

BROOKS AUTOMATION INC
Form 10-K
November 21, 2012
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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For fiscal year ended September 30, 2012

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: 0-25434

Brooks Automation, Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware **04-3040660**
(State or Other Jurisdiction of *(I.R.S. Employer*
Incorporation or Organization) *Identification No.)*
15 Elizabeth Drive **01824**
Chelmsford, Massachusetts *(Zip Code)*
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) **978-262-2400**

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

None

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

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to the Form 10-K.

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. (Check one):

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

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, held by nonaffiliates of the registrant as of March 30, 2012, was approximately \$797,115,000 based on the closing price per share of \$12.33 on that date on the Nasdaq Stock Market. As of March 31, 2012, 66,316,471 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, were outstanding. As of November 5, 2012, 66,327,021 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.01, par value, were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement involving the election of directors, which is expected to be filed within 120 days after the end of the registrant's fiscal year, are incorporated by reference in Part III of this Report.

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Brooks Automation, Inc. (Brooks , we , us , or our), a Delaware corporation, is a leading worldwide provider of automation, vacuum and instrumentation solutions for multiple markets including semiconductor manufacturing, technology device manufacturing and life sciences. Our technologies, engineering competencies and global service capabilities provide customers speed to market and ensure high uptime and rapid response, which equate to superior value in their mission-critical controlled environments. Since 1978, we have been a leading partner to the global semiconductor manufacturing markets and through product development initiatives and strategic business acquisitions we have expanded our reach to meet the needs of customers in technology markets adjacent to semiconductor and life sciences. Brooks is headquartered in Chelmsford, MA with full service operations in North America, Europe and Asia.

Our company initially developed and marketed automated handling equipment for front end semiconductor manufacturing tools and became a publicly traded company in February 1995. Through both internal product development and significant business acquisition activity we became the leading provider of these automation solutions in this market. Since that time, we have expanded both the markets we serve as well as our core product capabilities. A notable step in our diversification was the acquisition of Helix Technology Corporation in 2005 which provided us with leading technology solutions in vacuum and instrumentation equipment and which allowed us to serve a broader set of markets. In 2011, we identified life sciences as a strategically underserved market with favorable growth opportunities where Brooks' core competencies of automation and cold temperature management of a controlled environment could provide enabling technology solutions. During 2011 we made two strategic acquisitions to penetrate this market. In April 2011, we acquired RTS Life Sciences (RTS), a Manchester, UK-based business, and in July 2011 we acquired Nexus Biosystems, Inc. (Nexus), a Poway, CA-based business. We further enhanced our life sciences offering in 2012 by acquiring the Celigo® automated Cell Cytometer product line (Celigo) from Cytellect, Inc., a San Diego, CA-based business.

During the period 2006 through June 2011 we acquired and then further developed a significant contract manufacturing business providing leading wafer front-end equipment manufacturers with an extension of their own assembly and test capability to better focus on their core processes and to offer flexibility during industry cycles. In June 2011, we divested this business in order to focus on our core technology solutions.

Although we have entered into transactions to expand the non-semiconductor portions of our business, we will continue to make investments to maintain and grow our semiconductor product and service offerings. In January 2012, we acquired primarily intangible assets from Intevac, Inc. for \$3.0 million, which we intend to use in the development of next generation semiconductor automation tools. In October 2012, we acquired Crossing Automation Inc., a Fremont, CA-based provider of automation solutions for the global semiconductor front-end market, for \$63.1 million in cash, which is subject to a working capital adjustment to be determined subsequent to the closing.

Markets

Our fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010 revenues by end market were as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
Semiconductor capital equipment	54%	65%	71%
Service and spares	17%	13%	13%
Industrial capital equipment	11%	11%	8%
Life sciences	10%	2%	%
Other adjacent technology markets	8%	9%	8%
	100%	100%	100%

The markets we serve are changing rapidly as a result of our internal product and sales initiatives, our acquisitions and divestiture and the cyclical nature of the semiconductor capital equipment market. Our divested contract manufacturing business exclusively served semiconductor product end markets, and the RTS, Nexus and

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Celigo acquisitions serve life sciences markets. Although we have entered into transactions to expand the non-semiconductor portions of our business, we will continue to make investments to maintain and grow our semiconductor product and service offerings.

Semiconductor capital equipment

The global semiconductor capital equipment industry is a highly cyclical industry with a long term growth profile driven by the expanded use of semiconductor devices and the device complexity, each necessitating incremental equipment purchases. This growth is increasingly focused in Asia. The production of advanced semiconductor chips is an extremely complex and logistically challenging manufacturing activity. To create the tens of millions of microscopic transistors and connect them both horizontally and in vertical layers in order to produce a functioning integrated circuit, or IC chip, the silicon wafers must go through hundreds of process steps that require complex processing equipment, or tools, to create the integrated circuits. A large production fab may have more than 70 different types of process and metrology tools, totaling as many as 500 tools or more. Up to 40% of these tools perform processes in a vacuum, such as removing, depositing, or measuring material on wafer surfaces. Wafers can go through as many as 400 different process steps before fabrication is complete. These steps, which comprise the initial fabrication of the integrated circuit and are referred to in the industry as front-end processes, are repeated many times to create the desired pattern on the silicon wafer. As the complexity of semiconductors continues to increase, the number of process steps that occur in a vacuum environment also increases, resulting in a greater need for both automation and vacuum technology solutions due to the sensitive handling requirements and increased number of tools. The requirement for efficient, higher throughput and extremely clean manufacturing for semiconductor wafer fabs and other high performance electronic-based products has created a substantial market for substrate handling automation (moving the wafers around and between tools in a semiconductor fab), tool automation (the use of robots and modules used in conjunction with and inside process tools that move wafers from station to station), and vacuum systems technology to create and sustain the environment necessary to fabricate various products. Advanced chip processing used to form three dimensional structures of the previously patterned integrated circuit is emerging. This processing, often referred to as wafer level packaging, is typically performed at what would be considered the back-end processing of a chip. To accomplish this work, there is an extension of some front-end processes into the back-end, thereby increasing the market for automation solutions.

Service and spares

Whereas sales for production equipment are typically made to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), the service and spares support of that equipment is more typically a relationship with the end-user manufacturer who is using that equipment in a productive capacity. While the majority of the market that we currently address with our service and spares activities is the semiconductor manufacturing market, we are actively looking to increase our service offerings in the life science market.

Industrial capital equipment

There are a variety of industrial manufacturing operations that require either a vacuum or significant cooling for effective deposition of films or coatings. The expansion of technologies such as touch screen equipment is driving greater application of these operations and the requirement for the associated vacuum and instrumentation solutions that we provide. These deposition processes are typically performed on equipment that cycle from an uncontrolled atmospheric environment for loading and unloading to a controlled vacuum environment for processing. The transition to the controlled vacuum environment requires removal of large amounts of moisture inherent from the air in a typical operation. This moisture removal is accomplished by deep cooling of coils within the vacuum chamber and the increased need for the equipment necessary to deliver refrigerant supply to those coils results in increased demand for our products.

Life Sciences

There is a broad market of devices, systems and consumables that support the pharmaceutical, biotechnology, health care research and diagnostics industries in the advanced handling, processing, storage and

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distribution of biological and compound samples. At the heart of these activities is sample storage. Facilities that store biological samples are commonly called biobanks or biorepositories. Such sample storage is generally more effective in maintaining a controlled environment, tracking samples, and reliably and quickly handling samples, if the store is automated. These automated sample management systems are at the heart of the complete sample handling process. With the advent of personalized medicine linking DNA to optimal treatment regimens, the expansion of mass storage of key biological material to support rapidly expanding comparative and longitudinal studies, and the accumulation of samples taken from surgical and other procedures, we believe that the numbers of samples in storage is expanding at between 25 - 30% per annum on a global basis. We believe that this expansion, together with manual stores that become overwhelmed by the numbers of samples they accumulate, will drive a solid growth in automated sample management equipment.

Other adjacent technology markets

There are a variety of markets that have adopted, or are adopting, similar manufacturing methods to those utilized by the semiconductor industry. Frequently, these markets have common customers but technology applications in the end markets are still maturing. We serve a variety of these evolving markets including light emitting diode (LED) applications. High Brightness LED (HBLED) is a potential clean energy solution replacing incandescent lighting sources. We believe that the application of HBLED solutions to these general illumination applications is expected to expand as manufacturing processes for these products advance, resulting in lower costs of production and more attractive pricing for these products. Organic LED (OLED) solutions provide lower power consumption for high clarity video. OLED applications are gaining traction in the mobile computing and telecommunications device markets. Other evolving markets which utilize our products include microelectronic mechanical systems (MEMS) manufacturing and solar panel manufacturing. MEMS applications, which include accelerometers, self tuning antennae and pressure gauges, are expanding in automotive, mobile computing and telecommunications device markets. We believe that solar panel production is also expanding, and our products are used in the production of thin film solar panels which require cooling to effectuate deposition and adhesion.

Products

In the semiconductor industry, wafer handling robotics have emerged as a critical technology in determining the efficacy and productivity of complex production tools in the world's most advanced 300mm wafer fabs. A tool is built around a process chamber using automation technology to move wafers into and out of the chamber. Today, OEMs build their tools using a cluster architecture, whereby several process chambers are mounted to one central transfer module that processes these wafers. High wafer throughput density and new materials require advanced automation solutions to address the challenging equipment needs for multiple substrate sizes, including the emerging 450mm wafer size transition and advanced technology nodes, in today's and tomorrow's production environment. We specialize in developing and building the handling system, as well as the vacuum technology used in these tools. Our products can be utilized as an individual component or as a completely integrated handling system. Automation products are provided to support both atmospheric and vacuum based processes while our focus remains on improving performance and productivity. The majority of our product revenue is derived from sales to OEMs and semiconductor device manufacturers.

We provide high vacuum pumps and instrumentation which are required in certain process steps to create and to optimize the process environment by maintaining pressure consistency of the known process gas. To achieve optimal production yields, semiconductor manufacturers must ensure that each process operates at carefully controlled pressure levels. Impurities or incorrect pressure levels can lower production yields, thereby significantly increasing the cost per useable semiconductor chip produced. We provide various pressure measurement instruments that form part of this pressure control loop on production processing equipment. Some key vacuum processes include: dry etching and dry stripping, chemical vapor deposition, or CVD, physical vapor deposition, or PVD, and ion implantation. Our cryogenic vacuum pumps are considered the industry standard by many leading semiconductor device manufacturers for ion implant and PVD applications.

In the HBLED market we have worked with leading manufacturers to develop advanced automation solutions that improve the productivity of processes that were previously manual. These LEDs are made also

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using vacuum processes for certain production steps, very similar to the semiconductor manufacturing flow. We have been successful in capturing market share for our vacuum product offerings and for high payload and throughput tool architectures. In other adjacent markets, such as MEMS and Wafer Level Packaging (WLP) applications, unique wafer handling and automation solutions to accommodate increasingly thinner and sometimes bowed substrates are required. We are developing differentiated solutions to address the requirements in these high growth market segments.

For the life science markets we provide automated sample management platforms that store samples (e.g.: DNA, blood, drug compounds, biologics) in a controlled environment and automate the process (vials are typically stored in racks or plates) of the subsequent extractions of specifically selected samples from those racks or plates. The storage environments ensure samples are preserved within a narrow temperature band to maintain their integrity for long periods while providing absolute accuracy in the identification and selection of samples. We are an early pioneer in bringing to market stores that operate as low as minus 80°C.

In providing comprehensive solutions to the life science markets we also provide systems for automated blood fractionation, sealing and de-sealing equipment for samples stored on plates and automated cappers and de-cappers for samples stored in tubes. We also provide consumables in the form of sample plates, micro-plates and tubes.

In the Cytometry application, we offer whole well cell counting systems using brightfield imaging technology to improve the accuracy of cell cultures and eliminate the need for detached enzymes and hemacytometer. The flexibility and ease-of-use of the Celigo cell counting application also allows cell growth to be monitored over time and facilitates the daily management of cultures. The standardization of this process leads to increased consistency of quantitative cell-based assays.

Segments

We report financial results in four segments: Brooks Product Solutions; Brooks Global Services; Brooks Life Science Systems; and Contract Manufacturing.

The Brooks Product Solutions segment provides a variety of products critical to technology equipment productivity and availability. Those products include atmospheric and vacuum tool automation systems, atmospheric and vacuum robots and robotic modules and cryogenic vacuum pumping, thermal management and vacuum measurement solutions which are used to create, measure and control critical process vacuum applications.

The Brooks Global Services segment provides an extensive range of support services including on and off-site repair services, on and off-site diagnostic support services, and installation services to enable our customers to maximize process tool uptime and productivity. This segment also provides end-user customers with spare parts support services to maximize customer tool productivity.

The Brooks Life Science Systems segment provides automated sample management systems for automated cold sample storage, automated blood fractionation equipment, sample preparation and handling equipment, cellular imaging, consumables, and parts and support services to a wide range of life science customers including pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology companies, biobanks, national laboratories, research institutes and research universities.

The Contract Manufacturing segment provided services to build equipment front-end modules, vacuum transport modules and other subassemblies which enabled our customers to effectively source high quality and high reliability process tools for semiconductor market applications. We sold this segment on June 28, 2011.

Customers

Within the semiconductor industry, we sell our products and services to most of the major semiconductor chip manufacturers and OEMs in the world. Our customers outside the semiconductor industry are broadly diversified. We have major customers in North America, Europe and Asia. Additionally, although much of our equipment sales ship to United States OEMs, many of those products ultimately are utilized in international markets. See Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors for a discussion of the risks related to foreign operations. The Brooks Global Services business provides support to leading fabs and foundries across the globe.

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Our life sciences systems solutions are used by pharmaceutical customers, national laboratories, biological drug development companies, research institutes and research hospitals. There is no continuing concentration of customers for the Brooks Life Science Systems segment although given the size of particular projects, an individual customer may be significant to the life science segment in a given quarter or fiscal year.

Relatively few customers account for a substantial portion of our revenues, with the top 10 customers accounting for approximately 43% of our business in fiscal 2012. We have one customer, Applied Materials, Inc., that accounted for more than 10% of our overall revenues for the year.

In our assessment of customer concentration, we primarily consider the OEM who designs the proprietary tool as our customer since they make the design-in decision rather than an intermediary contract manufacturer who is the entity to whom we invoice. For fiscal 2012, no contract manufacturer represented more than 10% of revenues.

Sales, Marketing and Customer Support

We market and sell most of our semiconductor, industrial and other adjacent technology market products and services in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and North America through our direct sales organization. The sales process for our products is often multilevel, involving a team comprised of individuals from sales, marketing, engineering, operations and senior management. In many cases a customer is assigned a team that engages the customer at different levels of its organization to facilitate planning, provide product customization when required, and to ensure open communication and support. Some of our vacuum and instrumentation products and services for certain international markets are sold through local country distributors. Additionally, we serve the Japanese market for our robotics and automation products through our Yaskawa Brooks Automation (YBA) joint venture with Yaskawa Electric Corporation of Japan.

We market to most of our life sciences customers through our direct Brooks Life Science Systems sales force. In regions with emerging life science industries such as China, India and the Middle East, we leverage local distributors to assist in the sales process. The sales process for our larger sample management systems may take 6-18 months to complete and it involves a team comprised of individuals from sales, marketing, engineering and senior management.

Our marketing activities include participation in trade shows, delivery of seminars, participation in industry forums, distribution of sales literature, publication of press releases and articles in business and industry publications. To enhance communication and support, particularly with our international customers, we maintain sales and service centers in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and North America. These facilities, together with our headquarters, maintain local support capability and demonstration equipment for customers to evaluate. Customers are encouraged to discuss features and applications of our demonstration equipment with our engineers located at these facilities.

Net revenues for the years ended September 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 based upon the source of the order by geographic area are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
North America	\$ 230,735	\$ 349,456	\$ 322,542
Asia/Pacific	194,711	244,524	203,172
Europe	94,005	94,125	67,258
	\$ 519,451	\$ 688,105	\$ 592,972

The geographic location of an OEM is not indicative of where our products will eventually be used. This is determined by the onward sale of an OEM system which incorporates our sub-systems and/or components.

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Long-lived assets, consisting of property, plant and equipment by geographic area are as follows (in thousands):

	September 30,	
	2012	2011
North America	\$ 51,546	\$ 55,295
Asia/Pacific	2,123	1,920
Europe	10,809	11,381
	\$ 64,478	\$ 68,596

Competition

We operate in a variety of niches of varying breadth and with differing competitors and competitive dynamics. The semiconductor and adjacent technology markets, and process equipment manufacturing industries are highly competitive and characterized by continual changes and improvements in technology. The significant portion of equipment automation is still done in-house by OEMs. Our competitors among external vacuum automation suppliers are primarily Japanese companies such as Daihen, Daikin and Rorze. Our competitors among vacuum components suppliers include Sumitomo Heavy Industries, Genesis and Telemark. We have a significant share of the market for vacuum cryogenic pumps and mixed gas cryo-chillers. Competitors in markets for our instrumentation products include MKS Instruments and Inficon. Atmospheric tool automation is typically less demanding and has a larger field of competitors. We compete directly with other equipment automation suppliers of atmospheric modules and systems such as Hirata, Kawasaki, Genmark, Rorze, Sankyo, TDK and Symphonia. Contract manufacturers such as Celestica and Flextronics are also providing assembly and manufacturing services for atmospheric systems.

Our Life Science Systems business competes with a number of smaller private companies in providing automated sample management systems. These competitors include Hamilton, Matrical, HighRes Biosolutions, Liconic and TTP LabTech.

We believe our customers will purchase our equipment automation products and vacuum subsystems as long as we continue to provide the necessary throughput, reliability, contamination control and accuracy in our products at an acceptable price point. We believe that we have competitive offerings with respect to all of these factors; however, we cannot guarantee that we will be successful in selling our products to OEMs who currently satisfy their automation needs in-house or from other independent suppliers, regardless of the performance or price of our products.

Research and Development

Our research and development efforts are focused on developing new products and also enhancing the functionality, degree of integration, reliability and performance of our existing products. Our engineering, marketing, operations and management personnel leverage their close collaborative relationships with many of their counterparts in customer organizations in an effort to proactively identify market demands with an ability to refocus our research and development investment to meet our customer demands. With the rapid pace of change that characterizes the markets we serve, it is essential for us to provide high-performance and reliable products in order for us to maintain our leadership position.

Our research and development spending for fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$47.5 million, \$39.8 million and \$31.2 million, respectively.

Manufacturing

Our manufacturing operations are used for product assembly, integration and testing. We have adopted quality assurance procedures that include standard design practices, component selection procedures, vendor control procedures and comprehensive reliability testing and analysis to ensure the performance of our products.

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Our major manufacturing facilities are located in Chelmsford, Massachusetts; Poway, California; Petaluma, California; Longmont, Colorado; Monterrey, Mexico; Yongin-City, South Korea and Manchester, UK. We also provide service and spare parts support to end users throughout the world. Many of our service customers are based outside of the U.S., with many in Asia. We have service and support locations close to these customers to provide rapid response to their service needs. We have service and support locations in Chelmsford, Massachusetts; Chu Bei City, Taiwan; Yongin City, South Korea; Yokohama, Japan; Shanghai, China; Singapore; Jena, Germany; Oberdiessbach, Switzerland; and, Israel.

We utilize a just-in-time manufacturing strategy, based on the concepts of demand flow technology, for a large portion of our manufacturing process. We believe that this strategy, coupled with the outsourcing of non-critical components such as machined parts, wire harnesses and PC boards, reduces our fixed operating costs, improves our working capital efficiency, reduces our manufacturing cycle times and improves our flexibility to rapidly adjust production capacities. While we often use single source suppliers for certain key components and common assemblies to achieve quality control and the benefits of economies of scale, we believe that these parts and materials are readily available from other supply sources. We expect to continue to broaden the sourcing of our components to low cost regions, including Asia.

Patents and Proprietary Rights

We rely on patents, trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures, copyrights, trademarks and licensing agreements to protect our technology. Our United States patents expire at various times through 2028. Due to the rapid technological change that characterizes the life sciences, semiconductor, adjacent technology markets and related process equipment industries, we believe that the improvement of existing technology, reliance upon trade secrets and unpatented proprietary know-how and the development of new products may be as important as patent protection in establishing and maintaining a competitive advantage. To protect trade secrets and know-how, it is our policy to require all technical and management personnel to enter into proprietary information and nondisclosure agreements. We cannot guarantee that these efforts will meaningfully protect our trade secrets.

We have successfully licensed our front-opening unified pod (FOUP) load port technology to significant FOUP manufacturers.

Backlog

Backlog for our products as of September 30, 2012, totaled \$81.1 million as compared to \$99.7 million at September 30, 2011. Backlog consists of purchase orders for which a customer has scheduled delivery within the next 12 months. Backlog consists of orders principally for hardware and service agreements. Orders included in the backlog may be cancelled or rescheduled by customers without significant penalty. Backlog as of any particular date should not be relied upon as indicative of our revenues for any future period. A substantial percentage of current business generates no backlog because we deliver our products and services in the same period in which the order is received.

Employees

At September 30, 2012, we had 1,427 full time employees. In addition, we utilized 120 part time employees and contractors. Approximately 46 employees in our facility in Jena, Germany are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relationships with these and all employees to be good.

Available Information

We file annual, quarterly, and current reports, proxy statements, and other documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). The public may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Also, the SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers, including Brooks Automation, Inc., that file electronically with the SEC. The public can obtain any documents that we file with the SEC at www.sec.gov.

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Our internet website address is <http://www.brooks.com>. Through our website, we make available, free of charge, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are electronically filed, or furnished to, the SEC. These SEC reports can be accessed through the investor relations section of our website. The information found on our website is not part of this or any other report we file with or furnish to the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors Factors That May Affect Future Results

You should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information in this report before deciding to invest in shares of our common stock. These are the risks and uncertainties we believe are most important for you to consider. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, which we currently deem immaterial or which are similar to those faced by other companies in our industry or business in general, may also impair our business operations. If any of the following risks or uncertainties actually occurs, our business, financial condition and operating results would likely suffer. In that event, the market price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Relating to Our Industry

Due in part to the cyclical nature of the semiconductor manufacturing industry and related industries, as well as due to volatility in worldwide capital and equity markets, we have previously incurred operating losses and may have future losses.

Our business is largely dependent on capital expenditures in the semiconductor manufacturing industry and other businesses employing similar manufacturing technology. The semiconductor manufacturing industry in turn depends on current and anticipated demand for integrated circuits and the products that use them. In recent years, these businesses have experienced unpredictable and volatile business cycles due in large part to rapid changes in demand and manufacturing capacity for semiconductors, and these cycles have had an impact on our business, sometimes causing declining revenues and operating losses. We could experience future operating losses during an industry downturn. If an industry downturn continues for an extended period of time, our business could be materially harmed. Conversely, in periods of rapidly increasing demand, we could have insufficient inventory and manufacturing capacity to meet our customer needs on a timely basis, which could result in the loss of customers and various other expenses that could reduce gross margins and profitability.

We face competition which may lead to price pressure and otherwise adversely affect our sales.

We face competition throughout the world in each of our product areas. This comes from competitors as discussed in Part I, Item 1, Business Competition as well as internal robotic capabilities at larger OEMs. Many of our competitors have substantial engineering, manufacturing, marketing and customer support capabilities. We expect our competitors to continue to improve the performance of their current products and to introduce new products and technologies that could adversely affect sales of our current and future products and services. New products and technologies developed by our competitors or more efficient production of their products could require us to make significant price reductions or decide not to compete for certain orders. If we fail to respond adequately to pricing pressures or fail to develop products with improved performance or developments with respect to the other factors on which we compete, we could lose customers or orders. If we are unable to compete effectively, our business and prospects could be materially harmed.

Risks Relating to Brooks

Our operating results could fluctuate significantly, which could negatively impact our business.

Our revenues, operating margins and other operating results could fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter depending upon a variety of factors, including:

demand for our products as a result of the cyclical nature of the semiconductor manufacturing industry and the markets upon which it depends or otherwise;

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changes in the timing and terms of product orders by our customers as a result of our customer concentration or otherwise;

changes in the mix of products and services that we offer;

changes in the demand for the mix of products and services that we offer;

timing and market acceptance of our new product introductions;

delays or problems in the planned introduction of new products, or in the performance of any such products following delivery to customers;

new products, services or technological innovations by our competitors, which can, among other things, render our products less competitive due to the rapid technological change in our industry;

the timing and related costs of any acquisitions, divestitures or other strategic transactions;

our ability to reduce our costs in response to decreased demand for our products and services;

disruptions in our manufacturing process or in the supply of components to us;

write-offs for excess or obsolete inventory; and

competitive pricing pressures.

As a result of these risks, we believe that quarter to quarter comparisons of our revenue and operating results may not be meaningful, and that these comparisons may not be an accurate indicator of our future performance.

If we do not continue to introduce new products and services that reflect advances in technology in a timely and effective manner, our products and services may become obsolete and our operating results will suffer.

Our success is dependent on our ability to respond to the technological change present in the markets we serve. The success of our product development and introduction depends on our ability to:

accurately identify and define new market opportunities and products;

obtain market acceptance of our products;

timely innovate, develop and commercialize new technologies and applications;

adjust to changing market conditions;

differentiate our offerings from our competitors offerings;

obtain intellectual property rights where necessary;

continue to develop a comprehensive, integrated product and service strategy;

properly price our products and services; and

design our products to high standards of manufacturability such that they meet customer requirements.

If we cannot succeed in responding in a timely manner to technological and/or market changes or if the new products that we introduce do not achieve market acceptance, it could diminish our competitive position which could materially harm our business and our prospects.

The global nature of our business exposes us to multiple risks.

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, approximately 56% and 49%, respectively, of our revenues were derived from sales outside North America. We expect that international sales, including increased sales in Asia, will continue to account for a significant portion of our revenues. We maintain a global footprint of sales, service and repair operations. As a result of our international operations, we are exposed to many risks and uncertainties, including:

longer sales-cycles and time to collection;

tariff and international trade barriers;

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fewer or less certain legal protections for intellectual property and contract rights abroad;

different and changing legal and regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions in which we operate;

government currency control and restrictions on repatriation of earnings;

fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and interest rates, particularly in Asia and Europe; and

political and economic instability, changes, hostilities and other disruptions in regions where we operate.

Negative developments in any of these areas in one or more countries could result in a reduction in demand for our products, the cancellation or delay of orders already placed, threats to our intellectual property, difficulty in collecting receivables, and a higher cost of doing business, any of which could materially harm our business and profitability.

Our business could be materially harmed if we fail to adequately integrate the operations of the businesses that we have acquired or may acquire.

We have made in the past, and may make in the future, acquisitions or significant investments in businesses with complementary products, services and/or technologies. Our acquisitions present numerous risks, including:

difficulties in integrating the operations, technologies, products and personnel of the acquired companies and realizing the anticipated synergies of the combined businesses;

defining and executing a comprehensive product strategy;

managing the risks of entering markets or types of businesses in which we have limited or no direct experience;

the potential loss of key employees, customers and strategic partners of ours or of acquired companies;

unanticipated problems or latent liabilities, such as problems with the quality of the installed base of the target company's products or infringement of another company's intellectual property by a target company's activities or products;

problems associated with compliance with the target company's existing contracts;

difficulties in managing geographically dispersed operations; and

the diversion of management's attention from normal daily operations of the business.

If we acquire a new business, we may be required to expend significant funds, incur additional debt or issue additional securities, which may negatively affect our operations and be dilutive to our stockholders. In periods following an acquisition, we will be required to evaluate goodwill and acquisition-related intangible assets for impairment. When such assets are found to be impaired, they will be written down to estimated fair

value, with a charge against earnings. The failure to adequately address these risks could materially harm our business and financial results.

Entering new markets introduces new competitors and commercial risks.

A key part of our growth strategy is to continue expanding into adjacent technology and life sciences markets beyond the semiconductor manufacturing market. As part of this strategy, we expect to diversify our product sales by leveraging our core technologies, which requires investments and resources which may not be available as needed. We cannot guarantee that we will be successful in leveraging our capabilities into the life sciences market to meet all the needs of these new customers and to compete favorably. Because a significant portion of our growth potential may be dependent on our ability to increase sales to markets beyond semiconductor manufacturing, an inability to successfully enter new markets may adversely impact future financial results.

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Changes in key personnel could impair our ability to execute our business strategy.

The continuing service of our executive officers and essential engineering, technical and management personnel, together with our ability to attract and retain such personnel, is an important factor in our continuing ability to execute our strategy. There is substantial competition to attract such employees and the loss of any such key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results. The same could be true if we were to experience a high turnover rate among engineering and technical personnel and we were unable to replace them.

We may be subject to claims of infringement of third-party intellectual property rights, or demands that we license third-party technology, which could result in significant expense and prevent us from using our technology.

We rely upon patents, trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures, copyrights, trademarks and licensing agreements to protect our technology. Due to the rapid technological change that characterizes the semiconductor and adjacent technology markets, we believe that the improvement of existing technology, reliance upon trade secrets and unpatented proprietary know-how and the development of new products may be as important as patent protection in establishing and maintaining competitive advantage. To protect trade secrets and know-how, it is our policy to require all technical and management personnel to enter into nondisclosure agreements. We cannot guarantee that these efforts will meaningfully protect our trade secrets.

There has been substantial litigation regarding patent and other intellectual property rights in the semiconductor related industries. We have in the past been, and may in the future be, notified that we may be infringing intellectual property rights possessed by third parties. We cannot guarantee that infringement claims by third parties or other claims for indemnification by customers or end users of our products resulting from infringement claims will not be asserted in the future or that such assertions, if proven to be true, will not materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot predict the extent to which we might be required to seek licenses or alter our products so that they no longer infringe the rights of others. We also cannot guarantee that licenses will be available or the terms of any licenses we may be required to obtain will be reasonable. Similarly, changing our products or processes to avoid infringing the rights of others may be costly or impractical and could detract from the value of our products. If a judgment of infringement were obtained against us, we could be required to pay substantial damages and a court could issue an order preventing us from selling one or more of our products. Further, the cost and diversion of management attention brought about by such litigation could be substantial, even if we were to prevail. Any of these events could result in significant expense to us and may materially harm our business and our prospects.

Our failure to protect our intellectual property could adversely affect our future operations.

Our ability to compete is significantly affected by our ability to protect our intellectual property. Existing trade secret, trademark and copyright laws offer only limited protection. Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain and enforce patent protection for our products both in the United States and in other countries. We own numerous U.S. and foreign patents, and we intend to file additional applications, as appropriate, for patents covering our products and technology. Our current patents will expire from time to time through 2028 and new patents may not be issued for any pending or future patent applications, and the claims allowed under any issued patents may not be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. Any issued patents owned by or licensed to us may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, and the rights under these patents may not provide us with competitive advantages. In addition, the laws of some countries in which our products are or may be developed, manufactured or sold may not fully protect our products. We cannot guarantee that the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be adequate to prevent the misappropriation of our technology. Other companies could independently develop similar or superior technology without violating our intellectual property rights. In the future, it may be necessary to engage in litigation or like activities to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights of others, including our customers. This could require us to incur significant expenses and to divert the efforts and attention of our management and technical personnel from our business operations.

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If our manufacturing sites were to experience a significant disruption in operations, our business could be materially harmed.

We have a limited number of manufacturing facilities for our products. If the operations of these facilities were disrupted as a result of a natural disaster, fire, power or other utility outage, work stoppage or other similar event, our business could be seriously harmed because we may be unable to manufacture and ship products and parts to our customers in a timely fashion.

Our business could be materially harmed if one or more key suppliers fail to continuously deliver key components of acceptable cost and quality.

We currently obtain many of our key components on an as-needed, purchase order basis from numerous suppliers. In some cases we have only a single source of supply for necessary components and materials used in the manufacturing of our products. Further, we are increasing our sourcing of products in Asia, and particularly in China, and we do not have a previous course of dealing with many of these suppliers. We do not generally have long-term supply contracts with any of these suppliers, and many of them underwent cost-containment measures in light of the last industry downturn. As the industry has recovered, these suppliers have faced challenges in delivering components on a timely basis. This volatility in demand has led some of our vendors to exit the semiconductor market, and other vendors may also decide to exit this market. Our inability to obtain components or materials in required quantities or of acceptable cost and quality and with the necessary continuity of supply could result in delays or reductions in product shipments to our customers. In addition, if a supplier or sub-supplier suffers a production stoppage or delay for any reason, including natural disasters like the ones that affected Japan and Thailand, this could result in a delay or reduction in product shipments to our customers. Any of these contingencies could cause us to lose customers, result in delayed or lost revenue and otherwise materially harm our business.

Our stock price is volatile.

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated widely. From the beginning of fiscal year 2011 through the end of fiscal year 2012, our stock price fluctuated between a high of \$14.59 per share and a low of \$6.37 per share. Consequently, the current market price of our common stock may not be indicative of future market prices, and we may be unable to sustain or increase the value of an investment in our common stock. Factors affecting our stock price may include:

variations in operating results from quarter to quarter;

changes in earnings estimates by analysts or our failure to meet analysts' expectations;

changes in the market price per share of our public company customers;

market conditions in the semiconductor and other industries into which we sell products;

economic conditions in Europe and general economic conditions;

political changes, hostilities or natural disasters such as hurricanes and floods;

low trading volume of our common stock; and

the number of firms making a market in our common stock.

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In addition, the stock market has in the past experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. These fluctuations have particularly affected the market prices of the securities of high technology companies like ours. These market fluctuations could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

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Risks Relating to Our Customers

Because we rely on a limited number of customers for a large portion of our revenues, the loss of one or more of these customers could materially harm our business.

We receive a significant portion of our revenues in each fiscal period from a relatively limited number of customers, and that trend is likely to continue. Sales to our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 43%, 55% and 63% of our total revenues in the fiscal years ended September 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. While we expect this percentage to continue to decrease due to the sale of our contract manufacturing business and our life sciences acquisitions, the loss of one or more of these major customers, a significant decrease in orders from one of these customers, or the inability of one or more customers to make payments to us when they are due could materially affect our revenue, business and reputation. In addition, there has been and may continue to be significant consolidation among some of our largest OEM customers, which could lead to increased pressure to reduce the price of our products and/or decreased market share with the combined companies.

Because of the lengthy sales cycles of many of our products, we may incur significant expenses before we generate any revenues related to those products.

Our customers may need several months to test and evaluate our products. This increases the possibility that a customer may decide to cancel or change plans, which could reduce or eliminate our sales to that customer. The impact of this risk can be magnified during the periods in which we introduce a number of new products, as has been the case in recent years. As a result of this lengthy sales cycle, we may incur significant research and development expenses, and selling, general and administrative expenses before we generate the related revenues for these products, and we may never generate the anticipated revenues if our customer cancels or changes its plans.

In addition, many of our products will not be sold directly to the end-user but will be components of other products. As a result, we rely on OEMs to select our products from among alternative offerings to be incorporated into their equipment at the design stage; so-called design-ins. The OEMs' decisions often precede the generation of volume sales, if any, by a year or more. Moreover, if we are unable to achieve these design-ins from an OEM, we would have difficulty selling our products to that OEM because changing suppliers involves significant cost, time, effort and risk on the part of that OEM.

Customers generally do not make long term commitments to purchase our products and our customers may cease purchasing our products at any time.

Sales of our products are often made pursuant to individual purchase orders and not under long-term commitments and contracts. Our customers frequently do not provide any assurance of minimum or future sales and are not prohibited from purchasing products from our competitors at any time. Accordingly, we are exposed to competitive pricing pressures on each order. Our customers also engage in the practice of purchasing products from more than one manufacturer to avoid dependence on sole-source suppliers for certain of their needs. The existence of these practices makes it more difficult for us to increase price, gain new customers and win repeat business from existing customers.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

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Our corporate headquarters and primary manufacturing/research and development facilities are currently located in three buildings in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, which we purchased in January 2001. We lease a fourth building in Chelmsford adjacent to the three that we own. In summary, we maintain the following active principal facilities:

Location	Functions	Square Footage (Approx.)	Ownership Status/Lease Expiration
Chelmsford, Massachusetts	Corporate headquarters, training, manufacturing and R&D	214,000	Owned
Chelmsford, Massachusetts	Manufacturing	97,000	October 2014
Petaluma, California	Manufacturing and R&D	72,300	September 2013
Poway, California	Manufacturing and R&D	67,600	July 2015
Longmont, Colorado	Manufacturing and R&D	60,900	February 2015
Yongin-City, South Korea	Manufacturing, R&D and sales & support	49,600	February 2022
Manchester, UK	Manufacturing, R&D and sales & support	42,000	December 2019
Jena, Germany	Manufacturing, R&D and sales & support	30,100	January 2017
Chu Bei City, Taiwan	Sales & support	28,600	June 2014

Our Brooks Product Solutions segment utilizes the facilities in Massachusetts, Petaluma, California, Colorado and South Korea as well as a smaller manufacturing and R&D facility in Germany. Our Brooks Global Services segment utilizes the facilities in Massachusetts, South Korea, Germany and Taiwan. Our Brooks Life Science Systems segment utilizes the facilities in Poway, California and the UK.

We maintain additional sales and support and training offices in California and Texas and overseas in Europe (France, Germany and Switzerland), as well as in Asia (Japan, China, Singapore and Taiwan) and the Middle East (Israel).

We utilize a third party to manage a manufacturing operation in Mexico. As part of our arrangement with this third party, we guarantee a lease for a 56,100 square foot manufacturing facility. The remaining payments under this lease, which expires in 2015, are approximately \$0.9 million.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings, both asserted and unasserted, that arise in the ordinary course of business. The Company believes that none of these claims will have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Table of Contents**Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures**

Not applicable.

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC under the symbol BRKS. The following table sets forth the high and low close prices per share of our common stock as reported by the NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and the cash dividends declared per common share for the periods indicated:

	Market Price		Dividends Declared
	High	Low	
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2012			
First quarter	\$ 10.96	\$ 7.52	\$ 0.08
Second quarter	12.38	10.13	0.08
Third quarter	12.34	8.95	0.08
Fourth quarter	9.84	7.86	0.08
Fiscal year ended September 30, 2011			
First quarter	\$ 9.48	\$ 6.37	
Second quarter	13.94	8.72	
Third quarter	14.59	9.96	
Fourth quarter	11.66	7.74	0.08

Number of Holders

As of October 31, 2012, there were 869 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividend Policy

Dividends are declared at the discretion of our Board of Directors and depend on actual cash from operations, our financial condition and capital requirements and any other factors our Board of Directors may consider relevant. Future dividend declarations, as well as the record and payment dates for such dividends, will be determined by our Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

On November 7, 2012, our Board of Directors approved a cash dividend of \$0.08 per share payable on December 28, 2012 to common stockholders of record on December 7, 2012.

Table of Contents**Comparative Stock Performance**

The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return (assuming reinvestment of dividends) from investing \$100 on September 30, 2007, and plotted at the last trading day of each of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, in each of (i) the Company's Common Stock; (ii) the NASDAQ/AMEX/NYSE Market Index of companies; (iii) a peer group comprised of: Advanced Energy Industries, Inc., Cymer, Inc., Entegris, Inc., FEI Company, LAM Research Corporation, Mattson Technology, Inc., MKS Instruments, Inc., Photronics, Inc., Ultra Clean Technology, Inc. and Veeco Instruments Inc. We believe this graph best represents our peer groups in the end markets that we serve. The stock price performance on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

Performance Graph**COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*****Among Brooks Automation, Inc., The NASDAQ/AMEX/NYSE Index****and a Peer Group**

* \$100 invested on September 28, 2007 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Fiscal year ending September 30.

	9/28/07	9/30/08	9/30/09	9/30/10	9/30/11	9/28/12
Brooks Automation, Inc.	100.00	58.71	54.28	47.12	57.75	58.84
NASDAQ/AMEX/NYSE	100.00	74.19	85.17	122.91	108.42	126.72
Peer Group	100.00	64.37	71.68	78.60	76.17	86.24

The information included under the heading "Performance Graph" in Item 5 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K shall not be deemed to be soliciting material or subject to Regulation 14A, shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

Table of Contents**Issuance of Unregistered Common Stock**

Not applicable.

Issuer's Purchases of Equity Securities

As part of our equity compensation program, we offer recipients of restricted stock awards the opportunity to elect to sell their shares at the time of vesting to satisfy tax obligations in connection with such vesting. The following table provides information concerning shares of our Common Stock, \$0.01 par value, purchased in connection with the forfeiture of shares to satisfy the employees' obligations with respect to withholding taxes in connection with the vesting of certain shares of restricted stock during the three months ended September 30, 2012. Upon purchase, these shares are immediately retired.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
July 1 - 31, 2012		\$		\$
August 1 - 31, 2012	1,585	9.52	1,585	
September 1 - 30, 2012				
Total	1,585	\$ 9.52	1,585	\$

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, appearing elsewhere in this report.

	Year Ended September 30,				
	2012(6)(7)(8)	2011(4)(5)(9)	2010(3)(9)	2009(2)(9)	2008(1)(9)
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues	\$ 519,451	\$ 688,105	\$ 592,972	\$ 218,706	\$ 526,366
Gross profit (loss)	\$ 173,486	\$ 223,021	\$ 166,295	\$ (5,996)	\$ 126,828
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings (losses) of joint ventures	\$ 11,420	\$ 127,576	\$ 56,064	\$ (226,917)	\$ (236,152)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 136,835	\$ 130,437	\$ 59,884	\$ (227,527)	\$ (236,351)
Net income (loss) attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc.	\$ 136,789	\$ 130,385	\$ 59,841	\$ (227,612)	\$ (235,619)
Basic net income (loss) from continuing operations per share attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.02	\$ 0.94	\$ (3.62)	\$ (3.66)
Diluted net income (loss) from continuing operations per share attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.01	\$ 0.93	\$ (3.62)	\$ (3.66)
Shares used in computing basic earnings (loss) per share	65,128	64,549	63,777	62,911	64,542

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Shares used in computing diluted earnings (loss) per share	65,722	65,003	64,174	62,911	64,542
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.08	\$	\$	\$

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	2012	As of September 30,			2008(10)
		2011(10)	2010(10)	2009(10)	
(In thousands)					
Total assets	\$ 741,960	\$ 636,958	\$ 517,040	\$ 411,569	\$ 662,611
Working capital	\$ 266,298	\$ 224,785	\$ 219,176	\$ 150,700	\$ 235,795
Total Brooks Automation, Inc. stockholders equity	\$ 648,666	\$ 518,347	\$ 387,631	\$ 317,376	\$ 540,968

	Year Ended September 30, 2012			
	First Quarter(9)	Second Quarter(7)(9)	Third Quarter(7)	Fourth Quarter(6)(7)(8)
(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues	\$ 120,228	\$ 139,337	\$ 140,437	\$ 119,449
Gross profit	\$ 40,357	\$ 48,282	\$ 46,240	\$ 38,607
Net income	\$ 2,831	\$ 9,726	\$ 8,025	\$ 116,253
Net income attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc.	\$ 2,823	\$ 9,721	\$ 8,028	\$ 116,217
Basic net income per share attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.78
Diluted net income per share attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.12	\$ 1.77

	Year Ended September 30, 2011			
	First Quarter(9)	Second Quarter(9)	Third Quarter(4)(5)(9)	Fourth Quarter(4)(9)
(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues	\$ 178,367	\$ 192,651	\$ 186,136	\$ 130,951
Gross profit	\$ 57,319	\$ 61,674	\$ 56,970	\$ 47,058
Net income	\$ 23,955	\$ 26,841	\$ 66,921	\$ 12,720
Net income attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc.	\$ 23,955	\$ 26,823	\$ 66,915	\$ 12,692
Basic net income per share attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.42	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.20
Diluted net income per share attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.41	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.19

- (1) Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes and equity in earnings of joint ventures, income (loss) from continuing operations and net income (loss) attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. includes a \$197.9 million charge for the impairment of goodwill and a \$5.7 million charge for the impairment of long-lived assets.
- (2) Gross profit (loss) includes a \$20.9 million impairment of long-lived assets. Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of joint ventures, income (loss) and net income (loss) attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. includes a \$71.8 million charge for the impairment of goodwill and a \$35.5 million charge for the impairment of long-lived assets.
- (3) Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of joint ventures, income (loss) and net income (loss) attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. includes a \$7.8 million gain on the sale of certain patents and patents pending related to a legacy product line.
- (4) Amounts include results of operations of RTS Life Science Limited (acquired effective April 1, 2011) and Nexus Biosystems, Inc. (acquired effective July 25, 2011) for the periods subsequent to their acquisition.
- (5) On June 28, 2011, we disposed of our contract manufacturing business which did not qualify as discontinued operations. As such, the operations prior to the divestiture are included in our results of operations. Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of

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joint ventures, income (loss) and net income (loss) attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. includes a \$45.0 million pre-tax gain on the sale of our contract manufacturing business.

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- (6) Income (loss) from continuing operations and net income (loss) attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. includes a \$121.8 million deferred income tax benefit in connection with a reversal of a majority of the valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets.
- (7) Amounts include results of operations of the Celigo® product line (acquired December 30, 2011) for the period subsequent to the acquisition.
- (8) Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of joint ventures, income (loss) and net income (loss) attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. includes an \$8.9 million charge in connection with the settlement of our U.S. defined benefit pension plan.
- (9) Income (loss) from continuing operations and net income (loss) attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. reflects effects of revision to equity in earnings of joint ventures reflected in our consolidated statements of operations. See Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements for the impact of the revision that relates to fiscal years 2011 and 2010. Fiscal year 2009 net income was increased by \$0.2 million due to the revision, and for fiscal year 2008, net income was increased by \$0.3 million.
- (10) Total assets and Total Brooks Automation, Inc. stockholders' equity reflect the effects of revision to investment in joint ventures reflected in our consolidated balance sheets. See Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements.

Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*

Certain statements in this Form 10-K constitute forward-looking statements which involve known risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, our performance or our achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements such as estimates of future revenue, gross margin, and expense levels as well as the performance of the markets we serve. Such factors include the Risk Factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A. Precautionary statements made herein should be read as being applicable to all related forward-looking statements whenever they appear in this report.

Overview

We are a leading provider of automation, vacuum and instrumentation solutions for multiple markets and are a valued business partner to original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) and equipment users throughout the world. We serve markets where equipment productivity and availability is a critical factor for our customers' success, typically in demanding temperature and/or pressure environments. Our largest served market is the semiconductor capital equipment industry, which represented approximately 54%, 65% and 71% of our consolidated revenues for fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. These decreases are the result of our efforts to target certain non-semiconductor revenue opportunities, including acquisitions and a divestiture which has led to an increase in the non-semiconductor portion of our revenues. The non-semiconductor markets served by us include life sciences, industrial capital equipment and other adjacent technology markets.

The demand for semiconductors and semiconductor manufacturing equipment is cyclical, resulting in periodic expansions and contractions of this market. Demand for our products has been impacted by these cyclical industry conditions. Our revenues from the latter half of fiscal 2009 through fiscal year 2011 benefited from an upturn in the semiconductor capital equipment market. Revenues for fiscal year 2012 have been impacted by our acquisitions and divestitures, and also impacted more recently by weakness in demand for semiconductor capital equipment. We expect this weakness to continue into the early part of fiscal year 2013.

We expect the semiconductor equipment market will continue to be a key end market for our products, however, we intend to acquire and develop technologies that will create opportunities outside of the semiconductor market. We completed the following acquisitions and investments to expand our life sciences product offering:

RTS Life Sciences (RTS), a United Kingdom based provider of automation solutions to the life sciences markets, acquired on April 1, 2011 for \$3.4 million, net of cash on hand;

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Nexus Biosystems, Inc. (Nexus), a California based provider of automation solutions and consumables to the life sciences markets on July 25, 2011 for \$84.9 million, net of cash on hand;

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The Celigo® automated Cell Cytometer product line from Cytellect Inc., a life sciences product used for cellular imaging, acquired on December 30, 2011 for \$8.7 million in cash, plus a deferred cash payment of \$0.5 million that was paid in July 2012.

Although we have entered into transactions to expand the non-semiconductor portions of our business, we will continue to make investments to maintain and grow our semiconductor product and service offerings. On January 6, 2012, we acquired primarily intangible assets from Intevac, Inc. for \$3.0 million. We will use these assets in the development of a next generation of semiconductor automation tools. We expensed essentially all of this asset purchase as an in-process research and development cost in the three months ended March 31, 2012. On October 29, 2012, we acquired Crossing Automation Inc. (Crossing), a U.S. based provider of automation solutions for the global semiconductor front-end markets. The purchase price was approximately \$63.1 million, which is subject to a working capital adjustment to be determined subsequent to the closing.

On April 20, 2011, we entered into an agreement with affiliates of Celestica Inc. (Celestica) to sell the assets of our Contract Manufacturing segment (the Business). The sale was completed on June 28, 2011 for a purchase price of \$78.0 million in cash, plus \$1.3 million as consideration for cash acquired in the sale. An additional \$2.5 million of proceeds was paid during our fourth quarter of 2011, which represents a working capital normalizing adjustment. In addition, Brooks and Celestica entered into certain commercial supply and license agreements at the closing of the sale. Pursuant to those agreements, Brooks supplies Celestica with certain products and has licensed to Celestica certain intellectual property needed to run the Business and Celestica supplies certain products to Brooks. Due to the significance of these ongoing commercial arrangements, the sale did not qualify for discontinued operations treatment. Therefore, historical financial results of the divested business are not segregated within our consolidated financial statements for the historical periods in which this business was part of us.

We report financial results in four segments: Brooks Product Solutions, Brooks Global Services, Brooks Life Science Systems and Contract Manufacturing. This financial reporting structure was implemented effective as of the beginning of our fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011 in response to changes in our management structure as well as the acquisition of two life science companies in the second half of fiscal 2011.

The Brooks Product Solutions segment provides a variety of products critical to technology equipment productivity and availability. Those products include atmospheric and vacuum tool automation systems, atmospheric and vacuum robots and robotic modules and cryogenic vacuum pumping, thermal management and vacuum measurement solutions which are used to create, measure and control critical process vacuum applications.

The Brooks Global Services segment provides an extensive range of support services including on and off-site repair services, on and off-site diagnostic support services, and installation services to enable our customers to maximize process tool uptime and productivity. This segment also provides end-user customers with spare parts support services to maximize customer tool productivity.

The Brooks Life Science Systems segment provides automated sample management systems for automated cold sample storage, automated blood fractionation equipment, sample preparation and handling equipment, cellular imaging, consumables, and parts and support services to a wide range of life science customers including pharmaceutical companies, biotechnology companies, biobanks, national laboratories, research institutes and research universities.

The Contract Manufacturing segment provided services to build equipment front-end modules, vacuum transport modules and other subassemblies which enabled our customers to effectively source high quality and high reliability process tools for semiconductor market applications. We sold this segment on June 28, 2011.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2012, we identified prior period errors related to the accounting for our equity method investment in ULVAC Cryogenics, Inc. (UCI). We determined that certain subsidiaries of UCI were not fully included in the results UCI reported to us and therefore not reflected within equity in earnings of joint ventures in our consolidated statements of operations or within equity investment in joint ventures in our consolidated balance sheets for the quarterly and annual periods beginning in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006 through the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012. We concluded that these errors were not material

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individually or in the aggregate to any of the prior reporting periods, and therefore, amendments of previously filed reports were not required. However, if the entire correction was recorded in the third quarter of 2012, the cumulative amount would be material in the year ended September 30, 2012 and would have impacted comparisons to prior periods. As such, the revisions for these corrections to the applicable prior periods are reflected in the financial information herein and will be reflected in future filings containing such financial information. The revision had no net impact on the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows for any prior period. The specific amount of each revision is detailed in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to bad debts, inventories, intangible assets, goodwill, income taxes, warranty obligations, pensions and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, including current and anticipated worldwide economic conditions both in general and specifically in relation to the semiconductor industry, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. As discussed in the year over year comparisons below, actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenues

Product revenues are associated with the sale of hardware systems, components and spare parts as well as product license revenue. Service revenues are associated with service contracts, repairs, upgrades and field service. Shipping and handling fees, if any, billed to customers are recognized as revenue. The related shipping and handling costs are recognized in cost of sales.

Revenue from product sales that does not include significant customization is recorded upon delivery and transfer of risk of loss to the customer provided there is evidence of an arrangement, fees are fixed or determinable, collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured and, if applicable, customer acceptance criteria have been successfully demonstrated. Customer acceptance provisions include final testing and acceptance carried out prior to shipment. These pre-shipment testing and acceptance procedures ensure that the product meets the published specification requirements before the product is shipped. When significant on site customer acceptance provisions are present in the arrangement, revenue is recognized upon completion of customer acceptance testing.

Revenue from product sales that does include significant customization, which primarily include life science automation systems, is recorded using the percentage of completion method whereby revenue is recorded as work progresses based on a percentage that incurred labor effort to date bear to total projected labor effort. In addition, contracts are reviewed on a regular basis to determine whether a loss exists. A loss will be accrued in the period in which estimated contract revenue is less than the current estimate of total contract costs.

Revenue associated with service agreements is generally recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Revenue from repair services or upgrades of customer-owned equipment is recognized upon completion of the repair effort and upon the shipment of the repaired item back to the customer. In instances where the repair or upgrade includes installation, revenue is recognized when the installation is completed.

Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Other Long-Lived Assets

As a result of our acquisitions, we have identified intangible assets other than goodwill and generated significant goodwill. General intangible assets other than goodwill are valued based on estimates of future cash flows and amortized over their estimated useful life. Goodwill is subject to annual impairment testing as well as testing upon the occurrence of any event that indicates a potential impairment. General intangible assets other

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than goodwill and other long-lived assets are subject to an impairment test if there is an indicator of impairment. We conduct our annual goodwill impairment test as of our fiscal year end, or September 30th. Our tests of goodwill as of September 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 indicated that we did not have any impairment to goodwill.

Under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), the testing of goodwill for impairment is to be performed at a level referred to as a reporting unit. A reporting unit is either the operating segment level or one level below, which is referred to as a component. The level at which the impairment test is performed requires an assessment as to whether the operations below the operating segment constitute a self-sustaining business, testing is generally required to be performed at this level. We currently have three reporting units that have goodwill, including two reporting units that are part of our Brooks Product Solutions operating segment and the sole reporting unit included in our Brooks Life Science Systems operating segment.

We determine the fair value of our reporting units using an Income Approach, specifically the Discounted Cash Flow Method (DCF Method). The DCF Method includes five year future cash flow projections, which are discounted to present value, and an estimate of terminal values, which are also discounted to present value. Terminal values represent the present value an investor would pay today for the rights to the cash flows of the business for the years subsequent to the discrete cash flow projection period. We consider the DCF Method to be the most appropriate valuation indicator as the DCF analyses are based on management s long-term financial projections. However, we also use market-based valuation techniques to test the reasonableness of the fair values determined by the DCF Method. We also compare the aggregate fair value of our reporting units and corporate assets to our overall market capitalization.

Goodwill impairment testing is a two-step process. The first step of the goodwill impairment test, used to identify potential impairment, compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its respective carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered impaired. If the reporting unit s carrying amount exceeds the fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test must be completed to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any. The second step compares the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying value of goodwill. The implied fair value is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit, the excess of the fair value over amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill determined in this step is compared to the carrying value of goodwill. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying value of goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference.

For our annual goodwill impairment test as of September 30, 2012, we determined that the estimated fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying value and no impairment existed. The fair value of the two reporting units that are part of our Brooks Product Solutions operating segment each exceeded their carrying value by more than 20%. The fair value of the Brooks Life Science Systems operating segment exceeded its carrying value by 5%. The discount rate used in the DCF analysis for the Brooks Life Science Systems operating segment was 18.5%. The revenue multiple used in the terminal value calculation for the Brooks Life Science Systems operating segment was 1.9x, and is consistent with revenue multiples of peers in the life science industry. The final terminal value calculation for this reporting unit reflects an equal weighting of a revenue multiple and capitalizing cash flow from the terminal year, which is consistent with our approach utilized in the prior year. We acquired the businesses comprising the Brooks Life Science Systems operating segment at various dates over the last eighteen months. While we believe our assumptions are reasonable, actual results could differ from our projections. To the extent projected results of cash flows are revised downward, the reporting unit may be required to write down all or a portion of its goodwill, which would adversely impact our earnings.

Under GAAP, we are required to test long-lived assets, which exclude goodwill and intangible assets that are not amortized, when indicators of impairment are present. For purposes of this test, long-lived assets are grouped with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. When we determine that indicators of potential impairment exist, the next step of the impairment test requires that the potentially impaired long-lived asset group is tested for recoverability. The test for recoverability compares the undiscounted future cash flows of the long-lived asset group to its carrying value. If the carrying values of the long-lived asset group exceed the future cash flows, the assets are considered to be potentially impaired. The next step in the impairment process is to

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determine the fair value of the individual net assets within the long-lived asset group. If the aggregate fair values of the individual net assets of the group are less than the carrying values, an impairment charge is recorded equal to the excess of the aggregate carrying value of the group over the aggregate fair value. The loss is allocated to each asset within the group based on their relative carrying values, with no asset reduced below its fair value. We have not tested long-lived assets other than goodwill since 2009, since no events have occurred that would require an impairment assessment.

Accounts Receivable

We record trade accounts receivable at the invoiced amount. Trade accounts receivables do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is our best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in our existing accounts receivable. We determine the allowance based on historical write-off experience. We review our allowance for doubtful accounts quarterly. Past due balances are reviewed individually for collectibility. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when we feel it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. We do not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure related to our customers.

Warranty

We provide for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. While we engage in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of our component suppliers, our warranty obligation is estimated by assessing product failure rates, material usage and service delivery costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Should actual product failure rates, material usage or service delivery costs differ from our estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required and may result in additional benefits or charges to operations.

Inventory

We provide reserves for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. We fully reserve for inventories and noncancelable purchase orders for inventory deemed obsolete. We perform periodic reviews of all inventory items to identify excess inventories on hand by comparing on-hand balances to anticipated usage using recent historical activity as well as anticipated or forecasted demand, based upon sales and marketing inputs through our planning systems. If estimates of demand diminish further or actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

Deferred Taxes

We record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. We have considered recent historical income, estimated future taxable income, carry-forward periods of tax attributes, the volatility of the semiconductor industry and ongoing tax planning strategies in assessing the need for the valuation allowance. In the event we determine that we would be able to realize our deferred tax assets in excess of their net recorded amount, an adjustment to the deferred tax asset would increase income in the period such determination was made. Likewise, should we subsequently determine that we would not be able to realize all or part of our net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be charged to income in the period such determination was made.

Prior to fiscal year 2012 management had concluded that it was more likely than not that our deferred tax assets would not be realized and recorded a full valuation allowance against all global deferred tax assets. As of September 30, 2012 management has changed this judgment upon the careful consideration of all available positive and negative evidence. The positive evidence considered was three year U.S. historical cumulative income, projected future taxable income and the length of carry-forward periods of tax attributes. The primary negative evidence to be considered is the volatility of the semiconductor industry which creates uncertainty in forecasting profits. As a result of this change in judgment we recorded a tax benefit of \$121.8 million resulting from the reduction in the valuation allowance. We continue to maintain a valuation allowance in the U.S. against certain tax attributes based on the uncertainty of their realization based on long-term forecasts and the expiration dates of the attributes.

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We also maintain a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets in certain foreign jurisdictions. We will continue to assess the need for a valuation allowance in future periods. If future operating results of the U.S. or these foreign jurisdictions significantly exceed expectations it is reasonably possible that there could be a further reduction in the valuation allowance in the future. Further reduction of the valuation allowance, in whole or in part, would result in a non-cash income tax benefit during the period of reduction.

Pension Plans

Our U.S. defined benefit pension plan was fully settled in September 2012 but we continue to sponsor two non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans. The cost and obligations of these arrangements are calculated using many assumptions to estimate the benefits that the employee earns while working, the amount of which cannot be completely determined until the benefit payments cease. Major assumptions used in the accounting for these employee benefit plans include the discount rate, expected return on plan assets and rate of increase in employee compensation levels. Assumptions are determined based on company data and appropriate market indicators in consultation with third-party actuaries, and are evaluated each year as of the plans' measurement date. Total pension costs for our pension plans totaled \$10.3 million for fiscal year 2012, which includes an \$8.9 million settlement charge for the U.S. plan. Our unfunded benefit obligation totaled \$2.2 million at September 30, 2012, as compared to \$7.9 million at September 30, 2011. Should any of our assumptions change, they would have an effect on net periodic pension costs and the unfunded benefit obligation. We expect to contribute approximately \$0.5 million to our defined benefit pension plans during fiscal year 2013.

Stock-Based Compensation

We measure compensation cost for all employee stock awards at fair value on date of grant and recognize compensation expense over the service period for awards expected to vest. The fair value of restricted stock is determined based on the number of shares granted and the excess of the quoted price of our common stock over the exercise price of the restricted stock on the date of grant, if any, and the fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Such value is recognized as expense over the service period, net of estimated forfeitures. The estimation of stock awards that will ultimately vest requires significant judgment. We consider many factors when estimating expected forfeitures, including types of awards, employee class, and historical experience. In addition, for stock-based awards where vesting is dependent upon achieving certain operating performance goals, we estimate the likelihood of achieving the performance goals. Actual results, and future changes in estimates, may differ from our current estimates.

Year Ended September 30, 2012, Compared to Year Ended September 30, 2011***Revenues***

We reported revenues of \$519.5 million for fiscal year 2012, compared to \$688.1 million in the previous year, a 25% decrease. The total decrease in revenues of \$168.6 million is the result of the sale of our Contract Manufacturing segment, which had revenues of \$137.3 million in the prior year, decreased demand for our Brooks Product Solutions products which resulted in \$70.4 million of decreased revenues and reduced demand for products and services from our Brooks Global Services segment which resulted in \$2.9 million of lower revenues. These decreases were partially offset by \$42.0 million of increased revenues from our Brooks Life Science Systems segment due to the acquisitions of RTS and Nexus in the last half of fiscal 2011.

Our Brooks Product Solutions segment reported revenues of \$380.9 million for fiscal year 2012, a decrease of 16% from \$451.3 million in the prior year. These decreases are attributable to lower volumes of shipments to most of the end markets served by this segment. Recent demand for semiconductor capital equipment has declined, and we expect this reduction in demand to result in lower revenues for this segment in the near term as compared to the revenues achieved in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2012.

Our Brooks Global Services segment reported revenues of \$86.0 million for fiscal year 2012, a 3% decrease from \$88.8 million in the prior year. The decrease includes a \$3.4 million decrease in product revenues, which are comprised mostly of spare part sales to end users. This decrease, which is primarily attributable to decreased demand from our semiconductor customers, is partially offset by a \$0.6 million increase in revenues from services.

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Our Brooks Life Science Systems segment reported revenues of \$52.6 million for fiscal year 2012, a 396% increase from \$10.6 million in the prior year. This increase is primarily the result of the timing of our acquisitions. We acquired RTS on April 1, 2011, Nexus on July 25, 2011 and Celigo on December 31, 2011. Revenues for this segment for fiscal year 2012 include \$39.7 million of product revenue, which includes sales of automated systems and consumables. The balance of the fiscal year 2012 revenues, or \$12.9 million, is comprised of service revenues to support deployed automation systems.

Our Contract Manufacturing segment reported revenues of \$137.3 million for fiscal year 2011. This segment was sold on June 28, 2011.

Revenues from the Brooks Product Solutions segment for the fiscal year 2011 include intercompany sales of \$49.2 million from this segment to the Contract Manufacturing segment. These intercompany revenues have been eliminated from the revenues of Contract Manufacturing.

Revenues for the Contract Manufacturing segment for the fiscal year 2011 exclude intercompany sales of \$10.7 million from this segment to the Brooks Product Solutions segment.

Revenues outside the United States were \$290.8 million, or 56% of total revenues, and \$339.9 million, or 49% of total revenues, for fiscal years 2012 and 2011, respectively. We expect that revenues outside the United States will continue to account for a significant portion of total revenues.

Gross Margin

Gross margin percentage increased to 33.4% for fiscal year 2012, compared to 32.4% for the prior year. This increase was primarily attributable to a more favorable product mix with the addition of our higher margin Brooks Life Science Systems segment and the sale of our lower margin Contract Manufacturing segment. This increase in gross margin percentage was partially offset by weaker margins in our Brooks Product Solutions and Brooks Global Services segments.

Gross margin percentage of our Brooks Product Solutions segment decreased to 33.5% for fiscal year 2012 as compared to 38.1% in the prior year. The decrease was due in part to a less favorable product mix, which decreased gross margin by 1.8%, plus increased charges for excess and obsolete inventory which reduced gross margin by 0.6%. The balance of the reduction in gross margin is mostly attributable to reduced production and lower absorption of our fixed costs. The reduced cost absorption is the result of weakening demand for semiconductor capital equipment, as the industry is currently experiencing a cyclical downturn. We recently initiated restructuring programs to better align the resources of this segment with expected future business requirements.

Gross margin percentage of our Brooks Global Services segment decreased to 29.8% for fiscal year 2012 as compared to 35.7% in the prior year. This decrease is due to lower sales of higher margin spare parts, which reduced gross margin by 3.1%, higher charges for excess and obsolete inventory which reduced gross margin by 0.8%, with the balance of the decrease primarily attributable to increased costs to expand our service capacity. During the latter part of fiscal 2012, we initiated cost reduction initiatives to align the resources of this segment with future business requirements.

Gross margin percentage for our Brooks Life Science Systems segment increased to 38.8% for fiscal year 2012 as compared to 21.2% in the prior year. The increase is due to the reduction of purchase accounting related adjustments that impact the valuation of deferred revenue obligations and the step-up in value of acquired inventory, which reduced gross margin percentage by 1.6% for fiscal year 2012 as compared to a reduction of 11.9% for the prior year. In addition, reduced charges for excess and obsolete inventories for fiscal year 2012 as compared to the prior year resulted in a 5.5% improvement in gross margin percentage. The balance of the increase relates to the increased production and improved absorption of our fixed costs. These increases in gross margin percentage were partially offset by increased amortization for completed technology intangible assets which decreased gross margin percentage by 1.0% as compared to the prior year.

Gross margin percentage for our Contract Manufacturing segment for fiscal year 2011 was 12.5%. The sale of this lower gross margin segment at the end of our third quarter of fiscal year 2011 has led to an overall increase in our consolidated post-sale gross margin percentage.

Table of Contents***Research and Development***

Research and development, or R&D, expenses for fiscal year 2012 were \$47.5 million, an increase of \$7.7 million, compared to \$39.8 million in the previous year. This increase relates primarily to our life sciences acquisitions, which increased R&D expenses by \$7.0 million over the prior year.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative, or SG&A, expenses were \$101.2 million for fiscal year 2012, a decrease of \$1.3 million compared to \$102.5 million in the prior year. The decrease is attributable to \$3.3 million of net insurance proceeds as reimbursement of litigation related costs previously incurred which was recorded as a reduction to SG&A during the three months ended March 31, 2012, a \$5.1 million reduction of labor-related costs as a result of lower accruals for incentive based compensation due to the Company's reduced financial performance and \$1.4 million of lower labor costs due to cost reduction programs implemented in the latter half of fiscal year 2012. These decreases were partially offset by the acquisitions of Nexus and RTS, which increased SG&A costs by \$7.4 million, including \$2.2 million of amortization of intangible assets. Other cost increases include \$1.6 million of higher consulting costs in connection with our initiatives to improve certain operating efficiencies.

Restructuring Charges

We recorded a restructuring charge of \$3.3 million for fiscal year 2012. These charges are related primarily to a series of workforce reductions implemented to improve the Company's cost structure by eliminating 118 employees. The Brooks Product Solutions segment incurred a severance charge of \$1.3 million to eliminate 60 positions; Brooks Global Services segment incurred a severance charge of \$1.0 million to eliminate 34 positions, and we incurred \$0.7 million to eliminate 10 corporate support positions. These workforce reductions were implemented to better align our resources with our future requirements. The Brooks Life Science Systems segment incurred severance charges of \$0.3 million to eliminate 14 positions, mainly due to the consolidation of administrative functions. We estimate \$10 million of aggregate annual savings from the workforce reductions completed during fiscal 2012. We are continuing to evaluate our cost structure, and could take additional severance charges during the first quarter of fiscal year 2013. All unpaid severance charges as of September 30, 2012 will be paid during fiscal year 2013, with a significant majority paid during the first half of fiscal year 2013.

We recorded a restructuring charge of \$1.0 million for fiscal year 2011. These charges include severance related costs of \$0.7 million, which are comprised of \$0.3 million of severance for the elimination of 19 employees, including 13 employees in the Brooks Life Science Systems segment resulting from the consolidation of certain functions as the operations of RTS and Nexus are combined into one operating segment, and \$0.4 million of adjustments for contingent severance arrangements for corporate management positions eliminated in prior periods. We also incurred \$0.3 million of facility-related costs for facilities exited in previous years. The costs for these exited facilities ended as of September 30, 2011.

Pension Settlement

During the quarter ended March 31, 2012, we advised participants of our frozen U.S. defined benefit pension plan that we intend to settle this pension obligation during fiscal year 2012. This settlement occurred in the quarter ended September 30, 2012 and resulted in accelerated cash payments of approximately \$6.4 million by the Company to fully satisfy the pension liability, and resulted in an accelerated amortization of approximately \$8.9 million of prior pension losses that were previously reported in accumulated other comprehensive income.

In-process Research and Development

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we acquired primarily intellectual property from Intevac, Inc. for \$3.0 million. Management evaluated this asset purchase to determine if this acquisition would be considered an acquisition of a business. Since only a limited amount of assets were acquired, management concluded that the inputs and processes required to meet the definition of a business were not acquired in this

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transaction, therefore, this transaction was treated as the purchase of an asset group. This asset group includes primarily intellectual property that will be utilized in the development of a next generation of semiconductor automation tools that resides within the Brooks Product Solutions segment. We expensed essentially all of this asset purchase as an in-process research and development cost in the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Interest Income

Interest income was \$1.2 million for both fiscal year 2012 and 2011.

Sale of Contract Manufacturing Business in 2011

We closed the sale of our extended factory contract manufacturing business on June 28, 2011 with affiliates of Celestica Inc. The gross proceeds on this transaction were \$81.8 million, of which \$79.3 million was received on the closing. The balance of \$2.5 million represents a working capital normalizing adjustment, and was received during our fourth quarter of 2011. The gross proceeds included the reimbursement of \$1.3 million of cash on hand at the closing offset by \$2.3 million of transaction expenses. The pre-tax gain on the sale was \$45.0 million. Our fiscal year 2011 income tax provision includes \$2.4 million of incremental taxes on this gain.

We also entered into certain commercial supply and license agreements with Celestica which will govern the ongoing relationship between Celestica and us. Pursuant to those agreements we will supply Celestica with certain products and have licensed to Celestica certain intellectual property needed to run the business and Celestica will supply certain products to us. Due to the significance of these ongoing commercial arrangements, the sale did not qualify for discontinued operations treatment. Therefore, historical financial results of the divested business will not be segregated within our consolidated financial statements for the historical periods in which this business was part of us.

Other Income

Other income, net of \$0.7 million for fiscal year 2012 consists primarily of joint venture management fee income of \$1.0 million which has been partially offset by foreign exchange losses of \$0.4 million. Other income, net of \$1.9 million for fiscal year 2011 consists primarily of joint venture management fee income of \$1.1 million and \$0.7 million from a litigation settlement.

Income Tax Provision (Benefit)

We recorded an income tax benefit of \$123.3 million for fiscal year 2012. This benefit includes a \$121.8 million deferred income tax benefit, primarily resulting from a significant reduction in the valuation allowance against deferred tax assets. We considered the weight of both positive and negative evidence as of September 30, 2012 and concluded that a substantial portion of the deferred tax assets will be realized. The tax benefit for fiscal year 2012 was partially offset by U.S. state income taxes and foreign taxes. We recorded an income tax provision of \$2.0 million for fiscal year 2011, which includes \$2.5 million of foreign and U.S. state income taxes, and an additional \$2.4 million of income taxes relating to the sale of our Contract Manufacturing segment. These provisions have been reduced by net favorable adjustments of \$3.9 million to our liability for unrecognized tax benefits, primarily due to the expiration of certain statutes and a favorable audit outcome. We provided a full valuation allowance for our net deferred tax assets at September 30, 2011. Considering the weight of both positive and negative evidence as of September 30, 2011, we concluded that it was more likely than not that the future tax benefits from accumulated net operating losses and other temporary differences would not be realized.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures

Income associated with our 50% interest in ULVAC Cryogenics, Inc., a joint venture with ULVAC Corporation of Japan, was \$2.0 million for fiscal year 2012 as compared to \$4.3 million for fiscal year 2011, due to the decline in demand for semiconductor capital equipment. These numbers reflect the revision to UCI's earnings as discussed in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements. Income associated with our 50% interest in Yaskawa Brooks Automation, Inc., a joint venture with Yaskawa Electric Corporation of Japan was \$0.1 million for fiscal year 2012 as compared to \$0.5 million for fiscal year 2011.

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Year Ended September 30, 2011, Compared to Year Ended September 30, 2010

Revenues

We reported revenues of \$688.1 million for fiscal year 2011, compared to \$593.0 million in the previous year, a 16% increase. The total increase in revenues of \$95.1 million is the result of increased demand for our products and services which resulted in \$88.8 million of increased revenues from our Brooks Product Solutions segment and \$13.9 million of higher revenues from our Brooks Global Services segment. In addition, the acquisitions of RTS and Nexus provided \$10.6 million of increased revenues from our Brooks Life Science Systems segment. These increases were partially offset by an \$18.2 million decrease in Contract Manufacturing revenues, due to the sale of that segment at the end of our third fiscal quarter.

Our Brooks Product Solutions segment reported revenues of \$451.3 million for fiscal year 2011, an increase of 24% from \$362.5 million in the prior year. These increases are primarily attributable to higher volumes of shipments to semiconductor capital equipment customers, which increased \$46.8 million for fiscal year 2011 as compared to the prior year, and an increase of \$42.0 million from non-semiconductor customers for fiscal year 2011 as compared to the prior year.

Our Brooks Global Services segment reported revenues of \$88.8 million for fiscal year 2011, a 19% increase from \$74.9 million in the prior year. The increase includes a \$1.0 million increase in product revenues, which are comprised mostly of spare part sales to end users, and a \$12.9 million increase in revenues from services. These increases are primarily attributable to increased demand from our semiconductor customers.

Our Brooks Life Science Systems segment reported revenues of \$10.6 million for fiscal year 2011. This segment includes revenues for RTS, which was acquired on April 1, 2011 and for Nexus, which was acquired on July 25, 2011. Revenues from these newly acquired entities are included in our operating results from their respective acquisition dates through the end of our fiscal year. Revenue from this segment includes \$7.7 million for the sale of product, including automation systems and consumables, and includes \$2.9 million of service revenue for the support of deployed automation systems.

Our Contract Manufacturing segment reported revenues of \$137.3 million for fiscal year 2011, a 12% decrease from \$155.5 million in the prior year. This decrease is due to the sale of this segment at the end of our third fiscal quarter. Through the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, Contract Manufacturing revenues increased 28% as compared to the same prior year period.

Revenues from the Brooks Product Solutions segment for the fiscal years 2011 and 2010 include intercompany sales of \$49.2 million and \$62.9 million, respectively, from this segment to the Contract Manufacturing segment. These intercompany revenues have been eliminated from the revenues of Contract Manufacturing.

Revenues for the Contract Manufacturing segment for the fiscal years 2011 and 2010 exclude intercompany sales of \$10.7 million and \$12.5 million, respectively, from this segment to the Brooks Product Solutions segment.

Revenues outside the United States were \$339.9 million, or 49% of total revenues, and \$271.5 million, or 46% of total revenues, for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Gross Margin

Gross margin percentage increased to 32.4% for fiscal year 2011, compared to 28.0% for the prior year. This increase is primarily attributable to higher absorption of indirect factory overhead on higher revenues. Further, the sale of our Contract Manufacturing segment, which earned lower gross margins than our other operating segments, favorably impacted our gross margin percentage in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011. These increases in gross margin percentage were partially offset by reduced benefits from the sale of previously reserved excess and obsolete inventory. The increase in the net charge for excess and obsolete inventory in fiscal year 2011 as compared to the prior year decreased gross margin percentage by 0.6%.

Gross margin percentage of our Brooks Product Solutions segment was 38.1% for fiscal year 2011 as compared to 35.4% in the prior year. This increase is primarily the result of higher absorption of indirect factory

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overhead on higher revenues. This increase was partially offset by increased net charges for excess and obsolete inventory which reduced gross margin percentage by 1.0% as compared to the prior year.

Gross margin percentage of our Brooks Global Services segment was 35.7% for fiscal year 2011 as compared to 27.2% in the prior year. The increase in gross margin percentage was attributable to higher absorption of indirect service overhead on higher revenues. In addition, decreased charges for excess and obsolete inventory led to an increase in gross margin percentage of 0.9% for fiscal year 2011 as compared to the prior year.

Gross margin percentage for our Brooks Life Science Systems segment was 21.2% for fiscal year 2011, and has been reduced 11.9% for the impact of the valuation of deferred revenue obligations and the step-up in value of acquired inventory. Gross margin percentage was also decreased by 6.0% for charges for excess and obsolete inventories. Gross margin was further reduced by 2.8% for amortization of completed technology intangible assets.

Gross margin percentage of our Contract Manufacturing segment was 12.5% for fiscal year 2011 as compared to 11.2% in the prior year. For the first nine months of fiscal year 2011, revenues for Contract Manufacturing had increased 28% over the same prior year period. This increase in revenues led to higher absorption of indirect factory overhead and resulted in a higher gross margin percentage.

Research and Development

R&D expenses for fiscal year 2011 were \$39.8 million, an increase of \$8.6 million, compared to \$31.2 million in the previous year. This increase includes \$1.8 million of R&D costs incurred by RTS and Nexus since their respective acquisition dates. The balance of the increase is the result of our increased pace of spending for R&D throughout fiscal year 2011 as we supported certain enhancements to our product offerings.

Selling, General and Administrative

SG&A expenses were \$102.5 million for fiscal year 2011, an increase of \$16.9 million compared to \$85.6 million in the prior year. The increase is partly attributable to higher labor-related costs of \$8.9 million as a result of increased accruals for incentive based compensation due to our improved financial performance, combined with a 3% increase in SG&A headcount. We have included the results of RTS and Nexus in our results since their respective acquisition dates, which increased our SG&A costs by \$4.0 million, which includes a \$0.4 million increase in amortization of intangible assets. Other increases in SG&A costs include outside strategic consulting costs of \$1.7 million, professional fees associated with the acquisition of Nexus of \$0.7 million, higher commissions to independent sales representatives of \$0.8 million due to higher revenues and \$0.7 million of increased legal fees associated with our intellectual property portfolio as we increase our investments in R&D.

Restructuring Charges

We recorded a restructuring charge of \$1.0 million for fiscal year 2011. These charges include severance related costs of \$0.7 million, which are comprised of \$0.3 million of severance for the elimination of 19 employees, including 13 employees in the Brooks Life Science Systems segment resulting from the consolidation of certain functions as the operations of RTS and Nexus are combined into one operating segment, and \$0.4 million of adjustments for contingent severance arrangements for corporate management positions eliminated in prior periods. We also incurred \$0.3 million of facility-related costs for facilities exited in previous years. We have reached the end of the lease period for all of our exited leased facilities as of September 30, 2011.

We recorded a restructuring charge of \$2.5 million for fiscal year 2010. These charges include severance related costs of \$0.9 million, and facility related costs of \$1.6 million. The severance costs primarily include adjustments for contingent severance arrangements for corporate management positions eliminated in prior periods. The facility costs include \$0.4 million to amortize the deferred discount on multi-year facility restructuring liabilities.

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Interest Income

Interest income was \$1.2 million for fiscal year 2011 as compared to \$1.1 million for the prior year. The increase is primarily related to higher balances available for investing.

Sale of Intellectual Property Rights

During fiscal year 2010, we sold certain patents and patents pending related to a legacy product line and recorded a gain of \$7.8 million. The terms of the sale permit us to continue to use these patents to support our ongoing service and spare parts business included within our Brooks Global Services segment.

Sale of Contract Manufacturing Business

We closed the sale of our extended factory contract manufacturing business on June 28, 2011 with affiliates of Celestica Inc. The gross proceeds on this transaction were \$81.8 million, of which \$79.3 million was received on the closing. The balance of \$2.5 million represents a working capital normalizing adjustment, and was received during our fourth quarter of 2011. The gross proceeds include the reimbursement of \$1.3 million of cash on hand at the closing offset by \$2.3 million of transaction expenses. The pre-tax gain on the sale was \$45.0 million. Our fiscal year 2011 income tax provision includes \$2.4 million of incremental taxes on this gain.

Loss on Investment

During fiscal year 2010, we recorded a charge of \$0.2 million for the sale of our minority equity investment in a closely-held Swiss public company. We no longer have an equity investment in this entity.

Other Income

Other income, net of \$1.9 million for fiscal year 2011 consists primarily of joint venture management fee income of \$1.1 million and \$0.7 million from a litigation settlement. Other income, net of \$0.4 million for fiscal year 2010 consists of joint venture management fee income of \$0.7 million which has been partially offset by foreign exchange losses of \$0.3 million.

Income Tax Provision

We recorded an income tax provision of \$2.0 million for fiscal year 2011, which includes \$2.5 million of foreign and U.S. state income taxes, and an additional \$2.4 million of income taxes relating to the sale of our Contract Manufacturing segment. These provisions have been reduced by net favorable adjustments of \$3.9 million to our liability for unrecognized tax benefits, primarily due to the expiration of certain statutes and a favorable audit outcome. We recorded an income tax benefit of \$2.7 million for fiscal year 2010. This benefit includes a \$3.9 million refund from the carryback of alternative minimum tax losses as a result of the Worker, Home Ownership and Business Assistance Act of 2009 which provides for 100% (previously 90%) of certain net operating loss carrybacks against alternative minimum taxable income. The tax benefit for fiscal year 2010 was partially offset by U.S. state income taxes and foreign taxes.

Equity in Earnings of Joint Ventures

Income associated with our 50% interest in ULVAC Cryogenics, Inc. was \$4.3 million for fiscal year 2011 as compared to \$1.0 million for fiscal year 2010. These numbers reflect the revision to UCI's earnings as discussed in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements. Income associated with our 50% interest in Yaskawa Brooks Automation, Inc. was \$0.5 million for fiscal year 2011 as compared to \$0.1 million for fiscal year 2010.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

A considerable portion of our revenues are dependent on the demand for semiconductor capital equipment. Demand for this equipment has historically experienced periodic downturns. This cyclical nature makes estimates of a considerable portion of our future revenues and cash flows inherently uncertain.

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At September 30, 2012, we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities aggregating \$200.2 million. This amount was comprised of \$54.6 million of cash and cash equivalents, \$85.7 million of investments in short-term marketable securities and \$59.9 million of investments in long-term marketable securities. Our marketable securities are generally readily convertible to cash without an adverse impact.

Cash and cash equivalents were \$54.6 million at September 30, 2012, a decrease of \$4.2 million from September 30, 2011. The significant uses of cash during fiscal year 2012 included a payment of cash dividends of \$21.0 million, a cash outflow of \$9.2 million in connection with the acquisition of Celigo, \$8.7 million of capital expenditures and an investment of \$3.0 million. These uses of cash were mostly offset by cash provided by operating activities of \$36.0 million and \$1.7 million of proceeds from the issuance of common stock under our employee stock purchase plans.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$36.0 million for fiscal year 2012, and was comprised of net income of \$136.8 million, plus non-cash charges of \$44.5 million, such as \$21.6 million of depreciation and amortization, an \$8.9 million non-cash charge related to our pension settlement and \$8.6 million of stock-based compensation. These sources of cash were partially offset by a \$121.8 million of a non-cash tax benefit included in our net income related to the reversal of a significant portion of our deferred tax asset valuation allowance, and a \$23.1 million of increase in working capital. Increases to working capital included an \$11.2 million decrease in accounts payable, a \$5.8 million decrease in accrued pension costs due primarily to the settlement of the U.S. defined benefit pension plan and a \$4.9 million decrease in accrued compensation. The decrease in accounts payable was due to lower purchasing activity on reduced semiconductor equipment demand while the reduction in accrued compensation was a result of the timing of payments for incentive compensation related to the prior fiscal year.

Cash used in investing activities was \$21.0 million for fiscal year 2012 and was principally comprised of \$9.2 million in connection with the acquisition of Celigo, \$8.7 million of capital expenditures, an investment of \$3.0 million and net purchases of marketable securities of \$0.7 million. Cash used in investing activities was partially offset by a \$0.5 million decrease in restricted cash related to expirations of certain cash collateralized international letters of credit. Capital expenditures include \$1.4 million for the implementations of software, including the completion of our international implementations of our Oracle ERP system, the implementation of the Oracle system for Brooks Life Science Systems and a new global Human Resource Information System.

Cash used in financing activities was \$19.2 million for fiscal year 2012 and includes \$21.0 million for our quarterly cash dividends paid on December 30, 2011, March 30, 2012, June 29, 2012 and September 28, 2012, which was partially offset by \$1.7 million of cash generated from our employee stock purchase plans.

At September 30, 2011, we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities aggregating \$205.8 million. This amount was comprised of \$58.8 million of cash and cash equivalents, \$65.7 million of investments in short-term marketable securities and \$81.3 million of investments in long-term marketable securities.

Cash and cash equivalents were \$58.8 million at September 30, 2011, a decrease of \$1.0 million from September 30, 2010. The significant uses of cash during fiscal year 2011 included the acquisitions of RTS and Nexus, which cost \$88.3 million, net of cash acquired, net investments in marketable securities of \$66.6 million, capital expenditures of \$6.5 million and the payment of \$5.2 million in dividends. The significant sources of cash include \$87.7 million of cash provided by operations and \$78.2 million of cash generated from the sale of our Contract Manufacturing segment.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$87.7 million for fiscal year 2011, and was comprised of net income of \$130.4 million, which includes \$26.3 million of non-cash related charges such as \$17.2 million of depreciation and amortization and \$6.8 million of stock-based compensation. Cash provided by operations was partially offset by \$21.4 million of increases in working capital. Increases in inventory levels were the primary contributor to increased working capital. Increases in inventory were driven by reductions in demand from our semiconductor equipment customers during our fourth quarter, along with \$5.0 million of increased service inventories to improve delivery and service responsiveness. In addition, the gain of \$45.0 million from the sale of

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our Contract Manufacturing segment, which is included in our net income, has been removed from cash provided by operating activities since the cash flow from this transaction is considered to be an investing activity.

Cash used in investing activities was \$84.3 million for fiscal year 2011 and was attributable to the acquisitions of RTS and Nexus, which cost \$88.3 million, net investments in marketable securities of \$66.6 million, capital expenditures of \$6.5 million and a \$1.3 million increase in restricted cash to support certain international letters of credit. These uses of cash were partially offset by \$78.2 million of net proceeds from the sale of our Contract Manufacturing segment and \$0.2 million from the sale of other assets.

Cash used in financing activities was \$3.8 million for fiscal year 2011 and includes \$5.2 million for our first quarterly cash dividend paid during the fourth quarter, which was partially offset by \$1.4 million of cash generated from our employee stock purchase plans.

At September 30, 2012, we had approximately \$3.3 million of letters of credit outstanding.

Our contractual obligations consist of the following at September 30, 2012 (in thousands):

	Total	Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Four to Five Years	Thereafter
Contractual obligations					
Operating leases	\$ 18,771	\$ 6,694	\$ 8,994	\$ 1,499	\$ 1,584
Pension funding	2,166	478	960	500	228
Purchase commitments and other	65,268	63,774	1,494		
Total contractual obligations	\$ 86,205	\$ 70,946	\$ 11,448	\$ 1,999	\$ 1,812

As of September 30, 2012, the total amount of net unrecognized tax benefits for uncertain tax positions and the accrual for the related interest was \$7.6 million, all of which represents a potential future cash outlay. We are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of the cash settlement for this liability since the timing of future tax examinations by various tax jurisdictions and the related resolution is uncertain.

In connection with our acquisition of Nexus, we assumed responsibility for the Nexus Biosystems AG Pension Plan (the *Nexus Plan*). The timing of payments we make for the *Nexus Plan* is impacted by a number of estimates including earnings on plan assets and the timing of future distributions. Actual results may differ from these estimates, which may materially impact the timing of future payments. Nexus prepaid contributions to the investment manager of this plan prior to the closing of the acquisition. The investment manager draws on these prepaid contributions to fund contributions to the plan, as required. As of September 30, 2012, we had \$0.2 million on deposit for this plan which is expected to cover contribution requirements in the near term.

In addition, we are a guarantor on a lease in Mexico that expires in January 2015. The remaining payments under this lease at September 30, 2012 are approximately \$0.9 million.

On June 21, 2010, we filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC to sell up to \$200 million of securities, before any fees or expenses of the offering. Securities that may be sold include common stock, preferred stock, warrants or debt securities. Any such offering, if it does occur, may happen in one or more transactions. Specific terms of any securities to be sold will be described in supplemental filings with the SEC. This registration statement will expire on July 1, 2013.

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Our Board of Directors declared the following dividends (in thousands, except per share data):

Declaration Date	Dividend per Share	Record		Payment
		Date	Total	Date
Year Ended September 30, 2012				
November 8, 2011	\$ 0.08	December 9, 2011	\$ 5,184	December 30, 2011
February 8, 2012	0.08	March 9, 2012	5,258	March 30, 2012
May 9, 2012	0.08	June 8, 2012	5,277	June 29, 2012
August 8, 2012	0.08	September 7, 2012	5,234	September 28, 2012
Year Ended September 30, 2011				
August 3, 2011	0.08	September 9, 2011	5,180	September 30, 2011

On November 7, 2012, our Board of Directors approved a cash dividend of \$0.08 per share of the Company's common stock. The total dividend of approximately \$5.2 million will be paid on December 28, 2012 to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 7, 2012.

Dividends are declared at the discretion of our Board of Directors and depend on actual cash from operations, our financial condition and capital requirements and any other factors our Board of Directors may consider relevant. We intend to pay quarterly cash dividends in the future; however, the amount and timing of these dividends may be impacted by the cyclical nature of certain markets that we serve. We may reduce, delay or cancel a quarterly cash dividend based on the severity of a cyclical downturn.

On October 29, 2012, we acquired Crossing, a U.S. based provider of automation solutions for the global semiconductor front-end markets. The purchase price was approximately \$63.1 million, which consists entirely of cash consideration. The purchase price is subject to a working capital adjustment, also payable in cash, with the amount to be determined subsequent to the closing. For the trailing twelve months ended September 30, 2012, Crossing had revenues of approximately \$51 million, which generated operating profits of approximately \$3 million with gross margins of approximately 41%.

We believe that we have adequate resources to fund our currently planned working capital and capital expenditure requirements for the next twelve months. The cyclical nature of our served markets and uncertainty with the current global economic environment makes it difficult for us to predict longer-term liquidity requirements with certainty. We may be unable to obtain any required additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to successfully develop or enhance products, respond to competitive pressure or take advantage of acquisition opportunities, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Other Key Indicators of Financial Condition and Operating Performance

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA presented below are supplemental measures of our performance that are not required by, or presented in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not measurements of our financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP.

EBITDA represents net income before interest income, income tax provision (benefit), depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA further adjusted to give effect to certain non-recurring and/or non-cash items and other adjustments. We believe that the inclusion of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA in this Form 10-K is appropriate because we consider it an important supplemental measure of our performance and believe it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties. We use Adjusted EBITDA internally as a critical measurement of operating effectiveness. We believe EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA facilitates operating performance comparison from period to period and company to company by backing out potential differences caused by variations in capital structures, tax positions (such as the impact on periods or companies of changes in effective tax rates or net operating losses) and the age and book depreciation of facilities and equipment (affecting relative depreciation expense).

In determining Adjusted EBITDA, we eliminate the impact of a number of items. For the reasons indicated herein, you are encouraged to evaluate each adjustment and whether you consider it appropriate. In addition, in

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evaluating Adjusted EBITDA, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses similar to the adjustments in the presentation of Adjusted EBITDA. Our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA have limitations as analytical tools, and you should not consider them in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

they do not reflect our cash expenditures for capital expenditure or contractual commitments;

they do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital requirements;

other companies, including other companies in our industry, may calculate these measures differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as measures of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business. For these purposes, we rely on our GAAP results. For more information, see our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of net income to EBITDA for the years indicated (in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net income attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc.	\$ 136,789	\$ 130,385	\$ 59,841
Interest income, net	(1,199)	(1,088)	(1,041)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	(123,282)	1,954	(2,746)
Depreciation and amortization	21,620	17,249	18,420
EBITDA	\$ 33,928	\$ 148,500	\$ 74,474

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of EBITDA to Adjusted EBITDA for the years indicated (in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
EBITDA	\$ 33,928	\$ 148,500	\$ 74,474
Stock-based compensation	8,647	6,752	6,567
Restructuring charges	3,275	1,036	2,529
Restructuring and acquisition related inventory charges		625	
Purchase accounting impact on contracts acquired	866	1,270	
Merger costs	221	719	
Pension settlement	8,937		
In-process research and development	3,026		
Gain on sale of Contract Manufacturing business, pre-tax		(45,009)	
Litigation settlement		(664)	
Sale of intellectual property rights			(7,840)
Loss on investment			191
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 58,900	\$ 113,229	\$ 75,921

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The decrease in EBITDA from fiscal 2011 to fiscal 2012 is primarily related to decreases in our pre-tax income of \$116.2 million. This decrease was partially offset by \$3.3 million of insurance proceeds received during fiscal 2012 as reimbursement of litigation related costs incurred in prior fiscal years. The increase in EBITDA from fiscal 2010 to fiscal 2011 is primarily related to increased profits on \$95.1 million of higher revenues, and the \$45.0 million gain on the sale of our contract manufacturing business.

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In fiscal 2011, based on a review of Nexus inventory values performed shortly after the closing of the acquisition, we recorded a charge of \$0.6 million for excess and obsolete inventories.

In connection with the acquisitions of RTS, Nexus and Celigo, we allocated the purchase price to the net assets acquired based on the fair value of each asset and liability. As part of this allocation, we valued certain inventory and deferred revenue balances above and below their pre-acquisition carrying values, respectively. These adjustments reduced our net income for fiscal year 2012 by \$0.9 million and by \$1.3 million in fiscal year 2011.

In fiscal 2011, we received \$1.3 million of proceeds from the sale of our stock by a former executive, and remitted half of these proceeds to our insurance providers. We recorded \$0.7 million of income from this settlement. For further details on this litigation matter, see Note 20 to our consolidated financial statements.

For a discussion of our stock-based compensation, restructuring charges, pension settlement, in-process research and development, the sale of the contract manufacturing business, the sale of intellectual property rights, and the loss on investment, see the discussion of our results of operations above.

The decrease in Adjusted EBITDA from fiscal 2011 to fiscal 2012 was the result of lower revenues which led to a \$49.5 million reduction in gross profits. The increase in Adjusted EBITDA from fiscal 2010 to fiscal 2011 is primarily related to increased revenue, which led to a \$56.7 million increase in gross profits. This increase in gross profit for fiscal 2011 as compared to fiscal 2010 was partially offset by higher operating expenses. For a discussion of our operating expenses, see the discussion of our results of operations above.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an amendment to the accounting requirements of goodwill, which requires a qualitative approach to considering impairment for a reporting unit with zero or negative carrying value. On October 1, 2011 we adopted this standard, which had no impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2010, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting requirements of business combinations, which establishes accounting and reporting standards for pro forma revenue and earnings of the combined entity for the current and comparable reporting periods. On October 1, 2011 we adopted this standard, which had no impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In May 2011, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance related to fair value measurements and disclosures that result in common fair value measurements and disclosures between GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. This guidance includes amendments which change the wording used to describe many of the requirements in U.S. GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. On January 1, 2012 we adopted this standard, which had no impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In June 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting guidance for presentation of comprehensive income. Under the amended guidance, a company may present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. This authoritative guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholder s equity. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Other than a change in presentation, the adoption of this guidance will not have an impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In September 2011, the FASB issued revised guidance intended to simplify how an entity tests goodwill for impairment. The amendment will allow an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. An entity no longer will be required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. On October 1, 2011 we adopted this standard, which had no impact on our financial position or results of operations.

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Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

We are exposed to a variety of market risks, including changes in interest rates affecting the return on our cash and cash equivalents, short-term and long-term investments and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest Rate Exposure

As our cash and cash equivalents consist principally of money market securities, which are short-term in nature, our exposure to market risk related to interest rate fluctuations for these investments is not significant. Our short-term and long-term investments consist mostly of highly rated corporate debt securities, and as such, market risk to these investments is not significant. At September 30, 2012, the unrealized gain position on marketable securities was \$201,000, which is included in Accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated balance sheets. We did not have any realized losses on marketable securities for the year ended September 30, 2012. A hypothetical 100 basis point change in interest rates would result in an annual change of approximately \$2.0 million in interest income earned.

Currency Rate Exposure

We have transactions and balances denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Most of these transactions or balances are denominated in Euros, sterling and a variety of Asian currencies. Sales in currencies other than the U.S. dollar were 28% of our total sales for the year ended September 30, 2012. These foreign sales were made primarily by our foreign subsidiaries, which have cost structures that substantially align with the currency of sale.

In the normal course of our business, we have short-term advances between our legal entities that are subject to foreign currency exposure. These short-term advances were approximately \$16.5 million at September 30, 2012, and relate to the Euro, sterling and a variety of Asian currencies. We utilize forward contracts to hedge our exposures. At September 30, 2012, we had forward contracts with a notional value of \$7.6 million to hedge our exposure from these advances. We incurred net foreign currency losses of \$0.4 million for fiscal year 2012, which relates to the currency fluctuation on these advances between the time the transaction occurs and the ultimate settlement of the transaction. A hypothetical 10% change in foreign exchange rates at September 30, 2012 would result in a \$0.9 million change in our net income.

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Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders

of Brooks Automation, Inc.:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Brooks Automation, Inc. and its subsidiaries at September 30, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2012, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Boston, Massachusetts

November 21, 2012

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BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 54,639	\$ 58,833
Restricted cash	763	1,293
Marketable securities	85,646	65,695
Accounts receivable, net	78,855	76,701
Inventories	102,985	107,654
Deferred tax assets	15,531	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,070	10,348
Total current assets	347,489	320,524
Property, plant and equipment, net	64,478	68,596
Long-term marketable securities	59,946	81,290
Long-term deferred tax assets	104,626	
Goodwill	88,440	84,727
Intangible assets, net	39,400	44,314
Equity investment in joint ventures	31,428	34,950
Other assets	6,153	2,557
Total assets	\$ 741,960	\$ 636,958
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 28,988	\$ 40,199
Deferred revenue	9,986	14,073
Accrued warranty and retrofit costs	7,329	7,438
Accrued compensation and benefits	14,118	17,288
Accrued restructuring costs	2,098	293
Accrued income taxes payable	1,699	4,015
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	16,973	12,433
Total current liabilities	81,191	95,739
Income taxes payable	6,356	11,728
Long-term pension liability	1,688	7,161
Other long-term liabilities	3,424	3,394
Total liabilities	92,659	118,022
Commitments and contingencies (Note 20)		
Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2012 and 2011		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 125,000,000 shares authorized, 79,790,557 shares issued and 66,328,688 shares outstanding at September 30, 2012, 79,737,189 shares issued and 66,275,320 shares outstanding at September 30, 2011	798	797
Additional paid-in capital	1,817,706	1,809,287

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Accumulated other comprehensive income	23,642	17,324
Treasury stock at cost, 13,461,869 shares at September 30, 2012 and 2011	(200,956)	(200,956)
Accumulated deficit	(992,524)	(1,108,105)
Total Brooks Automation, Inc. stockholders' equity	648,666	518,347
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	635	589
Total equity	649,301	518,936
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 741,960	\$ 636,958

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

Table of Contents**BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Revenues			
Product	\$ 431,961	\$ 611,117	\$ 531,807
Services	87,490	76,988	61,165
Total revenues	519,451	688,105	592,972
Cost of revenues			
Product	283,377	411,610	377,466
Services	62,588	53,474	49,211
Total cost of revenues	345,965	465,084	426,677
Gross profit	173,486	223,021	166,295
Operating expenses			
Research and development	47,464	39,846	31,162
Selling, general and administrative	101,223	102,542	85,597
Restructuring charges	3,275	1,036	2,529
Pension settlement	8,937		
In-process research and development	3,026		
Total operating expenses	163,925	143,424	119,288
Operating income	9,561	79,597	47,007
Interest income	1,213	1,153	1,121
Interest expense	(14)	(65)	(80)
Gain on sale of intellectual property rights			7,840
Gain on sale of contract manufacturing business		45,009	
Loss on investment			(191)
Other income, net	660	1,882	367
Income before income taxes and equity in earnings of joint ventures	11,420	127,576	56,064
Income tax provision (benefit)	(123,282)	1,954	(2,746)
Income before equity in earnings of joint ventures	134,702	125,622	58,810
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	2,133	4,815	1,074
Net income	\$ 136,835	\$ 130,437	\$ 59,884
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(46)	(52)	(43)
Net income attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc.	\$ 136,789	\$ 130,385	\$ 59,841
Basic net income per share attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 2.10	\$ 2.02	\$ 0.94
Diluted net income per share attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. common stockholders	\$ 2.08	\$ 2.01	\$ 0.93

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Shares used in computing earnings per share			
Basic	65,128	64,549	63,777
Diluted	65,722	65,003	64,174

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

Table of Contents**BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 136,835	\$ 130,437	\$ 59,884
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	21,620	17,249	18,420
Stock-based compensation	8,647	6,752	6,567
Amortization of premium on marketable securities	2,401	2,283	942
Undistributed (earnings) losses of joint ventures	2,942	(2,416)	(1,074)
Deferred income tax benefit	(122,136)	(276)	
Pension settlement	8,937		
Gain on sale of contract manufacturing business		(45,009)	
(Gain) loss on disposal of long-lived assets	(63)	10	4
Loss on investment			191
Gain on sale of intellectual property rights			(7,840)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and disposals:			
Accounts receivable	(784)	9,916	(53,163)
Inventories	5,874	(19,131)	(31,341)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	726	1,806	(499)
Accounts payable	(11,182)	(15,099)	39,352
Deferred revenue	(4,684)	1,841	1,487
Accrued warranty and retrofit costs	(123)	(1,420)	2,483
Accrued compensation and benefits	(4,878)	1,717	(755)
Accrued restructuring costs	1,930	(3,212)	(4,123)
Accrued pension	(5,772)	2,014	(2,605)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(4,252)	188	(58)
Net cash provided by operating activities	36,038	87,650	27,872
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(8,653)	(6,455)	(3,472)
Purchases of marketable securities	(132,015)	(186,718)	(117,473)
Sale/maturity of marketable securities	131,317	120,095	84,546
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	530	(1,293)	
Proceeds from the sale of the contract manufacturing business		78,249	
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(9,216)	(88,309)	
Other investment	(3,000)		
Proceeds from the sale of intellectual property rights			7,840
Purchase of intangible assets			(892)
Other		181	243
Net cash used in investing activities	(21,037)	(84,250)	(29,208)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock under stock option and stock purchase plans	1,705	1,358	1,245
Common stock dividend paid	(20,953)	(5,180)	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(19,248)	(3,822)	1,245

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Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	53	(568)	(71)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(4,194)	(990)	(162)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	58,833	59,823	59,985
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 54,639	\$ 58,833	\$ 59,823
Supplemental disclosures:			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 14	\$ 65	\$ 80
Cash paid (refunded) during the year for income taxes, net	\$ 4,282	\$ 1,042	\$ (1,866)

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

Table of Contents**BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock at Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock	Total Brooks Automation Inc. Stockholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interests in Subsidiaries	Total Equity
(In thousands, except share data)										
Balance September 30, 2009	77,883,173	\$ 779	\$ 1,795,619		\$ 14,963	\$ (1,293,029)	\$ (200,956)	\$ 317,376	\$ 494	\$ 317,870
Shares issued under stock option, restricted stock and purchase plans, net	986,158	10	935					945		945
Stock-based compensation			6,567					6,567		6,567
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income				\$ 59,841		59,841		59,841	43	59,884
Currency translation adjustments				3,940	3,940			3,940		3,940
Changes in unrealized loss on marketable securities				(36)	(36)			(36)		(36)
Actuarial loss arising in the year				(1,001)	(1,001)			(1,001)		(1,001)
Comprehensive income				\$ 62,744						
Balance September 30, 2010	78,869,331	789	1,803,121		17,866	(1,233,188)	(200,956)	387,632	537	388,169
Shares issued under stock option, restricted stock and purchase plans, net	867,858	8	(586)					(578)		(578)
Stock-based compensation			6,752					6,752		6,752
Common stock dividend declared						(5,302)		(5,302)		(5,302)
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income				\$ 130,385		130,385		130,385	52	130,437
Currency translation adjustments				947	947			947		947
Changes in unrealized loss on marketable securities				(445)	(445)			(445)		(445)
Actuarial loss arising in the year				(1,044)	(1,044)			(1,044)		(1,044)
Comprehensive income				\$ 129,843						
Balance September 30, 2011	79,737,189	\$ 797	\$ 1,809,287		\$ 17,324	\$ (1,108,105)	\$ (200,956)	\$ 518,347	\$ 589	\$ 518,936
Shares issued under stock option, restricted stock and purchase plans, net	53,368	1	(228)					(227)		(227)
Stock-based compensation			8,647					8,647		8,647
Common stock dividend declared						(21,208)		(21,208)		(21,208)

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Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income	\$	136,789		136,789		136,789	46	136,835		
Currency translation adjustments		(2,406)	(2,406)			(2,406)		(2,406)		
Changes in unrealized gain on marketable securities		393	393			393		393		
Actuarial loss arising in the year		(606)	(606)			(606)		(606)		
Recognition of pension settlement in earnings		8,937	8,937			8,937		8,937		
Comprehensive income	\$	143,107								
Balance September 30, 2012		79,790,557	\$ 798	\$ 1,817,706	\$ 23,642	\$ (992,524)	\$ (200,956)	\$ 648,666	\$ 635	\$ 649,301

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

Table of Contents**BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****1. Nature of the Business**

Brooks Automation, Inc. (Brooks or the Company) is a leading worldwide provider of automation, vacuum and instrumentation solutions for multiple markets including semiconductor manufacturing, technology device manufacturing and life sciences. The Company's technologies, engineering competencies and global service capabilities provide customers speed to market and ensure high uptime and rapid response, which equate to superior value in their mission-critical controlled environments. Since 1978, the Company has been a leading partner to the global semiconductor manufacturing markets and through product development initiatives and strategic business acquisitions Brooks has expanded its reach to meet the needs of customers in technology markets adjacent to semiconductor and life sciences.

Revision of Prior Period Financial Statements

In the third quarter of fiscal 2012, the Company identified prior period errors related to the accounting for its equity method investment in ULVAC Cryogenics, Inc. (UCI). Specifically, the Company determined that certain subsidiaries of UCI were not fully included in the results of UCI reported to the Company. Therefore the Company's portion of these subsidiaries of the joint venture were not reflected within equity in earnings of joint ventures in the Company's consolidated statements of operations or within equity investment in joint ventures in the Company's consolidated balance sheets for the quarterly and annual periods beginning in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2006 through the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012. In evaluating whether the Company's previously issued consolidated financial statements were materially misstated, the Company considered the guidance in Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) Topic 250, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, ASC Topic 250-10-S99-1, *Assessing Materiality*, and ASC Topic 250-10-S99-2, *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*.

The Company concluded these errors were not material individually or in the aggregate to any of the prior reporting periods, and therefore, amendments of previously filed reports were not required. The Company evaluated the cumulative error in relation to the results for the year ended September 30, 2012 and concluded revision of prior periods was appropriate. As such, the revisions for these corrections to the applicable prior periods are reflected in the financial information herein and will be reflected in future filings containing such financial information. The revision had no net impact on the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows for any prior period.

The following table summarizes the effects of the error on the annual prior period financial statements (in thousands, except per share data):

Revised Consolidated Balance Sheet Amounts

	As of September 30, 2011		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Revised
Equity investments in joint ventures	\$ 34,612	\$ 338	\$ 34,950
Total assets	636,620	338	636,958
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19,480	(2,156)	17,324
Accumulated deficit	(1,110,599)	2,494	(1,108,105)
Total Brooks Automation, Inc. stockholders' equity	518,009	338	518,347
Total equity	518,598	338	518,936
Total liabilities and equity	636,620	338	636,958

Table of Contents**BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Revised Consolidated Statement of Operations Amounts*

	Year Ended September 30, 2011			Year Ended September 30, 2010		
	As		As	As		As
	Previously Reported	Adjustment	Revised	Previously Reported	Adjustment	Revised
Equity in earnings of joint ventures	\$ 2,782	\$ 2,033	\$ 4,815	\$ 215	\$ 859	\$ 1,074
Net income	128,404	2,033	130,437	59,025	859	59,884
Net income attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc.	128,352	2,033	130,385	58,982	859	59,841
Net income per share attributable to Brooks Automation, Inc. common shareholders:						
Basic	\$ 1.99	\$ 0.03	\$ 2.02	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.94
Diluted	\$ 1.97	\$ 0.03	\$ 2.01	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.93

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation*

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all majority-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated. Equity investments in which the Company exercises significant influence but does not control and is not the primary beneficiary are accounted for using the equity method.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates are associated with accounts receivable, inventories, intangible assets, goodwill, deferred income taxes, warranty obligations and revenue recognized using the percentage of completion method. Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in estimates are recorded in the period in which they become known.

Foreign Currency Translation

Some transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries are made in currencies different from their functional currency. Foreign currency gains (losses) on these transactions or balances are recorded in Other (income) expense, net when incurred. Net foreign currency transaction losses included in income before income taxes and equity in earnings of joint ventures totaled \$0.4 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended September 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For non-U.S. subsidiaries, assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates, and income statement items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The local currency for the majority of foreign subsidiaries is considered to be the functional currency and, accordingly, translation adjustments are reported in Accumulated other comprehensive income. Foreign currency translation adjustments are one of the components in the calculation of comprehensive net income (loss).

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. At September 30, 2012 and 2011, cash equivalents were \$17.5 million and \$9.6 million,

Table of Contents**BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

respectively. Cash equivalents are held at cost which approximates fair value due to their short-term maturities and varying interest rates.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of trade receivables and temporary and long-term cash investments in treasury bills and commercial paper. The Company restricts its investments to U.S. government and corporate securities, and mutual funds that invest in U.S. government securities. The Company's customers are concentrated in the semiconductor industry, and relatively few customers account for a significant portion of the Company's revenues. The Company's top ten largest customers account for approximately 43% of revenues for the year ended September 30, 2012. One of the Company's customers accounted for 13% of revenues for the year ended September 30, 2012. The Company regularly monitors the creditworthiness of its customers and believes that it has adequately provided for exposure to potential credit losses.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in its existing accounts receivable. The Company determines the allowance based on historical write-off experience. The Company reviews its allowance for doubtful accounts quarterly. Past due balances are reviewed individually for collectibility. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when the Company feels it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. The Company does not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure related to its customers.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined using a standard costing system which approximates cost based on a first-in, first-out method. The Company provides inventory reserves for excess, obsolete or damaged inventory based on changes in customer demand, technology and other economic factors.

Fixed Assets, Intangible Assets and Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. Depreciable lives are summarized below:

Buildings	20 - 40 years
Computer equipment and software	2 - 7 years
Machinery and equipment	2 - 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 - 10 years

Leasehold improvements and equipment held under capital leases are amortized over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the term of the respective leases. Equipment used for demonstrations to customers is included in machinery and equipment and is depreciated over its estimated useful life. Repair and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

The Company has developed software for internal use. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, internal and external labor costs incurred during the application development stage are capitalized. Costs incurred prior to application development and post implementation are expensed as incurred. Training and data conversion costs are expensed as incurred.

When an asset is retired, the cost of the asset disposed of and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is included in the determination of operating profit (loss).

Table of Contents**BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

As a result of the Company's acquisitions, the Company has identified general intangible assets other than goodwill. General intangible assets other than goodwill are valued based on estimates of future cash flows and amortized over their estimated useful life.

Patents include capitalized direct costs associated with obtaining patents as well as assets that were acquired as a part of business combinations. Capitalized patent costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated economic life of the patents. As of September 30, 2012 and 2011, the net book value of the Company's patents was \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Intangibles assets other than goodwill are tested for impairment when indicators of impairment are present. For purposes of this test, long-lived assets are grouped with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. When the Company determines that indicators of potential impairment exist, the next step of the impairment test requires that the potentially impaired long-lived asset group is tested for recoverability. The test for recoverability compares the undiscounted future cash flows of the long-lived asset group to its carrying value. The future cash flow period is based on the future service life of the primary asset within the long-lived asset group. If the carrying values of the long-lived asset group exceed the future cash flows, the assets are considered to be potentially impaired. The next step in the impairment process is to determine the fair value of the individual net assets within the long-lived asset group. If the aggregate fair values of the individual net assets of the group are less than their carrying values, an impairment is recorded equal to the excess of the aggregate carrying value of the group over the aggregate fair value. The loss is allocated to each asset within the group based on their relative carrying values, with no asset reduced below its fair value.

The amortizable lives of intangible assets, including those identified as a result of purchase accounting, are summarized as follows:

Patents	7 - 15 years
Completed technology	2 - 10 years
License agreements	5 years
Trademarks and trade names	2 - 6 years
Non-competition agreements	3 - 5 years
Customer relationships	4 - 13 years

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of the businesses the Company acquired. The Company performs an annual impairment test of its goodwill on September 30 of each fiscal year unless interim indicators of impairment exist (see Note 7).

The testing of goodwill for impairment is performed at a level referred to as a reporting unit. A reporting unit is either the operating segment level or one level below, which is referred to as a component. The level at which the impairment test is performed requires an assessment as to whether the operations below the operating segment constitute a self-sustaining business, testing is generally required to be performed at this level. The Company currently has three reporting units that have goodwill, including two reporting units that are part of the Brooks Product Solutions operating segment and the sole reporting unit included in the Brooks Life Science Systems operating segment.

The Company determines the fair value of its reporting units using an Income Approach, specifically the Discounted Cash Flow Method (DCF Method). The DCF Method includes five year future cash flow projections, which are discounted to present value, and an estimate of terminal values, which are also discounted to present value. Terminal values represent the present value an investor would pay today for the rights to the cash flows of the business for the years subsequent to the discrete cash flow projection period. The Company

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BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

considers the DCF Method to be the most appropriate valuation indicator as the DCF analyses are based on management's long-term financial projections. Given the dynamic nature of the cyclical semiconductor equipment market, management's projections as of the valuation date are considered more objective since other market metrics for peer companies fluctuate over the cycle. However, the Company also uses market-based valuation techniques to test the reasonableness of the fair values determined by the DCF Method and compares the aggregate fair value of its reporting units and corporate assets to its overall market capitalization.

Goodwill impairment testing is a two-step process. The first step of the goodwill impairment test, used to identify potential impairment, compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its respective carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is not considered impaired. If the reporting unit's carrying amount exceeds the fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test must be completed to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any. The second step compares the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying value of goodwill. The implied fair value is determined by allocating the fair value of the reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit, the excess of the fair value over amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. The implied fair value of goodwill determined in this step is compared to the carrying value of goodwill. If the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying value of goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the difference.

Pension Plans

The Company's U.S. defined benefit pension plan was fully settled in September 2012 but it continues to sponsor two non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans. The cost and obligations of these arrangements are calculated using many assumptions to estimate the benefits that the employee earns while working, the amount of which cannot be completely determined until the benefit payments cease. Major assumptions used in the accounting for these employee benefit plans include the discount rate, expected return on plan assets and rate of increase in employee compensation levels. Assumptions are determined based on Company data and appropriate market indicators in consultation with third-party actuaries, and are evaluated each year as of the plans' measurement date.

Revenue Recognition

Product revenues are associated with the sale of hardware systems, components and spare parts as well as product license revenue. Service revenues are associated with service contracts, repairs, upgrades and field service. Shipping and handling fees, if any, billed to customers are recognized as revenue. The related shipping and handling costs are recognized in cost of sales.

Revenue from product sales that does not include significant customization is recorded upon delivery and transfer of risk of loss to the customer provided there is evidence of an arrangement, fees are fixed or determinable, collection of the related receivable is reasonably assured and, if applicable, customer acceptance criteria have been successfully demonstrated. Customer acceptance provisions include final testing and acceptance carried out prior to shipment. These pre-shipment testing and acceptance procedures ensure that the product meets the published specification requirements before the product is shipped. When significant on site customer acceptance provisions are present in the arrangement, revenue is recognized upon completion of customer acceptance testing.

Revenue from product sales that does include significant customization, which primarily include life science automation systems, is recorded using the percentage of completion method whereby revenue is recorded as work progresses based on a percentage that incurred labor effort to date bear to total projected labor effort. In addition, contracts are reviewed on a regular basis to determine whether a loss exists. A loss will be accrued in the period in which estimated contract revenue is less than the current estimate of total contract costs.

Revenue associated with service agreements is generally recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Revenue from repair services or upgrades of customer-owned equipment is recognized upon completion of the

Table of Contents**BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

repair effort and upon the shipment of the repaired item back to the customer. In instances where the repair or upgrade includes installation, revenue is recognized when the installation is completed.

Warranty

The Company offers warranties on the sales of certain of its products and records an accrual for estimated future claims. Such accruals are based upon historical experience and management's estimate of the level of future claims.

Research and Development Expenses

Research and development costs are charged to expense when incurred.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company measures compensation cost for all employee stock awards at fair value on date of grant and recognizes compensation expense over the service period for awards expected to vest. The fair value of restricted stock is determined based on the number of shares granted and the quoted price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant, and the fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model. Such value is recognized as expense over the service period, net of estimated forfeitures. The estimation of stock awards that will ultimately vest requires significant judgment. The Company considers many factors when estimating expected forfeitures, including types of awards, employee class, and historical experience. In addition, for stock-based awards where vesting is dependent upon achieving certain operating performance goals, the Company estimates the likelihood of achieving the performance goals. Actual results, and future changes in estimates, may differ substantially from the Company's current estimates.

During the year ended September 30, 2012, the Company granted 1,527,000 shares of restricted stock to members of senior management of which 406,750 shares vest over the service period and the remaining 1,120,250 shares vest upon the achievement of certain financial performance goals which will be measured at the end of fiscal year 2014. Total compensation expense on these awards is a maximum of \$18.1 million, net of cancellations. Awards subject to service criteria are being recorded to expense ratably over the vesting period. Awards subject to performance criteria are expensed over the related service period when attainment of the performance condition is considered probable. The total amount of compensation recorded will depend on the Company's achievement against performance targets. Changes to the projected attainment against performance targets during the vesting period may result in an adjustment to the amount of cumulative compensation recorded as of the date the estimate is revised.

During the three months ended December 31, 2011, the Company's Chief Executive Officer was granted an award of 100,000 cash settled phantom units, which are subject to the same vesting terms as the performance-based restricted stock units. The Company's consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2012 includes a liability of approximately \$78,000 for this potential cash payment. The Company incurred an expense of \$78,000 for the year ended September 30, 2012 in connection with the cash settled phantom unit award.

The following table reflects compensation expense recorded during the years ended September 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 (in thousands):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
Stock options	\$	\$	\$ 170
Restricted stock	8,098	6,248	5,944
Employee stock purchase plan	549	504	453
	\$ 8,647	\$ 6,752	\$ 6,567

Table of Contents**BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)*****Valuation Assumptions for Stock Options and Employee Stock Purchase Plans***

No stock options were granted for the years ended September 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010.

The fair value of shares issued under the employee stock purchase plan was estimated on the commencement date of each offering period using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2012	2011	2010
Risk-free interest rate	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Volatility	45%	50%	58%
Expected life	6 months	6 months	6 months
Dividend yield	2.75% - 3.30%	0% - 3%	0%

Expected volatilities are based on historical volatilities of the Company's common stock; the expected life represents the weighted average period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding giving consideration to vesting schedules and the Company's historical exercise patterns; and the risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods corresponding with the expected life of the option. Dividend yields are projected based on the Company's history of dividends declared, and management's intention for future dividend declarations.

Equity Incentive Plans

The Company's equity incentive plans are intended to attract and retain employees and to provide an incentive for them to assist the Company to achieve long-range performance goals and to enable them to participate in the long-term growth of the Company. The equity incentive plans consist of plans under which employees may be granted options to purchase shares of the Company's stock, restricted stock and other equity incentives. Stock options generally had a vesting period of four years and are exercisable for a period not to exceed seven years from the date of issuance. Restricted stock awards generally vest over two to four years, with certain restricted stock awards vesting immediately. At September 30, 2012, a total of 3,848,477 shares were reserved and available for the issuance of awards under the plans.

Income Taxes

The Company records income taxes using the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. The Company's consolidated financial statements contain certain deferred tax assets which have arisen primarily as a result of operating losses, as well as other temporary differences between financial and tax accounting. A valuation allowance is established if the likelihood of realization of the deferred tax assets is not considered more likely than not based on an evaluation of positive and negative evidence and the extent to which that evidence is objectively verifiable. Significant management judgment is required in determining the Company's provision for income taxes, the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against those net deferred tax assets. The Company evaluates the weight of all available evidence to determine whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the net deferred income tax assets will not be realized.

The calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations. We recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or

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BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

litigation processes, if any. If we determine that a tax position will more likely than not be sustained on audit, the second step requires us to estimate and measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. It is inherently difficult and subjective to estimate such amounts, as we have to determine the probability of various possible outcomes. We re-evaluate these uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis. This evaluation is based on factors such as changes in facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, new audit activity, and effectively settled issues. Determining whether an uncertain tax position is effectively settled requires judgment. Such a change in recognition or measurement would result in the recognition of a tax benefit or an additional charge to the tax provision.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive common equivalent shares assumed outstanding during the period. Shares used to compute diluted earnings per share exclude common share equivalents if their inclusion would have an anti-dilutive effect.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses. The carrying amounts of these items reported in the balance sheets approximate their fair value at September 30, 2012 and 2011. In the case of marketable securities, measurement is based on quoted market prices.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the 2011 and 2010 consolidated financial statements to conform to the 2012 presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an amendment to the accounting requirements of goodwill, which requires a qualitative approach to considering impairment for a reporting unit with zero or negative carrying value. On October 1, 2011 the Company adopted this standard, which had no impact on its financial position or results of operations.

In December 2010, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting requirements of business combinations, which establishes accounting and reporting standards for pro forma revenue and earnings of the combined entity for the current and comparable reporting periods. On October 1, 2011 the Company adopted this standard, which had no impact on its financial position or results of operations.

In May 2011, the FASB issued updated accounting guidance related to fair value measurements and disclosures that result in common fair value measurements and disclosures between GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. This guidance includes amendments which change the wording used to describe many of the requirements in U.S. GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. On January 1, 2012 the Company adopted this standard, which had no impact on its financial position or results of operations.

In June 2011, the FASB issued an amendment to the accounting guidance for presentation of comprehensive income. Under the amended guidance, a company may present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. This authoritative guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholder's equity. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15,

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BROOKS AUTOMATION, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2011. Other than a change in presentation, the adoption of this guidance will not have an impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In September 2011, the FASB issued revised guidance intended to simplify how an entity tests goodwill for impairment. The amendment will allow an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. An entity no longer will be required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. On October 1, 2011 the Company adopted this standard, which had no impact on its financial position or results of operations.

3. Acquisitions and Divestiture

Acquisition of Intellectual Property from Intevac, Inc.

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Company acquired primarily intellectual property from Intevac, Inc. for \$3.0 million. Management evaluated this asset purchase to determine if this acquisition would be considered an acquisition of a business. Since only a limited amount of assets were acquired, management concluded that the inputs and processes required to meet the definition of a business were not acquired in this transaction, therefore, this transaction was treated as the purchase of an asset group. This asset group includes primarily intellectual property that will be utilized in the development of the Company's next generation of semiconductor automation tools that resides within the Brooks Product Solutions segment. The Company expensed essentially all of this asset purchase as an in-process research and development cost in the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Acquisition of Celigo

On December 30, 2011, the Company acquired the Celigo® automated Cell Cytometer product line (Celigo) from Cytellect, Inc., for \$8.7 million in cash, plus a deferred cash payment of \$0.5 million that was paid in July 2012. The Celigo product line provides life science customers with cellular imaging in a high-throughput, easy-to-use and affordable platform. Celigo's operations were based in San Diego, California, and have been integrated into the Company's nearby Poway, California-based life sciences operation shortly after the acquisition. The Celigo product line resides in the Brooks Life Science Systems segment. The acquisition of Celigo provides a complementary analysis tool for customers currently using the Company's automated sample management