impacts are expected to continue and may significantly affect our business. We expect that the impacts on our customers’ business and our business will continue until the pandemic subsides and related public health measures are reduced or eliminated. Accordingly, management is carefully evaluating our liquidity position, communicating with and monitoring the actions of our customers and suppliers, and reviewing our near-term financial performance as the uncertainty related to the pandemic continues to unfold.

Backlog

As of September 30, 2021, backlog totaled $602.9 million, of which $1.6 million represented upgrades sold through service contracts. As of June 30, 2021, backlog totaled $616.4 million.

In order for the product portion of a system sales agreement to be counted as backlog, it must meet the following criteria:

- The contract is properly executed by both the customer and us. A customer purchase order that incorporates the terms of our contract quote will be considered equivalent to a signed and executed contract. The contract has either cleared all its contingencies or contained no contingencies when signed;

- We have received a minimum deposit or a letter of credit or the sale is to a customer where a deposit is deemed not necessary or customary (i.e. sale to a government entity, a large hospital, group of hospitals or cancer care group that has sufficient credit, customers with trade-in of existing equipment, sales via tender awards, or indirect channel sales that have signed contracts with end-customers);

- The specific end customer site has been identified by the customer in the written contract or written amendment; and

- Less than 2.5 years have passed since the contract met all the criteria above.

Although our backlog includes only contractual agreements with our customers for the purchase our CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms, including the Radixact Systems and related upgrades, we cannot provide assurance that we will convert backlog into recognized revenue due primarily to factors outside of our control. The amount of backlog recognized into revenue is primarily impacted by three items: cancellations, age-outs and foreign currency fluctuations. Orders could be cancelled for reasons including, without limitation, changes in customers’ needs or financial condition, changes in government or health insurance reimbursement policies, or changes to regulatory requirements. In addition to cancellations, after 2.5 years, if we have not been able to recognize revenue on a contract, we remove the revenue associated with the contract from backlog and the order is considered aged out. Contracts may age-out for many reasons, including but not limited to, inability of the customer to pay, inability of the customer to adapt their facilities to accommodate our products in a timely manner, or inability to timely obtain licenses necessary for customer facilities or operation of our equipment. Our backlog also includes amounts not denominated in U.S. Dollars and therefore fluctuations in the U.S. Dollar as compared to other currencies will impact revenue. Generally, strengthening of the U.S. Dollar will negatively impact revenue. Backlog is stated at historical foreign currency exchange rates, and revenue is released from backlog at current exchange rates, with any difference recorded as a backlog adjustment. The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted the pace of new orders and the pace at which our backlog converts to revenue in the near-term and we expect this to continue. Although the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact individual markets could vary based on a number of factors, we have seen and expect to continue to see a higher than normal level of age-outs in the coming quarters as a result.

A summary of gross orders, net orders, and order backlog is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Gross orders	$ 69,984	$ 50,528
Net age-outs	(25,827)	(25,368)
Cancellations	(3,180)	(2,405)
Currency impacts and other	(214)	799
Net orders	$ 40,763	$ 23,554
Order backlog at the end of the period	$ 602,905	$ 597,276

Gross Orders

Gross orders are defined as the sum of new orders recorded during the period adjusted for any revisions to existing orders during the period.

Gross orders increased by $5.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2020, driven by increases in orders from the Americas and Asia Pacific regions. TomoTherapy System orders and upgrades order volume increased by $20.3 million and $2.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2020, respectively. For the three months ended September 30, 2021 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2020, CyberKnife System orders decreased by $3.3 million while upgrades increased by $0.5 million.

Net Orders

Net orders are defined as gross orders less cancellations, age-outs, foreign exchange and other adjustments during the period.

Net orders increased by $17.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2020, resulting from an increase in gross orders of $19.5 million and an increase in age-ins of $8.2 million, which was partially offset by an increase in age-outs of $8.7 million, a $1.0 million unfavorable foreign currency exchange impact and an increase in cancellations of $0.8 million.

- For the three months ended September 30, 2021 there were $37.0 million of age-outs and $11.2 million of age-ins. Age-ins represent orders that previously aged-out but have been recognized as revenue in the current period. For the same period last fiscal year, we had $28.3 million of age-outs and $3.0 million age-ins. Age-ins offset the gross amount of age-outs in a particular period.

- There were $3.2 million cancellations in the three months ended September 30, 2021 compared to $2.4 million in cancellations in the three months ended September 30, 2020.

- Foreign currency impacts and other adjustments decreased net orders by $0.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021 compared to an increase in net orders by $0.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2020.

Results of Operations — Three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020

(Dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2021 Amount	2020 Amount	Change $	Change %
Products (a)	$ 52,759	$ 31,258	21,501	69
Services (b)	54,683	54,074	609	1
Net revenue	107,442	85,332	22,110	26
Gross profit	39,524	35,403	4,121	12
Products gross profit	21,250	12,832	8,418	66
Services gross profit	18,274	22,571	(4,297)	(19)
Research and development expenses (c)	14,382	12,148	2,234	18
Selling and marketing expenses	11,271	8,898	2,373	27
General and administrative expenses	11,460	8,889	2,571	29
Loss on equity method investment, net	340	28	312	1,114
Other expense, net	2,668	4,694	(2,026)	(43)
Provision for income taxes	431	344	87	25
Net income (loss)	$ (1,028)	$ 402	(1,430)	356

(a) Includes sales to the China joint venture, an equity method investment of $5,920 and $2,874 for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, respectively.
(b) Includes sales to the China joint venture, an equity method investment of $3,638 and $2,077 for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, respectively. See Note 14 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.
(c) Includes chargeback to the China joint venture, an equity method investment related to a research and development project of $579 and $0 for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, respectively.

Net Revenue

Products Net Revenue

Products net revenue increased by $21.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2020, driven by increased CyberKnife System unit volume and average selling price revenue of $22.0 million and an increase in system upgrade revenue of $0.3 million, partially offset by a decrease in TomoTherapy System revenue of $0.8 million driven by lower unit sales.

Services Net Revenue

Services net revenue increased by $0.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2020, primarily due to an increase in service contract revenue of $1.1 million driven by an increase in the base of installed systems in the current quarter as compared to same quarter last year, partially offset by a decrease in training revenue of $0.4 million and a decrease in installation revenue of $0.1 million.

Percentage of net revenue by geographic region, based on the shipping location of our customers, is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2021	2020
Net revenue	$ 107,442	$ 85,332
Americas	31%	34%
Europe, Middle East, India and Africa	28%	33%
Asia Pacific, excluding Japan and China	4%	11%
Japan	10%	14%
China	27%	7%

Revenue derived from sales outside of the Americas region as a percentage of our total net revenue increased for the three months ended September 30, 2021 as compared to the same period in the last fiscal year, mainly driven by an increase in revenue from China, which was partially offset by the decrease in revenue from the Europe, Middle East, India and Africa region as well as the Asia Pacific region, excluding China.

Gross Profit

Overall gross profit for the three months ended September 30, 2021 increased by $4.1 million, or 12%, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2020, due to an increase in product gross profit of $8.4 million, or 66%, driven by higher volume unit sales and higher average selling price partially offset by a decrease in service gross profit of $4.3 million, or 19%, driven by an increase in operating cost and parts consumption and lower return merchandise authorization credits due to supply chain logistical challenges.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses increased by $2.2 million, or 18%, for the three months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. The increase was mainly driven by an increase of $1.3 million due to higher compensation and employee benefits as a result of increased headcount and an increase of $0.9 million in outside services.

Selling and Marketing

Selling and marketing expenses increased by $2.4 million, or 27%, for the three months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. The increase was mainly driven by an increase of $1.9 million due to higher compensation, employee benefits and commission, an increase of $0.5 million related to trade show expenses, an increase of $0.2 million in travel expenses due to increased travel as a result of the ease on COVID-19 related travel restrictions, partially offset by a decrease of $0.3 million related to rebranding costs incurred in the three months ended September 30, 2020 that did not recur in the current period.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses increased by $2.6 million, or 29%, for the three months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. The increase was primarily due to an increase in expense for allowance for credit losses of $1.0 million due to current quarter allowance for credit loss of $0.3 million as compared to same period last year of allowance for credit loss reversal of $0.7 million, an increase of $0.9 million due to higher compensation, employee benefits and bonus plus an increase in legal and outside services fees of $0.4 million, partially offset by a decrease of $0.1 million as a result of lower facilities spend.

Income on equity method investment, net

Income (loss) on equity method investment was a loss of $0.3 million, as compared to a loss on equity method investment of $28 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2020.

Other Expense, net

Other expense, net decreased by $2.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year. The decrease was due to lower interest expense incurred from the refinance of our debt and the adoption of ASU No. 2020-06 on July 1, 2021, which reversed the separation of the debt and equity components of our convertible notes and accounted for our convertible notes wholly as debt and resulted in no accretion of debt discount equity as compared to same period last fiscal year.

Provision for Income Taxes

On a quarterly basis, we provide for income taxes based upon an estimated annual effective income tax rate. We recognized income tax expense of $0.4 million and $0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The increase in income tax expense in the current quarter was due to higher foreign earnings in the current quarter as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At September 30, 2021, we had $104.7 million in cash and cash equivalents. Refer to Note 10. *Debt* to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for discussion of the Term Loan, the Revolving Credit Facility and our Convertible Notes outstanding as of September 30, 2021. Based on our cash and cash equivalents balance, available debt facilities, current business plan and revenue prospects, we believe that we will have sufficient cash resources and anticipated cash flows to fund our operations for at least the next 12 months. However, we continue to critically review our liquidity and anticipated capital requirements in light of the significant uncertainty created by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In May 2021, we issued $100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2026 under an indenture between us and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee. $97.1 million aggregate principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 were issued to certain holders of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 in exchange for $82.1 million

aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 outstanding and $2.9 million aggregate principal amount were issued for cash. Concurrently, in May 2021, we entered into a senior secured credit agreement with Silicon Valley Bank, individually as a lender and agent, and the other lenders (the "New Credit Agreement"), which provides for a new five-year $80 million term loan facility and a $40 million revolving credit facility (the "New Revolving Credit Facility"). The initial borrowings under the New Credit Agreement, including $25 million under the New Revolving Credit Facility, were funded on May 14, 2021, and as of September 30, 2021 we had outstanding balance under the New Revolving Credit Facility of $20 million.

Our liquidity and cash flows has been and could continue to be materially impacted by the diversion of customer resources to the response to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as delays in payments from customers and could be further impacted by additional and prolonged delays in payments from customers, the potential of renewed "shelter in place" orders and expanded social distancing orders or advisories, facility closures, or other reasons related to the COVID-19 pandemic. As of September 30, 2021, there remain uncertainties as to how the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to materially impact our liquidity in the future.

In addition, we are unable to predict with certainty the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on our ability to maintain compliance with the debt covenants contained in the credit and security agreements related to our New Credit Facilities, including financial covenants regarding the fixed charge coverage ratio, minimum consolidated cash balance and minimum consolidated domestic cash balance tests. While we were in compliance with such covenants for the period ended September 30, 2021, failure to meet the covenant requirements in the future could cause us to be in default and the maturity of the related debt could be accelerated and become immediately payable. This may require us to obtain waivers or amendments to the credit and security agreement in order to maintain compliance and there can be no certainty that any such waiver or amendment will be available, or what the cost of such waiver or amendment, if obtained, would be. If we are unable to obtain necessary waivers or amendment and the debt under such credit facility is accelerated, we would be required to obtain replacement financing at prevailing market rates, which may not be favorable to us. There is no guarantee that we would be able to satisfy our obligations if any of our indebtedness is accelerated.

Additionally, the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries at September 30, 2021 are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and unavailable for distribution in the form of dividends or otherwise. Future repatriation of the Company's foreign earnings are subject to income taxes. We anticipate that we have adequate liquidity and capital resources and would not need to repatriate earnings. As of September 30, 2021, we had approximately $63.6 million of cash and cash equivalents at our foreign subsidiaries. If such funds were repatriated, there could be additional foreign tax withholdings imposed depending on the country from which the funds were repatriated. Our foreign earnings are deemed to be indefinitely invested outside the U.S.

Our cash flows for three months ended September 30, 2021 and 2020 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2021	2020
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (8,600)	$ (2,870)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,456)	(569)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,000)	(11,159)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(654)	1,488
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	$ (11,710)	$ (13,110)

The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the global economy, disrupted our global supply chains and created significant volatility and disruption of financial markets all of which could negatively impact our business operations and cash flows for the foreseeable future, including reductions in revenue and delays in payments from customers. The challenges posed by COVID-19 on our business are expected to evolve rapidly. An extended period of global supply chain and economic disruption and volatility in the financial markets, could materially affect our business, results of operations, access to sources of liquidity and financial condition.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities was $8.6 million during the three months ended September 30, 2021. The net cash used in operating activities resulted primarily from, non-cash items of $7.5 million offset by net increase in operating assets and liabilities of $15.1 million and a net loss of $1.0 million.

- Non-cash items primarily consisted of share-based compensation expense of $2.5 million, an intra-entity profit elimination from transactions with the JV of $1.7 million, depreciation and amortization expense of $1.4 million, inventories write-down of $1.0 million loss from equity method investment of $0.3 million, provision for credit losses of $0.3 million, and non-cash interest expense on debt of $0.2 million and;

- The net change in working capital of $15.1 million was primarily due an increase in accounts receivable of $9.2 million, an increase in inventories of $2.1 million, a decrease in compensation related accrued liabilities of $2.3 million, an increase of $1.5 million in prepaid expense and other assets, a decrease of deferred cost of revenue of $0.5 million, a decrease in deferred revenue of $1.9 million, a decrease in customer advances of $2.0 million, and a decrease in operating lease liability, net of $0.2 million, offset by an increase in accounts payable of $3.6 million.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Net cash used by investing activities was $1.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021, which primarily related to the purchase of property and equipment.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities during the three months ended September 30, 2021 was $1.0 million primarily due to the scheduled payment of $1.0 million of the principal amount outstanding on our New Term Loan.

Operating Capital and Capital Expenditure Requirements

Our future capital requirements depend on numerous factors. These factors include but are not limited to the following:

- Revenue generated by sales of our products and service plans;
- Our ability to generate cash flows;
- Costs associated with our sales and marketing initiatives and manufacturing activities;
- Facilities, equipment and IT systems required to support current and future operations;
- Rate of progress and cost of our research and development activities;
- Costs of obtaining and maintaining FDA and other regulatory clearances of our products;
- Effects of competing technological and market developments;
- Number and timing of acquisitions and other strategic transactions;
- Servicing and maturity of our current future indebtedness; and
- The unpredictable impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on collections.

We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents balance will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. If these sources of cash and cash equivalents are insufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements, or we believe market conditions are favorable, we may seek to sell additional equity or debt securities or enter into additional credit facilities. The sale of additional equity or convertible debt securities could result in dilution to our stockholders. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of debt securities, these securities could have rights senior to those associated with our common stock and could contain covenants that would restrict our operations. Additional financing may not be available at all, or in amounts or on terms acceptable to us. If we are unable to obtain this additional financing, we may be required to reduce the scope of our planned product development and marketing efforts.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

We presented our contractual obligations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Our contractual obligations consist of debt, operating leases, purchase commitments, and other contractual obligations. There have been no material changes to these obligations outside the ordinary course of business during the three months ended September 30, 2021 as compared to the contractual obligations disclosed in the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2021.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as of September 30, 2021.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based on our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). The preparation of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements, as well as revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other factors we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities. However, the economic uncertainty in the current environment caused by the COVID-19 pandemic could limit our ability to accurately make and evaluate our estimates and judgments. Actual results could therefore differ materially from those estimates if actual conditions differ from our assumptions.

In the three months ended September 30, 2021, there have been no changes to the critical accounting policies and estimates, which we believe are those related to revenue recognition and the assessment of stand-alone selling price ("SSP"), assessment of recoverability of goodwill and intangible assets, valuation of our equity method investment in the JV, valuation of inventories, share based compensation expense, annual performance related bonuses, income taxes, allowance for doubtful accounts and loss contingencies. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Concentration of Credit and Other Risks

Our cash and cash equivalents are deposited with several major financial institutions. At times, deposits in these institutions exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. We have not experienced any losses in such accounts and do not believe that we are exposed to any significant risk of loss on these balances.

For the three months ended September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, respectively, one customer and no customer represented 10% or more of total net revenue. As of September 30, 2021 and September 30, 2020, we had one customer that accounted for more than 10% of our total accounts receivable, net.

We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and maintain reserves for potential credit losses. Accounts receivable are deemed past due in accordance with the contractual terms of the agreement. Accounts receivable balances are charged against the allowance for doubtful accounts once collection efforts are unsuccessful.

Single-source suppliers presently provide us with several components. In most cases, if a supplier was unable to deliver these components, we believe that we would be able to find other sources for these components subject to any regulatory qualifications, if required.

Revenue Recognition

Our revenue is primarily derived from sales of CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms and services, which include PCS contracts (warranty period services and post-warranty services), installation services, training and other professional services. We record our revenue net of any value added or sales tax. We recognize revenue for certain performance obligations at the point in time when control is transferred, such as delivery of products. We recognize revenue for certain other performance obligations over a period of time as control of the goods or services is transferred, such as PCS and construction contracts. Payments received in advance of system shipment are recorded as customer advances and are deferred until product shipment when they are recognized in revenue. We assess the probability of collection based on a number of factors, including past transaction history with the customer and creditworthiness of the customer. We generally do not request collateral from our customers.

We frequently enter into sales arrangements that contain multiple performance obligations. For sale arrangements that contain multiple performance obligations, we account for individual products and services separately if a product or service is separately identifiable from other items in the bundled package and if a customer can benefit from it on its own or with other resources that are readily available to the customer. The stand-alone selling price ("SSP") is determined based on observable prices at which we separately sell the products and services. If a SSP is not directly observable, then we will estimate the SSP considering market conditions, entity-specific factors, and information about the customer or class of customer that is reasonably available.

Product Revenue

The majority of product revenue is generated from sales of CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms, including Radixact Systems. Revenue is recognized once the performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of the product to a customer, which is generally upon delivery.

We record revenue from sales of systems, product upgrades and accessories to our customers based on the general terms and conditions of the executed sales and distribution agreements as well as the specific terms and conditions executed for each sale, and once the performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of the product to a customer.

We record revenue considering all discounts given to, or expected by, customers. As a result, management may make estimates of potential future product returns or trade ins and other allowances related to product revenue in the current period. In general, we do not allow returns from customers and all discounts and allowances are clearly identified in the terms and conditions of each sale. We derive some product revenue from sales to the JV.

Service Revenue

Service revenue is generated primarily from PCS, installation services, training and professional services. Service revenue is recognized either ratably over the contractual period as control and benefit transfer to the customer or when service is performed, depending on specific terms and conditions in agreements with customers. We derive some service revenue from sales to the JV.

Costs associated with service revenue are expensed when incurred, except when those costs are related to system upgrades purchased within a service contract. In those cases, the costs of such upgrades are recognized at the time the upgrade revenue is recognized.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We do not utilize derivative financial instruments, derivative commodity instruments or other market risk sensitive instruments, positions or transactions.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

A portion of our net sales are denominated in foreign currencies, most notably the Euro and the Japanese Yen. Future fluctuations in the value of the U.S. Dollar may affect the price competitiveness of our products outside the United States. For direct sales outside the United States, we sell in both U.S. Dollars and local currencies, which could expose us to additional foreign currency risks, including changes in currency exchange rates. Our operating expenses in countries outside the United States, are payable in foreign currencies and therefore expose us to currency risk. To the extent that management can predict the timing of payments under sales contracts or for operating expenses that are denominated in foreign currencies, we may engage in hedging transactions to mitigate such risks in the future. We expect the changes in the fair value of the net foreign currency assets arising from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates to be materially offset by the changes in the fair value of the forward contracts. As of September 30, 2021, we had open currency forward contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies with stated, or notional value of approximately $58.3 million.

The purpose of these forward contracts is to minimize the risk associated with foreign exchange rate fluctuations. We have developed a foreign exchange policy to govern our forward contracts. These foreign currency forward contracts do not qualify as cash flow hedges and all changes in fair value are reported in earnings as part of other expenses, net. We have not entered into any other types of derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purpose. Our foreign currency forward contract valuation inputs are based on quoted prices and quoted pricing intervals from public data and do not involve management judgment.

Interest Rate Risk

Our debt obligations consist of a variety of financial instruments that expose us to interest rate risk, including, but not limited to the New Credit Facilities and Notes. The interest rates on the Notes are fixed and the interest rate on the New Credit Facilities are at variable rates, which are tied to a “prime rate” and LIBOR. As of September 30, 2021, borrowings under the New Term Loan Facility totaled $77.8 million net of issuance cost with an annual interest rate of 3.0% plus 90-day LIBOR, and borrowings under the New Revolving Credit Facility totaled $20.0 million with an annual interest rate of 3.0% plus 90-day LIBOR. If the amount outstanding under the New Credit Facilities remained at this level for the next 12 months and interest rates increased or decreased by 50 basis point change, our annual interest expense would increase or decrease, respectively, approximately $0.5 million. Refer to Note 10. Debt to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for a discussion regarding our debt obligation.

Equity Price Risk

On August 7, 2017, we issued approximately $85.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022. Upon conversion, we can settle the obligation by issuing our common stock, cash or a combination thereof at an initial conversion rate equal to 174.8252 shares of common stock per $1,000 principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately $5.72 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment. There is no equity price risk if the share price of our common stock is below $5.72 upon conversion of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022. As of September 30, 2021 the remaining outstanding principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 is $2.9 million. For every $1 that the share price of our common stock exceeds $5.72, we expect to issue an additional $0.5 million in cash or shares of our common stock, or a combination thereof, if all of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 are converted.

On May 13, 2021, we issued approximately $100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026. Upon conversion, we can settle the obligation by issuing our common stock, cash or a combination thereof at an initial conversion rate equal to 170.5611 shares of common stock per $1,000 principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026, which is equivalent to a conversion price of approximately $5.86 per share of common stock, subject to adjustment. There is no equity price risk if the share price of our common stock is below $5.86 upon conversion of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026. For every $1 that the share price of our common stock exceeds $5.86, we expect to issue an additional $17.1 million in cash or shares of our common stock, or a combination thereof, if all of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 are converted.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2021. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of September 30, 2021 our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the first quarter of fiscal year 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and in reaching a reasonable level of assurance, management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The information set forth in Note 9. *Commitments and Contingencies—Litigation*, to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risk Factors Summary

Our business is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including those highlighted in Part II, Item 1A titled "Risk Factors." These risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

Risks related to our business and results of operations

- The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic could continue to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.
- If our products do not achieve widespread market acceptance, we will not be able to generate the revenue necessary to support our business.
- Our ability to achieve profitability depends in part on maintaining or increasing our gross margins on product sales and services.
- We have outstanding indebtedness and may incur other debt in the future, which may adversely affect our financial condition and future financial results.
- Our operating results, including our quarterly orders, revenues and margins fluctuate from quarter to quarter and may be unpredictable, which may result in a decline in our stock price.
- Our industry is subject to intense competition and rapid technological change. If we are unable to anticipate or keep pace with changes in the marketplace and the direction of technological innovation and customer demands, our products may become obsolete or less useful and our operating results will suffer.
- International sales of our products account for a significant portion of our revenue, which exposes us to risks inherent in international operations.
- Enhanced international tariffs that affect our products or components within our products, other trade barriers or a global trade war could increase our costs and materially and adversely affect our business operations and financial condition.
- We face risks related to the current global economic environment, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- If we encounter manufacturing problems, or if our manufacturing facilities do not continue to meet federal, state or foreign manufacturing standards, we may be required to temporarily cease all or part of our manufacturing operations, which would result in delays and lost revenue.
- If we are unable to develop new products or enhance existing products to meet our customers' needs and compete favorably in the market, we may be unable to attract or retain customers.
- If we do not effectively manage our growth, our business may be significantly harmed.
- We could become subject to product liability claims, product recalls, other field actions and warranty claims that could be expensive, divert management's attention and harm our business.
- Our reliance on single-source suppliers for critical components of our products could harm our ability to meet demand for our products in a timely and cost effective manner.
- We depend on key employees, the loss of whom would adversely affect our business.

- Disruption of critical information technology systems, infrastructure and data or cyberattacks could harm our business and financial condition.
- Any actual or perceived failure by us to comply with legal or regulatory requirements related to privacy, cyber security and data protection in one or multiple jurisdictions could result in proceedings, actions or penalties against us.
- The safety and efficacy of our products for certain uses is not yet supported by long-term clinical data, and our products may therefore prove to be less safe and effective than initially thought.
- Third parties may claim we are infringing their intellectual property, and we could suffer significant litigation or licensing expenses or be prevented from selling our product.
- It is difficult and costly to protect our intellectual property and our proprietary technologies and we may not be able to ensure their protection.
- Because the majority of our product revenue is derived from sales of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms, which have a long and variable sales and installation cycle, our revenues and cash flows may be volatile and difficult to predict.

Risks related to the regulation of our products and business

- Modifications, upgrades, new indications and future products related to our products may require new FDA 510(k) clearances or premarket approvals and similar licensing or approvals in international markets. Such modifications, or any defects in design, manufacture or labeling may require us to recall or cease marketing the affected systems or software until approvals or clearances are obtained.
- We are subject to federal, state and foreign laws and regulations applicable to our operations, the violation of which could result in substantial penalties and harm our business.
- If we or our distributors do not obtain and maintain the necessary regulatory approvals in a specific country, we will not be able to market and sell our products in that country.
- Healthcare reform legislation could adversely affect demand for our products, our revenue and our financial condition.
- Regulations related to “conflict minerals” may force us to incur additional expenses, may result in damage to our business reputation and may adversely impact our ability to conduct our business.

Risks related to our common stock

- The price of our common stock is volatile and may continue to fluctuate significantly, which could lead to losses for stockholders.
- The conditional conversion features of the Notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.
- Provisions in the indenture for the Notes, the credit agreement for our New Credit Facility, our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws could discourage or prevent a takeover, even if an acquisition would be beneficial in the opinion of our stockholders.

General Risks

- Our operations are vulnerable to interruption or loss because of natural disasters, global or regional health pandemics or epidemics, terrorist acts and other events beyond our control, which would adversely affect our business.

Risk Factors

We operate in a rapidly changing environment that involves significant risks, a number of which are beyond our control. In addition to the other information contained in this Form 10-Q, the following discussion highlights some of these risks and the possible impact of these factors on our business, financial condition and future results of operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely impacted, causing the trading price of our common stock to decline. In addition, these risks and uncertainties may impact the "forward-looking" statements described elsewhere in this Form 10-Q and in the documents incorporated herein by reference. They could affect our actual results of operations, causing them to differ materially from those expressed in "forward-looking" statements.

Risks Related to Our Business and Results of Operations

The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, or the perception of its effects, as well as the responses of governments and private industry on our operations and the operations of our customers and suppliers, have and could continue to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus, SARS-CoV-2, which causes coronavirus disease 2019, or COVID-19, surfaced in Wuhan, China and was subsequently declared a pandemic, which has affected, and continues to affect, the worldwide economy, global operations and global supply chains. In addition, new variants of COVID-19 that are more contagious have also spread throughout the world. The pandemic continues to be prevalent and related government and private sector responsive actions have impacted and will likely continue to adversely affect our business operations. Although vaccines are now available, deployment of such vaccines around the world has been slow and the impact on any potential recovery is unclear. It is impossible to predict the full extent of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on our business, operations, financial condition or the economy.

Governments, public institutions, and other organizations are taking certain preventative or protective measures to combat the spread of the pandemic. While we are unable to predict the full impact of the pandemic, we are closely monitoring the spread of COVID-19 and are continually assessing its potential effects on our business. As a result of timing delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, we have and are continuing to experience disruptions in our sales and revenue cycle as well as declines in deliveries and installations of our products, which has adversely impacted the pace at which our backlog converts to revenue. These timing delays have been a result of various factors driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, including disruptions in the operations of our customers that have redirected customer resources to the COVID-19 response and away from purchases of capital equipment such as our products, disruptions and restrictions on our ability to travel to customer sites, disruptions in our supply chain, and manufacturing interruptions. We have also experienced delays in payment and planned installations as a result of the changes to and redirection of customer resources to the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and closures of customer facilities. A few customers have also requested to extend payment terms or temporarily suspend service and corresponding payment obligations and while we have only received a small number of requests thus far, as the pandemic and its effects continue, more customers may ask for the same, particularly, if the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic deepen or worsen. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact the global supply chain, causing disruptions to service providers, logistics and the flow and availability of supplies and products. In particular, we have experienced disruptions in parts of our supply chain have resulted in delays in the receipt of certain components for our products as well as increased pricing pressure for such parts. To protect the health and well-being of our employees, suppliers, and customers, we have also made substantial modifications to employee travel and limited non-essential work travel, implemented remote work arrangements as most employees are advised to work from home, and cancelled or shifted most of our conferences and other marketing events to virtual through fiscal year 2022. In addition, other impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic have included and could include significant and unpredictable reductions in the demand for our products, a deepening of the changes to the operations and workflows of our customers that could result in increased customer defaults or delays in payment; additional delays, cancellations and redirection of planned capital expenditures and installations of our system by our customers to focus resources on COVID-19; disruptions in our supply chain or a reduction or interruption in any of our manufacturing processes resulting in our inability to meet demand for our products; or closures of our key facilities or the facilities of our customers or suppliers. Further, a lack of coordinated response on or compliance with risk mitigation and vaccination deployment with respect to the COVID-19 pandemic could result in significant increases to the duration and severity of the pandemic and could have a corresponding negative impact on our business.

In addition, in 2020, there was a global economic slowdown as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, which adversely impacted our revenue, net income (loss) and cash flow and resulted in additional expenditures required to mitigate such impacts. There has been ongoing disruption and uncertainty in the economy related to the pandemic, including supply chain disruption, labor shortages and uncertainty in the financial markets. These impacts could continue to affect our business as the COVID-19 pandemic progresses. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global financial markets may reduce our ability to access capital, which could negatively impact our short-term and long-term liquidity. The extent to which our operations and financial condition are affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, including our ability to execute our business strategies and initiatives in the expected time frame, will largely depend on future developments that cannot be accurately predicted at this time and are uncertain, including the spread, severity and potential resurgence of COVID-19, the impact of new COVID-19 variants, vaccination deployment efforts, and how long the pandemic and

associated health measures will last, among others. The situation is developing rapidly and additional impacts may arise that we are not aware of currently, however, the COVID-19 pandemic or the perception of its effects could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic and the various responses to it, may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks discussed in this "Risk Factors" section.

If the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms do not achieve widespread market acceptance, we will not be able to generate the revenue necessary to support our business.

Achieving physician, patient, hospital administrator and third-party payor acceptance of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms as preferred methods of tumor treatment is crucial to our continued success. Physicians will not begin to use or increase the use of the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms unless they determine, based on experience, clinical data and other factors, that the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms are safe and effective alternatives to traditional treatment methods. Further, physicians may be slow to adopt new or updated versions of our CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms because of the perceived liability risks arising from the use of new products and the uncertainty of reimbursement from third-party payors, particularly in light of ongoing health care reform initiatives and the evolving U.S. health care environment. If we are not able to expand market acceptance of our products and maintain and increase our base of installed systems, or installed base, then sales of our products may not meet expectations. Any failure to expand and protect our existing installed base could adversely affect our operating results.

We often need to educate physicians about the use of stereotactic radiosurgery, image guided radiation therapy (IGRT) and adaptive radiation therapy, convince healthcare payors that the benefits of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms and their related treatment processes outweigh their costs, and help train qualified physicians in the skilled use of these systems. In addition, we also must educate prospective customers regarding the entire functionality of our radiation therapy systems and their relative benefits compared to alternative products and treatment methods. We must also increase awareness among potential patients, who are increasingly educated about treatment options and therefore impact adoption of new technologies by clinicians. We have expended and will continue to expend significant resources on marketing and educational efforts to create awareness of stereotactic radiosurgery and robotic intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT) as well as adaptive radiation therapy and IGRT generally and to encourage the acceptance and adoption of our products for these technologies. We cannot be sure that our products will gain significant market acceptance among physicians, patients and healthcare payors, even if we spend significant time and expense on their education.

In addition to achieving market acceptance of our products and the need to educate physicians and others about the benefits of our products, the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms are major capital purchases, and purchase decisions are greatly influenced by hospital administrators who are subject to increasing pressures to reduce costs. In addition, hospitals and other health professionals may reduce staffing and reduce or postpone meetings with potential suppliers in response to the spread of an infectious disease, such as COVID-19, effectively delaying the decision on potential purchases of new products such as ours. These and other factors, including the following, may affect the rate and level of market acceptance of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms:

- the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms' price relative to other products or competing treatments;
- our ability to develop new products and enhancements and receive regulatory clearances and approval, if required, to such products in a timely manner;
- increased scrutiny by state boards when evaluating certificates of need requested by purchasing institutions;
- perception by patients, physicians and other members of the healthcare community of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms' safety, efficacy, efficiency and benefits compared to competing technologies or treatments;
- willingness of physicians to adopt new techniques and the ability of physicians to acquire the skills necessary to operate the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms;
- extent of third-party coverage and reimbursement rates, particularly from Medicare, for procedures using the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms; and
- development of new products and technologies by our competitors or new treatment alternatives.

If the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms are unable to achieve or maintain market acceptance, new orders and sales of our systems would be adversely affected, our revenue levels would decrease and our business would be harmed.

Our ability to achieve profitability depends in part on maintaining or increasing our gross margins on product sales and services, which we may not be able to achieve.

As of September 30, 2021, we had an accumulated deficit of $488.2 million. We may incur net losses in the future, particularly as selling and marketing activities increase ahead of any expected revenue. Our ability to achieve and sustain long-term profitability is largely dependent on our ability to successfully market and sell the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms, control our costs, and effectively manage our growth. We cannot assure you that we will be able to achieve profitability and even if we do achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. In the event we fail to achieve profitability, our stock price could decline.

Our ability to achieve profitability also depends on our ability to maintain or increase our gross margins on product sales and services. A number of factors may adversely impact such gross margins, including:

- lower than expected manufacturing yields of high cost components leading to increased manufacturing costs;
- low production volume, which will result in high levels of overhead cost per unit of production;
- our ability to sell products and services, recognize revenue from our sales and the timing of revenue recognition and revenue deferrals;
- increased material or labor costs;
- increased inventory costs and liabilities for excess inventory resulting from inventory held in excess of forecasted demand;
- increased service or warranty costs or the failure to reduce service or warranty costs;
- increased price competition;
- variation in the margins across products installed in a particular period;
- changes to U.S. and foreign trade policies, including enactments of tariffs on goods imported into the U.S. and any retaliatory tariffs imposed by other countries on U.S. goods, including our products; and
- how well we execute on our strategic and operating plans.

If we are unable to maintain or increase our gross margins on product sales and service, our results of operations could be adversely impacted, we may not achieve profitability and our stock price could decline.

We have outstanding indebtedness in the form of Convertible Senior Notes and a credit facility and may incur other debt in the future, which may adversely affect our financial condition and future financial results.

In August 2017, we issued $85.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2022 (the “3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022”). In May 2021, we issued $100.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2026 (the “3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026” and collectively, with the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022, the “Notes”). As our debt matures, we anticipate having to expend significant resources to either repay or refinance the Notes. For example, in May 2021, in connection with the issuance of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026, we (i) exchanged approximately $82.1 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 for approximately $97.1 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 and (ii) sold approximately $2.9 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 for cash. If we decide to refinance the Notes in the future, we may be required to do so on different or less favorable terms or we may be unable to refinance the Notes at all, both of which may adversely affect our financial condition.

In May 2021, we entered into a credit agreement that provided us with a five-year $80.0 million term loan (the “New Term Loan Facility”) and $40.0 million revolving credit facility (the “New Revolving Credit Facility” and together with the “New Term Loan Facility”, the “New Credit Facilities”). The proceeds from the New Credit Facilities, plus available cash on hand, were used to repay all outstanding borrowings under our prior credit facility.

As of September 30, 2021, we had total consolidated liabilities of approximately $430.0 million; including long-term liability of the Notes of $100.1 million, the New Revolving Credit Facility of $20.0 million and the New Term Loan Facility of $77.8 million, of

which $3.7 million is classified as short-term loan. Our existing and future levels of indebtedness could have important consequences to stockholders and note holders and may adversely affect our financial conditions and future financial results by, among other things:

- affecting our ability to satisfy our obligations under the Notes and New Credit Facilities;
- requiring a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to be dedicated to interest and principal payments, which may not be available for operations, working capital, capital expenditures, expansion, acquisitions or general corporate or other purposes;
- impairing our ability to obtain additional financing in the future;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry; and
- increasing our vulnerability to downturns in our business, our industry or the economy in general, including any such downturn related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The credit agreement governing the New Credit Facilities also include certain restrictive covenants that limit, among other things, our ability and our subsidiaries' ability to (i) incur indebtedness, (ii) incur liens on their property, (iii) pay dividends or make other distributions, (iv) sell their assets, (v) make certain loans or investments, (vi) merge or consolidate, (vii) voluntarily repay or prepay certain indebtedness and (viii) enter into transactions with affiliates, in each case, subject to certain exceptions. In addition, such agreements require us to meet certain financial covenants, including a consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio and consolidated senior net leverage ratio, as defined in the credit agreement governing the New Credit Facilities. These restrictions could adversely affect our ability to finance our future operations or capital needs, withstand a future downturn in our business or the economy in general, engage in business activities, including future opportunities that may be in our interest, and plan for or react to market conditions or otherwise execute our business strategies. Our ability to comply with the covenants and other terms governing the New Credit Facilities will depend in part on our future operating performance. If we fail to comply with such covenants and terms, we may be in default and the maturity of the related debt could be accelerated and become immediately due and payable. In addition, because our assets are pledged as a security under the New Credit Facilities, if we are not able to cure any default or repay outstanding borrowings, our assets are subject to the risk of foreclosure by our lenders. From time to time, we may not be in compliance with such covenants or other terms governing the New Credit Facilities and we may be required to obtain waivers or amendments to the credit agreement from our lenders in order to maintain compliance and there can be no certainty that any such waiver or amendment will be available, or what the cost of such waiver or amendment, if obtained, would be. If we are unable to obtain necessary waivers and the debt under such credit facility is accelerated, we would be required to obtain replacement financing at prevailing market rates, which may not be favorable to us. Additionally, a default on indebtedness could result in a default under the terms of the indenture governing the Notes. There is no guarantee that we would be able to satisfy our obligations if any of our indebtedness is accelerated.

Our operating results, including our quarterly orders, revenues and margins fluctuate from quarter to quarter and may be unpredictable, which may result in a decline in our stock price.

We have experienced and expect in the future to experience fluctuations in our operating results, including gross orders, revenues and margins, from period to period. Drivers of orders include the introduction and timing of new product or product enhancement announcements by us and our competitors, the timing of regulatory approvals, changes in price by us and our competitors as well as changes or anticipated changes in third-party reimbursement amounts or policies applicable to treatments using our products. The availability of economic stimulus packages or other government funding, or reductions thereof, may also affect timing of customer purchases. Our products have a high unit price and require significant capital expenditures by our customers. Accordingly, we experience long sales and implementation cycles, which is of greater concern during a volatile economic environment where we have had customers delay or cancel orders. The timing of when orders are placed, when installation, delivery or shipping, as applicable, is accomplished and when revenue is recognized affect our quarterly results. Further, because of the high unit price of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms and the relatively small number of units sold or installed each quarter, each sale or installation of a CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform can represent a significant percentage of our net orders, backlog or revenue for a particular quarter and shifts in sales or installation from one quarter to another may have significant effects. For example, multi-system sales or sales involving negotiations with integrated delivery networks involve additional complexities to the transaction and require a longer timeline to finalize the sale, which make it more difficult to predict the quarter in which the sale will occur. In addition, we have experienced and are continuing to experience delays in orders and installations due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic at our customer sites. To protect the health and well-being of our employees, suppliers, and customers, we have also made substantial modifications to employee travel and limited non-essential work travel. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted and may continue to impact our business operations, including our employees, customers and partners, and there is substantial uncertainty in the nature and degree of its continued effects over time.

Once orders are received and booked into backlog, there is a risk that we may not recognize revenue in the near term or at all. The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted the pace at which the backlog converts to revenue. This is primarily the result of delays in the timing of deliveries and installations in fiscal 2020 and 2021 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in decreased revenue for these periods. We expect that such delays in deliveries and installations will continue to some degree into fiscal 2022, which could have a negative impact on our revenue during such period. Factors that may affect whether these orders become revenue (or are cancelled or deemed aged-out and reflected as a reduction in net orders) and the timing of revenue include:

- economic or political instability, including volatility related to the COVID-19 pandemic;
- delays in the customer obtaining or inability of a customer to obtain funding or financing;
- delays in construction at the customer site and delays in installation;
- delays in the customer obtaining or inability of such customer to obtain local or foreign regulatory approvals such as certificates of need in certain states or Class A or Class B user licenses in China;
- the terms of the applicable sales and service contracts of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms; and
- the proportion of revenue attributable to orders placed by our distributors, which may be more difficult to forecast due to factors outside our control.

Our operating results may also be affected by a number of other factors, some of which are outside of our control, including:

- delays in business operations of our customers or vendors, construction at customer sites and installation, including such delays caused by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- timing and level of expenditures associated with new product development activities;
- regulatory requirements in some states for a certificate of need prior to the installation of a radiation device or foreign regulatory approvals, such as Class A or Class B user licenses in China;
- delays in shipment due to, for example, unanticipated construction delays at customer locations where our products are to be installed, cancellations by customers, natural disasters, global or regional health pandemics or epidemics, or labor disturbances;
- delays in our manufacturing processes or unexpected manufacturing difficulties;
- the timing of the announcement, introduction and delivery of new products or product upgrades by us and by our competitors;
- timing and level of expenditures associated with expansion of sales and marketing activities such as trade shows and our overall operations;
- the timing and level of expenditures associated with our financing activities;
- the effects of foreign currency adjustments;
- changes in accounting principles, such as those related to revenue recognition, or in the interpretation or the application thereof; and
- fluctuations in our gross margins and the factors that contribute to such fluctuations, as described in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the risk factor entitled, “Our ability to achieve profitability depends in part on maintaining or increasing our gross margins on product sales and services, which we may not be able to achieve.”

Because many of our operating expenses are based on anticipated sales and a high percentage of these expenses are fixed for the short term, a small variation in the timing of revenue recognition can cause significant variations in operating results from quarter to quarter. Our overall gross margins are impacted by a number of factors described in our risk factor entitled “Our ability to achieve profitability depends in part on maintaining or increasing our gross margins on product sales and services, which we may not be able to achieve.” If our financial results fall below the expectation of securities analysts and investors, the trading price of our common stock would almost certainly decline.

We report our orders and backlog on a quarterly and annual basis. Unlike revenues, orders and backlog are not defined by U.S. GAAP, and are not within the scope of the audit conducted by our independent registered public accounting firm. Also, for the reasons discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, our orders and backlog cannot necessarily be relied upon as accurate predictors of future revenues. Order cancellation or significant delays in installation date will reduce our backlog and future revenues, and we cannot predict if or when orders will mature into revenues. Based on historical experience, approximately 26% of our $1,017.3 million open contracts as of September 30, 2021 may never result in revenue due to cancellation. In addition, we may experience an increase in cancellations beyond historical levels due to the uncertainties surrounding the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Particularly high levels of cancellations or age-outs in one or more periods may cause our revenue and gross margins to decline in current or future periods and will make it difficult to compare our operating results from quarter to quarter. We cannot assure you that our backlog will result in revenue on a timely basis or at all, or that any cancelled contracts will be replaced.

Our industry is subject to intense competition and rapid technological change, which may result in products or new tumor treatments that are superior to the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms. If we are unable to anticipate or keep pace with changes in the marketplace and the direction of technological innovation and customer demands, our products may become obsolete or less useful and our operating results will suffer.

The medical device industry in general and the non-invasive cancer treatment field in particular are subject to intense and increasing competition and rapidly evolving technologies. Because our products often have long development and government approval cycles, we must anticipate changes in the marketplace and the direction of technological innovation and customer demands. To compete successfully, we will need to continue to demonstrate the advantages of our products and technologies over well-established alternative procedures, products and technologies, and convince physicians and other healthcare decision makers of the advantages of our products and technologies. Traditional surgery and other forms of minimally invasive procedures, brachytherapy, chemotherapy or other drugs remain alternatives to the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms.

We consider the competition for the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms to be existing radiation therapy systems, primarily using C-arm linacs, which are sold by large, well-capitalized companies with significantly greater market share and resources than we have. Several of these competitors are also able to leverage their fixed sales, service and other costs over multiple products or product lines. In particular, we compete with a number of existing radiation therapy equipment companies, including Varian Medical Systems, Inc. ("Varian"), which was recently acquired by Siemens Healthineers, Elekta AB ("Elekta"), ViewRay, Inc., RefleXion Medical and Zap Medical. Varian has been the leader in the external beam radiation therapy market for many years and has the majority market share for radiation therapy systems worldwide. In general, because of aging demographics and attractive market factors in oncology, we believe that new competitors will enter the radiosurgery and radiation therapy markets in the years ahead. For example, Varian announced in 2012 a line of C-arm gantries, called the Edge systems, which Varian claims are specifically designed for radiosurgery to compete with our CyberKnife platform. In addition, some manufacturers of conventional linac based radiation therapy systems, including Varian and Elekta, have products that can be used in combination with body and/or head frames and image guidance systems to perform both radiosurgical and radiotherapy procedures. In May 2017, Varian launched a radiation therapy product called Halcyon, which they have positioned against our TomoTherapy platform. Additionally, in September 2019, Varian introduced a related device called Ethos, designed to allow on-couch adaptation and treatment monitoring.

Furthermore, many government, academic and business entities are investing substantial resources in research and development of cancer treatments, including surgical approaches, radiation treatment, MRI-guided radiotherapy systems, proton therapy systems, drug treatment, gene therapy (which is the treatment of disease by replacing, manipulating, or supplementing nonfunctional genes) and other approaches. Successful developments that result in new approaches for the treatment of cancer could reduce the attractiveness of our products or render them obsolete.

Our future success will depend in large part on our ability to establish and maintain a competitive position in current and future technologies. Rapid technological development may render the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms and their technologies obsolete. Many of our competitors have or may have greater corporate, financial, operational, sales and marketing resources, and more experience and resources in research and development than we have. We cannot assure you that our competitors will not succeed in developing or marketing technologies or products that are more effective or commercially attractive than our products or that would render our technologies and products obsolete or less useful. We may not have the financial resources, technical expertise, marketing, distribution or support capabilities to compete successfully in the future. In addition, some of our competitors may compete by changing their pricing model or by lowering the price of their products. If we are unable to maintain or increase our selling prices, our revenue and gross margins may suffer. Our success will depend in large part on our ability to maintain a competitive position with our technologies.

International sales of our products account for a significant portion of our revenue, which exposes us to risks inherent in international operations.

Our international sales are a significant percentage of our total revenue. The percentage of our revenue derived from sales outside of the Americas region was 73% in fiscal 2021, 66% in fiscal 2020, and 68% in fiscal 2019. To accommodate our international sales, we have invested significant financial and management resources to develop an international infrastructure that will meet the needs of our customers. We anticipate that a significant portion of our revenue will continue to be derived from sales of our products in foreign markets and that the percentage of our overall revenue that is derived from these markets may continue to increase. This revenue and related operations will therefore continue to be subject to the risks associated with international operations, including:

- economic or political instability in the world or in particular regions or countries in which we do business, including the market volatility resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic;
- import delays;
- changes in foreign laws and regulations governing, among other matters, the clearance, approval and sales of medical devices;
- the potential failure to comply with foreign regulatory requirements to sell and market our products;
- longer payment cycles associated with many customers outside the United States;
- inability of customers to obtain requisite government approvals, such as customers in China, including customers of the JV, obtaining one of the limited number of Class A or Class B user licenses available in order to purchase our products;
- effective compliance with privacy, data protection and information security laws, such as the European Union General Data Protection Regulation (the “GDPR”) and new regulations in China;
- adequate coverage and reimbursement for the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platform treatment procedures outside the United States;
- failure of local laws to provide the same degree of protection against infringement of our intellectual property;
- protectionist laws and business practices that favor local competitors;
- U.S. trade and economic sanctions policies that are in effect from time to time and the possibility that foreign countries may impose additional taxes, tariffs or other restrictions on foreign trade;
- trade restrictions that are in effect from time to time, including U.S. prohibitions and restrictions on exports of certain products and technologies to certain nations and customers;
- the unfamiliarity of shipping companies and other logistics providers with U.S. export control laws, which may lead to their unwillingness to ship or delays in shipping, our products to certain nations and customers despite such shipments being permitted under such laws;
- U.S. relations with the governments of the foreign countries in which we operate;
- the inability to obtain required export or import licenses or approvals;
- risks relating to foreign currency, including fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates possibly causing fewer sales due to the strengthening of the U.S. Dollar;
- contractual provisions governed by foreign laws; and
- natural disasters, such as earthquakes and fires, and global or regional health pandemics or epidemics, such as COVID-19 or data privacy or security incidents, that may have a disproportionate effect in certain geographies resulting in decreased demand or decreased ability of our employees or employees of our customers and partners to work and travel.

Our inability to overcome these obstacles could harm our business, financial condition and operating results. Even if we are successful in managing these obstacles, our partners internationally are subject to these same risks and may not be able to manage these obstacles effectively.

In addition, future imposition of, or significant increases in, the level of customs duties, export quotas, regulatory restrictions, trade restrictions or trade prohibitions could materially harm our business.

Enhanced international tariffs, including tariffs imposed by the United States and China that affect our products or components within our products, other trade barriers or a global trade war could increase our costs and materially and adversely affect our business operations and financial condition.

Our global business could be negatively affected by trade barriers and other governmental protectionist measures, any of which can be imposed suddenly and unpredictably. There is currently significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the U.S. and various other countries, most significantly China, with respect to trade policies, treaties, government regulations and tariffs.

Since the beginning of 2018, there has been increasing public threats and, in some cases, legislative or executive action, from U.S. and foreign leaders regarding instituting tariffs against foreign imports of certain materials. During the last half of calendar year 2018, the federal government imposed a series of tariffs ranging from 10% to 25% on a variety of imports from China. These tariffs affect certain components, including the linear accelerator for our CyberKnife platforms, which we manufacture in China and import into the U.S., as well as other components that we import into the U.S. from our suppliers. China has responded to these tariffs with retaliatory tariffs ranging from 5% to 25% on a wide range of products from the U.S., which include certain of our products. Higher duties on existing tariffs and further rounds of tariffs have been announced or threatened by the U.S. and Chinese leaders. Although the U.S. and China signed an initial trade deal in January 2020 and China announced a one year tariff exemption for medical linear accelerators in September 2019 (which was further extended through November 14, 2021 and we have applied for a longer-term extension), there has been a change in the U.S. presidential administration and, for that, and other reasons, there is no assurance that the trade deal will be signed or that the exemption on medical linear accelerators will continue beyond the extended term or that we will continue to qualify for such exemption. If these tariffs continue, if additional tariffs are placed on certain of our components or products, or if any related counter-measures are taken by China, the U.S. or other countries, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially harmed. The imposition of tariffs could also increase our costs and require us to raise prices on our products, which may negatively impact the demand for our products in the affected market. If we are not successful in offsetting the impact of any such tariffs, our revenue, gross margins and operating results may be adversely affected.

These tariffs are subject to a number of uncertainties as they are implemented, including future adjustments and changes. The ultimate reaction of other countries and the impact of these tariffs or other actions on the U.S., China, the global economy and our business, financial condition and results of operations, cannot be predicted at this time, nor can we predict the impact of any other developments with respect to global trade. Further, the imposition of additional tariffs by the U.S. could result in the adoption of additional tariffs by China and other countries, as well as further retaliatory actions by any affected country. Any resulting trade war could negatively impact the global market for medical devices, including radiation therapy devices, and could have a significant adverse effect on our business. These developments may have a material adverse effect on global economic conditions and the stability of global financial markets, and they may significantly reduce global trade and, in particular, trade between China and the U.S. Any of these factors could depress economic activity, restrict our access to customers and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face risks related to the current global economic environment, including risks arising in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations by, among other things, delaying or preventing our customers from obtaining financing to purchase the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms and implement the required facilities to house our systems.

Our business and results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the global markets and the economy generally. Concerns over economic and political stability, the availability of fiscal and monetary stimulus measures to counteract the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the level of U.S. national debt, currency fluctuations and volatility; the rate of growth of Japan, China and other Asian economies, unemployment, the availability and cost of credit, inflation levels, trade relations, the duration and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, energy costs and geopolitical uncertainty have contributed to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and the markets.

Further, the U.S. federal government has called for, or enacted, substantial changes to healthcare, trade, fiscal, and tax policies, which may include changes to existing trade agreements and may have a significant impact on our operations. For example, the Trump administration initiated the imposition of tariffs on certain foreign products, including from China, that have resulted in and may result in future retaliatory tariffs on U.S. goods and products. While there has been a change in the U.S. presidential administration, we cannot predict whether these policies will continue, or if new policies will be enacted, or the impact, if any, that any policy changes could have on our business. If economic conditions worsen or new legislation is passed related to the healthcare system, trade, fiscal or tax policies, customer demand may not materialize to levels we require to achieve our anticipated financial results, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, uncertain credit markets and concerns regarding the availability of credit, including concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic, could impact consumer and customer demand for our products, as well as our ability to manage normal commercial relationships with our customers, suppliers and creditors, including financial institutions. If the current situation deteriorates or does not improve, our business could be negatively affected by factors such as reduced demand for our products resulting from a slow-down or volatility in the general economy, supplier or customer disruptions and/or temporary interruptions in our ability to conduct day-to-day transactions through our financial intermediaries involving the payment to or collection of funds from our customers, vendors and suppliers, and delays associated with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. For example, in the United States, some of our customers have been delayed in obtaining, or have not been able to obtain, necessary financing for their purchases of the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms. In addition, some of our customers have been delayed in obtaining, or have not been able to obtain, necessary financing for the construction or renovation of facilities to house CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms, the cost of which can be substantial. These delays have in some instances led to our customers postponing the shipment and installation of previously ordered systems or cancelling their system orders, and may cause other customers to postpone their system installation or to cancel their agreements with us. An increase in delays and order cancellations of this nature would adversely affect our product sales, backlog and revenues, and therefore harm our business and results of operations. In addition, the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic and other events that affect the global economy, has caused, and may continue to cause, uncertainty in the global markets. The risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic are discussed in more detail in our risk factor entitled "The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, or the perception of its effects, on our operations and the operations of our customers and suppliers, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows."

The United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union ("Brexit") may have a negative effect on global economic conditions, financial markets and our operations.

On January 31, 2020, the UK formally withdrew from the EU and entered into a new trade agreement with the EU that took effect on January 1, 2021. The withdrawal of the UK from the EU has created significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the UK and the EU.

Brexit has caused, and may continue to cause, uncertainty in the global markets. The effects of Brexit will also depend on any additional agreements the UK reaches to retain access to EU markets. There is significant uncertainty about the future relationship between the UK and the EU, including with respect to the laws and regulations that will apply as the UK determines which EU laws to replace, including those governing manufacturing, labor, environmental, data protection/privacy, competition, medical sales and advertising and other matters applicable to the medical device industry. In addition, as a result of Brexit, the movement of goods between the UK and the remaining member states of the EU will be subject to additional inspections and documentation checks, leading to possible delays at ports of entry and departure. Moreover, currency volatility could drive a weaker pound which could result in a decrease in the profitability of our sales in the UK. Any adjustments we make to our business and operations as a result of Brexit could result in significant expense and take significant time to complete.

While we have not experienced any material financial impact from Brexit on sales within the UK to date, we cannot predict its future implications. The withdrawal of the UK from the EU and full implementation of a new trade agreement could result in changes that impact our business. For example, the UK Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency ("MHRA") established new UK regulations for medical devices whereby the UK will continue to accept the CE mark through June 30, 2023 and thereafter, the UK will require its own product registration and UK Conformity Assessed ("UKCA") mark to be placed on medical devices sold in the UK market, including our products. Any impact from Brexit on our business and operations over the long term will depend, in part, on the outcome of tariff, tax treaties, trade, regulatory and other negotiations the UK conducts as well as its enactment, interpretation and enforcement of new laws and regulations, such as the UK Data Protection Act, which substantially implements the GDPR in the UK, and other UK data protection laws or regulations that may develop in the medium to longer term, affecting matters such as data transfers to and from the UK. We continue to monitor and review the impact of any resulting changes to EU or UK law that could affect our operations.

If we encounter manufacturing problems, or if our manufacturing facilities do not continue to meet federal, state or foreign manufacturing standards, we may be required to temporarily cease all or part of our manufacturing operations, which would result in delays and lost revenue.

The CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms are complex and require the integration of a number of components from several sources of supply. We must manufacture and assemble these complex systems in commercial quantities in compliance with regulatory requirements and at an acceptable cost. Our linear accelerator components are extremely complex devices and require significant expertise to manufacture, and we may encounter difficulties in scaling up production of the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms, including problems with quality control and assurance, component supply shortages, increased costs, shortages of qualified personnel, the long lead time required to develop additional radiation-shielded facilities for purposes of testing our products and/or difficulties associated with compliance with local, state, federal and foreign regulatory requirements. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has and may continue to impact the supply of key components such that we may not receive them in a timely manner, in sufficient quantities, or at reasonable cost. We may also experience limitations in the availability of qualified personnel as a result of shelter-in-place rules, quarantine requirements, or illness. If our manufacturing capacity does not keep pace with product demand, we will not be able to fulfill orders in a timely manner, which in turn may have a negative effect on our financial results and overall business. Conversely, if demand for our products decreases, the fixed costs associated with excess manufacturing capacity may adversely affect our financial results.

Our manufacturing processes and the manufacturing processes of our third-party suppliers are required to comply with the FDA's Quality System Regulations ("QSR") for any products imported into, or sold within, the U.S. The QSR is a complex regulatory scheme that covers the methods and documentation of the design, testing, production process and controls, manufacturing, labeling, quality assurance, packaging, storage and shipping of our products. Furthermore, we are required to verify that our suppliers maintain facilities, procedures and operations that comply with our quality requirements. We are also subject to state licensing and other requirements and licenses applicable to manufacturers of medical devices, and we are required to comply with International Organization for Standardization ("ISO"), quality system standards in order to produce products for sale in Europe and Canada, as well as various other foreign laws and regulations. Because our manufacturing processes include the production of diagnostic and therapeutic X-ray equipment and laser equipment, we are subject to the electronic product radiation control provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, which requires that we file reports with the FDA, applicable states and our customers regarding the distribution, manufacturing and installation of these types of equipment. The FDA enforces the QSR and the electronic product radiation control provisions through periodic inspections, some of which may be unannounced. We have been, and anticipate in the future being subject to such inspections. FDA inspections usually occur every two to three years. During such inspections, the FDA may issue Inspectional Observations on Form FDA 483, listing instances where the manufacturer has failed to comply with applicable regulations and procedures, or warning letters.

If a manufacturer does not adequately address the observations, the FDA may take enforcement action against the manufacturer, including the imposition of fines, restriction of the ability to export product, total shutdown of production facilities and criminal prosecution. If we or a third-party supplier receive a Form FDA 483 with material or major observations that are not promptly corrected, fail to pass a QSR inspection, or fail to comply with these, ISO and other applicable regulatory requirements, our operations could be disrupted and our ability to generate sales could be delayed. Our failure to take prompt and satisfactory corrective action in response to an adverse inspection or our failure to comply with applicable standards could result in enforcement actions, including a public warning letter, a shutdown of our manufacturing operations, a recall of our products, civil or criminal penalties, or other sanctions, which would cause our sales and business to suffer. In addition, because some foreign regulatory approvals are based on approvals or clearances from the FDA, any failure to comply with FDA requirements may also disrupt our sales of products in other countries. We cannot assure you that the FDA or other governmental authorities would agree with our interpretation of applicable regulatory requirements or that we or our third-party suppliers have in all instances fully complied with all applicable requirements. If any of these events occur, our reputation could be harmed, we could lose customers and there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we cannot achieve the required level and quality of production, we may need to outsource production or rely on licensing and other arrangements with third parties who possess sufficient manufacturing facilities and capabilities in compliance with regulatory requirements. Even if we could outsource needed production or enter into licensing or other third-party arrangements, this could reduce our gross margin and expose us to the risks inherent in relying on others. We also cannot assure you that our suppliers will deliver an adequate supply of required components on a timely basis or that they will adequately comply with the QSR. Failure to obtain these components on a timely basis would disrupt our manufacturing processes and increase our costs, which would harm our operating results.

If we are unable to develop new products or enhance existing products to meet our customers' needs and compete favorably in the market, we may be unable to attract or retain customers.

Our success depends on the successful development, regulatory clearance or approval, introduction and commercialization of new generations of products, treatment systems, and enhancements to and/or simplification of existing products that will meet our customers' needs provide novel features and compete favorably in the market. The CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms, which are currently our principal products, are technologically complex and must keep pace with, among other things, the products of our competitors and new technologies. We are making significant investments in long-term growth initiatives. Such initiatives require significant capital commitments, involvement of senior management and other investments on our part, which we may be unable to recover. Our timeline for the development of new products or enhancements may not be achieved and price and profitability targets may not prove feasible. Commercialization of new products may prove challenging, and we may be required to invest more time and money than expected to successfully introduce them. Once introduced, new products may adversely impact orders and sales of our existing products, or make them less desirable or even obsolete. Compliance with regulations, competitive alternatives, and shifting market preferences may also impact the successful implementation of new products or enhancements. Our inability to develop, gain regulatory approval for or supply competitive products to the market as quickly and effectively as our competitors could limit market acceptance of our products and reduce our sales.

Our ability to successfully develop and introduce new products, treatment systems and product enhancements and simplifications, and the revenues and costs associated with these efforts, will be affected by our ability to:

- properly identify and address customer needs;
- prove feasibility of new products in a timely manner;
- educate physicians about the use of new products and procedures;
- comply with internal quality assurance systems and processes timely and efficiently;
- manage the timing and cost of obtaining regulatory approvals or clearances;
- accurately predict and control costs associated with inventory overruns caused by phase-in of new products and phase-out of old products;
- price new products competitively;
- manufacture and deliver our products in sufficient volumes on time and accurately predict and control costs associated with manufacturing, installation, warranty and maintenance of the products;
- meet our product development plan and launch timelines;
- improve manufacturing yields of components; and
- manage customer demands for retrofits of both old and new products.

Even if customers accept new products or product enhancements, the revenues from these products may not be sufficient to offset the significant costs associated with making them available to customers.

We cannot be sure that we will be able to successfully develop, obtain regulatory approval or clearance for, manufacture or introduce new products, treatment systems or enhancements, the roll-out of which involves compliance with complex quality assurance processes, including QSR. Failure to obtain regulatory approval or clearance for our products or to complete these processes in a timely and efficient manner could result in delays that could affect our ability to attract and retain customers, or could cause customers to delay or cancel orders, causing our backlog, revenues and operating results to suffer.

If we do not effectively manage our growth, our business may be significantly harmed.

In order to implement our business strategy, we expect continued growth in our infrastructure requirements, particularly as we expand into new and growing markets as well as expand our manufacturing capacities and sales and marketing capabilities. To manage our growth, we must expand our facilities, augment our management, operational and financial systems, hire and train additional qualified personnel, scale-up our manufacturing capacity and expand our marketing and distribution capabilities, all of which will be more difficult to accomplish the longer that our employees must work remotely from home. Our manufacturing, assembly and installation process is complex and occurs over many months and we must effectively scale this entire process to satisfy customer expectations and changes in demand. Further, to accommodate our growth and compete effectively, we will be required to make improvements to our business operations. We cannot be certain that our personnel, systems, procedures and internal controls will be adequate to support our future operations and any expansion of our systems and infrastructure may require us to commit significant additional financial, operational and management resources. If we cannot manage our growth effectively, our business will suffer.

We could become subject to product liability claims, product recalls, other field actions and warranty claims that could be expensive, divert management's attention and harm our business.

Our business exposes us to potential liability risks that are inherent in the manufacturing, marketing, sale, installation, servicing, and support of medical device products. We may be held liable if one of our CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms or our Precision Treatment Planning with iDMS Data Management System software causes or contributes to injury or death or is found otherwise unsuitable during usage. Our products incorporate sophisticated components and computer software. Complex software can contain errors, particularly when first introduced. In addition, new products or enhancements may contain undetected errors or performance problems that, despite testing, are discovered only after installation. Because our products are designed to be used to perform complex surgical and therapeutic procedures involving delivery of radiation to the body, defects, even if small, could result in a number of complications, some of which could be serious and could harm or kill patients. Any alleged weaknesses in physician training and services associated with our products may result in unsatisfactory patient outcomes and product liability lawsuits. It is also possible that defects in the design, manufacture or labeling of our products might necessitate a product recall or other field corrective action, which may result in warranty claims beyond our expectations and may harm our reputation and create adverse publicity. A product liability claim, regardless of its merit or eventual outcome, could result in significant legal defense costs that may not be covered by insurance and be time-consuming to defend. We may also be subject to claims for personal injury, property damage or economic loss related to, or resulting from, any errors or defects in our products, or the installation, servicing and support of our products, or any professional services rendered in conjunction with our products. Adverse publicity related to any product liability actions may cause patients to be less receptive to radiation therapy generally or our products specifically and could also result in additional regulation that could adversely affect our ability to promote, manufacture and sell our products. The coverage limits of our insurance policies may not be adequate to cover future claims. If sales of our products increase or we suffer future product liability claims, we may be unable to maintain product liability insurance in the future at satisfactory rates or with adequate amounts of coverage. A product liability claim, any product recalls or other field actions or excessive warranty claims, whether arising from defects in design or manufacture or labeling, could negatively affect our sales or require a change in the design, manufacturing process or the indications for which our systems or software may be used, any of which could harm our reputation and business and result in a decline in revenue.

In addition, if a product we designed or manufactured is defective, whether because of design or manufacturing, supplied parts, or labeling defects, improper use of the product or other reasons, we may be required to notify regulatory authorities and/or to recall the product, possibly at our expense. We have voluntarily initiated recalls and other product corrections in the past. In fiscal year 2021, we voluntarily initiated one recall related to the TomoTherapy platform and one recall on the CyberKnife platform both of which were reported to the FDA. We are committed to the safety and precision of our products and while no serious adverse health consequences have been reported in connection with these recalls and the costs associated with each such recall were not material, we cannot ensure that the FDA will not require that we take additional actions to address problems that resulted in previous recalls or that similar or more significant product recalls will not occur in the future. A required notification of a correction or removal to a regulatory authority or recall could result in an investigation by regulatory authorities of our products, which could in turn result in required recalls, restrictions on the sale of the products or other civil or criminal penalties. The adverse publicity resulting from any of these actions could cause customers to review and potentially terminate their relationships with us. These investigations, corrections or recalls, especially if accompanied by unfavorable publicity, patient injury or termination of customer contracts, could result in incurring substantial costs, losing revenues and damaging our reputation, each of which would harm our business.

Our reliance on single-source suppliers for critical components of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms could harm our ability to meet demand for our products in a timely and cost effective manner.

We currently depend on single source suppliers for some of the critical components necessary to assemble the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms, including, with respect to the CyberKnife platform, the robot, couch and magnetron and, with respect to the TomoTherapy platforms, the couch, solid state modulator and magnetron. In addition, as a result of the disruption that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused to the global supply chain, we have experienced and continue to experience disruptions in parts of our supply chain, which has caused delays in the receipt of certain component parts for our products and increased pricing pressure for such parts, including with respect to parts purchased from our single-source suppliers, and there is increased risk that these supply chain

disruptions could materially affect our ability to meet customer demand. Furthermore, if these suppliers were to limit or reduce the sale of such components to us, or if these suppliers were to experience financial difficulties or other problems, including those relate to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, that prevented them from supplying us with the necessary components, these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. These sole source and other suppliers could also be subject to quality and performance issues, materials shortages, excess demand, reduction in capacity and other factors that may disrupt the flow of goods to us; thereby adversely affecting our business and customer relationships. If any single-source supplier was to cease delivering components to us or fail to provide the components to our specifications and on a timely basis, we might be required to find alternative sources for these components. The disruption or termination of the supply of components could cause a significant increase in the costs of these components, which could affect our results of operations. In some cases, alternative suppliers may be located in the same geographic area as existing suppliers, and are thus subject to the same economic, political and geographic factors that may affect existing suppliers to meet our demand. We may have difficulty or be unable to find alternative sources for these components. As a result, we may be unable to meet the demand for the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms, which could harm our ability to generate revenue and damage our reputation. Even if we do find alternate suppliers, we will be required to qualify any such alternate suppliers and we would likely experience a lengthy delay in our manufacturing processes or a cessation in production, which would result in delays of shipment to end users. We cannot assure you that our single-source suppliers will be able or willing to meet our future demands.

We generally do not maintain large volumes of inventory, which makes us even more susceptible to harm if a single source supplier fails to deliver components on a timely basis. Furthermore, if we are required to change the manufacturer of a critical component of the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms, we will be required to verify that the new manufacturer maintains facilities, procedures and operations that comply with our quality and applicable regulatory requirements and guidelines, which could further impede our ability to manufacture our products in a timely manner. If the change in manufacturer results in a significant change to the product, a new 510(k) clearance would be necessary, which would likely cause substantial delays. The disruption or termination of the supply of key components for the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms could harm our ability to manufacture our products in a timely manner or within budget, harm our ability to generate revenue, lead to customer dissatisfaction and adversely affect our reputation and results of operations.

Failures of components also affect the reliability and performance of our products, can reduce customer confidence in our products, and may adversely affect our financial performance. From time to time, we may receive components that do not perform according to their specifications, which could result in the inability of such customer utilize our systems in their practices until such components are replaced. Any future difficulty in obtaining reliable component parts could result in increased customer dissatisfaction and adversely affect our reputation, our ability to protect and retain our installed base of customers and results of operations.

We depend on key employees, the loss of whom would adversely affect our business. If we fail to attract and retain employees with the expertise required for our business, we may be unable to continue to grow our business.

We are highly dependent on the members of our senior management, sales, marketing, operations and research and development staff. Our future success will depend in part on our ability to retain our key employees and to identify, hire and retain additional personnel. Competition for qualified personnel in the medical device industry is intense and finding and retaining qualified personnel with experience in our industry is very difficult. Further, the continuing or recurring restrictions placed on recruiting, training and retention by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic may further exacerbate these conditions and interfere with our ability to find and retain qualified personnel. We believe there are only a limited number of individuals with the requisite skills to serve in many of our key positions and we face significant competition for key personnel and other employees, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area where our headquarters is located, from other medical equipment and software manufacturers, technology companies, universities and research institutions. As a result, we may not be able to retain our existing employees or hire new employees quickly enough to meet our needs. Moreover, we have in the past conducted reductions in force in order to optimize our organizational structure and reduce costs, and certain senior personnel have also departed for various reasons. At the same time, we may face high turnover, requiring us to expend time and resources to source, train and integrate new employees. The challenging markets in which we compete for talent may also require us to invest significant amounts of cash and equity to attract and retain employees. In addition, a significant portion of our compensation to our key employees is in the form of stock related grants. A prolonged depression in our stock price could make it difficult for us to retain our key and other employees and recruit additional qualified personnel and we may have to pay additional compensation to employees to incentivize them to join or stay with us. Further, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted and may continue to impact our business operations, including our employees, customers and partners, and there is substantial uncertainty in the nature and degree of its continued effects over time. We do not maintain, and do not currently intend to obtain, key employee life insurance on any of our personnel. If we fail to hire and retain key personnel and other employees, we may be unable to continue to grow our business successfully.

Disruption of critical information technology systems, infrastructure and data or cyberattacks or other security breaches or incidents could harm our business and financial condition.

Information technology helps us operate more efficiently, interface with customers, maintain financial accuracy and efficiency and accurately produce our financial statements. If we do not allocate and effectively manage the resources necessary to build, sustain and secure the proper technology infrastructure, we could be subject to transaction errors, processing inefficiencies, the loss of customers, business disruptions or the loss, unavailability of or damage to intellectual property through a cyberattack (including ransomware and

other attacks) or other security breach or incident. Regardless of the resources we allocate and the effectiveness with which we manage them, we face a risk of cyberattacks and other security breaches and incidents. Any cyberattacks or other security breaches or incidents we suffer could expose us to a risk of lost or corrupted information, unavailability of information, unauthorized disclosure of information, claims, litigation and possible liability to employees, customers and others, and investigations and proceedings by regulatory authorities. In addition, we have moved some of our data and information to a cloud computing system, where applications and data are hosted, accessed and processed through a third party provider over a broadband internet connection. Consequently, we are dependent on the security measures of the provider of this cloud computing system, and we may also utilize third-party providers for other services such as human resources, electronic communications and financial functions. There have been and may continue to be significant attacks on certain third-party providers, and we cannot guarantee that our or our third-party providers' systems and networks have not been breached or that they do not contain exploitable defects or bugs that could result in a breach of or disruption to our systems and networks or the systems and networks of third parties that support us and our platform. Further, we could be subject to outages, cyberattacks, and other security breaches and incidents suffered by the third party service provider. In the current COVID-19 pandemic, more of our personnel and the personnel of our service providers are working remotely, which increases the risks of security breaches and cyberattacks.

If our data management systems or those of our third-party providers do not effectively collect, store, process and report relevant data for the operation of our business, whether due to equipment malfunction or constraints, software deficiencies, computer viruses, security breaches, cyberattacks, catastrophic events or human error, our ability to effectively plan, forecast and execute our business plan and comply with applicable laws and regulations will be impaired, perhaps materially. Any such impairment could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the timeliness with which we internally and externally report our operating results. As a result, our information systems require an ongoing commitment of significant resources to maintain, protect, and enhance existing systems and develop new systems to keep pace with continuing changes in information processing technology, evolving legal and regulatory standards, the increasing need to protect patient and customer information, and the information technology needs associated with our changing products and services. There can be no assurance that our process of consolidating the number of systems we operate, upgrading and expanding our information systems capabilities, continuing our efforts to build security into the design of our products, protecting and enhancing our systems and developing new systems to keep pace with continuing changes in information processing technology will be successful or that additional systems issues will not arise in the future, or that we will not suffer from disruptions or other systems issues even if we devote substantial resources and personnel to these efforts.

In addition, data privacy breaches and incidents arising from errors, malfeasance or misconduct by employees, contractors or others with permitted access to our systems may pose a risk that sensitive data, including individually identifiable data, may be exposed to unauthorized person or to the public and may compromise our security systems. There can be no assurance that any efforts we make to prevent against such data privacy breaches or incidents will prevent breakdowns or breaches or incidents in our systems or those of our third-party service providers that could adversely affect our business. Third parties may also attempt to fraudulently induce employees or customers into disclosing user names, passwords or other sensitive information, which may in turn be used to access our information technology systems. For example, our employees have received in the past and likely will continue to receive "phishing" e-mails attempting to induce them to divulge sensitive information. In addition, unauthorized persons may attempt to hack into our products or systems to obtain personal data relating to patients or employees, our confidential or proprietary information or confidential information we hold on behalf of third parties, which, if successful, could pose a risk of loss, unavailability, or corruption of, or unauthorized access to or acquisition of, data, risk to patient safety and risk of product recall. As the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access to our systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect, we may not be able to anticipate and prevent these intrusions or mitigate them when they occur. Third-party service providers store and otherwise process certain personal data and other confidential or proprietary information of ourselves and third parties on our behalf, and these service providers face similar risks. Moreover, we manufacture and sell hardware and software products that allow our customers to store confidential information about their patients. Both types of products are often connected to and reside within our customers' information technology infrastructures. We do not have measures to configure or secure our customers' equipment or any information stored in our customers' systems or at their locations, which is the responsibility of our customers. While we have implemented security measures designed to protect our hardware and software products from unauthorized access and cyberattacks, these measures may not be effective in securing these products, particularly since techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, or to sabotage systems, change frequently and may not be recognized until launched against a target. A breach of network security or systems of ourselves or our third-party service providers or other events that cause the loss or unauthorized use or disclosure of, or access by third parties to, sensitive information stored by us or our customers, or the perception that any of these have occurred, could have serious negative consequences for our business, including loss of information, indemnity obligations, possible fines, penalties and damages, reduced demand for our products and services, an unwillingness of our customers to use our products or services, harm to our reputation and brand, and time-consuming and expensive litigation, any of which could have an adverse effect on our financial results.

Any actual or perceived failure by us to comply with legal or regulatory requirements related to privacy, cyber security and data protection in one or multiple jurisdictions could result in proceedings, actions or penalties against us.

There are numerous state, federal and foreign laws, regulations, decisions and directives regarding privacy and the collection, storage, transmission, use, processing, disclosure and protection of personally identifiable information and other personal, customer or

other data, the scope of which is continually evolving and subject to differing interpretations. Our worldwide operations mean that we are subject to privacy, cyber security and data protection laws and regulations in many jurisdictions to varying degrees, and that some of the data we process, store and transmit may be transmitted across countries. For example, in the U.S., Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA") privacy and security rules require us as a business associate, in certain instances, to protect the confidentiality of patient health information, and the Federal Trade Commission has consumer protection authority, including regarding privacy and cyber security. In Europe, the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR"), which went into effect in May 2018, imposes several stringent requirements for controllers and processors of personal data that will increase our obligations and, in the event of violations, may impose significant fines of up to the greater of 4% of worldwide annual revenue or €20 million. In the UK, the Data Protection Act of 2018 and the UK GDPR, which collectively implement material provisions of the GDPR and provide for penalties for noncompliance of up to the greater of £17.5 million or four percent of worldwide revenues.

Data transfer and localization requirements related to personally identifiable information also appear to be increasing and becoming more complex. With regard to transfers to the U.S. of personal data (as such term is used in the GDPR and applicable EU member state legislation, and as similarly defined under the proposed ePrivacy Regulation) from our employees and European customers and users, both the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield and EU Model Clauses have been subject to legal challenge. In July 2020, the Court of Justice of the European Union ("CJEU") released a decision in the Schrems II case (Data Protection Commissioner v. Facebook Ireland, Schrems) (the "CJEU Decision"), declaring the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield invalid and imposing additional obligations in connection with the use of another mechanism for cross-border personal data transfers from the European Economic Area ("EEA"), standard contractual clauses issued by the European Commission (the "SCCs"). Although the SCCs remain a valid means to transfer personal data from the EEA, the CJEU imposed additional obligations in connection with the use of the SCCs and, on June 4, 2021, the European Commission issued revised SCCs that address certain concerns of the CJEU. The former SCCs could be used for new data transfers during a three-month transition that ended September 27, 2021. Existing data transfers relying on the old SCCs can continue to be in effect until December 27, 2022, after which the revised SCCs will be required for all data transfers. The CJEU Decision, the revised SCCs, regulatory guidance and opinions, and other developments relating to cross-border data transfer may require us to implement additional contractual and technical safeguards for any personal data transferred out of the EEA, which may increase compliance costs, lead to increased regulatory scrutiny or liability, may require additional contractual negotiations, and may adversely impact our business, financial condition and operating results.

Other jurisdictions have adopted laws and regulations addressing privacy, data protection, data security, or other aspects of data processing, such as data localization. For example, the People's Republic of China and Russia have passed laws that require individually identifiable data on their citizens to be maintained on local servers and that may restrict transfer or processing of that data if certain data quantity thresholds are triggered. Additionally, the Personal Information Protection Law ("PIPL") of the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), was adopted on August 20, 2021, and will go into effect on November 1, 2021. The PIPL shares similarities with the GDPR, including extraterritorial application, data minimization, data localization, and purpose limitation requirements, and obligations to provide certain notices and rights to citizens of the PRC. The PIPL allows for fines of up to 50 million renmibi or 5% of a covered company's revenue in the prior year. We may be required to modify our policies, procedures, and data processing measures in order to address requirements under these or other privacy, data protection, or cyber security regimes, and may face claims, litigation, investigations, or other proceedings regarding them and may incur related liabilities, expenses, costs, and operational losses.

Further, the current U.S. administration is engaged in a comprehensive evaluation of national security concerns and other risks relating to the transfer of personally identifiable information from the United States to China, and on June 9, 2021, U.S. President Joseph Biden signed an executive order instituting a framework for determining national security risks of transactions that involve applications connected to governments or militaries of certain foreign adversaries or that collect sensitive personal data from U.S. consumers. In 2019, an executive order citing national security risks in the telecommunications sector served to block U.S. companies from buying Chinese-made Huawei and ZTE products. If our operations, including those involving the processing of U.S.-collected data such as medical imagery, through the JV in China, come to be perceived as a U.S. national security risk, those operations may become subject to executive orders, sanctions, or other measures. Any ban or other restriction on our transfer of data to the JV in China may increase costs as we seek operational and data processing alternatives.

New and proposed privacy, cybersecurity, and data protection laws are also providing new rights to individuals and increasing the penalties associated with non-compliance. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act (the "CCPA"), which become effective on January 1, 2020, imposes stringent data privacy and data protection requirements regarding the personal information of California residents, and provides for penalties for noncompliance of up to $7,500 per violation, as well as a private right of action from individuals in relation to certain security breaches.

Additionally, a new privacy law, the California Privacy Rights Act ("CPRA"), approved by California voters in November 2020, will go into effect on January 1, 2023. The CPRA, which amends the CCPA, creates additional obligations relating to California consumers' personal information beginning on January 1, 2022, with implementing regulations expected on or before July 1, 2022, and enforcement beginning July 1, 2023. The CPRA, which significantly modifies the CCPA, could potentially result in further uncertainty and require us to incur additional costs and expenses in an effort to comply. We will continue to monitor developments related to the CPRA and anticipate additional costs and expenses associated with CPRA compliance. The enactment of the CCPA, as modified by the

CPRA, is prompting a wave of similar legislative developments in other states in the U.S., which could potentially create a patchwork of overlapping but different state laws. For example, in March 2021, Virginia enacted the Virginia Consumer Data Protection Act that will go into effect on January 1, 2023, and in July 2021, Colorado enacted the Colorado Privacy Act that will take effect on July 1, 2023. These new state laws share similarities with the CCPA, CPRA, and legislation proposed in other states. We cannot fully predict the impact of the CCPA, CPRA, or other new or proposed legislation on our business or operations, but the restrictions imposed by these laws and regulations may require us to modify our data handling practices and impose additional costs and burdens, including risks of regulatory fines, litigation and associated reputational harm. In addition, U.S. and international laws that have been applied to protect consumer privacy (including laws regarding unfair and deceptive practices in the U.S. and GDPR in the EU) may be subject to evolving interpretations or applications in light of privacy developments. As a result, we may be subject to significant consequences, including penalties and fines, for any failure to comply with such laws, regulations and directives.

Privacy, cyber security and data protection legislation around the world is comprehensive and complex and there has been a recent trend towards more stringent enforcement of requirements regarding protection and confidentiality of personal data. The restrictions imposed by such laws and regulations may limit the use and adoption of our products and services, reduce overall demand for our products and services, require us to modify our data handling practices and impose additional costs and burdens. With increasing enforcement of privacy, cyber security and data protection laws and regulations, there is no guarantee that we will not be subject to investigations, enforcement actions or other proceedings by governmental bodies or that our costs relating to privacy, data protection or cyber security laws and regulations will not increase significantly. Enforcement actions, investigations and other proceedings can be costly, require significant time and attention of management and other personnel and interrupt regular operations of our business. In addition, there has been a developing trend of civil lawsuits and class actions relating to breaches of consumer data held by large companies. While we have not been named in any such suits, we may be in the future, including if we were to suffer a security breach or incident. Any inability to adequately address concerns relating to privacy, data protection or cyber security, even if unfounded, or comply with applicable laws, regulations, policies, industry standards, contractual obligations or other legal obligations could result in additional cost and liability to us, damage our reputation, inhibit sales and adversely affect our business. Our actual or alleged failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could result in investigations, enforcement actions or other proceedings against us, including fines and public censure, claims for damages by customers and other affected individuals, damage to our reputation and loss of goodwill (both in relation to existing customers and prospective customers), any of which could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If third-party payors do not provide sufficient coverage and reimbursement to healthcare providers for use of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms or if the number of patients covered by health insurance reduces, demand for our products and our revenue could be adversely affected.

Our customers rely significantly on reimbursement from public and private third-party payors for CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platform procedures. Our ability to commercialize our products successfully and increase market acceptance of our products will depend in significant part on the extent to which public and private third-party payors provide adequate coverage and reimbursement for procedures that are performed with our products and the extent to which patients that are treated by our products continue to be covered by health insurance. Third-party payors may establish or change the reimbursement for medical products and services that could significantly influence the purchase of medical products and services. In addition, actions by the government, downturns in the economy and other factors outside of our control could negatively affect the number of individuals covered by health insurance. For example, in connection with COVID-19-related layoffs, many individuals have lost their employer-covered health insurance and there is uncertainty as to when or if such coverage will be re-established. If reimbursement policies or other cost containment measures are instituted in a manner that significantly reduces the coverage or payment for the procedures that are performed with our products or if there is a prolonged reduction in the number of patients eligible to be treated by our products that are covered by health insurance, our revenue may decline, our existing customers may not continue using our products or may decrease their use of our products, and we may have difficulty obtaining new customers. Such actions would likely have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

In addition, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”) reviews reimbursement rates annually and may implement significant changes in future years, which could discourage existing and potential customers from purchasing or using our products. Further, outside of the U.S., reimbursement practices vary significantly by country. Market acceptance of our products may depend on the availability and level of coverage and reimbursement in any country within a particular time.

The safety and efficacy of our products for certain uses is not yet supported by long-term clinical data, and our products may therefore prove to be less safe and effective than initially thought.

Although we believe that the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms have advantages over competing products and technologies, we do not have sufficient clinical data demonstrating these advantages for all tumor indications. In addition, we have only limited five-year patient survival rate data, which is a common long-term measure of clinical effectiveness in cancer treatment. We also have limited clinical data directly comparing the effectiveness of the CyberKnife platform to other competing platforms. Future patient studies or clinical experience may indicate that treatment with the CyberKnife platform does not improve patient survival or outcomes.

Likewise, because the TomoTherapy platform have only been on the market since 2003, we have limited complication or patient survival rate data with respect to treatment using the systems. In addition, while the effectiveness of radiation therapy is well understood, there is a growing but still limited number of peer-reviewed medical journal publications regarding the efficacy of highly conformal treatment such as that delivered by the TomoTherapy platform. If future patient studies or clinical experience do not support our beliefs that the TomoTherapy platform offer a more advantageous treatment for a wide variety of cancer types, use of the systems could fail to increase or could decrease, and our business would therefore be adversely affected.

Such results could reduce the rate of reimbursement by both public and private third-party payors for procedures that are performed with our products, slow the adoption of our products by physicians, significantly reduce our ability to achieve expected revenues and could prevent us from being profitable. In addition, if future results and experience indicate that our products cause unexpected or serious complications or other unforeseen negative effects, the FDA could rescind our clearances, our reputation with physicians, patients and others may suffer and we could be subject to significant legal liability.

We rely on third parties to perform spare parts shipping and other logistics functions on our behalf. A failure or disruption at our logistics providers would adversely impact our business.

Customer service is a critical element of our sales strategy. Third party logistics providers store most of our spare parts inventory in depots around the world and perform a significant portion of our spare parts logistics and shipping activities. Our logistics providers may terminate their relationship with us, suffer an interruption in their business, including as a result of COVID-19, significantly increase fees for services or experience delays, disruptions or quality control problems in their operations, or we may have to change and qualify alternative logistics providers for our spare parts. For example, we have experienced delays in shipment of parts to customers, which may intensify if the COVID-19 pandemic continues to disrupt the global supply chain. If this continues or any of the above occurs our customers may experience further delays or and higher costs and our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

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

The medical device industry is characterized by a substantial amount of litigation over patent and other intellectual property rights. In particular, the field of radiation treatment of cancer is well established and crowded with the intellectual property of competitors and others. We also expect that other participants will enter the field. A number of companies in our market, as well as universities and research institutions, have issued patents and have filed patent applications that relate to the use of radiation therapy and stereotactic radiosurgery to treat cancerous and benign tumors.

Determining whether a product infringes a patent involves complex legal and factual issues, and the outcome of patent litigation actions is often uncertain. We have not conducted an extensive search of patents issued to third parties, and no assurance can be given that third-party patents containing claims covering our products, parts of our products, technology or methods do not exist, have not been filed, or could not be filed or issued. Because of the number of patents issued and patent applications filed in our technical areas or fields, our competitors or other third parties may assert that our products and the methods we employ in the use of our products are covered by U.S. or foreign patents held by them.

In addition, because patent applications can take many years to issue and because publication schedules for pending applications vary by jurisdiction, there may be applications now pending of which we are unaware, and which may result in issued patents that our current or future products infringe. Also, because the claims of published patent applications can change between publication and patent grant, there may be published patent applications that may ultimately issue with claims that we infringe. There could also be existing patents that one or more of our products or parts may infringe and of which we are unaware. As the number of competitors in the market for less invasive cancer treatment alternatives grows, and as the number of patents issued in this area grows, the possibility of patent infringement claims against us increases. Regardless of the merit of infringement claims, they can be time-consuming and result in costly litigation and diversion of technical and management personnel. Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of complex patent litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. In addition, any uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of any litigation could have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise funds, if necessary, to continue our operations.

In the event that we become subject to a patent infringement or other intellectual property lawsuit and if the relevant patents or other intellectual property were upheld as valid and enforceable and we were found to infringe or violate the terms of a license to which we are a party, we could be prevented from selling our products unless we obtain a license or are able to redesign the product to avoid infringement. Required licenses may not be made available to us on acceptable terms or at all. If we are unable to obtain a license or successfully redesign our system, we might be prevented from selling such system. If there is an allegation or determination that we have infringed the intellectual property rights of a competitor or other person, we may be required to pay damages, pay ongoing

royalties or otherwise settle such matter upon terms that are unfavorable to us. In these circumstances, we may be unable to sell our products at competitive prices or at all, and our business and operating results could be harmed.

We may be subject to claims that our employees have wrongfully used or disclosed alleged trade secrets of their former employers.

As is common in the medical device industry, we employ individuals who were previously employed at other medical equipment or biotechnology companies, including our competitors or potential competitors. We may be subject to claims that we or those employees have inadvertently or otherwise used or disclosed trade secrets or other proprietary information of their former employers. Litigation may be necessary to defend against these claims. If we fail in defending any such claims, in addition to paying monetary damages, we may lose valuable intellectual property rights or personnel. Even if we are successful in defending against claims of this nature, litigation could result in substantial costs and be a distraction to management.

It is difficult and costly to protect our intellectual property and our proprietary technologies and we may not be able to ensure their protection.

Our success depends significantly on our ability to obtain, maintain and protect our proprietary rights to the technologies used in our products. Patents and other proprietary rights provide uncertain protections, and we may be unable to protect our intellectual property. For example, we may be unsuccessful in defending our patents and other proprietary rights against third-party challenges. As key patents expire, our ability to prevent competitors from copying our technology may be limited. In addition, patent reform legislation or precedent could increase the uncertainties and costs surrounding the prosecution of our patent applications and the enforcement or defense of our issued patents.

In addition to patents, we rely on a combination of trade secrets, copyright and trademark laws, nondisclosure agreements and other contractual provisions and technical security measures to protect our intellectual property rights. These measures may not be adequate to safeguard the technology underlying our products, including in case of a security breach involving our intellectual property. If these measures do not protect our rights adequately, third parties could use our technology, and our ability to compete in the market would be reduced. Although we have attempted to obtain patent coverage for our technology where available and appropriate, there are aspects of the technology for which patent coverage was never sought or never received. There also may be countries in which we sell or intend to sell the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms but have no patents or pending patent applications. Our ability to prevent others from making or selling duplicate or similar technologies will be impaired in those countries in which we have no patent protection. Although we have several issued patents in the U.S. and in foreign countries protecting aspects of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms, our pending U.S. and foreign patent applications may not issue, may issue only with limited coverage or may issue and be subsequently successfully challenged by others and held invalid or unenforceable. In addition, many countries limit the enforceability of patents against certain third parties, including government agencies or government contractors. In these countries, patents may provide limited or no benefit. Patent protection must ultimately be sought on a country-by-country basis, which is an expensive and time consuming process with uncertain outcomes. Accordingly, we may choose not to seek patent protection in certain countries, and we will not have the benefit of patent protection in such countries.

Similarly, our issued patents and those of our licensors may not provide us with any competitive advantages. Competitors may be able to design around our patents or develop products which provide outcomes comparable or superior to ours. Our patents may be held invalid or unenforceable as a result of legal challenges by third parties, and others may challenge the inventorship or ownership of our patents and pending patent applications. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries, such as China where the JV operates, may not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States and, even if they do, uneven enforcement and procedural barriers may exist in such countries. In the event a competitor or other third party infringes upon our patent or other intellectual property rights or otherwise misappropriates such rights, enforcing those rights may be difficult and time consuming. Even if successful, litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights or to defend our patents against challenge could be expensive and time consuming and could divert our management’s attention from our core business. Damage awards resulting from successful litigation in foreign jurisdictions may not be in amounts commensurate with damage awards in the U.S. We may not have sufficient resources to enforce our intellectual property rights or to defend our patents against a challenge. In addition, we may not prevail in any lawsuits that we initiate, and the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, may not be commercially valuable. Litigation also puts our patents at risk of being invalidated or interpreted narrowly and our patent applications at risk of not issuing. Additionally, we may provoke third parties to assert claims against us.

We also license patent and other proprietary rights to aspects of our technology to third parties in fields where we currently do not operate as well as in fields where we currently do operate. Disputes with our licensees may arise regarding the scope and content of these licenses. Further, our ability to expand into additional fields with our technologies may be restricted by our existing licenses or licenses we may grant to third parties in the future.

Additionally, we have written agreements with collaborators regarding the ownership of intellectual property arising from our collaborations. These agreements generally provide that we must negotiate certain commercial rights with collaborators with respect to joint inventions or inventions made by our collaborators that arise from the results of the collaboration. In some instances, there may not be adequate written provisions to address clearly the resolution of intellectual property rights that may arise from a collaboration. If we cannot successfully negotiate sufficient ownership and commercial rights to the inventions that result from our use of a third-party

collaborator's materials where required, or if disputes otherwise arise with respect to the intellectual property developed with the use of a collaborator's technology, we may be limited in our ability to utilize these intellectual property rights. In addition, we may face claims by third parties that our agreements with employees, contractors or consultants obligating them to assign intellectual property to us are ineffective or in conflict with prior or competing contractual obligations of assignment, which could result in ownership disputes regarding intellectual property we have developed or will develop and interfere with our ability to capture the commercial value of such intellectual property. Litigation may be necessary to resolve an ownership dispute, and if we are not successful, we may be precluded from using certain intellectual property or may lose our exclusive rights in that intellectual property. Either outcome could harm our business.

The policies and procedures we have in place to protect our trade secrets may not be effective in preventing misappropriation of our trade secrets by others. In addition, confidentiality agreements executed by our employees, consultants and advisors may not be enforceable or may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets or other proprietary information in the event of unauthorized use or disclosure. Litigating a trade secret claim is expensive and time consuming, and the outcome is unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States are sometimes less willing to protect trade secrets. Moreover, our competitors may independently develop equivalent knowledge methods and know-how. If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights, we may be unable to prevent competitors from using our own inventions and intellectual property to compete against us and our business may be harmed.

Unfavorable results of legal proceedings could materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

We are and may become a party to legal proceedings, claims and other legal matters in the ordinary course of business or otherwise including intellectual property, product liability, employment, class action, whistleblower and other litigation claims, and governmental and other regulatory investigations and proceedings. These legal proceedings, claims and other legal matters, regardless of merit, may be costly, time-consuming and require the attention of key management and other personnel. The outcomes of such matters are uncertain and difficult to predict. If any such matters are adjudicated against us, in whole or in part, we may be subject to substantial monetary damages, disgorgement of profits and injunctions that prevent us from operating our business, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition. We cannot guarantee that our insurance coverage will be sufficient to cover any damages awarded against us. Further, legal proceedings, and any adverse resolution thereof, can result in adverse publicity and damage to our reputation, which could adversely impact our business.

Because the majority of our product revenue is derived from sales of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms, which have a long and variable sales and installation cycle, our revenues and cash flows may be volatile and difficult to predict.

Our primary products are the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms. We expect to generate substantially all of our revenue for the foreseeable future from sales of and service contracts for the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms. The CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms have lengthy sales and purchase order cycles because they are major capital equipment items and require the approval of senior management at purchasing institutions. In addition, sales to some of our customers are subject to competitive bidding or public tender processes. These approval and bidding processes can be lengthy. Selling our systems, from first contact with a potential customer to a complete order, generally spans six months to two years and involves personnel with multiple skills. The sales process in the U.S. typically begins with pre-selling activity followed by sales presentations and other sales related activities. After the customer has expressed an intention to purchase a CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform, we negotiate and enter into a definitive purchase contract with the customer. The negotiation of terms that are not standard for Accuray may require additional time and approvals. Typically, following the execution of the contract, the customer begins the building or renovation of a radiation-shielded facility to house the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform, which together with the subsequent installation of the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform, can take up to 24 months to complete. In order to construct this facility, the customer must typically obtain radiation device installation permits, which are granted by state and local government bodies, each of which may have different criteria for permit issuance. If a permit was denied for installation at a specific hospital or treatment center, our CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform could not be installed at that location. In addition, some of our customers are cancer centers or facilities that are new, and in these cases, it may be necessary for the entire facility to be completed before the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform can be installed, which can result in additional construction and installation delays. Our sales and installations of CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms tend to be heaviest during the third month of each fiscal quarter.

Under our revenue recognition policy, we recognize revenue attributable to a CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform and related upgrades when control of a platform or upgrade is transferred, which generally happens when a system or upgrade is shipped, while an element of installation is deferred until performed. Events beyond our control may delay shipment or installation and the satisfaction of contingencies required to receive cash inflows and recognition of revenue associated with shipment or installation. Such events may include a delay in the construction at the customer site or customer delay in obtaining receipt of regulatory approvals such as certificates of need. In addition, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the disruption to their operations, certain customers have experienced and may continue to experience delays in construction, shipment or installation and some have failed to timely pay their obligations when due. If the events which are beyond our control delay the customer from obtaining funding or financing of the entire transaction, we may not be able to recognize revenue for the sale of the entire system because the collectability of contract consideration is not reasonably assured.

The long sales cycle, together with delays in the shipment of CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms or customer cancellations that could affect our ability to recognize revenue, could adversely affect our cash flows and revenue, which would harm our results of operations and may result in significant fluctuations in our reporting of quarterly revenues. As a result of these fluctuations, it is likely that in some future quarters, our operating results will fall below the expectations of securities analysts or investors. If that happens, the market price of our stock would likely decrease. These fluctuations also mean that you will not be able to rely upon our operating results in any particular period as an indication of future performance.

We depend on third-party distributors to market and distribute our products in international markets. If our distributors fail to successfully market and distribute our products, our business will be materially harmed.

We have strategic relationships with a number of key distributors for sales and service of our products in certain foreign countries, including the JV in China and other third-party distributors in other regions. We cannot control the efforts and resources our third party distributors will devote to marketing the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms. Our distributors may not be able to successfully market and sell the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms, including as a result of concerns regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, may not devote sufficient time and resources to support the marketing and selling efforts and may not market the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform at prices that will permit the product to develop, achieve or sustain market acceptance. In some jurisdictions, we rely on our distributors to manage the regulatory process and oversee their activities such that they are in compliance with all laws that govern their activities, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), and we are dependent on their ability to do so effectively. If a distributor is terminated by us or goes out of business, it may take us a period of time to locate an alternative distributor, to seek appropriate regulatory approvals and to train its personnel to market the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms, and our ability to sell and service the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms in the region formerly serviced by such terminated distributor could be materially and adversely affected. Any of our distributors could become insolvent or otherwise become unable to pay amounts owed to us when due. If any of these distributor relationships end and are not replaced, our revenues from product sales or the ability to service our products in the territories serviced by these distributors could be adversely affected. Any of these factors could materially and adversely affect our revenue from international markets, increase our costs in those markets or damage our reputation. If we are unable to attract additional international distributors, our international revenue may not grow. If our distributors experience difficulties, do not comply with regulatory or legal requirements that results in fines or penalties, do not actively market the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms or do not otherwise perform under our distribution agreements, our potential for revenue from international markets may be dramatically reduced, and our business could be harmed.

The high unit price of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms, as well as other factors, may contribute to substantial fluctuations in our operating results, which could adversely affect our stock price.

Because of the high unit price of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms and the relatively small number of units shipped each quarter, each shipment of a CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform can represent a significant percentage of our revenue for a particular quarter. Therefore, if we do not ship a CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform when anticipated, we will not be able to recognize the associated revenue and our operating results will vary significantly from our expectations. This is of particular concern when the economic environment is volatile, such as the current economic environment. For example, during periods of severe economic volatility, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic, we have had customers cancel or postpone orders for our CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms and delaying any required build-outs. These fluctuations and other potential fluctuations mean that you should not rely upon our operating results in any particular period as an indication of future performance.

As a strategy to assist our sales efforts, we may offer extended payment terms, which may potentially result in higher days sales outstanding, reduced cash flows in a particular period and greater payment defaults.

We offer longer or extended payment terms for qualified customers in some circumstances. As of September 30, 2021, customer contracts with extended payment terms of more than one year amounted to approximately 3% of our total accounts receivable balance. While we qualify customers to whom we offer longer or extended payment terms, their financial positions may change adversely over the longer time period given for payment. In addition, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting disruption to the operations of our customers, we have experienced and may continue to experience increased requests by our customers for extended payment terms as well as temporary suspensions of service and the corresponding payment obligations. This may result in an increase in payment defaults, which would negatively affect our revenue. In addition, any increase in days sales outstanding could also negatively affect our cash flow.

We have entered into certain relationships with collaborators, partnerships, strategic alliances, joint venture partners and other third parties, which are outside of our full control and may harm our existing business if we fail to realize the expected benefits of such relationships.

We are a part of certain collaborations, partnerships, strategic alliances, joint ventures and other third-party relationships and depend in part on them to grow our business and market share. Reliance on these third parties subjects us to a number of risks, including that:

- we may be required to contribute significant amounts of capital or incur losses in the initial stages of a collaboration, partnership, alliance or joint venture, particularly as selling and marketing activities increase ahead of expected long-term revenue. For example, we completed our capital contributions to the JV in the second quarter of fiscal 2020 and one system upgrade in the quarter ended September 30, 2020. Further contributions may be necessary in the future as the JV expands its operations in China in order to achieve our long-term strategy in China;

- the process for customers of the collaboration, partnership, alliance or joint venture to comply with local or foreign regulatory requirements that may be required to purchase our products may cause delays in the collaborator, partner, alliance partner or joint venture's ability to conduct business. For example, any delays in customers in China to obtain Class A or Class B user licenses or in the subsequent tender process to complete the sale could affect the JV's expected ability to initiate sales and recognize revenue in China;

- we may not be in a position to exercise sole decision making authority regarding any collaboration, partnership, alliance or joint venture, which could result in impasses on decisions or decisions made by our partners, and our partners in such collaborations, partnerships, alliances or joint ventures may have economic or business interests that are, or may become, inconsistent with our interests;

- collaborations, partnerships, alliances and joint ventures can be difficult to manage and may involve significant expense and divert the focus and attention of our management and other key personnel away from our existing businesses;

- with respect to joint ventures, we may not be able to attract qualified employees, acquire customers or develop reliable supply, distribution or other partnerships;

- we could face potential damage to existing customer relationships or lack of customer acceptance or inability to attract new customers as a result of certain collaborations, partnerships, alliances and joint ventures;

- collaborators, partners, alliance partners and joint ventures may also operate in foreign jurisdictions with laws and regulations with which we have limited familiarity, which could adversely impact our ability to comply with such laws and regulations and may lead to increased litigation risk; and

- foreign laws may offer us inadequate or less intellectual property protection relative to U.S. laws, which may impact our ability, as well as the ability of the collaborator, partner, alliance partner and joint venture, to safeguard our respective intellectual property from infringement and misappropriation.

As a result of these and other factors, we may not realize the expected benefits of any collaboration, partnership, strategic alliance or joint venture or such benefits may not be realized at expected levels or within the expected time period.

We may attempt to acquire new businesses, products or technologies, and if we are unable to successfully complete these acquisitions or to integrate acquired businesses, products, technologies or employees, we may fail to realize expected benefits or harm our existing business.

Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to expand our product offerings and grow our business in response to changing technologies, customer demands and competitive pressures. In some circumstances, we may determine to do so through the acquisition of complementary businesses, products or technologies rather than through internal development. The identification of suitable acquisition candidates can be difficult, time consuming, and costly, and we may not be able to successfully complete identified acquisitions. Other companies may compete with us for these strategic opportunities. In addition, even if we successfully complete an acquisition, we may not be able to successfully integrate newly acquired organizations, products or technologies into our operations or timely and effectively commence operations because the process of integration could be expensive, time consuming and may strain our resources. Furthermore, the products and technologies that we acquire may not be successful, or may require significantly greater resources and investments than we originally anticipated. Implementing or acquiring new lines of business or offering new products and services within existing lines of business can affect the sales and profitability of existing lines of business or products and services,

including as a result of sales channel conflicts. With respect to any acquisition, we may be unable to retain employees of acquired companies, or retain the acquired company's customers, suppliers, distributors or other partners who are our competitors or who have close relationships with our competitors. Future acquisitions could also result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities or the incurrence of debt, contingent liabilities, or expenses or other charges, any of which could harm our business and affect our financial results or cause a reduction in the price of our common stock. Further, acquisition targets may also operate in foreign jurisdictions with laws and regulations with which we have limited familiarity, which could adversely impact our ability to comply with such laws and regulations and may lead to increased litigation risk. Such laws may also offer us inadequate or less intellectual property protection relative to U.S. laws, which may impact our ability, as well as the ability of the acquisition target to safeguard our respective intellectual property from infringement and misappropriation. As a result of these and other factors, we may not realize the expected benefits of any acquisition or such benefits may not be realized at expected levels or within the expected time period. The failure to successfully consummate such strategic transactions and effectively integrate and execute following such consummation may have an adverse impact on our growth, profitability, financial position and results of operations.

We may not be able to fully utilize certain tax loss carryforwards.

As of June 30, 2021, we had approximately $321.3 million and $132.2 million in federal and state net operating loss carry forwards, respectively. The federal and state carryforwards expire in varying amounts beginning in 2025 for federal and 2022 for state purposes. In addition, as of June 30, 2021, we had federal and state research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately $24.6 million and $21.0 million, respectively. Such research credits for federal tax purposes and in states other than California will begin to expire starting in 2023, while the California research credits have no expiration date. The Tax Act legislation, as modified by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act"), among other things, includes changes to the rules governing net operating losses. Net operating losses arising in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017 are subject to an 80% of taxable income limitation (as calculated before taking the net operating losses into account) when utilized in tax years beginning after December 31, 2020. It is uncertain if and to what extent various states will conform to the Tax Act or CARES Act. For state income tax purposes, there may be periods during which the use of net operating losses is suspended or otherwise limited, including the California franchise tax law change limiting the usability of California state net operating losses to offset California taxable income in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020 and before January 1, 2023, which could accelerate or permanently increase state taxes owed. In addition, utilization of our net operating loss and credit carry forwards is subject to annual limitation due to the application of the ownership change limitations provided by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code and similar state provisions to us. Future changes in our stock ownership, including future offerings, as well as changes that may be outside of our control, could result in an ownership change under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code.

We are subject to the tax laws of various foreign jurisdictions, which are subject to unanticipated changes and interpretation and could harm our future results.

The application of tax laws of various foreign jurisdictions is subject to interpretation and depends on our ability to operate our business in a manner consistent with our corporate structure and intercompany arrangements. The taxing authorities of jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our methodologies for valuing intercompany arrangements including our transfer pricing or determine that the manner in which we operate our business does not achieve the intended tax consequences. The application of tax laws can also be subject to conflicting interpretations by tax authorities in the various jurisdictions we operate. It is not uncommon for taxing authorities in different countries to have conflicting views, with respect to, among other things, the manner in which the arm's length standard is applied for transfer pricing purposes. Further, tax laws are subject to change, which could adversely impact our tax rate. For example, the current administration has proposed tax reform legislation to increase the U.S. corporate income tax rate, increase U.S. taxation of international business operations and impose a global minimum tax, which could result in increased marginal corporate tax rates. A number of countries, as well as organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, support the global minimum tax initiative. Such countries and organizations are also actively considering changes to existing tax laws or have proposed or enacted new laws that could increase our tax obligations in countries where we do business or cause us to change the way we operate our business, which could materially impact our results of operation.

Our results may be impacted by changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

Currently, the majority of our international sales are denominated in U.S. Dollars. As a result, an increase in the value of the U.S. Dollar relative to foreign currencies could require us to reduce our sales price or make our products less competitive in international markets. If the U.S. Dollar strengthens, it could cause potential delays in orders and we may see our sales decline. Also, if our international sales increase, we may enter into a greater number of transactions denominated in non-U.S. Dollars, which would expose us to foreign currency risks, including changes in currency exchange rates. If we are unable to address these risks and challenges effectively, our international operations may not be successful and our business would be materially harmed.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial results could be impaired. As a result, current and potential stockholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which could have an adverse effect on our business and our stock price.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and to protect from fraudulent, illegal, or unauthorized transactions. If we cannot maintain effective controls and provide timely and reliable financial reports, our business and operating results could be harmed.

A failure to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could result in a material misstatement of our financial statements or otherwise cause us to fail to meet our financial reporting obligations. This, in turn, could result in a loss of investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could have an adverse effect on our business and operating results and our stock price, and we could be subject to stockholder litigation.

In addition, it may be difficult to timely determine the effectiveness of our financial reporting systems and internal controls because of the complexity of our financial model. We recognize revenue from a range of transactions including CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platform sales and services. The CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms are complex products that contain both hardware and software elements. The complexity of the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms and of our financial model used to recognize revenue on such systems requires us to process a greater variety of financial transactions than would be required by a company with a less complex financial model. Accordingly, efforts to timely remediate deficiencies or weaknesses in our internal controls would likely be more challenging for us than they would for a company with a less complex financial model. Furthermore, if we were to find an internal control deficiency or material weakness, we may be required to amend or restate historical financial statements, which would likely have a negative impact on our stock price.

Our liquidity could be adversely impacted by adverse conditions in the financial markets.

At September 30, 2021, we had $104.7 million in cash and cash equivalents. The available cash and cash equivalents are held in accounts managed by third-party financial institutions and consist of cash in our operating accounts and cash invested in money market funds. To date, we have experienced no material realized losses on or lack of access to our invested cash, or cash equivalents; however, we can provide no assurances that access to our invested cash and cash equivalents will not be impacted by adverse conditions in the financial markets.

At any point in time, we also have funds in our operating accounts that are with third-party financial institutions that exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insurance limits. While we monitor daily the cash balances in our operating accounts and adjust the cash balances as appropriate, these cash balances could be impacted if the underlying financial institutions fail or become subject to other adverse conditions in the financial markets. To date, we have experienced no loss or lack of access to cash in our operating accounts.

Our ability to raise capital in the future may be limited, and our failure to raise capital when needed could prevent us from executing our growth strategy.

While we believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next twelve months, the timing and amount of our working capital and capital expenditure requirements may vary significantly depending on numerous factors, including the other risk factors described above and below.

If our capital resources are insufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements, we may seek to sell additional equity securities or debt securities or obtain other debt financing, which could be difficult or impossible depending on the state of economic and capital markets environments at the time, as well as the state of our business, operating results and financial condition. For example, any sustained disruption in the capital markets from the COVID-19 pandemic could negatively impact our ability to raise capital. Our debt levels may impair our ability to obtain additional financing in the future. The sale of additional equity securities or convertible debt securities would result in additional dilution to our stockholders. We cannot assure that additional financing, if required or desired, will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

Risks Related to the Regulation of our Products and Business

Modifications, upgrades, new indications and future products related to the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy Systems or the Precision Treatment Planning and iDMS Data Management System software may require new FDA 510(k) clearances or premarket approvals and similar licensing or approvals in international markets. Such modifications, or any defects in design, manufacture or labeling may require us to recall or cease marketing the affected systems or software until approvals or clearances are obtained.

The CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms as well as the Precision Treatment Planning with iDMS Data Management System software are medical devices that are subject to extensive regulation in the United States by local, state and the federal government, including the FDA. The FDA cleared the latest imaging feature for the Radixact System, ClearRT™, under K202412 on December 18, 2020. The FDA regulates virtually all aspects of a medical device design, development, testing manufacturing, labeling, storage, record keeping, adverse event reporting, sale, promotion, distribution and shipping. Before a new medical device, or a new intended use or indication or claim for an existing product, can be marketed in the United States, it must first receive either premarket approval or 510(k) clearance from the FDA, unless an exemption exists. Either process can be expensive, lengthy and unpredictable. The FDA's 510(k) clearance process generally takes from three to twelve months, but it can last longer. The process of obtaining premarket approval is much more costly and uncertain than the 510(k) clearance process and it generally takes from one to three years, or even longer, from the time the application is filed with the FDA. Additionally, outside of the United States, our products are subject to clearances and approvals by foreign governmental agencies similar to the FDA. In order to market our products internationally, we must obtain licenses or approvals from these governmental agencies, which could include local requirements, safety standards, testing or certifications, and can be time consuming, burdensome and uncertain. Despite the time, effort and cost, there can be no assurance that a particular device or a modification of a device will be approved or cleared by the FDA or any foreign governmental agency in a timely fashion, if at all. Even if we are granted regulatory clearances or approvals, they may include significant limitations on the indicated uses of the product, which may limit the market for those products, and how those products can be promoted.

Medical devices may only be marketed for the indications for which they are approved or cleared. The FDA and other foreign governments also may change their policies, adopt additional regulations, or revise existing regulations, each of which could prevent or delay approval or clearance of our device, or could impact our ability to market our currently approved or cleared device. We are also subject to medical device reporting regulations, which require us to report to the FDA and other international governmental agencies if our products cause or contribute to a death or a serious injury, or malfunction in a way that would likely cause or contribute to a death or a serious injury. We also are subject to the QSR in the U.S. and ISO 13485 certification in many international markets, compliance with which is necessary to receive FDA and other international clearances or approvals to market new products and is necessary for us to be able to continue to market a cleared or approved product in the United States or globally. After a product is placed in the market, we are also subject to regulations by the FDA and Federal Trade Commission related to the advertising and promotion of our products to ensure our claims are consistent with our regulatory clearances, that there is scientific data to substantiate our claims and that our advertising is not false or misleading. Our products are also subject to state regulations and various worldwide laws and regulations.

A component of our strategy is to continue to upgrade the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms as well as the Precision Treatment Planning with iDMS Data Management System software. Upgrades previously released by us required 510(k) clearance and international registration before we were able to offer them for sale. We expect our future upgrades will similarly require 510(k) clearance or approval; however, future upgrades may be subject to substantially more time-consuming data generation requirements and uncertain premarket approval or clearance processes. If we were required to use the premarket approval process for future products or product modifications, it could delay or prevent release of the proposed products or modifications, which could harm our business.

The FDA requires device manufacturers to make their own determination of whether or not a modification requires an approval or clearance; however, the FDA can review a manufacturer's decision not to submit for additional approvals or clearances. Any modification to an FDA approved or cleared device that would significantly affect its safety or efficacy or that would constitute a major change in its intended use would require a new premarket approval or 510(k) clearance. We cannot assure you that the FDA will agree with our decisions not to seek approvals or clearances for particular device modifications or that we will be successful in obtaining premarket approvals or 510(k) clearances for modifications in a timely fashion, if at all.

We have obtained 510(k) clearance for the CyberKnife platform for the treatment of conditions anywhere in the body when radiation treatment is indicated, and we have obtained 510(k) clearance for the TomoTherapy platform to be used as integrated systems for the planning and delivery of IMRT for the treatment of cancer. We have made modifications to the CyberKnife and TomoTherapy platforms in the past and may make additional modifications in the future that we believe do not or will not require additional approvals or clearances. If the FDA disagrees, based on new finalized guidance and requires us to obtain additional premarket approvals or 510(k) clearances for any modifications to the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platforms and we fail to obtain such approvals or clearances or fail to secure approvals or clearances in a timely manner, we may be required to cease manufacturing and marketing the modified device or to recall such modified device until we obtain FDA approval or clearance and we may be subject to significant regulatory fines or penalties.

The FDA and similar governmental authorities in other countries in which we market and sell our products have the authority to require the recall of our products in the event of material deficiencies or defects in design, manufacture or labeling. A government mandated recall, or a voluntary recall by us, could occur as a result of component failures, manufacturing errors or design defects, including defects in labeling and user manuals. Any recall could divert management's attention, cause us to incur significant expenses, generate negative publicity, harm our reputation with customers, negatively affect our future sales and business, require redesign of the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform, and harm our operating results. In these circumstances, we may also be subject to significant enforcement action. If any of these events were to occur, our ability to introduce new or enhanced products in a timely manner would be adversely affected, which in turn would harm our future growth.

We are subject to federal, state and foreign laws and regulations applicable to our operations, the violation of which could result in substantial penalties and harm our business.

In addition to regulation by the FDA and similar governmental authorities in other countries, our operations are subject to other laws and regulations, such as laws and rules governing interactions with healthcare providers, anti-corruption laws, privacy rules and transparency laws. In order to maintain compliance with these laws and requirements, we must continually keep abreast of any changes or developments to be able to integrate compliance protocols into the development and regulatory documentation of our products. Failure to maintain compliance could result in substantial penalties to us and harm our business.

Laws and ethical rules governing interactions with healthcare providers. The Medicare and Medicaid "anti-kickback" laws, and similar state laws, prohibit soliciting, offering, paying or accepting any payments or other remuneration that is intended to induce any individual or entity to either refer patients to or purchase, lease or order, or arrange for or recommend the purchase, lease or order of, healthcare products or services for which payment may be made under federal and state healthcare programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid. Such laws impact our sales, marketing and other promotional activities by reducing the types of financial arrangements we may have with our customers, potential customers, marketing consultants and other service providers. They particularly impact how we structure our sales offerings, including discount practices, customer support, product loans, education and training programs, physician consulting, research grants and other service arrangements. Many of these laws are broadly drafted and are open to a variety of interpretations, making it difficult to determine with any certainty whether certain arrangements violate such laws, even if statutory safe harbors are available.

In addition to such anti-kickback laws, federal and state "false claims" laws generally prohibit the knowing filing or causing the filing of a false claim or the knowing use of false statements to obtain payment from government payors. Although we do not submit claims directly to payors, manufacturers can be held liable under these laws if they are deemed to "cause" the submission of false or fraudulent claims by providing inaccurate billing or coding information to customers, or through certain other activities, including promoting products for uses or indications that are not approved by the FDA.

We are also subject to federal and state physician self-referral laws. The federal Ethics in Patient Referrals Act of 1989, commonly known as the Stark Law, prohibits, subject to certain exceptions, physician referrals of Medicare and Medicaid patients to an entity providing certain "designated health services" if the physician or an immediate family member has any financial relationship with the entity. The Stark Law also prohibits the entity receiving the referral from billing any good or service furnished pursuant to an unlawful referral. Various states have corollary laws to the Stark Law, including laws that require physicians to disclose any financial interest they may have with a healthcare provider to their patients when referring patients to that provider. Both the scope and exceptions for such laws vary from state to state.

If our past or present operations are found to be in violation of any of these "anti-kickback," "false claims," "self-referral" or other similar laws in foreign jurisdictions, we may be subject to the applicable penalty associated with the violation, which may include significant civil and criminal penalties, damages, fines, imprisonment and exclusion from healthcare programs. The impact of any such violations may lead to curtailment or restructuring of our operations, which could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and our financial results.

Anti-corruption laws. We are also subject to laws regarding the conduct of business overseas, such as the FCPA, the U.K. Bribery Act of 2010, the Brazil Clean Companies Act, and other similar laws in foreign countries in which we operate. The FCPA prohibits the provision of illegal or improper inducements to foreign government officials in connection with the obtaining of business overseas. Becoming familiar with and implementing the infrastructure necessary to ensure that we and our distributors comply with such laws, rules and regulations and mitigate and protect against corruption risks could be quite costly, and there can be no assurance that any policies and procedures we do implement will protect us against liability under the FCPA or related laws for actions taken by our employees, executive officers, distributors, agents and other intermediaries with respect to our business. Violations of the FCPA or other similar laws by us or any of our employees, executive officers, distributors, agents or other intermediaries could subject us or the individuals involved to criminal or civil liability, cause a loss of reputation in the market, and materially harm our business.

Laws protecting patient health information. There are a number of federal and state laws protecting the confidentiality of certain patient health information, including patient records, and restricting the use and disclosure of that protected information. In particular, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS") has promulgated patient privacy rules under the HIPAA. These privacy rules protect medical records and other personal health information of patients by limiting their use and disclosure, giving patients the right to access, amend and seek accounting of their own health information and limiting most uses and disclosures of health information to the minimum amount reasonably necessary to accomplish the intended purpose. The HIPAA privacy standard was amended by the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, enacted as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. Although we are not a "covered entity" under HIPAA, we are considered a "business associate" of certain covered entities and, as such, we are directly subject to HIPAA, including its enforcement scheme and inspection requirements, and are required to implement policies, procedures as well as reasonable and appropriate physical, technical and administrative security measures to protect individually identifiable health information we receive from covered entities. Our failure to protect health information received from customers in compliance with HIPAA or other laws could subject us to civil and criminal liability to the government and civil liability to the covered entity, could result in adverse publicity, and could harm our business and impair our ability to attract new customers.

Transparency laws. The Sunshine Act, which was enacted by Congress as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act on December 14, 2011, requires each applicable manufacturer, which includes medical device companies such as Accuray, to track and report to the federal government on an annual basis all payments and other transfers of value from such applicable manufacturer to U.S. licensed physicians and teaching hospitals as well as physician ownership of such applicable manufacturer's equity, in each case subject to certain statutory exceptions. Furthermore, on October 25, 2018, President Trump signed into law the "Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promoted Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act" which in part (under a provision entitled "Fighting the Opioid Epidemic with Sunshine") extends the reporting and transparency requirements for physicians in the Physician Payments Sunshine Act to physician assistants, nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, certified registered nurse anesthetists, and certified nurse midwives (with reporting requirements going into effect in 2022 for payments made in 2021). Such data will be made available by the government on a publicly searchable website. Failure to comply with the data collection and reporting obligations imposed by the Sunshine Act can result in civil monetary penalties ranging from $1,000 to $10,000 for each payment or other transfer of value that is not reported (up to a maximum of $150,000 per reporting period) and from $10,000 to $100,000 for each knowing failure to report (up to a maximum of $1 million per reporting period). In addition, we are subject to similar state and foreign laws related to the tracking and reporting of payments and other transfers of value to healthcare professionals, the violation of which could, among other things, result in civil monetary penalties and adversely impact our reputation and business.

Conflict minerals. The Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and the rules promulgated by the SEC under such act require companies, including Accuray, to disclose the existence in their products of certain metals, known as "conflict minerals," which are metals mined from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and adjoining countries. These rules require investigative efforts, which has and will continue to cause us to incur associated costs, could adversely affect the sourcing, availability and pricing of minerals used in our products and may cause reputational harm if we determine that certain of our components contain such conflict minerals or if we are unable to alter our processes or sources of supply to avoid using such materials, all of which could adversely impact sales of our products and results of operations.

If we or our distributors do not obtain and maintain the necessary regulatory approvals in a specific country, we will not be able to market and sell our products in that country.

To be able to market and sell our products in a specific country, we or our distributors must comply with applicable laws and regulations of that country. In jurisdictions where we rely on our distributors to manage the regulatory process, we are dependent on their ability to do so effectively. While the laws and regulations of some countries do not impose barriers to marketing and selling our products or only require notification, others require that we or our distributors obtain the approval of a specified regulatory body. These laws and regulations, including the requirements for approvals, and the time required for regulatory review vary from country to country. The governmental agencies regulating medical devices in some countries, for example, require that the user interface on medical device software be in the local language. We currently provide user guides and manuals, both paper copies and electronically, in the local language but only provide an English language version of the user interface. Obtaining regulatory approvals is expensive and time-consuming, and we cannot be certain that we or our distributors will receive regulatory approvals in each country in which we market or plan to market our products. If we modify our products, we or our distributors may need to apply for additional regulatory approvals before we are permitted to sell them. We may not continue to meet the quality and safety standards required to maintain the authorizations that we or our distributors have received. It can also be costly for us and our distributors to keep up with regulatory changes issued or mandated from time to time. If we change distributors, it may be time-consuming and disruptive to our business to transfer the required regulatory approvals, particularly if such approvals are maintained by our third-party distributors on our behalf. If we or our distributors are unable to maintain our authorizations, or fail to obtain appropriate authorizations in a particular country, we will no longer be able to sell our products in that country, and our ability to generate revenue will be materially adversely affected.

Within the EU, we are required under the Medical Device Directive to affix the Conformité Européene, or CE, mark on our products in order to sell the products in member countries of the EU. This conformity to the applicable directives is done through self-declaration and is verified by an independent certification body, called a Notified Body, before the CE mark can be placed on the device. Once the CE mark is affixed to the device, the Notified Body will regularly audit us to ensure that we remain in compliance with the applicable European laws or directives. CE marking demonstrates that our products comply with the laws and regulations required by the European Union countries to allow free movement of trade within those countries. If we cannot support our performance claims and/or demonstrate or maintain compliance with the applicable European laws and directives, we lose our CE

mark, which would prevent us from selling our products within the European Union. In addition, the EU's Medical Device Regulation ("MDR"), which replaced the existing Medical Device Directive, became effective in May 2021. The MDR establishes new requirements and oversight for maintaining the CE mark. The official guidance continues to be published for the implementation of these requirements and the number of Notified Bodies are still limited. There may be variability in review timeframes and requirements as both manufacturers and authorities navigate these new requirements. In addition, the EU and Switzerland failed to establish a Mutual Recognition Agreement ("MRA") for medical devices to include Switzerland within the MDR and as a result, Switzerland has initiated its own medical device regulation similar to the EU MDR, which will require additional registrations for economic operators and products within Switzerland for our devices.

Under the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law in Japan, a pre-market approval necessary to sell, market and import a product, or Shonin, must be obtained from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare ("MHLW"), for our products. Before issuing approvals, MHLW examines the application in detail with regard to the quality, efficacy, and safety of the proposed medical device. The Shonin is granted once MHLW is content with the safety and effectiveness of the medical device. The time required for approval varies. A delay in approval could prevent us from selling our products in Japan, which could impact our ability to generate revenue and harm our business.

In addition to laws and regulations regarding medical devices, we are subject to a variety of environmental laws and regulations around the world regulating our operations, including those relating to the use, generation, handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of hazardous materials, which laws impose compliance costs on our business and can also result in liability to us. Although we follow procedures intended to comply with existing environmental laws and regulations, risk of accidental contamination or injury can never be fully eliminated. In the event of an accident, state or federal or other applicable authorities may curtail our use of these materials and interrupt our business operations. In addition, future changes in these laws and regulations could also increase our costs of doing business. We must continually keep abreast of these standards and requirements and integrate our compliance into the development and regulatory documentation for our products. Failure to meet these standards could limit our ability to market our products in those regions that require compliance to such standards. For example, the European Union has adopted directives that may lead to restrictions on the use of certain hazardous substances or other regulated substances in some of our products sold there, unless such products are eligible for an exemption. While we believe that certain of our products are exempt, there can be no guarantee that such determination would not be challenged or that the regulations would not change in a way that would subject our products to such regulation. These directives, along with other laws and regulations that may be adopted by other countries, could increase our operating costs in order to maintain access to certain markets, which could adversely affect our business.

Healthcare reform legislation could adversely affect demand for our products, our revenue and our financial condition.

In March 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (collectively, the "ACA") were signed into law. Since its enactment, there have been judicial and Congressional challenges to certain aspects of the ACA. In particular, on December 14, 2018, a Texas U.S. District Court Judge ruled that the ACA is unconstitutional in its entirety because the "individual mandate" was repealed by Congress as part of the Tax Act. Additionally, on December 18, 2019, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit upheld the District Court ruling that the individual mandate was unconstitutional and remanded the case back to the District Court to determine whether the remaining provisions of the ACA are invalid as well. On June 18, 2021, the United States Supreme Court upheld the ACA, holding that the individuals who brought the lawsuit did not have standing to challenge the law. It is unclear how this decision and the decisions of the current administration will impact the ACA and our business. Complying with any new legislation or reversing changes implemented under the ACA could be time-intensive and expensive, resulting in a material adverse effect on our business.

The ACA includes a large number of health related provisions, including expanding Medicaid eligibility, requiring most individuals to have health insurance, establishing new regulations on health plans, establishing health insurance exchanges, requiring manufacturers to report payments or other transfers of value made to physicians and teaching hospitals, modifying certain payment systems to encourage more cost-effective care and a reduction of inefficiencies and waste and including new tools to address fraud and abuse. The laws also include a decrease in the annual rate of inflation for Medicare payments to hospitals and the establishment of an independent payment advisory board to suggest methods of reducing the rate of growth in Medicare spending. We do not yet know the full impact that the ACA will have on our business. The expansion in the government's role in the U.S. healthcare industry may result in decreased profits to us, lower reimbursement by third-party payors for our products, or reduced volume of medical procedures conducted with our products, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The Tax Act was signed into law in December 2017, which, among other things, removed penalties for not complying with the individual mandate to carry health insurance. However, with the new administration, the federal government may take further action regarding the ACA, including, but not limited to, reversing the changes implemented by the prior administration and expanding access to coverage under the ACA. We cannot predict the ultimate content, timing or effect of any healthcare reform legislation or the impact of potential legislation on us.

In addition, since the adoption of the ACA, other legislation designed to keep federal healthcare costs down has been proposed or passed. For example, under the sequestration required by the Budget Control Act of 2011, as amended by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, Medicare payments for all items and services under Parts A and B incurred on or after April 1, 2013 have been reduced by up to 2%. Future federal legislation may impose further limitations on the coverage or amounts of reimbursement available

for our products from governmental agencies or third-party payors. These limitations could have a negative impact on the demand for our products and services, and therefore on our financial position and results of operations.

Since the enactment of the ACA, CMS continues its efforts to move away from fee for service payments for furnishing items and services in Medicare. On September 18, 2020 CMS released the Medicare Program; Specialty Care Models to Improve Quality of Care and Reduce Expenditures final rule. Within this rule, CMS implemented a Radiation Oncology Alternative Payment Model (RO-APM). On July 19, 2021 CMS released the Medicare Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System and Ambulatory Surgical Center Payment System Proposed Rule that proposed additional changes to the RO-APM. The RO-APM is a mandatory model that is intended to test whether changing the from a traditional volume-based fee-for-service payment model to a prospective, site neutral, modality agnostic, episode-based payment model will reduce Medicare expenditures while preserving or enhancing the quality of care. This model requires participation from 30% of all eligible Medicare fee-for-service radiation therapy episodes and, with a few minor exceptions, radiotherapy providers who are selected by CMS will be required to participate in this model. The RO-APM has a five-year model performance period that begins on January 1, 2022 and runs through December 31, 2026. It is unclear what impact, if any, the RO-APM and other government payer initiatives will have on our business and operating results, but uncertainties surrounding the new payment model or other initiatives could pause or otherwise delay the purchase of our products by our customers and any resulting decrease in reimbursement to our customers may result in reduced demand for our services.

Future legislative or policy initiatives directed at reducing costs could be introduced at either the federal or state level. We cannot predict what healthcare reform legislation or regulations, if any, including any potential repeal or amendment of the ACA, will be enacted in the United States or elsewhere, what impact any legislation or regulations related to the healthcare system that may be enacted or adopted in the future might have on our business, or the effect of ongoing uncertainty or public perception about these matters will have on the purchasing decisions of our customers. However, the implementation of new legislation and regulation may materially lower reimbursements for our products, materially reduce medical procedure volumes and significantly and adversely affect our business.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The price of our common stock is volatile and may continue to fluctuate significantly, which could lead to losses for stockholders.

The stock market in general has recently experienced relatively large price and volume fluctuations, particularly in response to new news on the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, the trading prices of the stock of technology companies of our size can experience extreme price and volume fluctuations. These fluctuations often have been unrelated or out of proportion to the operating performance of these companies. Our stock price has experienced periods of volatility. Broad market fluctuations may also harm our stock price. Continued market fluctuations could result in extreme volatility in the price of our common stock, which could cause a decline in the value of our common stock. Any negative change in the public's perception of the prospects of companies that employ similar technology or sell into similar markets could also depress our stock price, regardless of our actual results.

In addition to the other risk factors described above and below, factors affecting the trading price of our common stock include:

- impacts to our business, operations or financial condition caused by concerns in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the related public and private sector responses to the pandemic;
- fiscal and monetary stimulus measures to counteract the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- regulatory developments related to manufacturing, marketing or sale of the CyberKnife or TomoTherapy platform;
- political or social uncertainties;
- changes in product pricing policies;
- variations in our operating results, as well as costs and expenditures;
- announcements of technological innovations, new services or service enhancements, strategic alliances or significant agreements by us or by our competitors;
- changes in analysts' estimates, investors' perceptions, recommendations by securities analysts or our failure to achieve analysts' and our own estimates;

- recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- the performance of our competitors and investor perception of the markets and industries in which we compete;
- announcement of strategic transactions or capital raising activities; and
- market conditions in our industry, the industries of our customers and the economy as a whole.

The sale of material amounts of common stock by our stockholders could encourage short sales by third parties and depress the price of our common stock.

The downward pressure on our stock price caused by the sale of a significant number of shares of our common stock, or the perception that such sales could occur, by any of our significant stockholders could cause our stock price to decline, thus allowing short sellers of our stock an opportunity to take advantage of any decrease in the value of our stock. The presence of short sellers in our common stock may further depress the price of our common stock.

Future issuances of shares of our common stock could dilute the ownership interests of our stockholders.

Any issuance of equity securities could dilute the interests of our stockholders and could substantially decrease the trading price of our common stock. We may issue equity securities in the future for a number of reasons, including to finance our operations and business strategy (including in connection with acquisitions, strategic collaborations or other transactions), to adjust our ratio of debt to equity, to satisfy our obligations upon the exercise of outstanding options or for other reasons.

In August 2017, we issued $85.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 and in May 2021, we issued $100.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026. $97.1 million aggregate principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 were issued to certain holders of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 in exchange for approximately $82.1 million aggregate principal amount of 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2022 and $2.9 million aggregate principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Notes due 2026 were issued to certain other qualified new investors for cash. To the extent we issue common stock upon conversion of any outstanding convertible notes, that conversion would dilute the ownership interests of our stockholders.

The conditional conversion features of the Notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

In the event the conditional conversion features of the Notes are triggered, holders of the Notes, as applicable, will be entitled to convert such notes at any time during specified periods at their option. If one or more holders elect to convert such notes, unless we elect to satisfy our conversion obligation by delivering solely shares of our common stock (other than paying solely cash in lieu of any fractional share), including if we have irrevocably elected full physical settlement upon conversion, we would be required to make cash payments to satisfy all or a portion of our conversion obligation based on the applicable conversion rate, which could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, even if holders do not elect to convert such notes, if we have irrevocably elected net share settlement upon conversion we could be required under applicable accounting rules to reclassify all or a portion of the outstanding principal of such notes as a current rather than long-term liability, which could result in a material reduction of our net working capital.

Provisions in the indenture for the Notes, the credit agreement for our New Credit Facilities, our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws could discourage or prevent a takeover, even if an acquisition would be beneficial in the opinion of our stockholders.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws could make it more difficult for a third-party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial in the opinion of our stockholders. These provisions include:

- authorizing the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock that could be issued by our board of directors to increase the number of outstanding shares and thwart a takeover attempt;
- establishing a classified board of directors, which could discourage a takeover attempt;
- prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors, which would limit the ability of less than a majority of stockholders to elect director candidates;
- limiting the ability of stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;

- prohibiting stockholder action by written consent and requiring that all stockholder actions be taken at a meeting of our stockholders; and

- establishing advance notice requirements for nominations for election to the board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law may discourage, delay or prevent a change of control of our company. Generally, Section 203 prohibits stockholders who, alone or together with their affiliates and associates, own more than 15% of the subject company from engaging in certain business combinations for a period of three years following the date that the stockholder became an interested stockholder of such subject company without approval of the board or $66^{2}/_{3}$% of the independent stockholders. The existence of these provisions could adversely affect the voting power of holders of common stock and limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

A change of control will also trigger an event of default under the New Credit Facilities. If an event of default occurs, the agent for the lenders under the New Credit Facilities may, at its discretion, suspend or terminate any of the lenders' loan obligations thereunder and/or declare all or any portion of the loan then-outstanding under the New Credit Facilities, including all accrued but unpaid interest thereon, to be accelerated and immediately due and payable.

Furthermore, if a "fundamental change" (as such term is defined in the applicable indenture of the Notes) occurs, holders of the Notes will have the right, at their option, to require us to repurchase all or a portion of their convertible notes. A "fundamental change" generally occurs when there is a change in control of Accuray (acquisition of 50% or more of our voting stock, liquidation or sale of Accuray not for stock in another publicly traded company) or trading of our stock is terminated. In the event of a "make-whole fundamental change" (as such term is defined in the applicable indenture of the Notes), we may also be required to increase the conversion rate applicable to the Notes surrendered for conversion in connection with such make-whole fundamental change. A "make-whole fundamental change" is generally a sale of Accuray not for stock in another publicly traded company. In addition, the applicable indentures for the Notes prohibits us from engaging in certain mergers or acquisitions unless, among other things, the surviving entity assumes our obligations under the Notes.

General Risks

Our operations are vulnerable to interruption or loss because of natural disasters, global or regional health pandemics or epidemics, terrorist acts and other events beyond our control, which would adversely affect our business.

We have facilities in countries around the world, including two manufacturing facilities, each of which is equipped to manufacture unique components of our products. Our manufacturing facilities are located in Madison, Wisconsin, and Chengdu, China. We do not maintain backup manufacturing facilities for any of our manufacturing facilities or for our IT facilities, so we depend on each of our current facilities for the continued operation of our business. In addition, we conduct a significant portion of other activities, including administration and data processing, at facilities located in California, which has experienced major earthquakes and fires in the past, as well as other natural disasters. Chengdu, China, where one of our manufacturing facilities is located, has also experienced major earthquakes in the past. We do not carry earthquake insurance. In addition, China has suffered health epidemics related to the outbreak of COVID-19 (including resurgences of COVID-19), avian influenza and severe acute respiratory syndrome, which could adversely affect our operations in China, including our manufacturing operations in Chengdu, as well as the operations of the JV and those of our customers. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has spread widely around the world, including in locations where we have facilities and operations. Unexpected events at any of our facilities or otherwise, including as a result of responses to epidemics or pandemics; fires or explosions; natural disasters, such as hurricanes, floods, tornados and earthquakes; war or terrorist activities; unplanned outages; supply disruptions; and failures of equipment or systems, including telecommunications systems, or the failure to take adequate steps to mitigate the likelihood or potential impact of such events, could significantly disrupt our operations, delay or prevent product manufacturing and shipment for the time required to repair, rebuild or replace our manufacturing facilities, which could be lengthy, result in large expenses to repair or replace the facilities, and adversely affect our results of operation. In particular, telecommunication system failures or disruptions could significantly disrupt our operations as a result of our increase remote work arrangements due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, concerns about terrorism, the effects of a terrorist attack, political turmoil or an epidemic outbreak could have a negative effect on our operations and the operations of our suppliers and customers and the ability to travel, which could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in interpretation or application of generally accepted accounting principles may adversely affect our operating results.

We prepare our financial statements to conform to United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. These principles are subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission and various other regulatory or accounting bodies. A change in interpretations of, or our application of, these principles can have a significant effect on our reported results and may even affect our reporting of transactions completed before a change is announced. Additionally, as we are required to adopt new accounting

standards, our methods of accounting for certain items may change, which could cause our results of operations to fluctuate from period to period. For example, upon adoption of ASC 606, we now recognize system revenue upon transfer of control, which is generally at time of delivery. Under the previous accounting guidance, we recognized system revenue upon acceptance when and if we have installation responsibilities. If circumstances change over time or interpretation of the revenue recognition rules change, we could be required to adjust the timing of recognizing revenue and our financial results could suffer.

We have not paid dividends in the past and do not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all future earnings for the operation and expansion of our business and, therefore, do not anticipate declaring or paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our results of operations, capital requirements, financial condition, prospects, contractual arrangements, and other factors our board of directors may deem relevant. If we do not pay dividends, a return on a stockholders' investment will only occur if our stock price appreciates.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
10.1‡	Amended and Restated Executive Employment Agreement by and Between Registrant and Suzanne Winter, dated July 1, 2021.	10-K	001-33301	10.39	8/17/21	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.	—	—	—	—	X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.	—	—	—	—	X
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. 1350.	—	—	—	—	X
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.					X
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.					X
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.					X
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.					X
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					

‡ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

* The certification attached as Exhibit 32.1 that accompanies this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Accuray Incorporated under the Securities Act or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, whether made before or after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

ACCURAY INCORPORATED

Date: November 4, 2021

By: /s/ Joshua H. Levine
Joshua H. Levine
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Brandy Green
Brandy Green
Vice President & Interim Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 31.1

Certification

I, Joshua H. Levine, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Accuray Incorporated, a Delaware corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 4, 2021

/s/ Joshua H. Levine

Joshua H. Levine
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.2

Certification

I, Brandy Green, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Accuray Incorporated, a Delaware corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects, the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

    a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 4, 2021

/s/ Brandy Green

Brandy Green
Vice President and Interim Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 32.1

Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned officers of Accuray Incorporated, a Delaware corporation (the "*Company*") hereby certify, to such officers' knowledge, that:

(i) the accompanying Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of the Company for the three months ended September 30, 2021 (the "*Report*") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(ii) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 4, 2021

/s/ Joshua H. Levine

Joshua H. Levine
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Brandy Green

Brandy Green
Vice President and Interim Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)