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Net sales
Cost of sales
Gross profit
Selling, general and administrative expense
Research and development expense
Amortization of intangibles
Income from operations
Interest expense
Settlement of dispute
Other income, net
Income from continuing operations before income taxes
Provision for income taxes
Income from continuing operations
Discontinued operations
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle

Net income

Earnings per share:
Basic:
Continuing operations
Discontinued operations
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle

Earnings per share
Diluted:
Continuing operations
Discontinued operations
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle

Earnings per share

Number of shares used to compute earnings
per share:
Basic
Diluted

Three Months Ended July 31,

| 2000 | 1999 |
| :---: | :---: |


| \$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,908 \\ & 17,408 \end{aligned}$ | \$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,404 \\ & 15,116 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 33,500 |  | 28,288 |
|  | 18,717 |  | 16,041 |
|  | 703 |  | 398 |
|  | 1,031 |  | 954 |
|  | 13,049 |  | 10,895 |
|  | 1,164 |  | 1,322 |
|  | 653 |  | - |
|  | 13 |  | 54 |
|  | 11,245 |  | 9,627 |
|  | 2,584 |  | 3,081 |
|  | 8,661 |  | 6,546 |
|  | - |  | - |
|  | - |  | - |
| \$ | 8,661 | \$ | 6,546 |


| \$ | 0.61 | \$ | 0.47 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - |  |  |
|  | - |  |  |
| \$ | 0.61 | \$ | 0.47 |
|  | ==== |  | $=$ |
| \$ | 0.59 | \$ | 0.46 |
|  | - |  |  |
|  | - |  | - |
| \$ | 0.59 | \$ | 0.46 |


| 14,231 | 13,973 <br> $=============$ <br> 14,596 |
| ---: | ---: |
| ========= | ========= |

Nine Months Ended July 31,

| 2000 |  | 1999 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$ | 142, 081 | \$ | 120,106 |
|  | 49,465 |  | 43,706 |
|  | 92,616 |  | 76,400 |
|  | 54,801 |  | 45,812 |
|  | 2,027 |  | 1,301 |
|  | 3,122 |  | 2,866 |
|  | 32,666 |  | 26,421 |
|  | 3,813 |  | 4,933 |
|  | 653 |  | - |
|  | 473 |  | 125 |
|  | 28,673 |  | 21,613 |
|  | 8,422 |  | 7,132 |
|  | 20, 251 |  | 14,481 |
|  | - |  | 3,099 |
|  | (432) |  | - |
| \$ | 19,819 | \$ | 17,580 |


| \$ | 1.43 | \$ | 1.03 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - |  | 0.22 |
|  | (0.03) |  |  |
| \$ | 1.40 | \$ | 1.25 |
| \$ | 1.40 | \$ | 1.01 |
|  | - |  | 0.22 |
|  | (0.03) |  |  |
| \$ | 1.37 | \$ | 1.23 |


| 14,143 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| ========== |  |
| 14,471 |  |
| ========== | 14,118 <br> 14,318 |

## THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Condensed Balance Sheets
(Unaudited)


ASSETS
Current assets:
Cash and cash equivalents
Trade receivables, net
Inventories
Deferred tax asset
Other current assets
Total current assets
Property, plant and equipment, net
Goodwill and other intangibles, net Deferred tax asset Other assets
9,428
30,628
38,098
17,798
8,807
------
104,759
------
46,655
93,320
44,203
7,580
------
$\$ 296,517$
$=======$
\$ 20, 922
26,792
33,430
11, 638
7,679
100, 461
-----
40, 319
80,518
56,519
8, 056
\$285, 873
========

## LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

## Current liabilities:

Accounts and notes payable
Current portion of long-term debt
Accrued income taxes
Other current liabilities
Total current liabilities
Long-term debt
Other noncurrent liabilities

## Total liabilities

Contingency (see Note 10)
Stockholders' equity:
Common stock, \$.10 par value
Additional paid-in capital
Accumulated other comprehensive loss
Accumulated deficit
Other
Treasury stock at cost
Total stockholders' equity
\$ 13, 021
2,124
6,645 24,400

2,305
11,351 19,394

46,190
41, 896
57, 067
22,767
19, 960
121,730
112,343
121,730

| 1,519 | 1,497 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 254,249 | 251,345 |
| $(2,688)$ | $(595)$ |
| $(55,073)$ | $(74,044)$ |
| $(150)$ | - |
| $(13,683)$ | $(14,060)$ |
| $--\cdots-\cdots$ | $-\cdots-\cdots$ |
| 184,174 | 164,143 |
| $--\cdots-\cdots$ | $-\cdots-\cdots$ |
| $\$ 296,517$ | $\$ 285,873$ |
| $=======$ | $=======$ |

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES Consolidated Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

|  | Nine Months Ended July 31, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2000 |  | 1999 |  |
| Cash flows from operating activities: |  |  |  |  |
| Net income | \$ | 19,819 | \$ | 17,580 |
| Depreciation and amortization |  | 6,394 |  | 6,451 |
| Deferred income taxes |  | 8,351 |  | $(4,519)$ |
| Net (increase) in working capital |  | $(1,856)$ |  | $(1,717)$ |
| Net increase in non-current (assets) liabilities |  | $(4,387)$ |  | $(2,601)$ |
| Other |  | 86 |  | 95 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities |  | 28,407 |  | 15,289 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: |  |  |  |  |
| Disposition of discontinued operations, net of (costs) |  | $(1,455)$ |  | 25,396 |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment |  | $(11,182)$ |  | $(7,547)$ |
| Acquisitions of businesses |  | $(24,423)$ |  | - |
| Sale of securities |  | (24, |  | 5,419 |
| Other |  | - |  | (386) |
| Net cash provided (used) by investing activities |  | $(37,060)$ |  | 22,882 |
| Cash flows from financing activities: |  |  |  |  |
| Net proceeds from KeyBank line of credit |  | 11,498 |  | 8,532 |
| Repayment of long-term debt |  | $(19,317)$ |  | $(33,989)$ |
| Dividends on common stock |  | (848) |  | (280) |
| Exercises of stock options/warrant |  | 3,020 |  | 1,087 |
| Net proceeds from (repayment of) short-term debt |  | 2,509 |  | $(2,142)$ |
| Purchase of treasury stock |  | - |  | $(7,345)$ |
| Other |  | 47 |  | 47 |
| Net cash used by financing activities |  | $(3,091)$ |  | $(34,090)$ |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents |  | 250 |  | 312 |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents |  | $(11,494)$ |  | 4,393 |
| Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period |  | 20,922 |  | 7,333 |
| Cash and cash equivalents - end of period | \$ | 9,428 | \$ | 11,726 |

See accompanying notes.
(In thousands) (Unaudited)

|  | Three Months Ended July 31, |  |  |  | Nine Months Ended July 31, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2000 |  | 1999 | 2000 | 1999 |
| Net income | \$ | 8,661 | \$ | 6,546 | \$19,819 | \$17,580 |
| Other comprehensive income (loss): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment |  | (761) |  | 136 | $(2,093)$ | (294) |
| Comprehensive income | \$ | 7,900 | \$ | 6,682 | \$17,726 | \$17,286 |

See accompanying notes.
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THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

## Note 1. General

The Cooper Companies, Inc. ("Cooper" or "we" and similar pronouns), through its principal subsidiaries, develops, manufactures and markets healthcare products. CooperVision ("CVI") markets a range of specialty contact lenses to correct visual defects, including toric lenses that correct astigmatism, cosmetic lenses that change or enhance appearance of the eyes' natural color and aspheric lenses that improve vision in low light conditions. Its leading products are disposable-planned replacement toric and spherical lenses. CVI also markets conventional toric and spherical lenses and lenses for patients with more complex vision disorders. CooperSurgical ("CSI") markets diagnostic products and surgical instruments and accessories to the women's healthcare market.

During interim periods, we follow the accounting policies described in our most recent Form 10-K. Please refer to this and to our Annual Report to Stockholders for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1999, when reviewing this Form 10-Q. Current results are not a guarantee of future performance.

The financial statements presented in this report, although unaudited, contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly Cooper's consolidated financial position as of July 31, 2000 and October 31, 1999, the consolidated results of its operations for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2000 and 1999 and its consolidated cash flows for the nine months ended July 31, 2000 and 1999. We only adjusted for normal recurring items except for the following, all of which occurred in fiscal 2000:

1. In the first quarter, we adopted Statement of Position 98-5, "Reporting on the Cost of Start-up Activities" (see Note 4).
2. In the third quarter, we changed our tax reserves because of a settlement of an income tax dispute (see Note 7).
3. In the third quarter, we recorded write-offs principally due to a terminated joint venture (see Note 9).

Note 2. Inventories


Raw materials
Work-in-process
Finished goods
\$ 9,976
\$38,098 \$33,430

## Note 3. Acquisitions

BEI ACQUISITION: On December 8, 1999, Cooper purchased a group of women's healthcare products from BEI Medical Systems Company, Inc. for approximately $\$ 10.3$ million in cash.

These included uterine manipulators and other products for the gynecological surgery market. Most of these products are disposable. Physicians use these products both in their offices and in hospitals.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired (goodwill) initially has been recorded at $\$ 8.4$ million and is being amortized over 20 years.

LEISEGANG ACQUISITION: On January 31, 2000, Cooper purchased a group of women's healthcare products (the "Leisegang Business") from NetOptix Corporation for approximately $\$ 10$ million in cash and, and in May 2000, an additional \$250,000. Before the acquisition, the Leisegang Business had annual revenue of more than \$11 million from operations in the U.S., Germany and Canada.

The Leisegang Business includes diagnostic and surgical instruments including colposcopes, instruments to perform loop electrosurgical excision procedures, hand-held gynecological instruments, disposable specula and cryosurgical systems. Many of these products are disposable, including the Sani-Spec line of disposable plastic specula, its largest product group.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase. Goodwill initially has been recorded at $\$ 5.4$ million and is being amortized over 20 years.

Note 4. New Accounting Pronouncements
In April 1998, The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued Statement of Position ("SOP") 98-5, "Reporting on the Cost of Start-up Activities." The SOP broadly defines start-up activities and requires that we expense them as incurred, effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1998. We adopted the SOP in the first quarter of this year and reported an after tax charge of $\$ 432,000$ as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. Our previous policy had been to defer the cost of start-up activities as appropriate and amortize them over future periods.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." In June 1999, the FASB issued SFAS 137, which delayed the effective date of SFAS 133 to the first quarter of fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. SFAS 133 requires us to recognize all derivatives at fair value on the balance sheet. Changes in fair value must be recognized currently in earnings unless we meet specific hedge accounting criteria. We will adopt SFAS 133 in the first quarter of fiscal 2001 and do not anticipate that it will have a material effect on our financial statements.

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements, Continued
(Unaudited)
Note 5. Long-Term Debt

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 31, } \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October 31, } \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (In thousands) |  |
| Promissory notes - Aspect | \$21,355 | \$23,439 |
| Midland Bank | - | 17,445 |
| KeyBank line of credit | 11,498 | - |
| Aspect Vision bank loans | 5,461 | 6,292 |
| Promissory note - Wesley-Jessen |  |  |
| Corporation ("W-J") | - | 100 |
| County of Monroe Industrial |  |  |
| Development Agency ("COMIDA") |  |  |
| Bond | 2,515 | 2,695 |
| Capitalized leases | 7,431 | 9,401 |
| Other | 57 | - |
|  | 48,317 | 59,372 |
| Less current installments | 2,124 | 2,305 |
|  | \$46,193 | \$57,067 |

## MIDLAND BANK

Cooper repaid the Midland Bank loan with cash and $\$ 12.5$ million of its KeyBank line of credit. Since the Midland Bank loan was covered by a letter of credit against the KeyBank line of credit, we reduced overall interest expense and increased the amount of credit available under the KeyBank line.

KEYBANK LINE OF CREDIT
At July 31, 2000, we had $\$ 31.3$ million available under the KeyBank line of credit.

Line of credit summary:
(in millions)
Amount of line
\$ 50.0
Letters of credit backing other debt
(11.5)

Letters of credit backing other debt
Available credit
\$ 31.3
=====

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements, Continued
(Unaudited)
Note 6. Earnings Per Share ("EPS")
(In thousands, except per share figures)

|  | Three Months Ended July 31, |  |  |  | Nine Months Ended July 31, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 2000 |  | 1999 |  | 2000 |  | 1999 |
| Income from continuing operations | \$ | 8,661 | \$ | 6,546 | \$ | 20,251 | \$ | 14,481 |
| Discontinued operations |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 3,099 |
| Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles |  | - |  | - |  | (432) |  |  |
| Net income | \$ | 8,661 | \$ | 6,546 | \$ | 19,819 | \$ | 17,580 |
| Basic: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weighted average common shares |  | 14,231 |  | 13,973 |  | 14,143 |  | 14,118 |
| Basic earnings per share: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Continuing operations | \$ | 0.61 | \$ | 0.47 | \$ | 1.43 | \$ | 1.03 |
| Discontinued operations |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 0.22 |
| Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles |  | - |  | - |  | (0.03) |  | - |
| Basic earnings per share | \$ | 0.61 | \$ | 0.47 | \$ | 1.40 | \$ | 1.25 |
| Diluted: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weighted average common shares |  | 14,231 |  | 13,973 |  | 14,143 |  | 14,118 |
| Add dilutive securities: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Warrants |  | - |  | 16 |  | - |  | 27 |
| Options |  | 365 |  | 205 |  | 328 |  | 173 |
| Denominator for diluted earnings per share |  | 14,596 |  | 14,194 |  | 14,471 |  | 14,318 |
| Diluted earnings per share: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Continuing operations | \$ | 0.59 | \$ | 0.46 | \$ | 1.40 | \$ | 1.01 |
| Discontinued operations |  | - |  | - |  | - |  | 0.22 |
| Cumulative effect of change in accounting principles |  | - |  | - |  | (0.03) |  | - |
| Diluted earnings per share | \$ | 0.59 | \$ | 0.46 | \$ | 1.37 | \$ | 1.23 |

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements, Continued
(Unaudited)
We excluded the following options to purchase Cooper's common stock from the computation of diluted EPS because their exercise prices were above the average market price.

| Three Months Ended |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| July 31, | Nine Months Ended |
| July |  |
| 31, |  |

Note 7. Income Taxes
The effective tax rates ("ETR") for the provision for income taxes of $\$ 2.6$ million and $\$ 8.4$ million for the three and nine months ended July 31, 2000 were $23 \%$ and $29.4 \%$, respectively. In the third quarter of fiscal 2000 , we paid $\$ 3$ million to settle a long-standing dispute with the California Franchise Tax Board ("FTB"). Our payment was lower than the provision for the FTB claim in our financial statements, which was based on amounts claimed by the FTB and our assessment of the risk at that time, and we reversed the amount no longer required. In the third quarter, we also recorded one-time charges for a settlement of dispute with a German distributor, and a charge related to a terminated acquisition, totaling about $\$ 800,000$. Excluding these unusual items, our ETR for the nine-month period is about 33\%, which is below the $33.5 \%$ used for the first six months of this year, lowering the ETR on operations to $31.7 \%$ for the third quarter.

The ETR used to record the provision for income taxes of $\$ 7.1$ million for the nine-month period ended July 31, 1999 was approximately $33 \%$. In the third quarter of 1999, updated projections indicated that the full year ETR would be about $33 \%$, down one percentage point from the second quarter's estimate. As a result, the ETR for the three-month period ended July 31, 1999 was approximately 32\%.

Note 8. Discontinued Operations
In the fourth quarter of 1998, Cooper declared Hospital Group of America ("HGA"), its former psychiatric services business, a discontinued operation and recorded a charge of $\$ 22.3$ million reflecting our estimate of the ultimate loss to be incurred upon disposition.

In January 1999, we completed the sale of a portion of HGA for $\$ 5$ million in cash and trade receivables and in April 1999 sold the remainder to Universal Health Services, Inc. for $\$ 27$ million in cash. Cooper recorded gains on disposal of $\$ 1.3$ million in the first quarter and $\$ 1.7$ million in the second quarter, reflecting adjustments to the loss estimated in 1998. HGA's patient revenue was $\$ 20.8$ million for the nine months ended July 31, 1999.

Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements, Continued
(Unaudited)
Note 9. Settlement of Dispute
In the third quarter, we recorded $\$ 653,000$ for a settlement of a dispute with a German distributor that included the write-off of our investment in a related joint venture.

Note 10. Contingency -- Environmental
In 1997, environmental consultants engaged by Cooper identified a contained area of groundwater contamination consisting of industrial solvents including trichloroethane (also known as TCA) at one of CVI's sites. In the opinion of counsel, the solvents were released into the ground before we acquired the business at that site, and the area containing these chemicals is limited

In April 1999, Cooper and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation entered into a voluntary agreement covering the environmental investigation of the site. The investigation has been completed, and we plan to begin a state-approved remediation later this year. Cooper has accrued approximately $\$ 400,000$ for that purpose. In the opinion of Management, the cost of remediation will not be material when considering amounts previously accrued.

Note 11. Business Segment Information
Cooper is organized by product line for management reporting with operating income the primary measure of segment profitability. Corporate expenses are not allocated to the segments' operating income. Items accounted for below operating income are not considered when measuring segment profitability. The accounting policies used to generate segment results are the same as our overall accounting policies.

Identifiable assets are those assets used in continuing operations excluding cash and cash equivalents, which we deem to be corporate assets. Long-lived assets are primarily property, plant and equipment and goodwill and other intangibles.

Segment information:


THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements, Continued
(Unaudited)

|  | Three Months Ended July 31, |  |  |  | Nine Months Ended July 31, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2000 |  | 1999 |  | 2000 |  | 1999 |  |
|  | (In thousands) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CVI | \$ | 13,344 | \$ | 11,370 | \$ | 33,110 | \$ | 27,866 |
| CSI |  | 1,560 |  | 1,301 |  | 4,651 |  | 3, 057 |
| Corporate |  | $(1,855)$ |  | $(1,776)$ |  | $(5,095)$ |  | $(4,502)$ |
| Total operating income |  | 13,049 |  | 10,895 |  | 32,666 |  | 26,421 |
| Interest expense |  | $(1,164)$ |  | $(1,322)$ |  | $(3,813)$ |  | $(4,933)$ |
| Other income (expense), net |  | (640) |  | 54 |  | (180) |  | 125 |
| Income from continuing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| operations before income taxes |  | 11,245 | \$ | 9,627 $=====$ | \$ | 28,673 $=====$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21,613 \\ ======= \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 31, } \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October 31, } \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ |
| Identifiable assets: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CVI |  |  |  |  |  | \$163,159 |  | \$153, 759 |
| CSI |  |  |  |  |  | 61,487 |  | 41,491 |
| Corporate and other |  |  |  |  |  | 71,871 |  | 90,623 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  | \$296, 517 |  | \$285, 873 |

Geographic information:


Revenue: Sales to external customers:
United States (country of domicile)
Europe
Canada

| $\begin{gathered} \text { July 31, } \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October } 31 \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$ 61,676 | \$ 48, 427 |
| 75,916 | 72, 221 |
| 2,383 | 189 |
| \$139,975 | \$120, 837 |

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements, Concluded
(Unaudited)
Note 12. Subsequent Event - Common Stock Repurchase Program
On August 30, 2000, our Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to one million shares of our common stock, none of which had been purchased as of September 6, 2000.

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations

Note numbers refer to "Notes to Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements" beginning on page 7 of this report.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS: This Form 10-Q contains "forward-looking statements" as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. To identify forward-looking statements, look for words like "believes," "expects," "may," "will," "should," "seeks," "approximately," "intends," "plans," "estimates" or "anticipates" and similar words or phrases. Discussions of strategy, plans or intentions often contain forward-looking statements. These, and all forward-looking statements, necessarily depend on assumptions, data or methods that may be incorrect or imprecise.

Events, among others, that could cause actual results and future actions to differ materially from those described by or contemplated in the forward-looking statements include major changes in business conditions and the economy, loss of key senior management, major disruptions in the operations of Cooper's manufacturing facilities, new competitors or technologies, the impact of an undetected virus on our computer systems, acquisition integration costs, foreign currency exchange exposure, investments in research and development and other start-up projects, dilution to earnings per share from acquisitions or issuing stock, regulatory issues, significant environmental cleanup costs above those already accrued, litigation costs, costs of business divestitures, and other factors described in Cooper's Securities and Exchange Commission filings, including the "Business" section in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 31, 1999. Cooper cautions investors not to rely unduly on forward-looking statements. They reflect our analysis only on their stated date or the date of this Form 10-Q. We disclaim any intent or obligation to update these forward looking statements.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In this section we discuss the results of our operations for the three- and nine-month periods ended July 31, 2000 and compare them with the same periods of fiscal 1999. We discuss our cash flows and current financial condition beginning on page 21 in the "Capital Resources and Liquidity" section.

THIRD QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS VS. 1999'S THIRD QUARTER:
Sales up 17\% to $\$ 50.9$ million.
Gross profit up 18\%; margin improved by one percentage point to $66 \%$ of revenue.

Income from operations up $20 \%$ to $\$ 13$ million.
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations up $28 \%$ to 59 cents
from 46 cents.

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations, Continued

NINE-MONTH HIGHLIGHTS:
Sales up $18 \%$ to $\$ 142.1$ million.
Gross profit up 21\%; margin improved by one percentage point to $65 \%$ of revenue.

Income from operations up 24\% to $\$ 32.7$ million.
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations up $39 \%$ to $\$ 1.40$ from \$1.01.

SELECTED STATISTICAL INFORMATION - PERCENTAGE OF SALES AND GROWTH


NET SALES: All revenue is generated by our two business units, CooperVision ("CVI") and CooperSurgical ("CSI"):

CVI markets a broad range of contact lenses primarily in North America and Europe.

CSI markets diagnostic products, surgical instruments and accessories to the women's healthcare market.

Our consolidated revenue grew $\$ 7.5$ million (17\%) and $\$ 22$ million (18\%), respectively, in the three- and nine-month periods:

|  | Three Months Ended July 31, |  |  |  | Nine Months Ended July 31, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2000 |  | 999 | \% Incr. | 2000 | 1999 | \% Incr |
| (\$ in millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$ 39.3 | \$ | 35.9 | 9\% | \$109.5 | \$ 98.4 | 11\% |
| 11.6 |  | 7.5 | 56\% | 32.6 | 21.7 | 50\% |
| \$ 50.9 | \$ | 43.4 | 17\% | \$142.1 | \$120.1 | 18\% |

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations, Continued

CVI REVENUE: CVI's worldwide core business, which we define as all revenue except our lower margin sales to other contact lens manufacturers ("OEM"), grew $13 \%$ and $15 \%$ for the three- and nine-month periods, respectively.

| Segment | Third Quarter 2000 | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | \% Change from Third Quarter 1999 | Nine Months $2000$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Total } \end{gathered}$ | \% Change from Nine Months 1999 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - ----- |  |  | Quarter 1999 |  |  | Months 1999 |
| U.S. | \$ 25.4 | 65\% | 15\% | \$ 70.5 | 65\% | 20\% |
| International | 13.2 | 33\% | 9\% | 35.3 | 32\% | 7\% |
| Core business | 38.6 | 98\% | 13\% | 105.8 | 97\% | 15\% |
| OEM | 0.7 | 2\% | (62\%) | 3.7 | 3\% | (45\%) |
| Total | \$ 39.3 | 100\% | 9\% | \$109.5 | 100\% | 11\% |

CVI's core product sales in the U.S. grew $15 \%$ in the three-month period and $20 \%$ through nine months, as the disposable-planned replacement ("DPR") sphere and toric product lines together grew $30 \%$ and $37 \%$ in the respective periods.

Our U.S. toric lens business grew $17 \%$ in the third quarter ( $22 \%$ for the nine-month period) while industry statistics indicate the toric market grew about 6\% in the second calendar quarter. During the third fiscal quarter, sales of CVI's DPR torics grew $32 \%$ in the U.S., led by sales of Frequency 55 Toric.

Sales of spherical DPR products in the U.S., driven by sales of Frequency 55 spheres and Frequency Aspheric, grew about \$1.3 million or 26\% in the third quarter and about $\$ 5.4$ million or $43 \%$ for the nine-month period. Together, CVI's DPR spheres and torics now account for over $75 \%$ of its U.S. business.

During the third quarter, CVI continued to introduce Frequency Aspheric in the U.S. The optical properties of this lens help improve visual acuity in low light situations and correct low degrees of astigmatism. CVI also introduced Encore Toric, its two-week disposable cast molded toric lens.

International core revenue, sales in countries outside the United States plus exports from the U.S., grew $9 \%$ during the quarter, $15 \%$ when adjusted for currency fluctuations. OEM sales declined as expected, down $62 \%$ from last year's third quarter, $45 \%$ for the nine-month period.

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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During the third quarter, CVI continued the introduction of new products in Europe, including its line of toric lenses, the Frequency Aspheric lens and Frequency 55 UV, which contains an ultra violet light-blocking agent and Frequency Colors, a new line of disposable cosmetic lenses. In November, CVI introduced its cast-molded toric product--called Frequency XCEL--in Europe. XCEL is now available in every major European market.

CSI REVENUE: CSI revenue grew $56 \%$ and $50 \%$ in the three- and nine-month periods, due primarily to the recent acquisitions of products from BEI Medical Systems, Inc. and Leisegang Medical, Inc. Both the FemExam pH and Amines TestCard System as well as the Cerveillance Digital Colposcope line continue their strong performance.

In December, CSI acquired well-known brands of uterine manipulators and other niche products for the gynecologist's office from BEI Medical Systems Company, Inc.

At the end of January, CSI completed the acquisition of the Leisegang Business (see Note 3). The products acquired are diagnostic and surgical instruments including colposcopes, instruments to perform loop electrosurgical excision procedures, hand-held gynecological instruments, disposable specula and
cryosurgical systems. Many products are disposable, including the Sani-Spec line of disposable plastic specula, which comprises its largest product group.

COST OF SALES/GROSS PROFIT: Gross profit as a percentage of sales ("margin") was as follows:


The gross margin improvement at CVI reflects cost reduction projects at both our U.S. and U.K. manufacturing sites. Absent any major changes in product mix, we believe that continued cost reductions will result in improving margins during the remainder of fiscal 2000 and beyond.

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations, Continued

CSI's margins declined in both periods, primarily reflecting the relatively lower margins of the recently acquired BEI and Leisegang products. We anticipate that our overall margins at CSI will be about $53 \%$ of sales for the full fiscal year.

SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ("SGA") EXPENSE:


SGA as a percentage of sales equaled 1999's third quarter and was one percentage point above 1999's nine-month period. Increases of $7 \%$ and $14 \%$ at CVI for the respective periods were driven by marketing costs associated with new product launches. CSI SGA grew by $77 \%$ and $50 \%$, with revenues growing $56 \%$ and $50 \%$ for the respective periods. The higher increase in SGA as related to sales growth in the third quarter is primarily attributable to expenses for the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology meeting and the cost related to a terminated acquisition totaling \$485,000. Corporate SGA grew by \$79,000 and \$593,000 in the third quarter and first nine months reflecting primarily timing and amounts of bonus payments and normal business growth.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ("R\&D") EXPENSE: We expect that R\&D spending will remain at consistent levels as a percentage of sales because cooper focuses on acquiring products that will not require large expenditures of time or money before introduction.

INCOME FROM OPERATIONS: Income from operations improved by $\$ 2.1$ million or $20 \%$ and $\$ 6.3$ million or $24 \%$ for the three- and nine-month periods:

|  |  | Three Months Ended July 31, |  |  |  | Nine Months Ended July 31, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2000 | 1999 |  | cr. | 2000 | 1999 |  | ncr. |
|  | (\$ in millions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CVI | \$13.3 | \$11.4 |  | 1.9 | \$33.1 | \$27.9 | \$ | 5.2 |
| CSI | 1.6 | 1.3 |  | 0.3 | 4.7 | 3.0 |  | 1.7 |
| Headquarters | (1.9) | (1.8) |  | (0.1) | (5.1) | (4.5) |  | (0.6) |
|  | \$13.0 | \$10.9 |  | 2.1 | \$32.7 | \$26.4 | \$ | 6.3 |
|  | ===== | ===== |  | $===$ | ===== | === |  | $=$ |

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations, Continued

INTEREST EXPENSE: Interest expense decreased $\$ 158,000$ or $12 \%$ and $\$ 1.1$ million or 23\% in the three- and nine-month periods, respectively. We used operating cash flows and proceeds from the sale of HGA to reduce our debt from $\$ 90.2$ million at October 31, 1998 to $\$ 53.4$ million at July 31, 2000. We also reduced our effective interest rate by refinancing certain of our debt.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE: In the third quarter, we recorded \$653,000 for a settlement of a dispute with a German distributor that included the write-off of a related investment in a joint venture.

OTHER INCOME, NET:

| Three | Months Ended July 31, |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2000 | 1999 |


| Nine | Months Ended July 31, |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2000 | 1999 |

(In thousands)
Interest income
Foreign exchange
Gain on cancellation of interest rate swap Other

| $\begin{gathered} \$ 92 \\ (89) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} \$ & 65 \\ (10) \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| - | - |
| \$ 10 | (1) |
| \$ 13 | \$ 54 |

\$ 202
(284)
(328)

240

| 191 | 207 |
| ---: | ---: |
| ------ |  |

\$ 473
\$ 125

PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES: We estimate that our effective tax rate ("ETR") excluding unusual items for the full fiscal year 2000 will be $33 \%$.

We implemented a global tax plan in the fourth quarter of fiscal 1999 to minimize both the taxes reported in our statement of income and the actual taxes we will have to pay once the benefits of our net operating loss ("NOLs") are fully utilized. Assuming no major acquisitions or large stock issuances, we currently expect to reduce our ETR to approximately $30 \%$ over the next six years. This plan could possibly extend the cash flow benefits of the NOLs through 2003. We expect that actual cash payments for taxes will be about $10 \%$ of pretax profits throughout this period.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS: In January 1999, Cooper completed the sale of a portion of Hospital Group of America, Inc. ("HGA") for $\$ 5$ million in cash and trade receivables. In April 1999, Cooper sold the remainder of HGA to Universal Health Services, Inc. for $\$ 27$ million at closing. Cooper recorded gains on disposal of $\$ 1.3$ million in the first quarter and $\$ 1.7$ million in the second quarter, reflecting adjustments to the loss estimated in 1998.

CUMULATIVE CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE: In the first quarter of fiscal 2000, we recorded a net of tax charge of $\$ 432,000$ to implement a new accounting principle.

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
Condition and Results of Operations, Continued

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY
THIRD QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS:
Operating cash flow \$12.5 million vs. \$9.5 million in 1999's third quarter.
"Cash Flow" (pretax income from continuing operations plus depreciation and amortization) per diluted share 92 cents vs. 81 cents in 1999's third quarter.

Expenditures for purchases of property, plant and equipment (PP\&E) \$5 million vs. $\$ 2.1$ million in 1999 's third quarter.

NINE-MONTH HIGHLIGHTS:

Operating cash flow $\$ 28.4$ million vs. $\$ 15.3$ million in the first nine months of 1999.

Cash Flow per diluted share $\$ 2.42$ vs. $\$ 1.90$ in the first nine months of 1999.

Closed three acquisitions for cash payments of $\$ 24.4$ million.
Refinanced approximately $\$ 18$ million long-term debt, replacing it with less expensive debt under our Revolving Credit Agreement.

Expenditures for purchases of PP\&E \$11.2 million vs. $\$ 7.5$ million in the first nine months of 1999.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS (DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS):

|  | July 31, 2000 | October 31, 1999 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$9.4 | \$20.9 |
| Total assets | \$296.5 | \$285.9 |
| Working capital | \$58.6 | \$58.6 |
| Total debt | \$53.4 | \$62.0 |
| Ratio of debt to equity | 0.3:1 | 0.4:1 |
| Debt as a percentage of total capitalization | 22\% | 27\% |

## July 31, 2000

$\$ 40.8$
\$3. 34

July 31, 1999
------------
\$24.1
\$2.30

OPERATING CASH FLOWS: Our major source of liquidity continues to be cash flow provided by operating activities. Operating cash flow for the first nine months of fiscal 2000 was $\$ 28.4$ million, a growth of $86 \%$ from the $\$ 15.3$ million generated in the comparable period last year. We now expect to generate positive operating cash flow each quarter. In prior years, we would typically experience a net cash outflow from operating activities in our first quarter, reflecting payments to settle disputes, bonus payments and inventory builds in anticipation of new product launches and increased sales in subsequent quarters. Through July 31 of this year, strong operating results (operating income of $\$ 32.7$ million) and a reduced inventory build (of the total increase in inventory from October 31, 1999 of $\$ 4.7$ million, approximately $\$ 4.2$ million represented inventories of companies acquired in the first quarter) drove operating cash flow to \$28.4 million.

Major uses of cash for operating activities in the first nine months of 2000 included payments of $\$ 6$ million related to various settlements, $\$ 1.4$ million to fund entitlements under Cooper's bonus plans and approximately $\$ 1.7$ million in interest payments.

INVESTING CASH FLOWS: The cash outflow of $\$ 37.1$ million from investing activities was driven by capital expenditures of $\$ 11.2$ million and payments of approximately $\$ 24$ million to fund acquisitions.

FINANCING CASH FLOWS: For the first nine months of 2000, financing activities resulted in a cash outflow of $\$ 3.1$ million. In the first quarter, we spent about $\$ 18$ million to refinance a portion of the debt raised to fund the acquisition of Aspect in December 1997. We funded most of this by drawing on our KeyBank line of credit, which carries a lower effective interest rate. Because the debt we paid off was backed by a letter of credit from KeyBank, and was, therefore, deducted from our total facility amount, we lost no availability under our line of credit by effecting this transaction. In the second and third quarters, we also repaid approximately $\$ 6$ million of debt, which further reduced our interest expense.

COMMON STOCK REPURCHASE PROGRAM: On August 30, 2000 our Board of Directors approved the repurchase of up to one million shares of our common stock. These repurchases will be funded by cash on hand, supplemented by our KeyBank line of credit, as required. We expect that any repurchases will be accretive to future earnings per share.

OUTLOOK: We believe that cash and cash equivalents on hand of $\$ 9.4$ million plus cash from operating activities will fund future operations, capital expenditures, cash dividends and smaller acquisitions. We may need additional funds for repurchases of our stock, larger acquisitions and other strategic alliances. At July 31, 2000, we had about $\$ 31$ million available under the KeyBank line of credit and, based on conversations with KeyBank, anticipate that additional financing would be available as required.

RISK MANAGEMENT: Cooper is exposed to risks caused by changes in foreign exchange, principally pound sterling denominated debt and from operations in foreign currencies. We have hedged most of the debt by entering into contracts to buy sterling forward. Cooper is also exposed to risks associated with changes in interest rates, as the interest rate on certain of its debt varies with the London Interbank Offered Rate.

YEAR 2000 ("Y2K"): Last year, we completed an in-depth compliance program to minimize the effect of potential Y2K issues. To date, we have experienced no difficulties related to Y2K.

TRADEMARKS: The following trademarks italicized in this report are owned by, licensed to or distributed by The Cooper Companies, Inc., its subsidiaries or affiliates: Cerveillance'r', FemExam'r' pH and Amines Testcard System, Frequency 55'r', Preference'r', Frequency'r' Aspheric, Encore Toric'TM', Frequency'r' XCEL, Frequency'r' Colors and Sani-Spec'r'.

THE COOPER COMPANIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

See "Risk Management" under Capital Resources and Liquidity in Item 2 of this report for a discussion of debt paid down in fiscal 1999 and 2000.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K
(a) Exhibits.

Exhibit
Number
Description

11*
Calculation of Earnings Per Share.
Financial Data Schedule for the nine months ended July 31, 2000.

* The information called for in this Exhibit is provided in Footnote 6 to the Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements in this report.
(b) The Company filed the following reports on Form $8-\mathrm{K}$ during the period May 1, 2000 to July 31, 2000.

Date of Report

May 3, 2000
May 25, 2000

Item Reported

Item 5. Other Events.
Item 5. Other Events.

## SIGNATURE

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.

The Cooper Companies, Inc
(Registrant)
Date: September 8, 2000
/s/ Robert S. Weiss
Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer

| 11* | Calculation of Earnings Per Share. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 27 | Financial Data Schedule. |

* The information called for in this Exhibit is provided in Footnote 6 to the Consolidated Condensed Financial Statements in this report.


## STATEMENT OF DIFFERENCES

The trademark symbol shall be expressed as .................................. 'TM'
The registered trademark symbol shall be expressed as ..................' 'r'

