

GENTEX CORP  
Form 10-Q  
August 05, 2016  
UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2016, or  
TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 0-10235  
GENTEX CORPORATION  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Michigan 38-2030505  
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer  
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

600 N. Centennial, Zeeland, Michigan 49464  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)  
(616) 772-1800  
(Registrant’s telephone number, including area code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes:  No:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes:  No:

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer

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

Indicate by a check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes:  No:

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APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes:  No:

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Shares Outstanding, July 22, 2016
Common Stock, \$.06 Par Value	286,790,889

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2016

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## PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements.

## GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

## UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of June 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015

	June 30, 2016 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2015 (Note)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$499,493,964	\$ 551,557,527
Short-term investments	145,335,532	4,547,355
Accounts receivable, net	219,442,950	195,969,400
Inventories	176,226,597	174,695,411
Prepaid expenses and other	15,104,858	57,239,099
Total current assets	1,055,603,901	984,008,792
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT—NET	431,695,399	412,720,270
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>		
Goodwill	307,365,845	307,365,845
Long-term investments	73,457,358	95,156,539
Intangible Assets, net	317,925,000	327,575,000
Patents and other assets, net	21,211,703	21,846,482
Total other assets	719,959,906	751,943,866
Total assets	\$2,207,259,206	\$ 2,148,672,928
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' INVESTMENT</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable	\$81,823,157	\$ 66,353,774
Accrued liabilities	87,260,676	64,652,772
Total current liabilities	169,083,833	131,006,546
LONG TERM DEBT	206,875,000	225,625,000
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	46,377,195	69,524,621
TOTAL LIABILITIES	422,336,028	426,156,167
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' INVESTMENT</b>		
Common stock	17,255,461	17,480,281
Additional paid-in capital	638,336,658	596,782,695
Retained earnings	1,132,806,657	1,109,384,621
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(3,475,598 )	(1,130,836 )
Total shareholders' investment	1,784,923,178	1,722,516,761
Total liabilities and shareholders' investment	\$2,207,259,206	\$ 2,148,672,928

Note: The condensed consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2015 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles

generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements.

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
 For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
NET SALES	\$423,800,778	\$379,258,477	\$829,368,564	\$748,195,932
COST OF GOODS SOLD	257,028,219	233,715,046	503,905,217	459,560,092
Gross profit	166,772,559	145,543,431	325,463,347	288,635,840
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Engineering, research and development	23,071,788	22,315,244	46,162,997	43,902,795
Selling, general & administrative	14,955,050	15,095,357	29,705,639	28,891,709
Total operating expenses	38,026,838	37,410,601	75,868,636	72,794,504
Income from operations	128,745,721	108,132,830	249,594,711	215,841,336
OTHER INCOME (LOSS)				
Investment income	774,102	754,052	1,564,143	1,366,077
Other (Loss) Income, net	(1,911,113 )	1,563,291	(3,980,532 )	1,660,650
Total other (loss) income	(1,137,011 )	2,317,343	(2,416,389 )	3,026,727
Income before provision for income taxes	127,608,710	110,450,173	247,178,322	218,868,063
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	41,123,468	35,891,736	80,413,086	67,126,185
NET INCOME	\$86,485,242	\$74,558,437	\$166,765,236	\$151,741,878
EARNINGS PER SHARE:				
Basic	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.58	\$0.52
Diluted	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.57	\$0.51
Cash Dividends Declared per Share	\$0.090	\$0.085	\$0.175	\$0.165

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
 For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Net Income	\$86,485,242	\$74,558,437	\$166,765,236	\$151,741,878
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,753,823 )	300,766	(1,428,979 )	(642,207 )
Unrealized losses on derivatives	(120,474 )	(36,229 )	(1,472,031 )	(1,867,920 )
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for sales securities, net	382,485	(2,986,559 )	63,136	(3,564,244 )
Other comprehensive loss, before tax	(1,491,812 )	(2,722,022 )	(2,837,874 )	(6,074,371 )
(Expense) Benefit for income taxes related to components of other comprehensive loss	91,704	(1,057,977 )	(493,112 )	(1,901,258 )
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(1,583,516 )	(1,664,045 )	(2,344,762 )	(4,173,113 )
Comprehensive Income	\$84,901,726	\$72,894,392	\$164,420,474	\$147,568,765

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

	2016	2015
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net income	\$ 166,765,236	\$ 151,741,878
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	45,789,787	42,471,227
Gain on disposal of assets	(10,900)	(18,052)
Loss on disposal of assets	705,381	250,247
Gain on sale of investments	(1,657,211)	(4,835,125)
Loss on sale of investments	2,144,668	307,110
Deferred income taxes	(402,154)	(2,472,624)
Stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options, employee stock purchases and restricted stock	9,777,427	11,224,538
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(1,658,828)	(1,629,160)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(23,473,550)	(28,050,976)
Inventories	(1,531,186)	(9,014,610)
Prepaid expenses and other	19,882,083	11,612,976
Accounts payable	15,469,383	(1,520,783)
Accrued liabilities, excluding dividends declared	21,670,990	21,821,075
Net cash provided by operating activities	253,471,126	191,887,721
<b>CASH FLOWS USED FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Activity in available-for-sale securities:		
Sales proceeds	45,982,921	13,805,507
Purchases	(165,496,238)	(12,939,815)
Plant and equipment additions	(54,832,532)	(33,589,833)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	516,667	4
Decrease in other assets	(2,287,732)	(1,084,292)
Net cash used for investing activities	(176,116,914)	(33,808,429)
<b>CASH FLOWS USED FOR FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Repayment of long-term debt	(18,750,000)	(3,750,000)
Issuance of common stock from stock plan transactions	29,282,769	13,809,419
Cash dividends paid	(49,334,501)	(47,193,926)
Repurchases of common stock	(92,274,871)	(50,107,196)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	1,658,828	1,629,160
Net cash used for financing activities	(129,417,775)	(85,612,543)
<b>NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(52,063,563)</b>	<b>72,466,749</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period</b>	<b>551,557,527</b>	<b>497,429,804</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period</b>	<b>\$ 499,493,964</b>	<b>\$ 569,896,553</b>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.





GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Unaudited)  
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(1)Basis of Presentation

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations, although the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. It is suggested that these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's 2015 annual report on Form 10-K. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of only a normal and recurring nature, necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2016, and the results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented.

(2)Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In May 2014 the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued the Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), that will supersede nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under US GAAP. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The standard was to originally be effective for public entities for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. On July 9, 2015 the FASB decided to defer by one year the effective dates of the new standard for both public and nonpublic entities reporting under US GAAP. Early adoption would be permitted for all entities, but not before the original public entity effective date (i.e. annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016).

Entities can choose to apply the standard using either the full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. Entities electing the full retrospective adoption will apply the standard to each period presented in the financial statements. This means that entities will have to apply the new guidance as if it had been in effect since the inception of all its contracts with customers presented in the financial statements. Entities that elect the modified retrospective approach will apply the guidance retrospectively only to the most current period presented in the financial statements. This means that entities will have to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying the new standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at the date of initial application. The new revenue standard will be applied to contracts that are in progress at the date of initial application.

The Company is currently evaluating which adoption method it plans to use and is assessing the potential effect the new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes, requiring all deferred tax assets and liabilities, and any related valuation allowance, to be classified as non-current on the balance sheet instead of separating deferred taxes into current and non-current amounts. The classification change for all deferred taxes as non-current simplifies entities' processes as it eliminates the need to separately identify the net current and net non-current deferred tax asset or liability in each jurisdiction and allocate valuation allowances. The guidance is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company adopted ASU No. 2015-17 in the first quarter of 2016 on a prospective basis. As such, prior periods were not retrospectively adjusted. Adoption

of this standard during the quarter ended March 31, 2016 resulted in the reclassification of approximately \$27 million of deferred income taxes from current assets to non-current liabilities.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases, which provides guidance for lease accounting. The new guidance contained in the ASU stipulates that lessees will need to recognize a right-of-use asset

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and a lease liability for substantially all leases (other than leases that meet the definition of a short-term lease). The liability will be equal to the present value of lease payments. Treatment in the consolidated statements of earnings will be similar to the current treatment of operating and capital leases. The new guidance is effective on a modified retrospective basis for the Company in the first quarter of its fiscal year ending December 31, 2019. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adoption of this standard on its consolidated financial statements. Upon adoption, the Company does not anticipate a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Stock Compensation, which identifies areas for simplification involving several aspects of accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, an option to recognize gross stock compensation expense with actual forfeitures recognized as they occur, as well as certain classifications on the statement of cash flows. The guidance will be effective for the fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that year. The Company is in the process of assessing the potential effect the new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

**(3) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

Goodwill represents the cost of an acquisition in excess of the fair values assigned to identifiable net assets acquired. The Company recorded Goodwill of \$307.4 million as part of the HomeLink® acquisition. The carrying value of Goodwill as of December 31, 2015 and June 30, 2016 was \$307.4 million.

In addition to annual impairment testing, which is performed as of the first day of the fourth quarter, the Company continuously monitors for events and circumstances that could negatively impact the key assumptions in determining fair value thus resulting in the need for interim impairment testing, including long-term revenue growth projections, profitability, discount rates, recent market valuations from transactions by comparable companies, volatility in the Company's market capitalization, and general industry, market and macroeconomic conditions. No such events or circumstances in the most recently completed quarter indicated the need for interim impairment testing.

The patents and intangible assets and related change in carrying values are set forth in the tables below:

As of June 30, 2016:

Other Intangible Assets	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Assumed Useful Life
Gentex Patents	\$32,227,694	\$(15,183,694)	\$17,044,000	various
Other Intangible Assets				
HomeLink® Trade Names and Trademarks	\$52,000,000	\$—	\$52,000,000	Indefinite
HomeLink® Technology	180,000,000	(41,250,000)	138,750,000	12 years
Existing Customer Platforms	43,000,000	(11,825,000)	31,175,000	10 years
Exclusive Licensing Agreement	96,000,000	—	96,000,000	Indefinite
Total Other Intangible Assets	\$371,000,000	\$(53,075,000)	\$317,925,000	
Total Patents & Other Intangible Assets	\$403,227,694	\$(68,258,694)	\$334,969,000	

As of December 31, 2015:

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GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Other Intangible Assets	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Assumed Useful Life
Gentex Patents	\$31,873,665	\$(13,890,202)	\$17,983,463	various
HomeLink® Trade Names and Trademarks	\$52,000,000	\$—	\$52,000,000	Indefinite
HomeLink® Technology	180,000,000	(33,750,000)	\$146,250,000	12 years
Existing Customer Platforms	43,000,000	(9,675,000)	\$33,325,000	10 years
Exclusive Licensing Agreement	96,000,000	—	\$96,000,000	Indefinite
Total other identifiable intangible assets	\$371,000,000	\$(43,425,000)	\$327,575,000	
Total Patents & Other Intangible Assets	\$402,873,665	\$(57,315,202)	\$345,558,463	

Amortization expense on patents and intangible assets was approximately \$5.6 million and \$11.1 million during the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016, respectively, compared to approximately \$5.5 million and \$11.0 million for the same periods ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

Excluding the impact of any future acquisitions, the Company continues to estimate amortization expense for each of the years ended December 31, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 to be approximately \$22 million annually.

(4) Investments

The Company follows the provisions of ASC 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" for its financial assets and liabilities, and for its non-financial assets and liabilities subject to fair value measurements. ASC 820 provides a framework for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities. This framework is intended to provide increased consistency in how fair value determinations are made under various existing accounting standards that permit, or in some cases, require estimates of fair-market value. This standard also expanded financial statement disclosure requirements about a company's use of fair-value measurements, including the effect of such measure on earnings. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

The Company's investment securities (common stocks and mutual funds) are classified as available for sale and are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices, and as such are classified as Level 1 assets.

The Company's certificates of deposit have remaining maturities of less than one year and are classified as available for sale. These investments are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

Assets or liabilities that have recurring fair value measurements are shown below as of June 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015:

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
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(4) Investments (continued)

As of June 30, 2016:

Description	Total as of June 30, 2016	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$499,493,964	\$ 499,493,964	\$ —	\$ —
Short-Term Investments:				
Certificate of Deposit	130,000,000	130,000,000	—	—
Government Securities	10,027,130	—	10,027,130	—
Mutual Funds	5,266,666	—	5,266,666	—
Other	41,736	41,736	—	—
Long-Term Investments:				
Corporate Bonds	1,986,619	—	1,986,619	—
Common Stocks	16,888,931	16,888,931	—	—
Mutual Funds – Equity	54,321,968	54,321,968	—	—
Preferred Stock	259,840	259,840	—	\$ —
Total	\$718,286,854	\$ 701,006,439	\$ 17,280,415	\$ —

As of December 31, 2015:

Description	Total as of December 31, 2015	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$551,557,527	\$ 551,557,527	\$ —	\$ —
Short-Term Investments:				
Government Securities	3,010,860	—	3,010,860	—
Corporate Bonds	1,512,015	—	1,512,015	—
Other	24,480	24,480	—	—
Long-Term Investments:				
Common Stocks	20,454,804	20,454,804	—	—
Mutual Funds – Equity	74,701,735	74,701,735	—	—
Total	\$651,261,421	\$ 646,738,546	\$ 4,522,875	\$ —

The amortized cost, unrealized gains and losses, and market value of investment securities are shown as of June 30, 2016, and December 31, 2015:

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
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(4) Investments (continued)

As of June 30, 2016:

	Cost	Unrealized		Market Value
		Gains	Losses	
Short-Term Investments:				
Certificate of Deposit	\$ 130,000,000	\$—	\$—	\$ 130,000,000
Government Securities	\$ 10,022,758	\$ 4,372	\$—	\$ 10,027,130
Mutual Funds	5,172,416	94,250	—	5,266,666
Other	41,736	—	—	41,736
Long-Term Investments:				
Corporate Bonds	1,984,889	1,730	—	1,986,619
Common Stocks	13,987,384	3,724,622	(823,075 )	16,888,931
Mutual Funds – Equity	55,994,531	1,619,354	(3,291,917 )	54,321,968
Preferred Stock	249,260	10,580	—	259,840
Total	\$ 217,452,974	\$ 5,454,908	\$(4,114,992)	\$ 218,792,890

As of December 31, 2015:

	Cost	Unrealized		Market Value
		Gains	Losses	
Short-Term Investments:				
Government Securities	\$ 3,013,482	\$—	\$(2,622 )	\$ 3,010,860
Corporate Bonds	1,512,405	—	(390 )	1,512,015
Other	24,480	—	—	24,480
Long-Term Investments:				
Common Stocks	17,395,641	4,078,912	(1,019,749 )	20,454,804
Mutual Funds – Equity	76,481,106	2,067,399	(3,846,770 )	74,701,735
Total	\$ 98,427,114	\$ 6,146,311	\$(4,869,531)	\$ 99,703,894

Unrealized losses on investments as of June 30, 2016, are as follows:

	Aggregate Unrealized Losses	Aggregate Fair Value
Less than one year	\$ 3,326,724	\$ 34,946,484
Greater than one year	788,268	5,218,444
Total	\$ 4,114,992	\$ 40,164,928

Unrealized losses on investments as of December 31, 2015, are as follows:

	Aggregate Unrealized Losses	Aggregate Fair Value
Less than one year	\$ 4,869,531	\$ 65,440,181
Greater than one year	—	—
Total	\$ 4,869,531	\$ 65,440,181

ASC 320, “Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities”, as amended, provides guidance on determining when an investment is other than temporarily impaired. The Company reviews its equity investment portfolio for any unrealized losses that would be deemed other-than-temporary and require the





GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
 NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

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(4) Investments (continued)

recognition of an impairment loss in income. If the cost of an investment exceeds its fair value, the Company evaluates, among other factors, general market conditions, the duration and extent to which the fair value is less than cost, and the Company's intent and ability to hold the investments. Management also considers the type of security, related-industry and sector performance, as well as published investment ratings and analyst reports, to evaluate its portfolio. Once a decline in fair value is determined to be other than temporary, an impairment charge is recorded and a new cost basis in the investment is established. If market, industry, and/or investee conditions deteriorate, the Company may incur future impairments. No equity investment losses were considered to be other than temporary during the periods presented.

Fixed income securities as of June 30, 2016, have contractual maturities as follows:

Due within one year	\$ 140,027,130
Due between one and five years	1,986,619
Due over five years	—
	142,013,749

(5) Inventories consisted of the following at the respective balance sheet dates:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Raw materials	\$ 109,934,474	\$ 110,683,958
Work-in-process	30,543,062	27,077,220
Finished goods	35,749,061	36,934,233
Total Inventory	\$ 176,226,597	\$ 174,695,411

(6) Earnings Per Share

The following table reconciles the numerators and denominators used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Numerators:				
Numerator for both basic and diluted EPS, net income	\$ 86,485,242	\$ 74,558,437	\$ 166,765,236	\$ 151,741,878
Denominators:				
Denominator for basic EPS, weighted-average shares outstanding	288,803,045	293,958,258	288,943,030	294,461,499
Potentially dilutive shares resulting from stock plans	2,660,838	3,503,844	2,429,695	3,528,533
Denominator for diluted EPS	291,463,883	297,462,102	291,372,725	297,990,032

Shares related to stock plans not included in diluted average common shares outstanding because their effect would be anti-dilutive	4,330,316	1,804,157	6,563,404	1,496,107
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(7) Stock-Based Compensation Plans

As of June 30, 2016, the Company had four equity incentive plans which include two stock option plans, a restricted stock plan and an employee stock purchase plan. All plans and any prior material amendments thereto have previously been approved by shareholders. Readers should refer to Note 5 of our consolidated financial statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the calendar year ended December 31, 2015, for additional information related to these stock-based compensation plans.

The Company recognized compensation expense for share-based payments of \$3,811,300 and \$7,833,682 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively and \$4,728,949 and \$9,574,999 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively. Compensation cost capitalized as part of inventory as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 was \$282,786 and \$249,581, respectively.

Employee Stock Option Plan

The Company has an employee stock option plan covering 24,000,000 shares of common stock. The purpose of the plan is to provide an opportunity to use stock options as a means of recruiting new managerial and technical personnel and as a means for retaining certain employees of the Company and allow them to purchase shares of common stock of the Corporation and thereby have an additional incentive to contribute to the prosperity of the Company.

The fair value of each option grant in the employee stock option plan was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for the indicated periods:

	Three Months		Six Months	
	Ended June 30,		Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Dividend Yield <sup>(1)</sup>	2.18 %	2.12 %	2.17 %	2.13 %
Expected volatility <sup>(2)</sup>	34.14 %	35.96 %	34.34 %	36.38 %
Risk-free interest rate <sup>(3)</sup>	1.01 %	1.63 %	1.20 %	1.50 %
Expected term of options (years) <sup>(4)</sup>	4.31	4.30	4.25	4.30
Weighted-avg. grant date fair value	\$3.64	\$4.25	\$3.66	\$4.51

(1) Represents the Company's estimated cash dividend yield over the expected term of option grant.

Amount is determined based on analysis of historical price volatility of the Company's common stock. The

(2) expected volatility is based on the daily percentage change in the price of the stock over a period equal to the expected term of the option grant.

(3) Represents the U.S. Treasury yield over the expected term of the option grant.

Represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. Based on analysis of historical

(4) option exercise activity, the Company has determined that all employee groups exhibit similar exercise and post-vesting termination behavior.

Under the employee stock option plan, the option exercise price equals the stock's market price on date of grant. The options vest after one to five years, and expire after five to seven years. As of June 30, 2016, there was \$18,971,958 of unrecognized compensation cost related to share-based payments which is expected to be recognized over the vesting periods.

Non-employee Director Stock Option Plan

The Company has a non-employee director stock option plan covering 1,000,000 shares of common stock. As of June 30, 2016, there was \$190,852 of unrecognized compensation cost under the non-employee director plan related to share-based payments. The Company has granted options on 371,000 shares under the non-employee director plan

through June 30, 2016. Under the non-employee director plan, the option exercise

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(7) Stock-Based Compensation Plans (continued)

price equals the stock's market price on the date of grant. The options vest after six months, and expire after ten years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company has an employee stock purchase plan covering 2,000,000 shares of common stock. Under the plan, the Company sells shares at 85% of the stock's market price at date of purchase. Under ASC 718, the 15% discounted value is recognized as compensation expense.

Restricted Stock Plan

The Company has a restricted stock plan covering 9,000,000 shares of common stock. The purpose of the restricted stock plan is to permit grants of shares, subject to restrictions, to employees of the Company as a means of retaining and rewarding them for long-term performance and to increase their ownership in the Company. Shares awarded under the restricted stock plan entitle the shareholder to all rights of common stock ownership except that the shares may not be sold, transferred, pledged, exchanged or otherwise disposed of during the restriction period. The restriction period is determined by the Compensation Committee, appointed by the Board of Directors, but may not exceed ten years under the terms of the plan. As of June 30, 2016, the Company had unearned stock-based compensation of \$12,088,592 associated with these restricted stock grants. The unearned stock-based compensation related to these grants is being amortized to compensation expense over the applicable restriction periods. Amortization expense from restricted stock grants in the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was \$991,674 and \$1,943,745.

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## (8)Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income reflects the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. For the Company, comprehensive income represents net income adjusted for unrealized gains and losses on certain investments, foreign currency translation adjustments, and derivatives.

The following table presents the net changes in the Company's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by component: (All amounts shown are net of tax).

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Foreign currency translation adjustments:				
Balance at beginning of period	\$279,935	\$460,925	\$(44,909 )	\$1,403,899
Other Comprehensive (loss) income before reclassifications	(1,753,823 )	300,767	(1,428,979 )	(642,207 )
Net current-period change	(1,753,823 )	300,767	(1,428,979 )	(642,207 )
Balance at end of period	(1,473,888 )	761,692	(1,473,888 )	761,692
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities:				
Balance at beginning of period	622,330	10,492,827	829,907	10,868,322
Other Comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	232,539	(3,186,497 )	(275,809 )	626,452
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	16,076	1,245,234	316,847	(2,943,210 )
Net current-period change	248,615	(1,941,263 )	41,038	(2,316,758 )
Balance at end of period	870,945	8,551,564	870,945	8,551,564
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives:				
Balance at beginning of period	(2,794,347 )	(2,149,805 )	(1,915,834 )	(959,206 )
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	(437,811 )	(23,549 )	(1,675,287 )	(1,214,148 )
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	359,503	—	718,466	—
Net current-period change	(78,308 )	(23,549 )	(956,821 )	(1,214,148 )
Balance at end of period	(2,872,655 )	(2,173,354 )	(2,872,655 )	(2,173,354 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), end of period	\$(3,475,598)	\$7,139,902	\$(3,475,598)	\$7,139,902

The following table presents details of reclassifications out of other comprehensive income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

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Details about Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income Components	Amounts Reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income				Affected Line item in the Statement of Consolidated Income
	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2016	2015	2016	2015	
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities					
Realized (loss) gain on sale of securities	\$(24,733 )	\$1,915,743	\$(487,457 )	\$4,528,014	Other, net
Provision for Income Taxes	8,657	(670,509 )	170,610	(1,584,804 )	Provision for Income Taxes
	\$(16,076 )	\$1,245,234	\$(316,847 )	\$2,943,210	Net of tax
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives					
Realized loss on interest rate swap	\$(553,083)	\$—	\$(1,105,333)	\$—	Other, net
Provision for Income Taxes	193,580	—	386,867	—	Provision for Income Taxes
	\$(359,503)	\$—	\$(718,466 )	\$—	Net of tax
Total reclassifications for the period	\$(375,579)	\$1,245,234	\$(1,035,313)	\$2,943,210	Net of tax

## (9) Debt and Financing Arrangements

## Credit Agreement

On September 27, 2013, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) with certain banks and agents.

Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, the Company is borrower under a \$150 million senior revolving credit facility (“Revolver”) and a \$150 million term loan facility (“Term Loan”). Under the terms of the Credit Agreement, the Company is entitled, to further request an additional aggregate principal amount of up to \$75 million, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. In addition, the Company is entitled to the benefit of swing loans from amounts otherwise available under the Revolver in the aggregate principal amount of up to \$20 million and to request Letters of Credit from amounts otherwise available under the Revolver in the aggregate principle amount up to \$20 million, both subject to certain conditions. The obligations of the Company under the Credit Agreement are not secured, but are subject to certain covenants. The Revolver expires and the Term Loan matures on September 27, 2018.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company made principal repayments of \$1.9 million and \$18.8 million respectively, plus accrued interest, on the Term Loan and Revolver. The aforementioned payments include a payment made by the company of \$15.0 million on the Revolver during the first quarter of 2016, which was in addition to scheduled amounts due. The Company used cash and cash equivalents to fund the payments. As of June 30, 2016, \$85.8 million was outstanding on the Revolver with availability of an additional \$64.2 million. Under current terms of the Term Loan, the Company will make principal repayments of \$7.5 million annually through the maturity date of the Term Loan. As of June 30, 2016, \$129.4 million was outstanding under the Term Loan.

As of June 30, 2016, the borrowing rate on both its Term Loan and Revolver are derived from the one month LIBOR, and based on the Company's leverage ratio as of June 30, 2016, the interest rate on its borrowings is equal to 1.47%. Interest expense are netted within the "Other, net" section of the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income and were \$0.8 million and \$1.7 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, respectively, and \$0.8 million and \$1.7 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015.



GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
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(9) Debt and Financing Arrangements (continued)

The Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties and certain covenants that place certain limitations on the Company.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company was in compliance with its covenants under the Credit Agreement.

Interest Rate Swap

On October 1, 2014 the Company entered into an interest rate swap transaction with a bank (“Counterparty”). The Counterparty is among the syndicate of lenders under the existing Credit Agreement entered into on September 27, 2013. The Company entered into the interest rate swap transaction to mitigate the Company’s floating rate interest risk on an aggregate of \$150 million of the Company’s debt that is currently outstanding under the Credit Agreement. The interest rate swap has an effective date of July 31, 2015 and a termination date of September 27, 2018 (which is the expiration date of the Credit Agreement). The Company is required to make certain monthly fixed rate payments to the Counterparty calculated on a notional amount of \$150 million for the rate swap, while the Counterparty is obligated to make monthly floating rate payments to the Company referencing the same notional amount. The interest rate swap transaction has the effect of fixing the annual interest rate payable on \$150 million of the Company’s outstanding debt under its existing credit facility to 1.89%, as of the effective date. The notional amounts of the interest rate swap agreement are used to measure interest to be paid or received and do not represent the amount of exposure to credit loss. This derivative instrument has been designated as a cash flow hedge of the variable interest payments on the related debt.

Notwithstanding the terms of the interest rate swap transaction, the Company is ultimately obligated for all amounts due and payable under its existing Credit Agreement.

The notional amount of the Company's derivative instruments are as follows:

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Interest Rate swap	\$ 150,000,000	\$ 150,000,000

The following table sets forth financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value related to the interest rate swap agreement and the respective pricing levels to which the fair value measurements are classified within the fair value hierarchy. The Company uses the market approach to derive the value of its level 2 fair value measurements. Interest rate swaps are valued using publicized swap curves.

Fair Value Measurements

Quoted Prices with Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)

	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial assets:		
Interest Rate Swap Asset	\$—	\$—
Financial Liabilities:		
Interest Rate Swap Liability (Other Accrued Liabilities)	\$4,419,469	\$2,947,438

Based on loan balances as of June 30, 2016 and the effective date of July 31, 2015 of the interest rate swap, a one percent increase in the Company's borrowing rate would increase net interest expense paid by the Company on its borrowings by approximately \$0.6 million dollars on an annual basis.

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES  
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(10) Equity

The decrease in common stock during the six months ended June 30, 2016, was primarily due to share repurchases of 6,205,046 shares pursuant to the Company's previously announced share repurchase plan, which was partially offset by the issuance of 2,458,048 shares of the Company's common stock under the Company's stock-based compensation plans for a net decrease of 3,746,998 shares.

The Company announced a \$.005 per share increase in its quarterly cash dividend rate during the second quarter of 2016. As such, the Company recorded a cash dividend of \$0.090 during the second quarter of 2016 as compared to a cash dividend of \$.085 per share during the first quarter of 2016. The second quarter 2016 dividend of \$25.9 million, was declared on May 19, 2016, and was paid on July 20, 2016.

(11) Contingencies

The Company is periodically involved in legal proceedings, legal actions and claims arising in the normal course of business, including proceedings relating to product liability, intellectual property, safety and health, employment and other matters. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and outcomes are not predictable. The Company does not believe, however, that at the current time any of these matters constitute material pending legal proceedings that will have a material adverse effect on the financial position or future results of operations of the Company.

(12) Segment Reporting

The Company's automotive segment develops and manufactures electro-optic products and electronics, including: automatic-dimming rearview mirrors with and without electronic features in each case for the automotive industry; non-auto dimming rearview automotive mirrors with and without electronic features; and other electronics. The Company also develops and manufactures variably dimming windows for the aerospace industry and fire protection products for the commercial construction industry, which are combined into the "Other" segment shown below.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenue:				
Automotive Products	\$414,403,115	\$370,504,300	\$808,372,062	\$731,119,589
Other	9,397,663	8,754,177	20,996,502	17,076,343
Total	\$423,800,778	\$379,258,477	\$829,368,564	\$748,195,932
Income from operations:				
Automotive Products	\$125,571,809	\$105,242,465	\$241,552,426	\$210,050,524
Other	3,173,912	2,890,365	8,042,285	5,790,812
Total	\$128,745,721	\$108,132,830	\$249,594,711	\$215,841,336

(13) Income Taxes

The effective tax rate was 32.5% in the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to 30.7% for the same period in 2015. Effective tax rates for these quarters differ from statutory federal income tax rates, primarily due to the domestic manufacturing deduction, provisions for state and local income taxes and permanent tax differences. The increase in the effective tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to the same period of 2015 is primarily due to the reversal of \$3.9 million of the uncertain tax position related to the incremental research and development tax credits as a result of the Internal Revenue Service concluding audits for the Company's amended filings for calendar

years 2010 through 2012, in the first quarter of 2015.

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

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:

## SECOND QUARTER 2016 VERSUS SECOND QUARTER 2015

Net Sales. Net sales for the second quarter of 2016 increased by \$44.5 million or 12% when compared with the second quarter of 2015.

Automotive net sales for the second quarter of 2016 increased 12% to \$414.4 million, compared with automotive net sales of \$370.5 million in the second quarter of 2015, driven by a 13% quarter-over-quarter increase in automotive mirror unit shipments. North American automotive mirror unit shipments in the second quarter of 2016 increased 7% to 3.2 million units compared with the second quarter of 2015, primarily due to increased penetration of the Company's interior and exterior auto-dimming mirrors. International automotive mirror unit shipments in the second quarter of 2016 increased 17% to 6.0 million units compared with the second quarter of 2015, primarily due to increased penetration of the Company's interior auto-dimming mirrors.

The below table represents the Company's auto dimming mirror unit shipments for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. (in thousands)

	Three Months Ended			Six Months Ended June		
	June 30,		% Change	30,		% Change
	2016	2015		2016	2015	
North American Interior Mirrors	2,316	2,184	6 %	4,576	4,208	9 %
North American Exterior Mirrors	929	851	9 %	1,793	1,591	13 %
Total North American Mirror Units	3,245	3,035	7 %	6,370	5,800	10 %
International Interior Mirrors	4,392	3,642	21 %	8,512	7,234	18 %
International Exterior Mirrors	1,629	1,497	9 %	3,212	3,073	5 %
Total International Mirror Units	6,021	5,139	17 %	11,724	10,307	14 %
Total Interior Mirrors	6,708	5,826	15 %	13,089	11,442	14 %
Total Exterior Mirrors	2,559	2,348	9 %	5,005	4,664	7 %
Total Auto-Dimming Mirror Units	9,267	8,174	13 %	18,094	16,107	12 %

Note: Percent change and amounts may not total due to rounding.

Other net sales were \$9.4 million in the second quarter of 2016, an increase of 7%, compared with \$8.8 million in the second quarter of 2015, primarily due to increases in dimmable aircraft window shipments.

Cost of Goods Sold. As a percentage of net sales, cost of goods sold decreased to 60.6% for the second quarter of 2016 versus 61.6% in the second quarter of 2015. The quarter over quarter increase in the gross profit margin was driven by purchasing cost reductions and favorable product mix, which more than offset annual customer price reductions. Purchasing cost reductions had a positive impact of approximately 125 - 150 basis points. Each of the other factors is estimated to have impacted cost of goods sold independently as a percentage of net sales by approximately 25 - 50 basis points.

Operating Expenses. Engineering, research and development (E, R & D) expenses for the second quarter of 2016 increased 3% or \$0.8 million when compared with the second quarter of 2015, primarily due to increased staffing levels which continue to support growth and the development of new business.

Selling, general and administrative (S, G & A) expenses decreased less than 1% or \$0.1 million for the second quarter of 2016 compared to the second quarter of 2015. S, G & A expenses, despite going down, remained at 4% of net sales in the second quarter of 2016 compared to the second quarter of 2015. S, G, & A expenses decreased primarily due to severance related costs that occurred in 2015, which were partially offset by increases in staffing levels and benefits.

Total operating expenses were \$38.0 million in the second quarter of 2016, which increased 2% or \$0.6 million from \$37.4 million in the second quarter of 2015.

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**Total Other (Loss) Income.** Total other income for the second quarter of 2016 decreased by \$3.5 million when compared with the second quarter of 2015, primarily due to realized losses on the sale of equity investments in the second quarter of 2016.

**Provision for Income Taxes.** The effective tax rate was 32.2% in the second quarter of 2016 compared to 32.5% for same quarter of 2015. Effective tax rates differ from statutory federal income tax rates, primarily due to the domestic manufacturing deduction, provisions for state and local income taxes and permanent tax differences.

**Net Income.** Net income for the second quarter of 2016 increased by \$11.9 million or 16% when compared with the second quarter of 2015, due to increases in sales and operating income.

**SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 VERSUS SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015**

**Net Sales.** Net sales for the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased by \$81.2 million or 10.8% when compared with the same period in 2015.

Automotive net sales for the first six months of 2016 were \$808 million, up 10.5% compared with automotive net sales of \$731.1 million for the first six months of 2015, driven by a 12% period over period increase in automotive mirror unit shipments. North American automotive mirror unit shipments in the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased 10% to 6.4 million units compared with same period in 2015, primarily due to increased penetration of the Company's interior and exterior auto-dimming mirrors. International automotive mirror unit shipments in the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased 14% to 11.7 million units compared with the same period in 2015 primarily due to increased penetration of the Company's interior and exterior auto-dimming mirrors.

**Cost of Goods Sold.** As a percentage of net sales, cost of goods sold decreased to 60.8% for the first six months of 2016, versus 61.4% in the same period last year. The increase in gross margin on a year to date basis was primarily due to purchasing cost reductions and favorable product mix, which more than offset annual customer price reductions. Purchasing cost reductions had a positive impact on cost of good sold of approximately 125 - 150 basis points and annual customer price reductions had a negative impact of approximately 125 - 150 basis points. Product mix is estimated to have impacted cost of goods sold independently as a percentage of net sales by approximately 25 - 50 basis points.

**Operating Expenses.** Engineering, research and development (E, R & D) expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased 5.1% or \$2.3 million when compared with the same period last year, primarily due to increased staffing and testing and prototype expense, which continue to development and launch of new business.

**Selling, general and administrative (S, G & A) expenses** for the first six months of 2016 increased 2.8% or 0.8 million when compared with the same period last year, primarily due to increases in staffing and benefits, which were partially offset by severance related costs in 2015.

**Total Other Income.** Total other income for the six months ended June 30, 2016 decreased by \$5.4 million when compared with the same period last year, primarily due to reduced realized gains on sales of equity investments in the first six months of 2016, compared to the first six months of 2015.

**Taxes.** The effective tax rate was 32.5% for the six months ended June 30, 2016 compared to 30.7% for same period of 2015. The increase in the effective tax rate for the second quarter of 2016 compared to the second quarter of 2015 is primarily due to the reversal of \$3.9 million of the uncertain tax position related to the incremental research and development tax credits as a result of the Internal Revenue Service concluding audits for the Company's amended filings for calendar years 2010 through 2012, in the first quarter of 2015.

**Net Income.** Net income for the six months ended June 30, 2016 increased by \$15.0 million or 9.9% to \$167 million versus \$152 million in the same period last year, due to increases in sales and operating income which more than offset lower other income and higher income taxes period over period.

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## FINANCIAL CONDITION:

The Company's cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2016 was \$499.5 million, which decreased approximately \$52.1 million compared to \$551.6 million as of December 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily due to purchases of investments, capital expenditures, accelerated debt repayments, and share repurchases, but was partially offset by cash flow from operations during the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Short-term investments as of June 30, 2016 was \$145.3 million, up from \$4.5 million as of December 31, 2015 and Long-term investments was \$73.5 million as of June 30, 2016, down from \$95.2 million as of December 31, 2015, due to changes in the Company's overall investment portfolio.

Accounts receivable as of June 30, 2016 increased approximately \$23.5 million compared to December 31, 2015, primarily due to the higher sales level as well as timing of sales within the quarters.

Inventories as of June 30, 2016 increased approximately \$1.5 million when compared to December 31, 2015, primarily due to increases in work-in-process inventory.

Prepaid expenses and other as of June 30, 2016 decreased approximately \$42.1 million when compared to December 31, 2015, primarily due to the reclassification of approximately \$27 million of deferred income taxes from current assets to non-current deferred tax liability as a result of the adoption of ASU No. 2015-17, further explained in Note 2 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Accounts payable as of June 30, 2016 increased approximately \$15.5 million when compared to December 31, 2015 primarily due to increased purchases of raw materials to meet forecasted production demand and capital expenditures.

Accrued liabilities as of June 30, 2016 increased approximately \$22.6 million compared to December 31, 2015, primarily due to increases in accrued wages, reflecting the timing of certain compensation payments.

Long term debt as of June 30, 2016 decreased by \$18.8 million compared to December 31, 2015, due to the Company's principal repayments on its term loan, further explained in Note 9 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cash flow from operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2016, increased \$61.6 million to \$253.5 million, compared with \$191.9 million during the same six month period last year, primarily due to increases in net income and changes in working capital.

Capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2016 were approximately \$54.8 million, compared with approximately \$33.6 million for the same six month period last year.

The Company believes its existing and planned facilities are currently suitable, adequate, and have the capacity required for current and near-term planned business. Nevertheless, the Company continues to evaluate longer term facilities needs. As a result, in 2014, the Company began construction of a 250,000 square-foot manufacturing and distribution facility located at a 140 acre site in Zeeland Michigan, where the Company previously performed master planning and completed land infrastructure improvements. The total cost of the building project is expected to be approximately \$50 - \$55 million and will be funded with cash and cash equivalents on hand. The building will be operational for distribution of products during mid-2016, and the production phase will begin in early 2017. Once operational, the Company expects that this building will add capacity to produce an additional 10 - 15 million mirrors annually, depending on product mix and overall use of the building.

The Company estimates that it currently has building capacity to manufacture approximately 25 - 27 million interior mirror units annually and approximately 10 - 12 million exterior mirror units annually, based on current product mix.

The Company evaluates equipment capacity on an ongoing basis and adds equipment as needed.

Management considers the current working capital and long-term investments, as well as the debt financing arrangement (notwithstanding its prohibitions on incurring additional indebtedness), discussed further in Note 9 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, in addition to internally generated cash flow, to be sufficient to cover anticipated cash needs for the foreseeable future considering its contractual obligations and commitments. The following is a summary of working capital and long-term investments:



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	June 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Working Capital	\$886,520,068	\$853,002,246
Long Term Investments	73,457,358	95,156,539
Total	\$959,977,426	\$948,158,785

The increase in working capital as of June 30, 2016 was negatively impacted due to the reclassification of approximately \$27 million of deferred income taxes to long-term deferred tax liability as a result of the adoption of ASU No. 2015-17, further explained in Note 2 to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company has a previously announced share repurchase plan under which the Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of shares of the Company's common stock based on market conditions, the market price of the stock, anti-dilutive effect on earnings, available cash and other factors that the Company deems appropriate. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company repurchased 3,080,993 and 6,205,046 shares, respectively, under this share repurchase plan. The Company has 3,346,901 shares remaining under the plan as of June 30, 2016, as is further detailed in Part II, Item 2 of this Form 10-Q.

## BUSINESS UPDATE

The Company's unit growth continues to outpace vehicle production growth in large part due to the many different product launches that have been executed in 2015 and year to date in 2016. The Company's unit and revenue growth continues to be driven by the Company's electrochromic technology, including a number of vehicles as new applications.

Interior and exterior auto-dimming mirrors and advanced electronic features were launched on 11 vehicle models during the first quarter and 24 vehicle models during the second quarter of 2016. Of these product launches in the second quarter, approximately two-thirds of the launches represent advanced feature launches. Historically, the Company has been able to deliver higher than average margins when it has added electronic content faster than unit growth when combined with growth in unit penetration. These additional vehicle models offering the Company's interior, exterior, and advanced feature products as well as further penetration of its products on existing models, helped drive a 15% organic growth rate for interior mirrors and a 9% organic growth rate for exterior mirrors during the second quarter of 2016 compared to the same quarter in the prior year, against a three percent increase in light vehicle production in the Company's primary markets. Electronic feature content has contributed to the growth rate in 2016, despite the impact of annual customer price reductions in the range of approximately 2 to 3%.

SmartBeam® is the Company's proprietary high beam control system integrated into its auto-dimming mirror. SmartBeam® Generation 4, which was developed using the fourth generation of the Company's custom designed CMOS imager, has an advanced feature set made possible by the high dynamic range of the imager including: high beam assist; dynamic forward lighting with high beams constantly on; LED matrix beam; and a variety of specific detection applications including tunnel, fog and road type as well as certain lane tracking features to assist with lighting control. The Company believes it has a unique advantage in the automotive industry with SmartBeam®. The camera chip is designed by the Company specifically for certain driver assist applications, with custom optics and algorithms written by the Company and specifically tailored for its chip and optical systems. The Company packages the control electronics inside of its interior rearview mirrors with a self-calibrating camera attached to the mirror mount with optimal mechanical packaging which also provides for ease of service. Competing products attach their camera and electronics directly to the windshield, which causes additional maintenance in the event of a windshield replacement. In addition, the Company has long been integrating its camera products to optimize performance by fusing with other systems on the vehicle, including radar, navigation, steering and related modules provided by other suppliers. This enables the Company to provide its customers with a highly customizable solution that meets their

unique needs and specifications.

On December 8, 2015 the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) proposed changes to the NHTSA's 5-Star Safety Ratings for new vehicles (also known as the New Car Assessment Program or NCAP) and initiated a comment period. The proposed changes will, for the first time, encompass assessment of

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crash-avoidance technologies, which includes lower beam headlamp performance, semi-automatic headlamp switching, and blind spot detection. At this time, NHTSA intends to implement the enhancements in NCAP in 2018 beginning with model year 2019 vehicles. The Company believes that its SmartBeam® technology will qualify with the semi-automatic headlamp NCAP rating system, and that its SmartBeam® technology and exterior mirrors with blind spot alert lighting can be included in a system that qualifies with the lower beam headlamp performance and blind spot detection NCAP rating system, respectively.

HomeLink® is a vehicle to home communication system that enables many home automation functions with the simple push of a button. In 2016, HomeLink® continues to be a growth driver of the business as consumers and automakers continue to increase their demand for this type of functionality in the vehicle. HomeLink® V, which combines bi-directional communication capability for access barriers (e.g., garage doors and gates), lights, locks, and security systems with the ability to function across the globe, provides the Company with a technology platform for innovative, new applications in the vehicle environment. In 2014, the Company announced HomeLink® for applications for alternative automobile and vehicle types which include but are not limited to motorcycles, mopeds, snowmobiles, tractors, combines, lawn mowers, loaders, bulldozers, road-graders, backhoes and golf carts. These product developments will utilize the market leading HomeLink® V system of communication to the home, door locks, access barriers (e.g., garage doors and gates), lights, security systems, and an increasing array of home automation products. The Company has also been working with compatibility partners for HomeLink® applications in new markets like China. The unique attributes of the China market allow for potential new use cases of this product and offer what the Company believes to be a real opportunity for growth of the HomeLink® brand and product.

Another advanced electronic feature that the Company has announced is its Full Display Mirror™. The Full Display Mirror™ began production in the fourth quarter of 2015. When it comes to driving safety, seeing what is behind you in the rearview mirror is critical. Current automotive design trends are yielding vehicles with small rear windows that are often further obstructed by headrests, passengers, and roof support pillars. These factors can significantly hinder the mirror's rearward view. The Company's Full Display Mirror™ is an intelligent rear vision system that uses a custom, externally mounted video camera and mirror-integrated video display to optimize a vehicle's rearward view. This rear vision system consists of a hybrid Full Display Mirror™ that offers bi-modal functionality. In mirror mode, the product functions as an auto-dimming rearview mirror which means that during nighttime driving, digital light sensors talk to one another via a microprocessor to automatically darken the mirror when glare is detected. However, with the flip of a switch, the mirror enters display mode, and a clear, bright display appears through the mirror's reflective surface, providing a wide, unobstructed rearward view. The bi-modality of the Full Display Mirror™ is essential, because in the event of any failure of the camera or display, the product is able to function as a standard mirror, which is a long-standing safety requirement in the automotive industry. In addition, the driver has the ability to switch between modes to accommodate usage preferences for various weather conditions, lighting conditions, and driving tasks. The Company continues to work on the development and launch of the Full Display Mirror™ for its initial four customers. The Company is also seeing interest from the Company's initial launch customers and other automotive OEM's as well. The interest in this product is further demonstrated by the fact that several others have begun to show product concepts meant to address a similar use case. The Company believes the Full Display Mirror™ provides a unique product offering by combining all relevant technologies into one unit that includes the Company's electrochromic technology. The Company believes it is marketing a very unique, customized solution to OEM's that the Company anticipates will provide tremendous value for not only the OEM but also the consumer. Although the Company expects that there will be competing products, the Company still believes this product addresses all scenarios and thereby provides a unique solution that combines mirror, displays, electrochromics, and the full suite of the Company's other electronic technologies.

As a complement to the Full Display Mirror™, the Company has announced that it has developed a video camera system designed for today's advanced automotive display application requirements using its proprietary CMOS imager. The Company believes that its CMOS imager, has a competitive advantage in video applications because it

can present more detail in various lighting situations than other cameras the Company understands are currently available in the market. The Company's Full Display Mirror™ and video camera are designed as a system and employ some of the latest technological advances in automotive video cameras and displays. In some cases, however, certain OEM's have a preferred camera provider, and the Company works to seamlessly integrate other cameras provided and optimize those for use with the Full Display Mirror™ system.

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On March 31, 2014, the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers petitioned NHTSA to allow automakers to use cameras as an option to replace conventional rearview mirrors within North America, however, no final ruling or legislation was made in response to this petition. In July 2016, a revision to UN-ECE Regulation 46 was published with an effective date of June 18, 2016, which allows for camera monitor systems to replace mirrors within Japan and European countries. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company continues to believe rearview mirrors provide a robust, simple and cost effective means to view the surrounding areas of a vehicle and remain the primary safety function for rear vision today. Cameras when used as the primary rear vision delivery mechanism have some inherent limitations such as: electrical failure; cameras being blocked or obstructed; depth perception challenges; and viewing angle of the camera. Nonetheless, the Company continues designing and manufacturing not only rearview mirrors, but CMOS imagers and video displays as well. The Company believes that combining video displays with mirrors may well provide a safer overall product by addressing all driving conditions in a single solution that can be controlled by the driver. The Company also continues to develop in the areas of imager performance, camera dynamic range, lens design, image processing from the camera to the display, and camera lens cleaning. The Company acknowledges that as such technology evolves over time, there could be increased competition.

In January 2016, the Company announced a partnership with TransCore to provide auto manufacturers with a vehicle-integrated tolling solution that enables motorists to drive on all U.S. toll roads without a traditional toll tag on the windshield. Currently more than 75 percent of new car registrations are in states with toll roads with over 50 million drivers accessing these roads each year. The Company signed an exclusive agreement, in the ordinary course of business, to integrate TransCore's toll module technology into the Company's electronic rearview mirrors. The interior mirror is the optimal location for a vehicle-integrated toll transponder and it eliminates the need to affix multiple toll tags to the windshield and helps automakers seamlessly integrate toll collection into the car, similar to navigation systems, HomeLink®, satellite radio, and other technologies. Since the Integrated Toll Module™ enables travel across all U.S. toll roads, motorists would no longer need multiple toll tags for different regions of the country or have to manage multiple toll accounts. The Company's vehicle-integrated solution simplifies and expedites local, regional, and national travel. In 2012, President Obama signed into law the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21). The Act calls for the development of a nationally inter-operable electronic toll collection system by October 2016. The UTM provides transportation agencies with an interoperability solution without costly infrastructure changes to the thousands of miles of toll lanes throughout the country. The Company continues to work on the hardware and integration of this product and is seeing interest from several customers in regard to this new technology. Such interest provides the Company hope that this product could potentially represent another growth channel for the Company over the next several years.

In 2014, the NHTSA issued a final rule requiring rearview video systems in U.S. light vehicles by May 1, 2018, with a phase-in schedule requirement of 10% of vehicles after May 2016, 40% of vehicles after May 2017, and 100% of vehicles after May 2018. In this release, NHTSA estimated that 57% of model year 2014 vehicles already have a rear view video system, and that even without a final rule, 73% of the vehicles sold into North America would have already included a rearview video system by 2018. This NHTSA ruling, as is indicated from the percentage of U.S. vehicles already having a solution, does not currently indicate an immediate opportunity for new Rear Camera Display (RCD) mirror applications for the Company. Customer opportunities for RCD mirror applications may exist by the time the 100% requirement is in place, but there is no certainty that is the case at this time. The Company's RCD mirror application meets all the technical requirements of the NHTSA ruling when installed in a vehicle and appropriately paired with an OEM specified camera. The NHTSA ruling that rearview video systems are required has increased competition for systems capable of rear video in a variety of locations in the vehicle. The Company's RCD mirror application has and will continue to be affected by this increased competition.

The Company does continue to experience pricing pressure from its automotive customers and competitors, which will continue to cause downward pressure on its profit margins. The Company works continuously to offset these price reductions with engineering and purchasing cost reductions, productivity improvements, and increases in unit

sales volume.

Because the Company sells its products throughout the world, and automotive manufacturing is highly dependent on economic conditions, the Company can be affected by uncertain economic conditions that can reduce demand for its products.

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The Company previously announced that it was providing variably dimmable windows for the Boeing 787 Dreamliner series of aircraft. The Company continues to work with aircraft manufacturers that have an interest in this technology regarding potential additional programs.

The Company believes that its patents and trade secrets provide it with a competitive advantage in automotive rearview mirrors and other electronic features that it offers in vehicles and aerospace windows. Claims of patent infringement can be costly and time-consuming to address. To that end, the Company obtains intellectual property rights in the ordinary course of business to strengthen its intellectual property portfolio to minimize the risk of infringement.

The Company does not have any significant off-balance sheet arrangements or commitments that have not been recorded in its consolidated financial statements.

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## OUTLOOK

The Company utilizes the light vehicle production forecasting services of IHS Worldwide, and using the mid-July 2016 light vehicle production forecasts indicated in the table below, the Company has updated certain guidance for calendar year 2016.

Light Vehicle Production (per IHS Automotive July light vehicle production forecast)  
(in Millions)

Region	2H	2H	%	Calendar	Calendar	%
	2016	2015	Change	Year	Year	Change
North America	8.95	8.75	2 %	18.04	17.54	3 %
Europe	10.11	9.56	6 %	21.53	20.54	5 %
Japan and Korea	6.59	6.58	— %	13.03	13.19	(1 )%
Total Light Vehicle Production	25.65	24.89	3 %	52.60	51.27	3 %

Based on the above production estimates and actual financial results through six months ended June 30, 2016, the Company now estimates that top line revenue for calendar year 2016 will be between \$1.68 and \$1.72 billion. All estimates are based on light vehicle production forecasts in the regions to which the Company ships product, as well as the estimated option rates for its mirrors on prospective vehicle models and anticipated product mix. The Company continues to see order rates and booked business that allow for these estimates despite more modest vehicle production increases in our primary markets. Continuing uncertainties, however, such as: light vehicle production levels; supplier part shortages; automotive plant shutdowns; sales rates in Europe, Asia and North America; OEM strategies and cost pressures; customer inventory management and the impact of potential automotive customer (including their Tier 1 suppliers) work stoppages, strikes, etc., (which could disrupt shipments to customers), always make forecasting challenging.

Based on actual results for the first and second quarter of 2016, currently forecasted sales, and anticipated product mix, the Company now estimates that the gross profit margin will be between 39.0% and 39.5% for calendar year 2016.

The Company also now estimates that its operating expenses, which include engineering, research and development expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses are expected to be between \$150 and \$158 million for calendar year 2016, primarily due to increased staffing and benefit costs which continue to support growth and the development of new business. The Company also plans to continue to invest in selling and marketing efforts at a rate of growth that approximates the rate of sales growth for the Company.

In light of on-going demand for the Company's auto-dimming mirrors and electronics, and previously announced facility expansion projects, the Company currently continues to anticipate that 2016 capital expenditures will be approximately \$115 - \$130 million. 2016 capital expenditures are currently anticipated to be financed from current cash and cash equivalents on hand and cash flows from operating activities.

The Company also continues to estimate that depreciation and amortization expense for calendar year 2016 will be approximately \$90 - \$100 million.

The Company also continues to estimate that its tax rate will be between 31.5% and 32.5% for calendar year 2016. Finally, based on 2017 light vehicle production forecasts and current forecasted product mix, the Company is at this time making no changes to its previously announced revenue estimates for calendar year 2017.



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**CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

The preparation of the Company's consolidated condensed financial statements contained in this report, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates these estimates. Estimates are based on historical experience and/or on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that may not be readily apparent from other sources. Historically, actual results have not been materially different from the Company's estimates. However, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The Company has identified critical accounting policies used in determining estimates and assumptions in the amounts reported in its Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015.

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Item 3. Quantitative And Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The Company is subject to market risk exposures of varying correlations and volatilities, including foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, and equity price risk. Volatile equity markets could negatively impact the Company's financial performance due to realized losses on the sale of equity investments and/or recognized losses due to other-than-temporary impairment adjustment on available for sale securities (mark-to-market adjustments). During the quarter ended June 30, 2016, there are no material changes in the risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, except as set forth in Item 2.

The Company has some assets, liabilities and operations outside the United States, including euro-denominated accounts, which currently are not significant overall to the Company as a whole. Because the Company sells its automotive mirrors throughout the world, and automotive manufacturing is highly dependent on general economic conditions, the Company could be affected by uncertain economic conditions in foreign markets that can reduce demand for its products.

On October 1, 2014 the Company entered into an interest rate swap transaction with a bank. Please refer to Note 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial statements in this Form 10-Q for further details.

Item 4. Controls And Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Under the supervision of, and with the participation of management, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of June 30, 2016, and have concluded that as of that date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) during the quarter ended June 30, 2016, that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT:

This Quarterly Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The statements contained in this communication that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements give the Company's current expectations or forecasts of future events. These forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of words such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "goal", "hope", "may", "plan", "project", "will", and variations and similar expressions. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that are often difficult to predict and beyond the Company's control, and could cause the Company's results to differ materially from those described. These risks and uncertainties include, without limitation: changes in general industry or regional market conditions; changes in consumer and customer preferences for our products; our ability to be awarded new business; continued uncertainty in pricing negotiations with customers; loss of business from increased competition; customer bankruptcies or divestiture of customer brands; fluctuation in vehicle production schedules; changes in product mix; raw material shortages; higher raw material, fuel, energy and other costs; unfavorable fluctuations in currencies or interest rates in the regions in which we operate; costs or difficulties related to the integration of any new or acquired technologies and businesses; changes in regulatory conditions; warranty and recall claims and other litigation and customer reactions thereto; possible adverse results of pending or future litigation or infringement claims; and negative impact of any governmental investigations and associated litigations including securities litigations relating to the conduct of our business. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as

of the date they are made. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law or the rules of the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

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## PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

## Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Information regarding risk factors appears in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part I – Item 2 of this Form 10-Q and in Part I – Item 1A – Risk Factors of the Company's report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015. There have been no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in the Company's report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, except to the extent described in Part I – Item 2 of this Form 10-Q.

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

## (c) Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities

On October 8, 2002, the Company announced a share repurchase plan, under which it may purchase up to 16,000,000 shares (post-split) based on a number of factors. On July 20, 2005, the Company announced that it had raised the price at which the Company may repurchase shares under the existing plan. On May 16, 2006, the Company announced that the Company's Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of an additional 16,000,000 shares (post-split) under the plan. On August 14, 2006, the Company announced that the Company's Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of an additional 16,000,000 shares (post-split) under the plan. On February 26, 2008, the Company announced that the Company's Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of an additional 8,000,000 shares (post-split) under the plan. On October 23, 2012, the Company announced that the Company's Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of an additional 8,000,000 shares (post-split) under the plan. On October 21, 2015, the Company announced that the Company's Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of an additional 5,000,000 shares (post-split) under the plan. As previously disclosed in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, in February 2016 the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of an additional 5,000,000 shares (post-split) under the plan. The Company may purchase authorized shares of its common stock under the plan based on a number of factors, including: market, economic, and industry conditions; the market price of the Company's common stock; anti-dilutive effect on earnings; available cash; and other factors that the Company deems appropriate. The plan does not have an expiration date, but the Board of Directors reviews such plan periodically.

The following is a summary of share repurchase activity during the three months ended June 30, 2016:  
Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total	Maximum
			Number of Shares Purchased As Part of a Publicly Announced Plan*	Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan*
January 2016	2,448,978	13.96	2,448,978	2,102,969
February 2016	75,027	13.73	75,027	7,027,942
March 2016	600,048	15.62	600,048	6,427,894
First Quarter 2016 Total	3,124,053	14.27	3,124,053	
April 2016	355,123	15.24	355,123	6,072,771
May 2016	884,004	15.97	884,004	5,188,767
June 2016	1,841,866	15.29	1,841,866	3,346,901
2nd Quarter 2016 Total	3,080,993	15.48	3,080,993	

2016 Total	6,205,046	14.87	6,205,046	3,346,901
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\*See above and below for additional plan details.

As of June 30, 2016, the Company has repurchased 70,653,099 shares at a total cost of \$648,131,758 under the plan. The following is a summary of quarterly share repurchase activity under the plan to date (adjusted

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for 2 for 1 stock splits each effected in the form of a 100% stock dividend issued effective May 6, 2005 and December 31, 2014, respectively):

Quarter Ended	Total Number of Shares Purchased All as Part of a Publicly Announced Plan (Post - Split)	Cost of Shares Purchased
March 31, 2003	1,660,000	\$ 10,246,810
September 30, 2005	2,992,118	25,214,573
March 31, 2006	5,607,096	47,145,310
June 30, 2006	14,402,162	104,604,414
September 30, 2006	7,936,342	55,614,102
December 31, 2006	2,465,768	19,487,427
March 31, 2007	895,420	7,328,015
March 31, 2008	4,401,504	34,619,490
June 30, 2008	2,407,120	19,043,775
September 30, 2008	5,038,306	39,689,410
December 31, 2008	4,250,506	17,907,128
September 30, 2012	3,943,658	33,716,725
September 30, 2014	703,130	9,999,957
December 31, 2014	1,094,350	20,010,925
March 31, 2015	1,406,595	25,049,145
June 30, 2015	1,427,469	25,058,050
September 30, 2015	2,051,013	32,793,258
December 31, 2015	1,765,496	28,328,372
March 31, 2016	3,124,053	44,585,668
June 30, 2016	3,080,993	47,689,204
Totals	70,653,099	\$ 648,131,758

Item 6. Exhibits.

See Exhibit Index on Page [32](#)

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SIGNATURES

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

GENTEX CORPORATION

Date: August 5, 2016 /s/ Fred T. Bauer  
Fred T. Bauer  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer) on behalf of Gentex Corporation

Date: August 5, 2016 /s/ Steven R. Downing  
Steven R. Downing  
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer) on behalf of Gentex Corporation

Date: August 5, 2016 /s/ Kevin C. Nash  
Kevin C. Nash  
Vice President - Accounting and Chief Accounting Officer  
(Principal Accounting Officer) on behalf of Gentex Corporation

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No. Description

31.1	Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer of Gentex Corporation pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).
31.2	Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer of Gentex Corporation pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).
32	Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Gentex Corporation pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase