

Rubicon Technology, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 20, 2008
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

- Annual report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 or**
- Transition report pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for the transition period from _____ to _____**
Commission file number 001-33834

RUBICON TECHNOLOGY, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of

36-4419301
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Incorporation or Organization)

9931 Franklin Avenue

Franklin Park, Illinois

60131

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (847) 295-7000

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, Par Value \$0.001 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 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 this 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.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

The registrant completed the initial public offering of its common stock in November 2007. Accordingly, there was no public market for the registrant's common stock on June 30, 2007, the last day of the registrant's most recently completed second quarter.

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of the close of business on March 5, 2008 was 20,616,302.

Documents incorporated by reference:

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement for its Annual Meeting of Stockholders scheduled for June 27, 2008 are incorporated by reference into Part III, provided, that if such proxy statement is not filed with the Commission within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K, an amendment to this form 10-K shall be filed no later than the end of such 120-day period.

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item of Form 10-K	Page
Part I	
1. <u>Business</u>	2
1A. <u>Risk Factors</u>	12
1B. <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	22
2. <u>Properties</u>	22
3. <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	22
4. <u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	22
<u>Executive Officers</u>	23
Part II	
5. <u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	24
6. <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	26
7. <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	27
7A. <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk</u>	35
8. <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	41
9. <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures</u>	41
9A. <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	41
9B. <u>Other Information</u>	41
Part III	
10. <u>Directors and Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	42
11. <u>Executive Compensation</u>	42
12. <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	42
13. <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	42
14. <u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	42
Part IV	
15. <u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	43
<u>Exhibit Index</u>	
<u>Signatures</u>	

Table of Contents

PART I

All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding our estimates, expectations, beliefs, intentions, projections or strategies for the future, results of operations, financial position, net sales, projected costs, prospects and plans and objectives of management for future operations may be forward-looking statements as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our financial condition, results of operations, business strategy, short-term and long-term business operations and objectives and financial needs. These forward looking statements can be identified by the use of terms and phrases such as believe , plan , intend , anticipate , target , estimate , expect , and the like, and/or future-tense or conditional constructions (will , may , could , should) contemplating or making assumptions about actual or potential future sales, market size and trends or operating results also constitute forward-looking statements.

Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make. Before investing in our common stock, investors should be aware that the occurrence of the risks, uncertainties and events described in the section entitled Risk factors and elsewhere in this Annual Report could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to known and unknown risks, business, economic and other risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to be materially different from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Annual Report. We assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this Annual Report, other than as may be required by applicable law or regulation. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, our actual results may vary materially from those expected or projected.

This Annual Report also contains statistical data and estimates, including those relating to market size and growth rates of the markets in which we participate, that we obtained from industry publications and reports generated by market research firms. These publications typically indicate that they have obtained their information from sources they believe to be reliable, but do not guarantee the accuracy and completeness of their information. Although we have assessed the information in the publications and found it to be reasonable and believe the publications are reliable, we have not independently verified their data.

You should read this Annual Report and the documents that we reference in this Annual Report and have filed with the SEC as exhibits with the understanding that our actual future results, levels of activity, performance and events and circumstances may be materially different from what we expect.

Unless otherwise indicated, the terms Rubicon, the Company, we, us, and our refer to Rubicon Technology, Inc.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

We are an advanced electronic materials provider that develops, manufactures and sells monocrystalline sapphire and other innovative crystalline products for light-emitting diodes (LEDs), radio frequency integrated circuits (RFICs), blue laser diodes, optoelectronics and other optical applications. The emergence of sapphire in commercial volumes at competitive prices has enabled the development of new technologies such as high brightness (HB) white, blue and green LEDs and highly-integrated RFICs. We apply our proprietary crystal growth technology to produce high-quality sapphire products efficiently to supply a large and growing end-market demand, and we work closely with our customers to meet their quality and delivery needs. We believe we are the leading supplier of sapphire products to the LED industry.

We are a vertically integrated manufacturer of high-quality sapphire substrates and optical windows that are used in a variety of high-growth, high-volume end-market applications. Our largest product line is two to four inch sapphire wafers for use in LEDs and blue laser diodes for solid state lighting and electronic applications. In addition, we have developed six inch sapphire wafers that are used for Silicon-on-Sapphire (SOS) RFICs, as well as products for military, aerospace, sensor and other applications. We are also extending our technology to manufacture eight inch and larger diameter products to support next-generation LED, RFIC and optical window applications.

Our fully integrated in-house capabilities enable us to design, assemble and maintain proprietary crystal growth furnaces to grow high purity, low-stress, ultra low defect density sapphire crystals. In addition, we possess state-of-the-art capabilities in high precision core drilling, wafer slicing, surface lapping, edge bevel grinding and wafer cleaning processes. We foster a strong sense of innovation and agility in our product development teams in an attempt to develop new products more effectively and to rapidly capture market growth.

The strong and increasing demand for our products has led us to expand our production capabilities. We plan to leverage our technological advantage in efficiently producing high-quality, large-diameter sapphire products to maintain our leadership position and capitalize on future growth opportunities. To attain this goal, we are accelerating our research and development activities, continuing to enhance our operational capabilities, increasing our brand recognition and diversifying into new market segments.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Integrated circuits and other semiconductor devices have traditionally been fabricated on silicon substrates. However, for certain advanced applications, new electronic materials have emerged as the substrates of choice due to evolving integration and performance considerations. For example, sapphire is the preferred substrate material for HB white, blue and green LED applications due to its crystal lattice compatibility with the aluminum gallium nitride (AlGaN) epitaxial layers, thermal expansion properties, commercial availability and cost efficiency. Other sapphire applications include SOS integrated circuits, optical lenses and windows, and substrates for blue laser diodes.

LED applications

Advancements in solid state lighting utilizing HB white, blue and green LEDs over the past decade represent a disruptive technology in the lighting industry, providing significant performance, environmental and economic improvements compared to traditional incandescent or fluorescent lighting. For example, traditional incandescent lamps are inefficient and costly, emitting over 90% of consumed power as heat and lasting only 1,500 to 2,000 hours. Fluorescent lamps produce light by passing electricity through toxic mercury vapor, which creates an environmental disposal problem. LEDs do not contain mercury or lead and are 4.0 to 6.6 times as efficient as traditional incandescent lamps, while providing 35,000 to 50,000 hours of light. These factors, along with their durability, small form factor, excellent color performance, and decreasing costs, have led to a rapidly

Table of Contents

growing demand for LEDs in applications such as small displays for mobile devices, flashes for digital cameras, backlighting units (BLUs) for displays used in notebook computers, desktop monitors, LCD televisions, public display signs, automotive lights, traffic signals, and general and specialty lighting. Applications using LEDs have unit volumes in the billions and are expected to grow significantly. For instance, in the next four years, HB LED sales are expected to double according to Strategies Unlimited, an independent market research firm, based in Mountain View, California. The production volume of HB LEDs is expected to increase from 37.1 billion units in 2007 to 87.1 billion units in 2011. Further, the percentage of gallium nitride (GaN)-based LEDs, which predominantly use sapphire substrates, is expected to rise from 64.0% to 66.9% of the total HB LED production volume in the same time period. Therefore, as the HB LED market grows, we believe the sapphire substrate market will grow as well.

Mobile devices. LEDs are used in color displays for mobile phones and other portable electronics such as GPS systems, MP3 players and digital camera flashes. According to Strategies Unlimited, the full color display penetration in mobile phones was 84% in 2005 and is expected to approach 100% over the next several years. According to a March 2008 report published by Gartner, in 2007, the number of mobile phones sold was approximately 1.15 billion units worldwide. LEDs are well-suited for mobile devices due to their low current drain which extend battery life and durability while generating less heat.

LED backlighting units for large displays. LED BLUs are beginning to replace conventional fluorescent BLUs in notebook computers, desktop monitors and LCD flat panel televisions. Benefits of LED BLUs in these applications are extended battery life, thinner displays, quicker response time and better color rendition. Displays made with LED BLUs also have no toxic materials, which help electronics manufacturers to comply with environmental regulations. DisplayBank, an independent market research firm, estimates an increase in LED penetration in larger (greater than 10 inch) BLUs from 1% in 2007 to 14% by 2010. The backlight market for large-size LCD screens is estimated to grow by greater than 20% per year, approaching 500 million units by 2010, as forecasted by DisplayBank.

Automotive lighting. Automobile manufacturers are increasingly using LEDs in car and truck headlights, turning and tail light functions as well as interior lighting. Benefits include near-instant response time, reduced power usage and more stylish and effective designs. Uses for LEDs in all automotive applications (exterior and interior) are expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of approximately 14% from 2005 to 2010, according to a report published in June 2006 by market research firm Strategies Unlimited. Increased LED usage in other transportation vehicles such as motorcycles and commercial jets offers additional growth potential.

Commercial signage. LEDs are becoming more widely used as light sources on large signs and outdoor displays, such as jumbo screens used in sporting arenas and electronic billboard displays. The LED commercial sign/display market will grow at an estimated CAGR of approximately 42% from 2005 to 2010, according to a report published in June 2006 by market research firm Strategies Unlimited.

SOS RFIC and optical applications

SOS integrated circuits consist of a thin layer of silicon grown on a sapphire substrate and are primarily used in advanced wireless and military applications, such as RFICs. In particular, SOS RFICs are currently used in high volumes for mobile phones, broadband television set-top boxes, satellites and radiation-hardened applications for the defense industry. We believe SOS devices also represent a large potential market opportunity for sapphire due to sapphire's outstanding properties as an insulating substrate material with outstanding thermal conductivity and crystal lattice compatibility with silicon, which, among other things, enables monolithic integration in RFICs.

Sapphire and various fluoride materials are utilized for windows and optics for aerospace, sensor, medical and laser applications. Sapphire is used in these applications due to its wide-band transmission, superior strength, scratch resistance and high strength-to-weight ratio. Sapphire's physical properties make it very well suited for

Table of Contents

jet fighter targeting pod windows, forward-looking infrared (FLIR) windows for commercial and business jets as well as unmanned air vehicles or drones, rocket domes and transparent armor for military vehicles. Sapphire substrates are also used in the production of blue laser diodes. Blue laser diode technology allows much higher data storage for HD-DVD applications. Blue laser diodes are just beginning to penetrate potentially high volume applications, such as the Blu-ray Disc DVD players and leading-edge video game systems.

Sapphire substrate industry supply chain

The production process for sapphire substrates is substantially similar to that of silicon wafers. A typical process flow consists of crystal growth, fabrication, slicing, lapping and polishing steps. Output quality is measured in flatness, desired crystal planar orientation, etch pitch density and crystalline structure uniformity. A great emphasis is placed on continuously improving yields and increasing production capacity to drive costs lower to take advantage of emerging high-volume opportunities. Device manufacturers are seeking larger diameter sapphire wafers to allow them to develop higher performance applications and achieve economies of scale. Historical methods of sapphire crystal growth, which rely on lower-volume batch processes, are less able to meet the needs of leading end-market customers for high quality crystals, demanding dimensional tolerances, high production volumes, cost efficiency and on-time delivery. Sapphire is the base material that feeds the entire value chain.

THE RUBICON SOLUTION

We are an advanced electronic materials provider that develops, manufactures and sells monocrystalline sapphire and other innovative crystalline products for LEDs, RFICs, blue laser diodes, optoelectronics and other optical applications. As a leading producer of sapphire and provider of other crystals, we believe that the following are our principal competitive advantages:

Proprietary technology for crystal growth

We refer to the proprietary technology, equipment and processes we use in the production of our sapphire crystals as ES2, which stands for evolving science, evolving solutions. Due to our understanding of sapphire crystal growth seeding and crystal growth furnace operational parameters, we have developed a full in-house capability to design, build and maintain ES2 crystal growth furnaces with proprietary features. Our ES2 technology enables us to maintain a highly scaleable, efficient operation and to produce large diameter sapphire wafers that we believe exceed the quality of any other sapphire producer today. Our competitors employ the Kyropoulos, Czochralski (CZ), or Edge-defined Film-fed Growth (EFG) method to grow sapphire crystals. We believe that our ES2 technology, which employs an enhanced Kyropoulos methodology, significantly outperforms other methods of sapphire production with respect to capital costs, operating costs, throughput, quality and diameter size. Using our ES2 technology, we can currently produce sapphire products with diameters of up to seven inches in production volumes and we are developing the capability to produce eight inch and larger diameter sapphire products.

High quality sapphire products

We believe our sapphire crystal wafers are best-in-class in terms of quality. Our quality advantage is exhibited by our ability to produce crystals with an etch pitch density (EPD) of fewer than 100 defects per square centimeter, which is significantly better than the industry standard range. According to Sapphire & Other Corundum Crystals by E. Dobrovinskaya, L. Lytvynov, and V. Pishchik (1994), for sapphire grown using other methods, the standard EPD is 5,000 to 100,000 defects per square centimeter. Our sapphire also has ultra high (99.999%) purity levels. Our high purity sapphire helps our customers realize high yields in their processing. In addition, because of the high purity of our products, our customers have the ability to utilize our sapphire for optical applications requiring high transmission in the ultraviolet through mid-infrared spectral ranges. Through

Table of Contents

our operational expertise in crystal growth, post-growth processing and in-process manufacturing controls of sapphire wafer production, we are able to meet or exceed our customers' key product specifications, such as crystalline quality, dimensional tolerances and crystal orientation, while maintaining high production yields.

Vertical integration

We possess critical know-how and proprietary processes and metrology for crystal growth and sapphire processing. We grow sapphire crystals and have extensive capabilities to process sapphire into products that meet our customers' needs from cores to wafer and window blanks to large diameter epi-polished wafers. In the areas of fabrication and slicing, we employ high volume manufacturing techniques and utilize customized tooling and metrology to hold very tight dimensional and orientation tolerances for sapphire cores and wafers. We also have high precision lapping, edge bevel grinding and annealing capabilities for as ground wafers and window blanks. We have proprietary six and eight inch polishing and ultra-cleaning equipment and processes for SOS RFIC and other applications that demand larger-diameter epi-polished wafers. By vertically integrating our processes, we are able to achieve significant operating efficiencies and produce high-quality, high-precision products that offer cost and quality benefits to our customers. This vertical integration also helps enable us to expand our range of products and helps to protect our technology and manufacturing trade secrets.

High volume and flexible manufacturing capability

We provide a high volume and stable US-based supply of products for our customers. We offer reliable, consistent on-time delivery to our customers through our flexible and scalable production operations. We have developed automated manufacturing and metrology platforms at each stage of our production process that allow us to increase capacity rapidly and to switch products in manufacturing easily so that we can meet our customers' specific product demands. We continue to expand our production capacity aggressively to meet the large and growing demand for our high-quality sapphire products.

Lowest total cost for customers

We compete on the quality of our products and our service levels to supplement our competitive pricing. We believe our high sustained yields, our dedication to consistent production and performance and our commitment to lasting customer relationships help assure our customers of a reliable source of high-quality sapphire products at stable prices. Our in-process quality control practices lead to predictable customer process yields, reduced inspection costs and overall high customer satisfaction. In addition, we work closely with our customers to understand their product specifications and then align our operations to meet their needs. Through close collaboration with our customers, we help them develop new applications for our advanced sapphire products and establish ourselves as a preferred supplier. As such, we believe our solution offers the lowest total cost for our customers.

STRATEGY

Our goal is to be the leading global provider of advanced monocrystalline substrate and window materials to the solid state lighting, SOS RFIC, aerospace and optical markets. We currently occupy a leading position among sapphire producers worldwide in market volume for two through four inch sapphire products for LEDs. A key element of our strategy is to increase the proportion of our shipments of four and six inch diameter products. The time elapsed from our beginning product development to shipping commercial volumes in the six inch sapphire substrate market was less than one year. As a result, we now have significant market share in the six inch SOS RFIC sapphire substrate market.

Table of Contents

Our strategy includes the following key elements:

Extend our technology and manufacturing leadership position

We believe our specialized manufacturing processes and proprietary technology and trade secrets provide us with significant competitive advantages. We have designed and developed product, equipment and process technology platforms from which we can rapidly increase capacity and stay flexible to meet our customers' needs. At each phase of our manufacturing process, we have developed and standardized automated equipment that employs similar processes to produce a full range of products. For example, all of our furnaces can grow sapphire crystals of the same size in various orientations to produce two through six inch wafers and cores. This reduces our operating costs and significantly improves our product development cycles. We intend to continue to develop advanced technology platforms to further increase crystal boule size and offer market-leading product specifications, while maintaining product quality and manufacturing efficiencies.

Capitalize on opportunities in high-growth markets

Our sapphire products are used in multiple applications in the high-growth LED and SOS RFIC markets. We also participate in optical market segments where sapphire and fluoride materials are being adopted rapidly in new applications. We intend to continue to expand our opportunities by adding new categories and sizes of products with the goal of providing our customers in multiple high-growth end markets with a robust set of sapphire solutions. For example, one of the largest market segment opportunities is likely to come from the solid state lighting market, which will require higher brightness, lower-cost white LEDs that require larger-size LED chips. Larger LED chips are increasingly being manufactured in volume on four inch sapphire wafers. Our process to manufacture large diameter, high quality sapphire wafers is well-suited to this market and we believe our processes will help enable its growth. We already produce high volumes of four and six inch sapphire products and we continue to add large diameter sapphire production capacity in anticipation of market growth. We expect that next-generation LEDs and SOS RFICs will be produced on six inch and larger sapphire wafers to further drive cost efficiencies. We already have development programs underway to provide eight inch and larger diameter sapphire as we hope to enable the more rapid conversion of LED and SOS production to these larger sapphire substrates.

Enhance operational excellence

Our unique expertise in producing high-quality sapphire products in many sizes gives us a significant edge in process and product technology. We plan to further refine our proprietary ES2 crystal growth techniques, sapphire processing platforms and process controls to produce even higher quality crystals at greater yields. Our engineering efforts focus on the capability to design, build and maintain ES2 crystal growth furnaces with new proprietary features. We seek to continuously improve our sapphire processing and material inspection capabilities. For example, in 2007, we added customized metrology tools in our coring and slicing production lines to tighten orientation tolerances and to increase throughput of large diameter sapphire products. We also promote operational excellence through lowering cycle times, raising yields, and reducing overhead costs. Our ability to understand our customers' design and manufacturing processes enhances our ability to reach these goals. We employ Six Sigma methodologies to continuously improve our operations platforms and we provide extensive training to current and new employees.

Expand our sales and marketing efforts

We plan to enhance our brand recognition worldwide by increasing our marketing and communications programs and resources. For example, we have sponsored several LED conferences and we plan to extend our sponsorships into other markets, such as SOS RFICs and aerospace. We have enhanced our website, and also plan to extend our public relations campaigns and increase our brand visibility in trade publications and with technical organizations. We rely on direct sales for the majority of our business and we use multiple distribution channels to extend the reach of our sales and support teams. Although we have already entered multiple markets globally, we plan to increase the scale and geographical coverage of our sales efforts.

Table of Contents

Penetrate new market segments

We target high growth market segments where we believe we can gain a leadership position. Although production of sapphire cores and wafers is our focus today, we intend to leverage our crystal growth and processing know-how to develop high-quality crystal products for new substrate and window applications. Sapphire is becoming increasingly popular and is replacing quartz and glass in high-performance and harsh environment applications in the aerospace, petroleum and laser industries. For example, the US military uses sapphire optical windows to construct targeting mechanisms for its jet fighters and drones and transparent armor for land vehicles. We intend to use our proprietary manufacturing technology to produce additional single crystal materials that can be used in optical applications as well as alternative substrates for certain electronic materials applications. As the electronics and optical industries continue to develop new applications that take advantage of the unique properties of both sapphire and other single crystal products, we aim to be the provider of choice for these applications.

TECHNOLOGY

Our proprietary ES2 crystal growth technique produces high-quality sapphire crystals for use in our sapphire products. ES2 is derived from the standard Kyropoulos method of crystal growth. We developed this technique with the goal of establishing greater control over the crystal growth process while maintaining minimal temperature variations. Unlike other techniques, during the ES2 technique, the growing sapphire crystal exists in an unconstrained, low stress environment inside a closed growth chamber. The closed system allows for enhanced control of the melt, resulting in higher quality crystals. The temperature gradient between the melt and the crystal in the ES2 technique is significantly lower than in other crystal growth techniques. These aspects of the ES2 technique enable us to grow crystals that have a significantly lower dislocation density, higher crystal purity and higher uniformity than sapphire crystals grown using other techniques. The ES2 technique provides an inherent annealing process once the crystal is fully grown. This thermal annealing is an integral means of relieving stress in the crystal during the ES2 process. We believe we can readily scale our ES2 technology in a production environment while maintaining high crystal quality even as crystal boule size is increased. As a result of our proprietary ES2 technology, we believe that we currently offer the most efficient method for manufacturing large form factor high quality sapphire in the market today.

We have automated the crystal growth process of our proprietary ES2 technique. Our furnace environments are controlled by closed-loop control systems and the overall crystal growth process is run with minimal operator intervention, which reduces the potential for human error. In addition, a single operator can supervise the control of multiple ES2 furnaces simultaneously, which reduces cost.

We believe our proprietary ES2 process provides significant advantages over other crystal growth methods such as CZ and EFG. Unlike the ES2 technique, the CZ and EFG methods grow crystals with much higher levels of stress. This stress can decrease the overall quality of the sapphire crystal and requires increased processing time to relieve this stress, which increases production costs and decreases throughput, especially in larger diameter crystals. During the EFG process, the crystal is grown in a sheet form by pulling it through a die directly from the melt; while in the CZ process, the crystal must be rotated and pulled as the aluminum oxide melt is consumed. These constrained growth environments with higher thermal gradients increase stress and decrease crystal quality.

Our research and development (R&D) activity plays a vital role in supporting our technology, product and revenue roadmaps. For 2007, 2006 and 2005, our R&D expenses totaled \$769,000, \$679,000 and \$861,000, respectively. Our R&D is focused on three key areas: large diameter sapphire growth and fabrication; higher precision sapphire processing; and new crystal development. Our technical staff possesses deep and broad expertise in materials science and engineering. We also develop and utilize sophisticated metrology equipment to perform material and process characterization.

Table of Contents

PRODUCTS

We offer a wide variety of sapphire products designed to meet the stringent specifications of our customers. Using our proprietary ES2 technology, we grow high-quality sapphire boules. We fabricate our products from the boules and sell them in four general categories: core, as-cut, as-ground and polished. We currently offer two inch, three inch, four inch and six inch diameter wafers, in C, R, A, and M planar orientations. A sapphire crystal has multiple orientation planes resulting from its crystalline structure symmetry.

Each orientation of the crystal structure is represented by a letter and differs in lattice structure. These variations result in different chemical, electrical, and physical properties depending on the respective orientation plane. As a result, customers require different orientation planes depending on the intended application. For example, LED manufacturers typically request C plane crystals while SOS manufacturers typically request R plane crystals.

Product	Size	Orientation	Applications
Core	2, 3, 4, 6	C, R, A, M	LED Optical windows Blue laser diode
As-Cut	2, 3, 4, 6	C, R, A, M	Wafers for LED Wafers for blue laser diodes
As-Ground	2, 3, 4, 6	C, R, A, M	Wafers for SOS RFICs Wafers for LED Wafers for SOS RFICs Blanks for optical windows Wafer carriers
Polished	6	C, R, A	Epi-polished wafers for SOS RFICs Polished optical windows Double-side polished wafer carriers

Core

Our core product line consists of our sapphire cores drilled from sapphire boules with high-precision, and is available in two, three, four and six inch diameters and in various lengths and orientations.

As-cut

Our as-cut product line consists of sapphire cores sliced using a wire saw machine. We believe we are able to offer our customers one of the highest-precision cut sapphire wafers in the market. This is especially important to customers who require precise orientation planes for applications such as LEDs, SOS, RFICs and blue laser diodes.

As-ground

Our as-ground product line consists of cut sapphire wafers that undergo a double-sided lapping and edge grinding process. The lapping process ensures that the surface of the wafer is flat, smooth, and has a high degree of parallelism. The grinding process bevels the edges of the wafers, making them more durable and less susceptible to chipping and cracking.

Polished

Our polished product line consists of finely polished, ultra-clean, six inch sapphire wafers. Our polished wafers undergo two polishing phases including both a mechanical and a chemical mechanical planarization phase. We believe we are currently one of very few firms offering six inch, high-quality R-plane polished wafers.

Table of Contents

Other

We also offer optically-polished windows and ground window blanks of sapphire and various fluoride compounds, such as calcium, barium and magnesium fluoride. We provide sapphire and other crystal products in many sizes, shapes and product formats for specialty applications.

MANUFACTURING

The process of growing the crystal begins by heating the raw material, aluminum oxide, until it reaches an ideal temperature above its melting point. This ideal temperature is essential for our process because it allows us to produce high-purity crystals with very low defect rates. Following the heating, a seed rod is inserted in the melted material as the material is being cooled to crystallize into a boule. Following the growth process, each boule is rigorously inspected by using polarized lighting and magnification to find imperfections, such as bubbles, dislocations and granular deposits within the crystal.

We then drill the resulting boules into cores using our custom high-precision crystal orientation equipment and proprietary processes. We use wire saws to slice each substrate to be of precise size and shape. These substrates are then pre-polished using precision lapping and edge-grinding equipment and then are ready to be polished into epitaxial wafers. All of these processes are performed in clean environments to reduce the chance of crystal contamination. Epi-polishing and wafer cleaning are performed in Class 10,000 and Class 100 clean-room environments, respectively.

We are dedicated to quality assurance throughout our entire operation. We employ detailed material traceability from raw material to finished product. Our quality system is certified as ISO9001:2000 and we have in-house expertise at the Six Sigma Black Belt level.

All of our long-lived assets are located in the US.

SALES AND MARKETING

We market and sell our products through our direct sales force to customers in Asia, North America and Europe. Our direct sales force includes experienced and technically sophisticated sales professionals and engineers who are knowledgeable in the development, manufacturing and use of sapphire substrates, windows and other optical materials. Our sales staff works with customers during all stages of the substrate manufacturing process, from developing the precise composition of the substrate through manufacturing and processing the substrate to the customer's specifications.

A key component of our marketing strategy is developing and maintaining strong relationships with our customers, especially at the senior management level. We achieve this through working closely with our customers to optimize our products for their production processes. In addition, we are able to develop long-term relationships with key customers through offering product specification assistance, providing direct access to enable them to evaluate and audit our operations, delivering high quality products and providing superior customer service. We believe that maintaining close relationships with senior management and providing technical support improves customer satisfaction and provides us with a competitive advantage when selling our products.

In order to increase brand recognition of our products and of Rubicon in general, we publish technical articles, advertise in trade journals, distribute promotional materials and participate in industry trade shows and conferences.

CUSTOMERS

Our principal customers are wafer polishing companies and semiconductor device manufacturers. A significant portion of our sales have been to relatively few customers. In the year ended December 31, 2007, our

Table of Contents

top three customers accounted for 62% of our revenue, and in 2006 and 2005, sales to our top three customers collectively accounted for approximately 57% of our total revenue. Although we are attempting to diversify and expand our customer base, we expect our sales to continue to be concentrated among a small number of customers. However, we also expect that our significant customers may change from time to time. In the year ended December 31, 2007, sales to Crystalwise Technology, Inc., Shinkosha Co., Ltd. and Peregrine Semiconductor Corp. represented approximately 26%, 21% and 15% of our revenues, respectively. In 2006, sales to Crystalwise, Shinkosha and Tera Xtal Technology Corporation represented approximately 27%, 17% and 14% of our revenues, respectively. No other customer accounted for 10% or more of our revenues during those periods.

In the year ended December 31, 2007, 72% of our sales were made to customers in Asia, 26% of our sales were made to customers in North America and 2% of sales were made to customers in Europe. In 2006 and 2005, 87% of our sales were made to customers in Asia, 11% of our sales were made to customers in North America and 2% of our sales were made to customers in Europe. Our contracts with major customers are non-cancelable and provide for minimum levels of product sales for the duration of the contract (typically 12 to 18 months) with the potential for higher sales levels depending on such factors as the customer's needs, our available capacity and/or our ability to reach agreement on key terms. Our standard arrangement with all customers includes 30 day payment terms.

BACKLOG

Our backlog at December 31, 2007 was approximately \$45.5 million, compared to approximately \$22.8 million at December 31, 2006. We expect that all of our backlog as of December 31, 2007 will be filled in 2008. We include in our backlog only those customer orders for which we have signed contracts or accepted purchase orders. We consider backlog to be a reasonable management tool to indicate future customer purchases. However, a portion of our order backlog is subject to cancellations with little or no penalties as well as changes and delays and does not provide an assurance of future sales or profitability.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Our ability to compete successfully depends upon our ability to protect our proprietary technologies and other confidential information. We rely primarily upon a combination of trade secret laws and non-disclosure agreements with employees, customers and potential customers to protect our intellectual property. We have three pending patent applications with the United States Patent and Trademark Office covering aspects of our core production, wafer grinding and lapping technologies. However, we believe that factors such as the technological and innovative abilities of our personnel, the success of our ongoing product development efforts and our efforts to maintain trade secret protection are more important than patents in maintaining our competitive position. We pursue the registration of certain of our trademarks in the United States and currently have six registered trademarks and one trademark pending.

COMPETITION

We participate in an innovative, specialized and competitive industry. The products we produce must meet certain demanding requirements to succeed in the marketplace. Although we account for a significant percentage of the total market volume today, we face significant competition from other established providers of similar products as well as from potential new entrants into our markets.

We have a few competitors that compete directly with us that are of similar size or smaller than us. These companies tend to focus on providing core and as-cut products rather than offering polished products. There are a limited number of companies that are substantially larger than us that compete with us in a relatively small segment of their overall business. These larger companies tend to focus on providing polished products to customers rather than providing core, as-cut and as-ground products.

Table of Contents

We believe that the key competitive factors in our markets are:

consistently producing high-quality products in the desired size, orientation and finish;

driving innovation through focused research and development efforts;

possessing sufficient supply capacity to meet end-market customer demands;

offering solutions through collaborative efforts with customers;

pricing; and

providing a low total cost-of-ownership for customers.

Although we face significant competition, we believe that our proprietary ES2 crystal growth technology and business practices allow us to compete effectively on all of the above factors.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

In our manufacturing process, we use water, oils, slurries, acids, adhesives and other industrial chemicals. We are subject to a variety of federal, state and local laws regulating the discharge of these materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. These include statutory and regulatory provisions under which we are responsible for the management of hazardous materials we use and the disposition of hazardous wastes resulting from our manufacturing processes. Failure to comply with such provisions, whether intentional or inadvertent, could result in fines and other liabilities to the government or third parties, injunctions requiring us to suspend or curtail operations or other remedies, and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2007, we had 144 full-time employees. Of these 144 employees, 122 work in technology and operations. None of our employees is represented by a labor union. We consider our employee relations to be good. We believe that our future success will depend on our continued ability to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel.

OTHER INFORMATION

We file annual and quarterly reports and other information with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. You may read and copy any documents that we file at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference room. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet website (www.sec.gov) that contains reports and other information about issuers that file electronically with the SEC, including Rubicon. You may also access, free of charge, our reports filed with the SEC (for example, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Current Reports on Form 8-K and any amendments to those forms) indirectly through our Internet website (www.rubicon-es2.com). Reports filed with or furnished to the SEC will be available as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with or furnished to the SEC. Alternatively, if you would like a paper copy of any such SEC report (without exhibits) or document, write to Investor Relations, Rubicon Technology, Inc., 9931 Franklin Avenue, Franklin Park, Illinois 60131, and a copy of such requested document will be provided to you, free of charge. The information found on our website is not part of this or any other report filed with or furnished to the SEC.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to a number of important risks and uncertainties, some of which are described below. The risks described below, however, are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also impair our business operations. Any of these risks may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We have incurred significant losses in prior periods and may incur losses in the future.

We have incurred significant losses in prior periods. In 2007, 2006 and 2005, we incurred net losses of \$2.9 million, \$7.6 million and \$12.1 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2007, we had an accumulated deficit of \$153.5 million. In addition, we expect our operating expenses to increase as we expand our business as a public company. There can be no assurance that we will have sufficient revenue growth to offset increased expenses or to achieve profitability in future periods.

Our results of operations, financial condition and business will be harmed if we are unable to manage the expansion of our capacity effectively to meet customer demand.

We are in the process of significantly expanding our manufacturing capacity in order to meet current and anticipated customer demand. We are expanding by adding new equipment to our facilities in Franklin Park, Illinois, and we opened a new facility in Bensenville, Illinois during January 2008. Our capacity expansion involves significant risks, including the availability of capital equipment and the timing of its installation, availability and timing of required electric power, management of expansion costs, timing of production ramp, qualification of our new equipment and demands on management's time. If our business does not grow fast enough to utilize this new capacity effectively, our business and financial results could be adversely affected. Conversely, delays in expanding our manufacturing capacity could impact our ability to meet future demand for our products. As a result, we might not be able to fulfill customer orders in a timely manner, which could adversely affect our customer relationships and operating results. Moreover, our efforts to increase our production capacity may not succeed in enabling us to manufacture the required quantities of our products in a timely manner or at the gross margins that we achieved in the past. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully reach our production, timing and cost goals for our expansion.

If LED lighting does not achieve greater market acceptance, or if alternative technologies are developed and gain market traction, prospects for our growth and profitability would be limited.

Our future success depends on increased market acceptance of LED lighting. Approximately 73% and 81% of our revenue during 2007 and 2006, respectively, was from sales of our products for use in the manufacture of LED products. Potential customers for LED lighting systems may be reluctant to adopt LED lighting as an alternative to traditional lighting technology because of its higher initial cost and relatively low light output per unit in comparison with the most powerful traditional lighting devices. In addition, our potential customers may have substantial investments and know-how related to their existing lighting technologies, and may perceive risks relating to the novelty, complexity, reliability, quality, usefulness and cost-effectiveness of LED products when compared to other lighting sources available in the market. If acceptance of LED lighting does not increase significantly, then opportunities to increase our revenues and operate profitably would be limited.

Moreover, if effective new sources of light other than LED devices are developed, our current products and technologies could become less competitive or obsolete. Any of these factors could have a material and adverse impact on our growth and profitability.

Table of Contents

The technology used in the LED industry continues to change rapidly and if we are unable to modify our products to adapt to future changes in the LED industry, we will be unable to attract or retain customers.

We do not design or manufacture LEDs. Our ability to expand into new applications in the LED market depends on continued advancement in the design and manufacture of LEDs by others. The LED industry has been characterized by a rapid rate of development of new technologies and manufacturing processes, rapid changes in customer requirements, frequent product introductions and ongoing demands for greater functionality. Our future success will likely depend on our ability to develop new products for use in LED applications and to adjust our product specifications, such as our previous development of larger diameter wafers, in response to these developments in a timely manner. If our development efforts are not successful or are delayed, or if our newly developed products do not achieve market acceptance, we may be unable to attract or retain customers and our operating results could be harmed. In addition, although sapphire is currently the preferred substrate material for HB white, blue and green LED applications, we cannot assure you that the LED market will continue to demand the performance attributes of sapphire. Silicon carbide is another substrate material currently used for certain LED applications, including some that also use sapphire substrates. Other substrates being investigated and used in research and development for certain LED applications are aluminum nitride, zinc oxide and bulk gallium nitride. Research is also ongoing for the use of silicon substrates in LED applications. If sapphire is displaced as the substrate of choice for certain LED applications, our financial condition and results of operations would be materially and adversely affected unless we were able to successfully offer the competing substrate material.

Our continuing efforts to enhance our current products and to develop new products involve several risks, including:

our ability to anticipate and respond in a timely manner to changes in customer requirements;

the possibility that sapphire may in the future be replaced as a preferred substrate in certain LED applications;

the significant research and development investment that we may be required to make before market acceptance of a particular new or enhanced product;

the possibility that the LED industry may not accept our new or enhanced products after we have invested a significant amount of resources in development; and

competition from new technologies, processes and products introduced by our current or future competitors.

If the development and acceptance of our products for the SOS RFIC market do not meet our expectations, our future operating results may be harmed.

The level of market acceptance of our SOS RFIC products will impact our future operating results. Our success in the SOS RFIC market depends on a number of factors, including:

the success of our customers' products in current applications;

the acceptance of SOS RFIC products for newly targeted applications; and

our timely completion of larger diameter sapphire product development and introduction of volume production for such products. In addition, it is possible that other solutions, such as silicon-on-insulator, may become preferred over SOS. We cannot assure you that the RFIC market will continue to require the performance attributes of SOS solutions. If our products are not accepted more broadly in the RFIC market, our results of operations and business may be harmed.

Table of Contents

The average selling prices of sapphire products have historically decreased over their life-cycles and continuing price decreases could adversely affect our results of operations.

Historically, our industry has experienced price decreases for a particular product over the life of that product. We anticipate that the average selling prices of our products may decrease in the future in response to competitive pricing pressures, increased sales discounts and new product introductions by our competitors. To lessen the effect of price decreases, we attempt to introduce new products as well as reduce manufacturing costs in order to maintain or improve our margins. However, if we are not able to successfully introduce new products or achieve these cost reductions in a timely manner, there could be a material adverse effect on our operating results and loss of market share.

We depend on a few customers for a major portion of our sales and our results of operations would be adversely impacted if they reduced their order volumes.

Historically, we have earned, and believe that in the future we will continue to earn, a substantial portion of our revenue from a small number of customers. In 2007, three customers accounted for 10% or more of our revenues and in the year ended December 31, 2006, three customers accounted for 10% or more of our revenues. In 2007, sales to Crystalwise, Shinkosha and Peregrine Semiconductor Corp. represented approximately 26%, 21% and 15% of our revenues, respectively, and in the year ended December 31, 2006, sales to Crystalwise Technology, Inc., Shinkosha Co., Ltd. and Tera Xtal Technology Corporation represented approximately 27%, 17% and 14% of our revenues, respectively. If we were to lose one of our major customers or have a major customer significantly reduce its volume of business with us, our revenues and profitability would be materially reduced unless we are able to replace such demand with other orders promptly. We expect to continue to be dependent on our significant customers, the number and identity of which may change from period to period.

We generally sell our products on the basis of purchase orders. We have agreements for longer-term purchase commitments from a few of our major customers; these commitments range from 12 months to 18 months. Those customers with whom we do not have longer-term purchase commitments could cease purchasing our products with little or no notice and without significant penalties. A number of factors could cause our customers to cancel or defer orders, including interruptions to their operations due to a downturn in their industries, natural disasters, delays in manufacturing their own product offerings into which our products are incorporated, securing other sources for the products that we manufacture or developing such products internally.

Our manufacturing processes may be interrupted or our production may be delayed if we cannot maintain sufficient electrical supply, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our manufacturing process requires a stable source of electricity. From time to time, we have experienced limited disruptions in our supply of electricity. Such disruptions, depending upon their duration, could result in a significant drop in throughput and yield of in-process crystal boules and create delays in our production. Although we use generators and other back-up sources of electricity, these replacement sources of electricity are only capable of providing effective back-up for limited periods of time. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in avoiding future disruptions in power or in mitigating the effects of such disruptions. Any material disruption in electrical supply could delay our production and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our gross margins and profitability may be adversely affected by rising energy costs.

The average cost of electricity increased significantly at the end of 2006 largely due to the deregulation of energy in the State of Illinois. Electricity prices could also increase due to overall changes to the price of energy due to conditions in the Middle East, natural gas shortages in the United States and other economic conditions and uncertainties regarding the outcome and implications of such events. If electricity prices continue to increase

Table of Contents

significantly, we may not be able to pass these price increases through to our customers on a timely basis, if at all, which could adversely affect our gross margins and results of operations.

We may not be able to effectively manage our growth, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We have been experiencing a period of significant growth that has challenged, and will continue to challenge, our management and other resources. Our recent and anticipated growth has placed, and is expected to continue to place, significant strain on our research and development, sales and marketing, and operational and administrative resources. To manage our growth effectively, we must continue to:

implement new, and improve our existing, manufacturing systems, such as inventory control management and process control systems;

enhance and maintain internal controls and accounting systems;

maintain adequate manufacturing facilities and equipment to meet customer demand; and

attract, retain and train qualified technical, managerial, manufacturing, sales and marketing, and administrative employees.

We plan to spend substantial amounts of money to support our growth and may have additional unexpected costs. If we cannot attract a sufficient number of qualified people or manage growth effectively, our actual growth may be slower and could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

As a public company, we are now subject to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Investor confidence and our stock price could decline if we or our independent registered public accountants conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is ineffective.

As a public company, we are required to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. In this regard, beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2008, we will be required on an annual basis to assess the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and include a statement as to whether or not our internal control over financial reporting is effective and we will be required to have our independent registered public accounting firm issue an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting. In conducting our assessment, we will not be able to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective if we have one or more material weaknesses. If we or our independent registered public accountants conclude that our internal control is not effective, our investors could lose confidence in our financial reports and our stock price could decline. An ineffective internal control environment could also adversely affect our ability to report our financial results in a timely manner and could materially adversely affect our business.

Our future operating results may fluctuate significantly, which makes our future results difficult to predict and could cause our operating results for particular periods to fall below expectations.

Our revenues and operating results have fluctuated in the past and are likely to fluctuate in the future. These fluctuations are due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include, among others:

timing of orders from and shipments to major customers;

the gain or loss of significant customers;

fluctuations in gross margins as a result of changes in product mix or other factors;

market acceptance of our products and our customers' products;

Table of Contents

our ability to develop, introduce and market new products and technologies on a timely basis;

the need to pay higher labor costs as we continue to grow;

announcements of technological innovations, new products or upgrades to existing products by us or our competitors;

competitive market conditions, including pricing actions by our competitors and our customers' competitors;

developments in trade secrets, patent or other proprietary rights by us or our competitors;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships or divestitures;

interruption of operations at our manufacturing facilities or the facilities of our suppliers;

the level and timing of capital spending of our customers;

additions or departures of key personnel;

potential seasonal fluctuations in our customers' business activities; and

natural disasters, such as floods, hurricanes and earthquakes, as well as interruptions in power supply resulting from such events or due to other causes.

The foregoing factors are difficult to forecast, and these, as well as other factors, could materially adversely affect our quarterly or annual operating results. If our revenues or operating results fall below the expectations of investors or any securities analysts that may publish research on our company, the price of our common stock would likely decline.

Our gross margins could decline as a result of changes in our product mix and other factors, which may adversely impact our operating results.

We anticipate that our gross margins will fluctuate from period to period as a result of the mix of products that we sell in any given period, with our larger diameter sapphire products generally yielding higher gross margins than our smaller diameter products. If our sales mix shifts to lower margin products in future periods, our overall gross margin levels and operating results would be adversely impacted. Increased competition and the adoption of alternatives to our products, more complex engineering requirements, lower demand and other factors may lead to a further downward shift in our product margins, leading to price erosion and lower revenues for us in the future.

Our proprietary intellectual property rights may not adequately protect our products and technologies, and the failure to protect such rights could harm our competitive position and adversely affect our operating results.

To protect our technology, we have chosen to rely primarily on trade secrets rather than seeking protection through publicly filed patents. Trade secrets are inherently difficult to protect. While we believe we use reasonable efforts to protect our trade secrets, our directors, employees, consultants or contractors may unintentionally or willfully disclose our information to competitors, whether during or after the termination of their services to our company. If we were to seek to enforce a claim that a third-party had illegally obtained and was using our trade secrets, it would be expensive and time consuming, and the outcome would be unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States are sometimes

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

less willing to protect trade secrets than US courts. Moreover, if our competitors independently develop equivalent knowledge, methods and know-how, it will be more difficult for us to protect our intellectual property and our business could be harmed.

We have no issued patents covering our products and technologies. Although we have filed applications for three patents, there can be no assurance that these patents will be issued or that any patents issued will be of significant value to our business. Our commercial success will depend on obtaining and maintaining trade secret,

Table of Contents

patent and other intellectual property protection of our products and technologies. We will only be able to protect products and technologies from unauthorized use by third parties to the extent that valid, protectable and enforceable trade secrets, patents or other intellectual property rights cover them.

If we are not able to defend the trade secret or patent protection positions of our products and technologies, then we may not be able to successfully compete with competitors developing or marketing competing products, and we may not generate enough revenue from product sales to justify the cost of development of our products and to achieve or maintain profitability.

The protection of our intellectual property rights and the defense of claims of infringement against us by third parties may subject us to costly litigation.

Other companies might allege that we are infringing certain of their patents or other rights. If we are unable to resolve these matters satisfactorily, or to obtain licenses on acceptable terms, we may face litigation. Any litigation to enforce patents issued to us, to protect trade secrets or know-how possessed by us or to defend us or indemnify others against claimed infringement of the rights of others could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results. Regardless of the validity or successful outcome of any such intellectual property claims, we may need to expend significant time and expense to protect our intellectual property rights or to defend against claims of infringement by third parties, which could have a material adverse effect on us. If we lose any such litigation where we are alleged to infringe the rights of others, we may be required to: pay substantial damages; seek licenses from others; or change, or stop manufacturing or selling, some or all of our products. Any of these outcomes could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The markets in which we operate are very competitive, and many of our competitors and potential competitors are larger, more established and better capitalized than we are.

The markets for selling high-quality sapphire products are very competitive and have been characterized by rapid technological change. This competition could result in increased pricing pressure, reduced profit margins, increased sales and marketing expenses, and failure to increase, or the loss of, market share or expected market share, any of which would likely seriously harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Some of our competitors and potential competitors are substantially larger and have greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than we do. Given their capital resources, the large companies with whom we compete or may compete in the future, are in a better position to substantially increase their manufacturing capacity, research and development efforts or to withstand any significant reduction in orders by customers in our markets. Such larger companies typically have broader product lines and market focus and thus are not as susceptible to downturns in a particular market. In addition, some of our competitors have been in operation much longer than we have and therefore may have more long-standing and established relationships with our current and potential domestic and foreign customers.

We would be at a competitive disadvantage if our competitors bring their products to market earlier, if their products are more technologically capable than ours, or if any of our competitors' products or technologies were to become preferred in the industry. Moreover, we cannot assure you that existing or potential customers will not develop their own products, or acquire companies with products, that are competitive with our products. Any of these competitive threats could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results or financial condition.

Table of Contents

We are subject to risks from international sales that may harm our operating results.

In 2007 and 2006, revenue from international sales was approximately 75% and 89%, respectively, of our total revenue. We expect that revenue from international sales will continue to constitute a significant portion of our total revenue for the foreseeable future. Our international sales are subject to a variety of risks, including risks arising from:

trading restrictions, tariffs, trade barriers and taxes;

economic and political risks, wars, acts of terrorism, political unrest, pandemics, such as a recurrence of the SARS outbreak or avian flu, boycotts, curtailments of trade and other business restrictions;

the difficulty of enforcing contracts and collecting receivables through some foreign legal systems;

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements and other governmental approvals, permits and licenses;

sales variability as a result of transacting our foreign sales in US dollars as prices for our products become less competitive in countries with currencies that are low or are declining in value against the US dollar and more competitive in countries with currencies that are high or increasing in value against the US dollar; and

periodic foreign economic downturns.

Our future success will depend on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these and other risks associated with our international sales. Our failure to manage any of these risks could harm our operating results.

We are dependent on the continued services and performance of our senior management, the loss of any of whom could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our future success is dependent on the continued services and continuing contributions of our senior management who must work together effectively in order to design our products, expand our business, increase our revenues and improve our operating results. The loss of services of senior management, particularly Raja M. Parvez, our president and chief executive officer, William F. Weissman, our chief financial officer, and Hap Hewes, our senior vice president sales and marketing, could significantly delay or prevent the achievement of our development and strategic objectives. In addition, key personnel may be distracted by activities unrelated to our business. The loss of the services, or distraction, of our senior management for any reason could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

If we are unable to attract or retain qualified personnel, our business and product development efforts could be harmed.

Our success depends on our continued ability to identify, attract, hire, train, retain and motivate highly skilled technical, managerial, manufacturing, administrative and sales and marketing personnel. Competition for these individuals is intense, and we may not be able to successfully recruit, assimilate or retain sufficiently qualified personnel. In particular, we may encounter difficulties in recruiting and retaining a sufficient number of qualified technical personnel, which could harm our ability to develop new products and adversely impact our relationships with existing and future customers. The inability to attract and retain necessary technical, managerial, manufacturing, administrative and sales and marketing personnel could harm our ability to obtain new customers and develop new products and could adversely affect our business and operating results.

We rely on a limited number of suppliers for raw materials and key components.

We depend on a small number of suppliers for certain raw materials, components, services and equipment used in manufacturing our products, including key materials such as aluminum oxide and certain furnace components. We generally purchase these items with purchase orders, and

we have no guaranteed supply

Table of Contents

arrangements with such suppliers. We are subject to variations in the cost of raw materials and consumables from period to period. We do not control the time and resources that these suppliers devote to our business, and we cannot be sure that these suppliers will perform their obligations to us or do so on a timely basis. In addition, some of these suppliers are located in regions of the world that may experience periods of political or economic instability.

Any significant delay in product delivery or other interruption or variation in supply from our key suppliers could prevent us from meeting demand for our products and from obtaining future business. If we were to lose key suppliers or our key suppliers were unable to support our demand, our manufacturing operations could be interrupted and we could be required to attempt to establish supply arrangements with other suppliers. In addition, the inability of our suppliers to support our demand could be indicative of a marketwide scarcity of the materials, which could result in even longer interruptions. Any such delay or interruption would impair our ability to meet our customers' needs and therefore, could damage our customer relationships, and have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

Our products must meet exacting specifications, and undetected defects may occur, which may cause customers to return or stop buying our products.

Our customers establish demanding specifications for quality, performance, and reliability that our products must meet. While we inspect our products before shipment, they still may contain undetected defects. If defects occur in our products, we could experience lost revenue, increased costs, delays in, cancellations or rescheduling of orders or shipments, product returns or discounts or damage to our reputation, any of which would harm our operating results and our business. We have from time to time in the past experienced product quality, performance or reliability problems. For example, in 2005, before establishing our current manufacturing and quality control processes, we experienced a higher than expected rate of defects in our since discontinued two inch polished wafer product line, which led to an increase in the number and frequency of returns.

We are subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations, which could expose us to environmental liabilities, increase our manufacturing and related compliance costs or otherwise adversely affect our business and operating results.

In our manufacturing process, we use water, oils, slurries, acids, adhesives and other industrial chemicals. We are subject to a variety of foreign, federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These environmental laws and regulations include those relating to the use, storage, handling, discharge, emission, disposal and reporting of toxic, volatile or otherwise hazardous materials used in our manufacturing processes. These materials may have been or could be released into the environment at properties currently or previously operated by us, at other locations during the transport of the materials, or at properties to which we send substances for treatment or disposal. If we were to violate or become liable under environmental laws and regulations or become non-compliant with permits required at some of our facilities, we could be held financially responsible and incur substantial costs, including investigation and cleanup costs, fines and civil or criminal sanctions, third-party property damage or personal injury claims. In addition, new laws and regulations or stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations could give rise to additional compliance costs and liabilities.

Our operations are concentrated in a small number of nearby facilities, and the unavailability of one or more of these facilities could harm our business.

Our manufacturing, research and development, sales and marketing, and administrative activities are concentrated in our facilities in the Chicago metropolitan area. If, for any reason, including as a result of natural disaster, act of terrorism, war, outbreak of disease or other similar event, any of these facilities should be damaged or destroyed or become inaccessible or inoperable, our ability to conduct our business could be adversely affected or interrupted entirely.

Table of Contents

We may acquire other businesses, products or technologies; if we do, we may be unable to integrate them with our business effectively or at all, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

If we find appropriate opportunities, we may acquire complementary businesses, product lines or technologies. However, if we acquire a business, product line or technology, the process of integration may produce unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures and may absorb significant attention of our management that would otherwise be available for the ongoing development of our business. Further, the acquisition of a business may result in the assumption of unknown liabilities or create risks with respect to our existing relationships with suppliers and customers. If we make acquisitions, we may issue shares of stock that dilute other stockholders, expend cash, incur debt, assume contingent liabilities or create additional expenses related to amortizing intangible assets, any of which may adversely affect our business, financial condition or operating results.

Changes in accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board or other standard setting bodies may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Our financial statements are subject to the application of GAAP. From time to time, new accounting standards are issued or existing ones are revised by recognized authorities, including the Financial Accounting Standards Board. We may be required to adopt these new or revised accounting standards. It is possible that future accounting standards could change the current accounting treatment that we apply to our financial statements and such changes may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

RISKS RELATED TO OWNERSHIP OF OUR COMMON STOCK

Our board of directors does not intend to declare or pay any dividends to our stockholders in the foreseeable future.

The declaration, payment and amount of any future dividends will be made at the discretion of our board of directors, and will depend upon, among other things, the results of our operations, cash flows and financial condition, operating and capital requirements, and other factors the board of directors considers relevant. There is no plan to pay dividends in the foreseeable future, and if dividends are paid, there can be no assurance with respect to the amount of any such dividend.

We will continue to incur increased costs and demands upon management as a result of complying with the laws and regulations affecting public companies, which could adversely affect our operating results.

As a public company we have incurred, and will continue to incur, significant costs associated with public company reporting and corporate governance requirements. We also have incurred and will incur costs associated with these requirements, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as well as rules implemented by the SEC and the NASDAQ Global Market. In addition, our management team is adapting to the requirements of being a public company. The expenses incurred by public companies generally for reporting and corporate governance purposes have been significant. These rules and regulations have substantially increased our legal and financial compliance costs and have made some activities more time-consuming and costly. We also expect that these rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage than used to be available. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on our board of directors or as our executive officers.

Table of Contents

The concentration of our capital stock ownership with our directors and executive officers and their affiliates will limit your ability to influence corporate matters.

Our executive officers and directors and their affiliates together own more than 52% of our outstanding capital stock and voting power. For the foreseeable future, they will have influence over our management and affairs and over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and significant corporate transactions, such as a merger or other sale of our company or our assets. Their ownership may limit your ability to influence corporate matters and, as a result, the market price of our common stock could be adversely affected.

We could be the subject of securities class action litigation due to future stock price volatility.

The stock market in general, and market prices for the securities of companies like ours, recently have experienced extreme volatility that often has been unrelated to the operating performance of the underlying companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. When the market price of a stock declines significantly, holders of that stock have sometimes instituted securities class action litigation against the company that issued the stock. If any of our stockholders brought a lawsuit against us, our defense of the lawsuit could be costly and divert the time and attention of our management.

Our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Delaware law may discourage takeovers and business combinations that our stockholders might consider in their best interests.

A number of provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as anti-takeover provisions of Delaware law, may have the effect of delaying, deterring, preventing or rendering more difficult a change in control of Rubicon that our stockholders might consider in their best interests. These provisions include:

establishment of a classified board of directors;

granting to the board of directors sole power to set the number of directors and to fill any vacancy on the board of directors, whether such vacancy occurs as a result of an increase in the number of directors or otherwise;

limitations on the ability of stockholders to remove directors;

the ability of our board of directors to designate and issue one or more series of preferred stock without stockholder approval, the terms of which may be determined at the sole discretion of the board of directors;

prohibition on stockholders from calling special meetings of stockholders;

prohibition on stockholders from acting by written consent; and

establishment of advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and nominations for election to the board of directors at stockholder meetings.

These provisions may prevent our stockholders from receiving the benefit from any premium to the market price of our common stock offered by a bidder in a takeover context. Even in the absence of a takeover attempt, the existence of these provisions may adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock if they are viewed as discouraging takeover attempts in the future.

The foregoing provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may also make it difficult for stockholders to replace or remove our management. These provisions may facilitate management entrenchment that may delay, deter, render more difficult or prevent a change in our control, which may not be in the best interests of our stockholders.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our executive, research and development and manufacturing functions are located in property that we lease in Franklin Park and Bensenville, Illinois. These facilities total approximately 102,600 square feet in seven buildings, which includes 30,000 square feet in our Bensenville, Illinois facility, which was opened in January 2008. The leases for these facilities terminate from July 2010 through August 2015. We believe these facilities are adequate to meet our current and anticipated manufacturing needs and additional space would be available on commercially reasonable terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On November 2, 2005, Saint-Gobain Ceramics & Plastics, Inc. (Saint-Gobain) filed a complaint against the Company and Happy R. Hewes, our Senior Vice President-Sales and Marketing, in the Worcester County Superior Court, Massachusetts, alleging breach of contract, trade secret misappropriation, tortious interference and unfair competition, all related to our employment of Mr. Hewes, which plaintiff alleges is in violation of a non-compete agreement between Mr. Hewes and Saint-Gobain. Saint-Gobain filed a substantially identical complaint against the Company and Mr. Hewes in the Hillsborough County Superior Court, New Hampshire on January 5, 2007. Saint-Gobain, Mr. Hewes and the Company entered into a settlement agreement effective November 27, 2007, under which the Company incurred costs of approximately \$195,000. As a result, both of the complaints have been dismissed.

From time to time we may be named in claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Currently, there are no legal proceedings or claims pending against us or involving us that, in the opinion of our management, could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of our security holders during the fourth quarter of 2007.

Table of Contents**EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

The following table sets forth information regarding our directors and executive officers, as of March 12, 2008, including their names, ages and positions:

Name	Age	Position
Raja M. Parvez	50	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
William F. Weissman	49	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary
Happy (Hap) R. Hewes	43	Senior Vice President Sales and Marketing and Assistant Secretary

Raja M. Parvez has served as our president and chief executive officer since January 2006 and as a member of our board of directors since August 2006. Prior to joining us, Mr. Parvez served as chief operating officer, chief manufacturing officer and vice president at CyOptics, Inc., a designer, developer and marketer of indium phosphide optical chips and components for access, metro and long-haul communications systems from July 2001 through December 2005. From July 2000 to July 2001, Mr. Parvez was president and vice president of manufacturing at Optigain, Inc. a subsidiary of FiTel Technologies, a designer and manufacturer of amplifiers for communications systems. From 1984 to 2000, he was at Lucent Technologies, where he served as distinguished and consulting member of the technical staff. His focus was on operational excellence for Lucent-Optoelectronics products, including indium phosphide and lithium niobate components. Mr. Parvez holds a BS in mechanical engineering from the University of Peshawar, an MS in industrial engineering and an MS in management, each from Polytechnic University in New York.

William F. Weissman joined us in July 2007 as our chief financial officer, treasurer and secretary. From 1995 to 2007, Mr. Weissman served in various capacities at Kanbay International, Inc., an information technology services firm, including chief financial officer, vice president, executive vice president and secretary. Additionally, Mr. Weissman served as a manager of Kanbay LLC, Kanbay International, Inc.'s immediate predecessor company, from December 1997 to August 2000. Mr. Weissman holds a BA in business administration from Seton Hall University.

Hap R. Hewes has served as our senior vice president sales and marketing since January 2006. He has served as assistant secretary since August 2007. Mr. Hewes also served as a vice president with responsibilities in operations, supply chain and new business development from March 2004 to January 2006. Prior to joining us, Mr. Hewes served in various business management and product development roles from 1997 to 2004 in both the photonics group of Saint-Gobain Crystals Division USA, and with Saphikon, Inc., a producer of sapphire products. Mr. Hewes holds a BS in biology from Cornell University and an MBA from the University of Michigan Business School.

Our executive officers are appointed by our board of directors to serve until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. There are no family relationships among any of our executive officers.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information.**

Our common stock began trading on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol RBCN on November 16, 2007. As of March 5, 2008, our common stock was held by approximately 83 stockholders of record and there were 20,616,302 shares of common stock outstanding. Because many shares of our common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of beneficial stockholders represented by these record holders. The closing price on March 18, 2008 was \$28.02 per share as reported by the NASDAQ Global Market. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices for our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market for the period indicated:

	High	Low
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2007		
November 16, 2007 through December 31, 2007	\$ 25.75	\$ 14.00

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock. We currently intend to retain future earnings to finance the growth and development of our business, and we do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table represents shares outstanding under the 2001 Equity Plan and the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2007.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuances Under the Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column(a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders(1)	1,685,831	\$ 5.88	2,020,685
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	24,663	\$ 4.94	
Total	1,710,494	\$ 5.87	2,020,685

(1) Approved before our initial public offering.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On April 9, 2007, we issued warrants to purchase 1,710,620 shares of our Series E preferred stock at \$0.2806 per share to Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc., (which does not reflect the 1 for 13 reverse stock split on our common stock that was effected August 30, 2007), pursuant

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

to the credit facility it extended to us.

No underwriters were used in the foregoing transaction. The sale of securities described above was made in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act (and/or Regulation D promulgated thereunder) for transactions by an issuer not involving a public offering. All of the foregoing securities are deemed restricted securities for the purposes of the Securities Act.

Table of Contents

Between January 1, 2007 and November 20, 2007, an aggregate of 12,453 shares of our common stock were issued upon the exercise of stock options at exercise prices ranging from \$0.78 to \$4.94 per share. The issuances of common stock upon exercise of the options were exempt either pursuant to Rule 701, as a transaction pursuant to a compensatory benefit plan, or pursuant to Section 4(2), as a transaction by an issuer not involving a public offering. The common stock issued upon exercise of options is deemed to constitute restricted securities for the purposes of the Securities Act.

Use of Proceeds

On November 15, 2007, our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (333-145880) covering the initial public offering of our common stock was declared effective by the SEC. We registered 5,500,000 shares of common stock to be sold by us, 1,200,000 shares to be sold by selling stockholders and an additional 1,005,000 to be sold to cover an overallotment option granted to the underwriters. UBS Securities LLC, Canaccord Adams Inc., CIBC World Markets Corp. and Janney Montgomery Scott LLC acted as underwriters in the offering, and UBS Securities served as sole book-running manager of our initial public offering. The closing of the offering was on November 21, 2007, at which time we sold 6,505,000 shares (including the underwriters' overallotment) and the selling stockholders sold 1,200,000 shares.

The shares sold by us and the selling stockholders were sold at a price to the public of \$14.00 per share. Costs incurred in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities registered were as follows:

Underwriting discounts and commissions \$6,374,900

Other expenses \$3,650,000, which included payments for legal services incurred on behalf of certain of the selling stockholders for their participation in the offering, including: Gazelle TechVentures Fund, L.P. and Gazelle Co-Investment Fund, L.P. (the "Gazelle Funds") who sold approximately 29.56% of the shares sold by the selling stockholders and benefited from offering expenses paid by us on their behalf. Don N. Aquilano, the chairman of our board of directors, is also the managing director and president of Gazelle TechVentures, Inc., the manager of Monument Technology Partners, LLC, which is the general partner of the Gazelle Funds.

Total expenses \$10,024,900

Except as described above, none of these payments were direct or indirect payments to directors or officers of the Company or their associates or to persons owning 10% or more of any class of equity securities of the Company or any of our affiliates. The net offering proceeds to us after deducting the total expenses described above totaled approximately \$81.0 million. We did not receive any portion of the proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholders.

As of December 31, 2007 we had used approximately \$7.6 million of the net proceeds to repay borrowings outstanding under the revolving line of credit financing agreement with Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc. and to pay related fees and expenses; and we intend to use the remaining \$73.4 million of the net proceeds from the offering for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

The principal purposes of the offering were to obtain additional capital, establish a public market for our common stock and facilitate our future access to public capital markets. We intend to use the net proceeds of the offering for working capital and other general corporate purposes, including capital expenditures and research and development.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase any shares of our equity securities during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The selected financial data presented below for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2007 are derived from and should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements of the Company and the footnotes thereto which have been audited. The Financial Statements as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2007, are included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

	Year ended December 31,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Statement of operations data:					
Revenue	\$ 8,560	\$ 16,043	\$ 16,315	\$ 20,752	\$ 34,110
Cost of goods sold	5,834	14,815	18,508	18,885	22,045
Gross profit (loss)	2,726	1,228	(2,193)	1,867	12,065
Operating expenses:					
General and administrative	2,981	3,029	4,688	3,298	6,157
Sales and marketing	975	1,586	1,266	1,062	675
Research and development	1,797	922	861	679	769
Asset impairment				933	
Loss on disposal of assets			383	42	139
Total operating expenses	5,753	5,537	7,198	6,014	7,740
Income (loss) from operations	(3,027)	(4,309)	(9,391)	(4,147)	4,325
Other expense (net)	(700)	(1,052)	(2,735)	(3,272)	(7,104)
Loss before income taxes	(3,727)	(5,361)	(12,126)	(7,419)	(2,779)
Income taxes					(75)
Loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(3,727)	(5,361)	(12,126)	(7,419)	(2,854)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle(1)				(221)	
Net loss	(3,727)	(5,361)	(12,126)	(7,640)	(2,854)
Dividends on preferred stock	(1,781)	(2,631)	(3,924)	(5,563)	(5,625)
Accretion of redeemable preferred stock	(2,580)	(2,681)	4,404	(23,416)	(59,934)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (8,088)	\$ (10,673)	\$ (11,646)	\$ (36,619)	\$ (68,413)
Net loss per common share attributable to common shareholders					
Basic and diluted	\$ (35.46)	\$ (46.79)	\$ (47.52)	\$ (146.57)	\$ (27.22)
Shares used in computing net loss per share attributable to common shareholders					
Basic and diluted	228,077	228,124	245,073	249,843	2,513,487

(1) On January 1, 2006 the Company adopted FSP150-5 Issuer's Accounting under FASB Statement No. 150 For Freestanding Warrants and Other Similar Investments in Shares that are Redeemable and recorded approximately \$221,000 as a cumulative effect of change in accounting principle.

	As of December 31,				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	(In thousands)				
Balance sheet data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,208	\$ 3,948	\$ 1,466	\$ 3,638	\$ 4,380
Working capital	2,048	1,969	3,600	(388)	76,179

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

Total assets	19,952	29,082	28,885	29,020	111,411
Convertible preferred stock warrant liability				3,773	
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, less current portion	3,115	2,241	4,741	2,628	
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	29,973	47,427	59,365	93,897	
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(19,204)	(29,877)	(39,573)	(77,593)	105,682

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with our financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this annual report. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. You should review the Risk factors section of this annual report for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements described in the following discussion and analysis.

OVERVIEW

We are an advanced electronic materials provider that develops, manufactures and sells monocrystalline sapphire and other innovative crystalline products for LEDs, RFICs, blue laser diodes, optoelectronics and other optical applications.

We are a vertically integrated manufacturer of high-quality sapphire substrates and optical windows that are used in a variety of high-growth, high-volume end-market applications. We provide our products to the solid state lighting, semiconductor, consumer electronics, aerospace, sensor and other end markets. We sell sapphire products as cores and wafers in two inch to six inch diameters, and we sell sapphire and optical windows in sizes from one inch to nine inch diameters. We derive the majority of our revenue from sales of two inch to four inch sapphire cores and wafers for use in LEDs for solid state lighting applications and LEDs and blue laser diodes for consumer electronic applications. In addition, we have developed six inch sapphire wafers that are used for SOS RFICs, and we supply large diameter sapphire and optical windows for military, aerospace, sensor and other applications.

Since our inception, our revenue has increased each year. Our revenue was \$34.1 million in 2007, \$20.8 million in 2006 and \$16.3 million in 2005. Our net loss was \$2.9 million in 2007, \$7.6 million in 2006 and \$12.1 million in 2005. Our results in 2005 were adversely impacted by significant decreases in two inch polished sapphire substrate prices and in 2006 we made the strategic decision to exit the two inch polished sapphire substrate market. By exiting this market and not competing with our polishing customers, we were able to expand our product offerings to these customers to include higher margin products, which improved our overall gross margins. Moreover, in 2006, we introduced cost control and engineering improvements, which further contributed to our improved gross margins.

We sell our products on a global basis. The Asian, North American and European markets accounted for 72%, 26% and 2%, respectively, of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2007 and 87%, 11% and 2%, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase in revenue from North America in 2007 is the result of a strong demand for six inch wafers sold into the silicon-on-sapphire market. Our primary customer in that market is located in the United States.

We provide direct sales from our Franklin Park, Illinois offices. Additionally, we use independent sales representatives, working on commission, in South Korea and China to assist in supporting our customers in these countries. Customers in South Korea and China place orders directly with us. Substantially all of our revenue is generated by our direct sales force and we expect this to continue as we expand our sales organization in the future.

We manufacture and ship our products from our facilities in the Chicago metropolitan area. We have approximately 102,600 square feet of manufacturing and office space, which includes 30,000 square feet in our Bensenville, Illinois facility, which was opened in January 2008.

Financial operations

Revenue. Revenue consists of sales of sapphire materials sold in core, as-cut, as-ground and polished forms in two, four and six inch diameters as well as optical materials sold as blanks or polished windows. Products are

Table of Contents

made to varying specifications, such as crystal planar orientations and thicknesses. The variation in the mix of sales of product types and diameters can impact revenue. For instance, a mix shift to larger diameter products and higher value-added wafers may increase our revenue. Revenue is subject to both quarterly and annual fluctuations as a result of product mix considerations.

Historically, a significant portion of our revenue in each quarter has been derived from sales to relatively few customers. For the year ended December 31, 2007, we had three customers that accounted for 26%, 21% and 15% of our revenue and for the year ended December 31, 2006, we had three customers that accounted for approximately 27%, 17%, and 14% of our revenue. Other than as discussed above, none of our customers accounted for more than 10% of our revenue for such periods. Although we are attempting to diversify and expand our customer base, we expect our revenue to continue to be concentrated among a small number of customers. We expect that our significant customers may change from period to period.

We sell to all customers pursuant to purchase orders and have longer-term (6-12 month) supply agreements with several key customers. We recognize revenue upon shipment to our customers. Delays in product orders or changes to the timing of shipments under our supply agreements could cause our quarterly revenue to vary significantly. We derive a significant portion of our revenue from customers outside of the United States. The majority of our sales are to the Asian market and we expect that region to continue to be a major source of revenue for us. All of our revenue is denominated in US dollars.

Cost of goods sold. Cost of goods sold consists primarily of manufacturing materials, labor, manufacturing-related overhead such as utilities, depreciation and rent, provisions for excess and obsolete inventory reserves, freight and warranties. We manufacture our products based on customer orders. We purchase materials and supplies to support such demand. We are subject to variations in the cost of raw materials and consumables from period to period because we do not have long-term fixed-price agreements with our suppliers. Since the usage of electricity in our manufacturing processes is significant, any fluctuations in the cost of electricity will have an impact on our cost of manufacturing. Our one year contract for electric power is expiring on May 8, 2008. We could experience a material increase in utility costs if the contract renewal results in significantly higher rates.

Gross profit. Our gross profit has increased significantly over the past twelve months due to improved manufacturing and purchasing efficiencies, economies of scale related to higher unit volumes, product mix shift to larger diameters and our decision in 2006 to discontinue sales of two inch polished wafers. Our gross profit has been and will continue to be affected by a variety of factors, including average sales prices of our products, product mix, our ability to reduce manufacturing costs and fluctuations in the cost of electricity, raw materials and other supplies.

General and administrative expenses. General and administrative expenses (G&A) consist primarily of salaries and associated costs for employees in finance, human resources, information technology and administrative activities, charges for accounting, legal, and insurance fees, and, beginning in 2006, stock-based compensation under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, (SFAS 123R). In 2007, we began incurring significant additional accounting, legal, insurance, investor relations and other costs associated with being a public company.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries and associated costs for employees engaged in sales activities, commissions paid to third party representatives, product samples, charges for trade shows and travel. We expect these expenses to increase in future periods based on planned increases in personnel to meet expected growth, although they may decrease as a percentage of revenue.

Research and development expenses. Research and development (R&D) expenses include costs related to engineering personnel, materials and other product development related costs. R&D is expensed as incurred. We believe our R&D expenses will generally increase as we continue to develop new products, although they may decrease as a percentage of revenue.

Table of Contents

Other income (expense). Other income (expense) consists of interest expense and change in carrying value of preferred stock warrants, which is offset in part by interest income. Interest expense consists of interest on debt and amortization of the fair value of our preferred stock warrants issued as part of debt financing transactions. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, interest expense was \$1.5 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. We repaid our outstanding indebtedness with a portion of the proceeds from our initial public offering in November 2007. The remaining unamortized debt discount associated with the preferred stock warrants issued as part of debt financing transactions was expensed on the repayment of the debt. Consequently, we do not expect to incur interest expense. Proceeds from our initial public offering were invested in available-for-sale, short-term securities.

The change in carrying value of preferred stock warrants is associated with the value of warrants classified as liabilities. These warrants converted into common stock warrants in connection with our initial public offering. We will no longer incur this non-cash gain or loss following the conversion of these warrants to common stock warrants. Additional information on our accounting for change in carrying value of preferred stock warrants is provided in Critical accounting policies and estimates.

Provision for income tax. We account for income taxes under the asset and liability method whereby the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the book value and the tax basis of assets and liabilities are recognized as deferred tax assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to be recognized. A full valuation allowance is provided as management cannot conclude that it is more likely than not that our deferred tax assets will be realized. At December 31, 2007, we had \$34.5 million in net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs). We believe that we are not restricted in our ability to use the full amount of the NOLs, nor is there a limit to the amount of NOLs that may be used in any given year.

Stock-based compensation. The majority of our stock-based compensation relates to administrative personnel and is accounted for as a general and administrative expense. For the years ended December 31, 2007, December 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, our stock-based compensation expense was \$754,000, \$62,000 and \$0, respectively.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following table sets forth our statements of operations for the periods indicated:

	2007	Year ended December 31, 2006 (in millions)	2005
Revenue	\$ 34.1	\$ 20.8	\$ 16.3
Cost of goods sold	22.0	18.9	18.5
Gross profit (loss)	12.1	1.9	(2.2)
Operating expenses:			
General and administrative	6.2	3.3	4.7
Sales and marketing	0.7	1.1	1.2
Research and development	0.8	0.7	0.9
Asset impairment		0.9	
Loss on disposal of assets	0.1		0.4
Total operating expenses	7.8	6.0	7.2
Profit (loss) from operations	4.3	(4.1)	(9.4)
Other income (expense)	(7.1)	(3.3)	(2.7)
Loss before income taxes	(2.8)	(7.4)	(12.1)
Income taxes	(0.1)		
Loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(2.9)	(7.4)	(12.1)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		(0.2)	
Net loss	(\$ 2.9)	(\$ 7.6)	(\$ 12.1)

The following table sets forth our statements of operations as a percentage of revenues for the periods indicated:

	2007	Year ended December 31, 2006 (percentage of total)	2005
Revenue	100%	100%	100%
Cost of goods sold	65	91	113
Gross profit (loss)	35	9	(13)
Operating expenses:			
General and administrative	18	16	29
Sales and marketing	2	5	7
Research and development	2	4	6
Asset impairment		4	
Loss on disposal of assets	1		2
Total operating expenses	23	29	44

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

Profit (loss) from operations	12	(20)	(57)
Other income (expense)	(21)	(16)	(17)
Loss before income taxes	(9)	(36)	(74)
Income taxes			
Loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(9)	(36)	(74)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		(1)	
Net loss	(9)%	(37)%	(74)%

Table of Contents

Comparison of years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006

Revenue. Revenue was \$34.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$20.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$13.3 million, or 64%. Revenue increased across all product lines except for six inch as ground wafers, which declined by \$626,000 as we shifted six inch capacity to six inch polished production. Our revenue increase was primarily attributable to an increase in shipments of substrates to the LED industry resulting in additional revenue of \$6.5 million, including initial volume deliveries of four inch sapphire substrates of \$3.4 million, the effect of price increases beginning in the first quarter of 2007 totaling \$1.3 million and an increase in sales of six inch polished products to the SOS RFIC market of \$4.8 million. We also achieved higher revenue of \$913,000 from optical products due to increased sales of sapphire and fluorides for military, aerospace, sensor and other applications.

Gross profit. Gross profit was \$12.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$10.2 million. This increase in gross profit represented an improvement of gross margins from 9% to 35%. The increase in gross profit in 2007 compared to 2006 was primarily due to a shift to higher margin products including sapphire cores and larger diameter sapphire products, our exit from the two inch polished wafer business on which we realized a negative gross margin, improved operating leverage from higher throughput, increased production yields and lower scrap costs.

General and administrative expenses. G&A expenses were \$6.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$3.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$2.9 million. The increase was primarily due to \$919,000 from higher bonus costs, \$692,000 of additional stock-based compensation, \$282,000 from lawsuit settlements, \$262,000 from higher financing fees associated with debt refinancing and extinguishment, \$224,000 from tax and Sarbanes-Oxley Act Section 404 consulting services, \$187,000 in higher legal costs, \$101,000 in higher franchise taxes, \$93,000 from higher expenses associated with fees paid to non-employee members of our board of directors and \$76,000 from higher bad debt expense on higher receivable balances.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses were \$675,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, a decrease of \$387,000. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses, even as revenue increased, is attributable to the elimination of our Japan sales office and tighter control of other selling expenses.

Research and development expenses. R&D expenses were \$769,000 for the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$679,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$90,000. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in materials purchased for research projects.

Other income (expense). Other income (expense) was \$(7.1) million for the year ended December 31, 2007 and \$(3.3) million for the year ended December 31, 2006, an increase in net expense of \$3.8 million. The increase was primarily due to an increase in the change in carrying value of preferred stock warrants of \$4.1 million. Interest expense was slightly higher by \$143,000 from higher warrant interest expense of \$417,000 as a result of refinancing and extinguishing our debt facility partially offset by lower interest of \$274,000 on lower average debt and capital lease balances. Interest income increased by \$368,000 as interest was earned on investing proceeds from our initial public offering.

Comparison of years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

Revenue. Revenue was \$20.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and \$16.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$4.5 million, or 28%. Revenue increased across all product lines except for polished wafers. Our revenue increase was primarily attributable to increased sales volumes of two and three inch sapphire products resulting in additional revenues of \$9.7 million, which was partially offset by the effect of \$4.2 million in price decreases that began in 2005 and continued through the third quarter of 2006 due to increased market competition. In 2006, our polished product revenue declined by \$3.4 million due to our strategic decision to exit the two inch polished wafer business in the second quarter of 2006. As we exited this

Table of Contents

business, we realized much higher sales volumes of non-polished products in the second half of 2006 as we stopped competing with our LED polishing customers. Revenue also increased by \$1.5 million in 2006 compared to 2005 as we began to provide large diameter (six inch) as-ground wafers to the SOS RFIC market and by \$530,000 as we started deliveries of four inch sapphire products in 2006. We also achieved higher revenue from optical products due to continuing acceptance of sapphire and fluorides for military, aerospace, sensor and other applications.

Gross profit (loss). Gross profit (loss) was \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and \$(2.2) million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$4.1 million. This increase in gross profit represented an improvement of gross margins from (13%) to 9%. The increase in gross profit in 2006 compared to 2005 was primarily due to an increase in units sold and a shift to higher margin products including sapphire cores and larger diameter sapphire products, our exit from the two inch polished wafer business on which we realized a negative gross margin, improved operating leverage from higher throughput, increased production yields and lower scrap costs.

General and administrative expenses. G&A expenses were \$3.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and \$4.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, a decrease of \$1.4 million. The decrease was primarily due to cost savings of \$293,000 from lower information technology and human resource headcount, \$235,000 from lower bad debt expense and \$160,000 from lower business insurance and legal costs, as well as the absence of restructuring costs of \$627,000, information technology and executive consulting costs of \$322,000 and recruiting expenses of \$222,000 incurred in 2005 but not in 2006. These factors were partially offset by higher bonus expenses of \$602,000.

Sales and marketing expenses. Sales and marketing expenses were \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, a decrease of \$204,000. The decrease in sales and marketing expenses, even as revenue increased, is attributable to the elimination of our Japan sales office and tighter control of other selling expenses.

Research and development expenses. R&D expenses were \$679,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006 and \$861,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005, a decrease of \$182,000. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in materials used for product development and for qualification of polished products for the LED market.

Asset impairment. We recorded an asset impairment charge of \$933,000 in 2006 associated with our exit from the two inch polished wafer business during the second quarter of 2006.

Other income (expense). Other income (expense) was \$(3.3) million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and \$(2.7) million for the year ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$537,000. The increase was primarily due to a change in carrying value of preferred stock warrants of \$(2.0) million, offset in part by lower interest expense of \$1.3 million in 2006, compared to \$2.7 million in 2005, on lower average debt and capital lease balances.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We historically funded our operations using a combination of issuances of common stock and preferred stock, a working capital line of credit and term loans and cash generated from our operations. Since our inception, we have raised approximately \$136 million of equity from the issuance of common and preferred stock.

As of December 31, 2007, we had cash and short term investments totaling \$72.1 million, including cash of \$1.3 million held in deposits at a major bank, \$3.1 million invested in money market funds and had short term investments in commercial paper, state and local bonds, and U.S. treasury securities of \$67.8 million. A portion of our investments are in municipal auction rate securities. In February 2008, we experienced failed auctions for our entire auction rate securities portfolio, resulting in our inability to sell these securities in the short term. A failed auction results in a lack of liquidity in the securities but does not signify a default by the issuer. We may need to hold these investments for a longer period than was originally anticipated. More information on our auction rate security position can be found in Note 12 to our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007, included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**Cash flows from operating activities**

Cash provided by operating activities was \$7.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. During such period, we generated a net loss of \$2.9 million and we incurred non-cash charges of \$11.1 million, including depreciation expense of \$3.4 million, change in carrying value of preferred stock warrant expense of \$6.0 million, stock-based compensation expense of \$754,000, net loss on disposal of equipment of \$139,000 and interest expense related to debt accretion of \$769,000. We experienced an increase during such period in accounts receivable of \$1.7 million on increased sales, an increase in accounts payable of \$1.1 million and an increase in inventory and spare parts of \$1.3 million due primarily to an increase in safety stock of raw material inventory. We also experienced an increase in corporate income and franchise taxes of \$310,000 due to an increase in assets from our initial public offering and an increase in deferred revenue of \$518,000 due to revenue deferral on a research and development project. The \$6.4 million increase in cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to the year ended December 31, 2006, is primarily attributable to a net loss of \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, compared to a net loss of \$7.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2006, as sales volume and pricing increased and our production costs declined. Further, the non-cash change in carrying value of preferred stock for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$6.0 million compared to \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. As sales increased in 2007, we experienced increases in accounts receivable and inventory partially offset by increases in accounts payable in order to meet the rising customer demands.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$659,000 for the year ended December 31, 2006. During such period, we generated a net loss of \$7.6 million, offset primarily by non-cash charges of \$6.7 million, including depreciation expense of \$3.1 million, change in carrying value of preferred stock warrant of \$2.2 million, interest expense related to debt accretion of \$352,000 and asset impairment of \$933,000. With our exit from the two inch polished wafer business during the second quarter of 2006, we recorded an asset impairment charge to write-down to estimated fair market value certain polishing fixed assets that will no longer be used. Inventory decreased by \$1.4 million as inventory added in 2005 was used to meet demand. We experienced an increase in accounts receivable of \$829,000 as revenue increased in 2006 compared to 2005. Further, accounts payable increased by \$661,000 as additional purchases of consumables were made to support increased production.

Cash used in operating activities was \$9.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2005. During such period, we generated a net loss of \$12.1 million and had non-cash charges of \$5.2 million, including depreciation expense of \$3.1 million, loss on disposal of assets of \$383,000, amortization of financing costs of \$225,000 and non-cash interest expense related to warrants issued with debt of \$1.5 million. Inventory levels increased by \$1.6 million and accounts receivable decreased by \$466,000 as fourth quarter sales slowed. In addition, accounts payable decreased by \$1.2 million as capital expenditures projects slowed and production consumables purchases slowed. The \$10.1 million increase in cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to the year ended December 31, 2005 is primarily due to a decrease in net loss as we exited the two inch polished wafer business in 2006. Further, 2006 sales included inventory that was added in 2005, and our accounts payable decreased in 2005 as production slowed and capital expenditures were significantly reduced.

Cash flows used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$81.5 million, \$2.3 million and \$4.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. In 2007, we used approximately \$7.1 million to purchase components used to construct additional crystal growth furnaces, approximately \$1.7 million for infrastructure changes needed to commence operations in our new facility in Bensenville, Illinois and approximately \$1.7 million to purchase various equipment used to expand our production capacity in support of our sales growth. Also in 2007, we used the proceeds of our initial public offering to purchase short term investment securities. In 2006, we used approximately \$1.2 million to add crystal growth furnaces and approximately \$1.1 million to upgrade existing capacity in other areas. In 2005, we used approximately \$1.7 million to construct crystal growth furnaces and approximately \$2.4 million to increase polishing and slicing capacity. We expect to spend between \$12.0 million to \$20.0 million per year for each of the next two years on capital expenditures to support our expected sales growth.

Table of Contents**Cash flows from financing activities**

Net cash provided from financing activities was \$75.1 million, \$3.8 million, and \$11.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. Net cash provided from financing activities for 2007 reflects net proceeds received from our initial public offering of \$81.1 million, offset by the net repayment of borrowings of \$6.0 million. Net cash provided from financing activities for 2006 reflects proceeds received from the sale of our Series E preferred stock of \$5.6 million, offset by the net repayment of borrowings of \$1.6 million. Net cash provided from financing activities for 2005 reflects proceeds of \$4.9 million received from the sale of shares of our Series D preferred stock and Series E preferred stock, as well as short-term borrowings from investors of \$7.5 million, which were converted into additional shares of our Series D preferred stock and Series E preferred stock. These amounts were partially offset by the net repayment of borrowings of \$1.4 million.

Future liquidity requirements

We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents, investments, and anticipated cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months. These cash needs include cash required to fund our operations, taking into account anticipated increases in operating expenses and our planned capital expenditures to support our continued growth. If the assumptions underlying our business plan regarding future revenues and expenses change, or if unexpected opportunities or needs arise, we may seek to raise additional cash by selling equity or convertible debt securities. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our stockholders could be significantly diluted, and these newly-issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing stockholders. If we obtain debt financing, a substantial portion of our operating cash flow may be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on such indebtedness, and the terms of the debt securities issued could impose significant restrictions on our operations. If we are unable to obtain financing on terms favorable to us, we may be unable to successfully execute our business plan.

Credit facilities

In April 2007, we entered into a three-year, \$12.0 million term loan and a one-year, \$4.0 million accounts receivable and inventory revolving line of credit financing agreement with Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc. These loans were collateralized by all of our assets. The term loan was available for draw through December 31, 2007, subject to extension based on agreed financial metrics. The term loan interest rate was equal to the prime rate plus 3.375% and the line of credit rate was equal to the prime rate plus 0.25%. We repaid these facilities in full with a portion of the proceeds of our initial public offering, and the agreement was terminated.

Contractual obligations

The contractual obligations presented in the table below represent our estimates of future payments under fixed contractual obligations and commitments at December 31, 2007. Changes in our business needs as well as actions by third parties and other factors, may cause these estimates to change. Because these estimates are complex and necessarily subjective, our actual payments in future periods are likely to vary from those presented in the table. The following table sets forth information relating to our contractual obligations at December 31, 2007:

	Payments due in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	
Operating lease obligations	\$ 1.3	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 8.3
Capital lease obligations	0.1				0.1
Purchase order obligations	3.3				
Total contractual obligations	\$ 4.7	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 8.4

Table of Contents

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

During 2007, 2006 and 2005, we did not engage in any off-balance sheet arrangements. We do not have any interest in entities referred to as variable interest entities, which includes special purpose entities and other structured finance entities.

ITEM 7A. AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK QUANTITATIVE

Market risk is the risk of loss related to changes in market prices, including interest rates, of financial instruments that may adversely impact our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Foreign currency exchange risk. To date, substantially all of our international sales have been transacted in US dollars. Accordingly, we have limited exposure to foreign currency exchange rates and do not enter into foreign currency hedging transactions.

Interest rate risk. We do not have any long-term borrowings. Our investments consist of cash, cash equivalents, commercial paper, state and local bonds, and US treasury securities. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while maximizing income without significantly increasing risk. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes. Our investments are exposed to market risk due to a fluctuation in interest rates, which may affect our interest income and the fair market value of our investments. Due to the short-term nature of our investment portfolio, we do not believe an immediate 10% increase or decrease in interest rates would have a material effect on the fair market value of our portfolio, and therefore we do not expect our operating results or cash flows to be materially affected by a sudden change in market interest rates.

Inflation. Our operations have not been, and we do not expect them to be, materially affected by inflation. However, historically, the prices we charge our customers are market driven, and therefore we may not be able to increase our prices to offset any increase in our material or labor costs. Our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements and the accompanying notes. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable. Although these estimates are based on our present best knowledge of the future impact on the company of current events and actions, actual results may differ from these estimates, assumptions and judgments.

We consider to be critical those accounting policies that require our most subjective or complex judgments, which often result from a need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain, and that are among the most important of our accounting policies in the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations. We believe the following to be our critical accounting policies, including the more significant estimates and assumptions used in preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue recognition. We recognize revenue from sales of products when:

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists. We require evidence of a purchase order with the customer specifying the terms and specifications of the product to be delivered, typically in the form of a signed quotation or purchase order from the customer.

Title has passed and the product has been delivered. Title passage and product delivery generally occurs when the product is delivered to a common carrier.

Table of Contents

The price is fixed or determinable. All terms are fixed in the signed quotation or purchase order received from the customer. The purchase orders do not contain rights of cancellation, return, exchanges or refunds.

Collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Our standard arrangement with customers includes 30 day payment terms. Customers are subject to a credit review process that evaluates each customer's financial position and its ability to pay. We determine collectibility by considering the length of time the customer has been in business and our history of collections with that customer. If it is determined that collection is not probable, no product is shipped and no revenue is recognized unless cash is received in advance.

R&D revenue is recognized as services are performed. We execute agreements with our customers that clearly describe the scope of the project, the services we will provide, ownership of any tangible or intangible assets generated as part of the project, and the amount of consideration we will receive.

There are no significant judgments or estimates associated with our revenue recognition policies or processes. All of our revenue is denominated in United States dollars.

Inventory valuation. We value our inventory at the lower of cost or market. Market is determined based on net realizable value. Cost is determined for raw materials on a first-in, first-out basis and work in process and finished goods are based on actual costs. We establish inventory reserves when conditions exist that suggest inventory may be in excess of anticipated demand or is obsolete based on customer required specifications. We evaluate the ability to realize the value of our inventory based on a combination of factors, including forecasted sales, estimated current and future market value and changes in customer's product specifications. Recoveries of previously written-down inventory are recognized only when the related inventory is sold and revenue has been recognized. Based on current demand and pricing of our products, we believe that it is unlikely that significant adjustments for inventory obsolescence will occur. Our method of estimating excess and obsolete inventory has remained consistent for all periods presented. However, if our recognition of excess or obsolete inventory is, or if our estimates of our inventory's potential utility become, less favorable than currently expected, additional inventory reserves may be required.

Allowance for doubtful accounts. We estimate the allowance for doubtful accounts based on an assessment of the collectibility of specific customer accounts. The determination of risk for collection is assessed on a customer-by-customer basis considering our historical experience and future orders with the customer, changes in payment patterns, and recent information we have about the current status of our accounts receivable balances. If we determine that a specific customer is a risk for collection, we provide a specific allowance for credit losses to reduce the net recognized receivable to the amount we reasonably believe will be collected. We believe that based on the customers to whom we sell and the nature of our agreements with them, our estimates are reasonable. Our method of estimating collectibility has remained consistent for all periods presented and with past collections experience. We believe that it is unlikely that significant adjustments to allowances for doubtful accounts will be necessary.

Stock-based compensation. Effective January 1, 2006 we adopted SFAS 123R which amends SFAS 123 Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123), and requires us to expense stock options based upon the fair market value on the date of grant. We adopted SFAS 123R using the prospective method. Under this transition method, the provisions of SFAS 123R are applied to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after January 1, 2006. We selected the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options. The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model will be affected by assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include our expected stock volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rates, forfeitures and expected dividends.

Table of Contents

The expected term represents the weighted-average period that our stock options are expected to be outstanding and is based upon the vesting term of our options, a review of a peer group of companies, and expected exercise behavior. Until November 2007, we were operating as a private company, and as a result, we were unable to use our actual price volatility data. Therefore, we estimate the volatility of our common stock based on volatility of similar entities over the expected term of our stock options. We base the risk-free interest rate that we use in the option pricing model on US Treasury zero-coupon issues with remaining terms similar to the expected term on the options. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future and, therefore, use an expected dividend yield of zero in the option pricing model. We are required to estimate forfeitures at the time of grant and revise those estimates in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The current forfeiture rate of 25% was based on our past history of pre-vesting forfeitures.

We had a choice of two attribution methods for allocating compensation costs under SFAS 123R, the straight-line method, which allocates expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the last separately vesting portion of an award, or the graded vesting attribution method, which allocates expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. We chose the former method and amortized the fair value of each option on a straight-line basis over the service period.

Based on the variables affecting the valuation of our common stock and the method used for allocating compensation costs, we recognized \$754,000 in stock compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2007.

With respect to each option grant date for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006, and through November 15, 2007, we determined the deemed fair value of our common stock. As there was no public market for our common stock during these periods, this determination was necessarily subjective. In making this determination, we considered a number of factors, including:

the issuance price of our series of preferred shares to third parties;

the liquidation preference and other rights of the preferred shares; and

the fact that the option grants involved illiquid securities of a private company.

For options granted through November 15, 2007, the board of directors set the exercise price for options granted based upon estimates of fair value. In preparing for our initial public offering, the board of directors determined that the original methodology applied did not fully comply with the requirements in the AICPA's Practice Aid Valuation of Privately-Held-Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation, which we refer to as the practice aid. Revised valuations were prepared which yielded lower fair values for our common stock. See Valuation methodologies employed below for further disclosure of the valuation methodology used in determining fair value per share for financial reporting purposes. Therefore, for financial reporting purposes, we determined that it was appropriate to use \$5.25 for options granted in June and August 2007 as the fair value of our common stock within the Black-Scholes option pricing model consistent with the revised valuation. For stock option grants after our initial public offering, the board of directors set the exercise price at the fair market value per share on the date of grant.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth option grants made during 2007, with the intrinsic value calculated based on grant date fair value.

Date of Grant	Number of options granted	Exercise price	Fair value estimate per share	Intrinsic value per share(1)
June 2007	251,635	8.45	5.20	
August 2007	198,040	8.45	5.20	
November 2007	207,692	14.00	14.00	
December 2007	111,758	17.60-18.50	17.60-18.50	

- (1) The financial reporting intrinsic value per share is the difference between the subsequently reassessed fair value per share for financial statement reporting purposes and the exercise price per share as established on each applicable stock option grant date by our compensation committee and board of directors as described above. There is no intrinsic value because the exercise price per share of each option exceeded the fair value of the common stock on the date of grant.

Valuation methodologies employed. The valuation methodologies we employed in connection with these option grants were based on various generally accepted valuation methods. Specifically, at each reporting date we analyzed the value of the company, or the business enterprise value, using market and income approaches, and then allocated the business enterprise value using contingent claims analysis, an application of option pricing theory. The allocation of the business enterprise value to convertible preferred stock, common stock, warrants and stock options at September 30, 2007, June 30, 2007 and March 31, 2007 used option pricing theory and considered the probability of an initial public offering.

In determining the business enterprise value at September 30, 2007, June 30, 2007 and March 31, 2007, we used both market and income value approaches. The market approach used both comparable company and transaction valuation methods. The comparable company market approach used revenue multiples observed in active securities markets and the transaction method used both revenue and EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) multiples observed in the mergers and acquisitions market. The income approach determines a business enterprise value using the discounted present value of projected cash flow streams.

The final business enterprise value determined using the market and income approaches was then adjusted for appropriate marketability discounts. These marketability discounts were reduced at each reporting date, beginning with the December 31, 2006 reporting date, to reflect the increased probability of the initial public offering.

The allocation of the business enterprise value to each class of preferred stock and common stock was determined using contingent claims analysis, which is based on the principles of option pricing theory. Specifically, each class of security is modeled as a call option with a unique claim on our assets. The resulting claims allocate the anticipated proceeds between the different securities upon a liquidity event, which in our case was our initial public offering. In modeling each security as a call option, we used the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Determining the fair value of our convertible preferred stock, common stock, warrants and stock options involves complex and subjective judgments involving estimates of revenue, earnings, assumed market growth rates and estimated costs, as well as appropriate discount rates. At the time of each valuation, the significant estimates used in the income approach (discounted cash flow model) included estimates of our revenue and revenue growth rates for several years into the future. Although each time we prepared such forecasts in the preparation of a valuation report, we did so based on assumptions that we believed to be reasonable and appropriate, there can be no assurance that any such estimates for earlier periods have come to pass or that any such estimates for future periods will prove to be accurate.

Table of Contents

The most significant factors contributing to the difference between the fair value of the shares of our common stock subject to our 2007 stock option grants and the initial public offering price are the increase in probability of the completion of an initial public offering of our common stock and positive changes in market conditions. Due to our history of operating losses prior to 2007, including negative gross profit in 2005, our ability to achieve our initial public offering price was highly contingent on achieving current strong operating results. Achieving strong operating results in the quarter ended September 30, 2007 and through completion of our initial public offering validated our financial projections for subsequent periods and resulted in our ability to obtain the estimated initial public offering price.

The aggregate intrinsic value of all stock options outstanding at December 31, 2007 is \$30,583,633, based on what was the initial public offering price.

Convertible preferred stock warrant liability. Beginning January 1, 2006, we began accounting for warrants to purchase our preferred stock issued in connection with financing agreements in accordance with FASB Staff Position (FSP) 150-5, Accounting Under SFAS 150 for Freestanding Warrants and Other Similar Instruments on Redeemable Shares (FSP 150-5). Pursuant to FSP 150-5, we evaluate certain specifically identified conditions to determine whether the fair value of these warrants is required to be classified as a liability. The fair value of the warrants that are classified as liabilities are adjusted for changes in fair value at each reporting period, and the corresponding non-cash gain or loss is recorded in current period earnings. We estimated the fair market value of these warrants at the respective balance sheet dates using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model, based on the estimated market value of the underlying preferred stock at the measurement date, the remaining contractual term of the warrant, risk-free interest rates and expected dividends on and expected volatility of the price of the underlying preferred stock. These estimates, especially the market value of the underlying preferred stock and the expected volatility, are highly judgmental. The assumptions used in our Black-Scholes option pricing model for Series E, C, B, B-2 and A warrants at January 1, 2006 upon the adoption of FSP 150-5 were: (i) remaining contractual terms of 2.1 to 9.9 years; (ii) risk-free interest rate of 4.82% to 4.86%; (iii) expected volatility of 50% to 79%, and (iv) no expected dividend yield. The assumptions used in our Black-Scholes option pricing model for Series E, C, B, B-2 and A warrants at December 31, 2006 were: (i) remaining contractual terms of 1.3 to 9.1 years; (ii) risk-free interest rates of 4.70% to 5%; (iii) expected volatility of 47% to 76% and (iv) no expected dividend yield. In each case, the fair value of the underlying preferred stock was assessed primarily by a valuation prepared by management using the practice aid.

Upon the closing of our initial public offering in November 2007, outstanding warrants to purchase our preferred stock became warrants to purchase shares of our common stock and certain of these warrants to purchase our preferred stock were net exercised. As a result, upon the conversion of the preferred stock warrants to common stock warrants, the warrants were no longer subject to FSP 150-5. The then-current aggregate fair value of these warrants was reclassified from liabilities to additional paid-in-capital, a component of stockholders' equity, and we will cease to record any related periodic fair value adjustments.

Redeemable convertible preferred stock. Prior to our initial public offering, we issued various classes of preferred stock. The holders of Series A, B, B-2, C, C-2, D, D-2 and E preferred stock had the option to sell their shares back to us at the greater of the original purchase price plus accrued and unpaid dividends or the current fair market value of the shares plus accrued and unpaid dividends. As a result, the carrying value of the preferred stock was increased by an accretion amount each period so that the carrying amounts will equal the greater of fair value plus accrued and unpaid dividends or original purchase price plus accrued and unpaid dividends. The accreted amounts are recorded to accumulated deficit. The option to sell and the related accretion of the preferred shares terminated upon the closing of our initial public offering.

The fair value of our preferred stock was determined based upon the sales price of our preferred stock to third-party investors, and in 2006 and 2007, when transactions in our preferred stock were not available, based upon valuations prepared by management using the methodology set forth in the practice aid. This methodology considered the probability and fair value of the sale of stock in an initial public offering. The valuation

Table of Contents

methodologies we used to estimate the fair value of our preferred stock have been applied consistently for all periods presented and the assumptions used were based on the best available information at that time. Accordingly, we do not believe that adjustments to amounts recorded in respect of our redeemable convertible preferred stock will be required.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109, Accounting for Income Taxes (SFAS 109). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition and measurement method for a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures and transitions. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We adopted this interpretation on January 1, 2007 and it did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective in fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We have not yet determined the effect that the adoption of SFAS 157 will have on our results of operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 permits entities to measure at fair value many financial instruments and certain other items on an instrument-by-instrument basis that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We have not yet determined the effect that the adoption of SFAS 159 will have on our results of operations or financial position.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 (SFAS No. 160). SFAS No. 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest, and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS No. 160 also establishes disclosure requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. SFAS No. 160 is effective for us beginning January 1, 2009. We are currently evaluating the potential impact that SFAS No. 160 will have on our financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations. This Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 141, Business Combinations. SFAS No. 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how an acquiring company: recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree; recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase; and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141(R) further changes the accounting treatment for certain specific items, including: acquisition costs will be generally expensed as incurred; acquired contingent liabilities will be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date and subsequently measured at either the higher of such amount or the amount determined under existing guidance for non-acquired contingencies; in-process research and development will be recorded at fair value as an indefinite-lived intangible asset at the acquisition date; restructuring costs associated with a business combination will be generally expensed subsequent to the acquisition date; and changes in deferred tax asset valuation allowances and income tax uncertainties after the acquisition date generally will affect income tax expense. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to our business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009.

Table of Contents

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our financial statements, together with the related notes and the report of independent registered public accounting firm, are set forth on the pages indicated in Item 15 in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management's Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer (together, our certifying officers), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the year covered by this report. Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in our periodic reports filed with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and instructions for Form 10-K, and that the information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on their evaluation, our certifying officers concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, believes that a controls system, no matter how well designed and operated, is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and therefore can only provide reasonable, not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

With the assistance of an external consultant, we have identified, documented and formalized key controls over financial reporting. We have also hired additional staff and re-assigned responsibilities to further segregate duties within financial reporting processes. We have formally documented our accounting policies and procedures and hired a Chief Financial Officer in July, 2007 to increase the Company's level of experience with financial reporting and complex accounting issues. We have also enhanced internal controls around information technology that support the financial reporting processes and controls. Except in connection with the foregoing, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) during the year ended December 31, 2007, that our certifying officers concluded materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include a report of management's assessment regarding internal control over financial reporting or an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm due to a transition period established by rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission for newly public companies. At the end of the fiscal year 2008, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act will require our management to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, and our independent registered public accounting firm will be required to report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Table of Contents

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information concerning our directors is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, provided, that if such proxy statement is not filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K, an amendment to this Form 10-K shall be filed no later than the end of such 120-day period.

Information concerning our executive officers is included in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Information concerning compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, provided, that if such proxy statement is not filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K, an amendment to this Form 10-K shall be filed no later than the end of such 120-day period.

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all of our employees, officers and directors. A copy of the Code of Ethics is available on our website at www.rubicon-es2.com, and any waiver from the Code of Ethics will be timely disclosed on the Company's website as will any amendments to the Code of Ethics.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information concerning the compensation of our directors and executive officers is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, provided, that if such proxy statement is not filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K, an amendment to this Form 10-K shall be filed no later than the end of such 120-day period.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Information concerning the ownership of our equity securities by certain beneficial owners and by management is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, provided, that if such proxy statement is not filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K, an amendment to this Form 10-K shall be filed no later than the end of such 120-day period.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information concerning certain relationships and related transactions is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, provided, that if such proxy statement is not filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K, an amendment to this Form 10-K shall be filed no later than the end of such 120-day period.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Information concerning principal accounting fees and services is incorporated by reference to our proxy statement for the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders, provided, that if such proxy statement is not filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K, an amendment to this Form 10-K shall be filed no later than the end of such 120-day period.

Table of Contents

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Financial statements. The following financial statements are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006	F-3
Statements of operations for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007	F-4
Statements of redeemable equity and stockholders' equity (deficit) for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007	F-5
Statements of cash flows for each of the three years ended December 31, 2007	F-6
Notes to financial statements	F-7

(b) Exhibits. The exhibits filed or incorporated by reference as a part of this report are listed in the Index to Exhibits which appears following the signature page to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are incorporated by reference.

(c) Financial statement schedules not listed above have been omitted because they are inapplicable, are not required under applicable provisions of Regulation S-X, or the information that would otherwise be included in such schedules is contained in the registrant's financial statements or accompanying notes.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized on March 20, 2008.

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

By /s/ Raja M. Parvez
Raja M. Parvez

Chief Executive Officer and President

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Raja M. Parvez and William F. Weissman, jointly and severally, his or her attorney-in-fact, with the power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, hereby ratifying and confirming all that each of said attorneys-in-fact, or his or her substitute or substitutes, may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 20, 2008.

Signature	Title
/s/ Raja M. Parvez Raja M. Parvez	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ William F. Weissman William F. Weissman	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
/s/ Don N. Aquilano Don N. Aquilano	Chairman of the Board of Directors
/s/ Donald R. Caldwell Donald R. Caldwell	Director
/s/ Gordon Hunter Gordon Hunter	Director
/s/ Michael E. Mikolajczyk Michael E. Mikolajczyk	Director
/s/ Raymond J. Spencer Raymond J. Spencer	Director

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

The Exhibits listed below are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
3.1	Eighth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Rubicon Technology, Inc.	Filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 2, filed on November 1, 2007, to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-145880)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Rubicon Technology, Inc.	Filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Amendment No. 2, filed on November 1, 2007, to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-145880)
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate	Filed as Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 3, filed on November 13, 2007, to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-145880)
4.2	Fourth Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2005	Filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.3	Third Amended and Restated Stockholders' Agreement, dated as of June 28, 2005, by and among Rubicon Technology, Inc. and the stockholders named therein	Filed as Exhibit 4.3 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.4	Series E Stockholders' Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2005, by and among Rubicon Technology, Inc. and the stockholders named therein	Filed as Exhibit 4.4 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.5	Form of Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series A preferred stock	Filed as Exhibit 4.5 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.6	Form of Investor Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series B preferred stock	Filed as Exhibit 4.6 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.7	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series B preferred stock between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Silicon Valley Bank, dated July 10, 2002	Filed as Exhibit 4.7 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.8	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series B preferred stock between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and GATX Ventures,	Filed as Exhibit 4.8 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1,

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

Inc., dated July 10, 2002 (1)

filed on October 11, 2007

(File No. 333-145880)

4.9

Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series B preferred stock
between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and GATX Ventures,
Inc., dated July 10, 2002 (2)

Filed as Exhibit 4.9 to the registrant's
Registration Statement on Form S-1,
filed on October 11, 2007

(File No. 333-145880)

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
4.10	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series B preferred stock between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Atel Ventures, Inc., dated July 28, 2003	Filed as Exhibit 4.10 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.11	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series B preferred stock between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Heller Financial Leasing, Inc., dated October 24, 2003	Filed as Exhibit 4.11 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.12	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series B preferred stock between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Lighthouse Capital Partners IV, L.P., dated October 24, 2003	Filed as Exhibit 4.12 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.13	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series C preferred stock between Rubicon Technology Inc. and Heller Financial Leasing Inc., dated March 31, 2005	Filed as Exhibit 4.13 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.14	Form of Investor Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series E preferred stock	Filed as Exhibit 4.14 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.15	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series E preferred stock between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Lighthouse Capital Partners IV, L.P., dated December 20, 2005	Filed as Exhibit 4.15 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.16	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series E preferred stock between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Heller Financial Leasing, Inc., dated December 20, 2005	Filed as Exhibit 4.16 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
4.17	Warrant to Purchase Shares of Series E preferred stock between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc., dated April 9, 2007	Filed as Exhibit 4.17 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.1*	Rubicon Technology, Inc. 2001 Equity Plan, dated as of August 2, 2001	Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.1(a)*	Amendment No. 1 to the Rubicon Technology, Inc. 2001 Equity Plan, dated as of November 6, 2001	Filed as Exhibit 10.1(a) to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

10.1(b)*	Amendment No. 2 to the Rubicon Technology, Inc. 2001 Equity Plan, dated as of May 21, 2002	Filed as Exhibit 10.1(b) to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.1(c)*	Amendment No. 3 to the Rubicon Technology, Inc. 2001 Equity Plan, dated as of May 28, 2004	Filed as Exhibit 10.1(c) to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
10.1(d)*	Amendment No. 4 to the Rubicon Technology, Inc. 2001 Equity Plan, dated as of December 6, 2004	Filed as Exhibit 10.1(d) to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.1(e)*	Amendment No. 5 to the Rubicon Technology, Inc. 2001 Equity Plan, dated as of June 28, 2005	Filed as Exhibit 10.1(e) to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.1(f)*	Amendment No. 6 to the Rubicon Technology, Inc. 2001 Equity Plan, dated as of November 30, 2005	Filed as Exhibit 10.1(f) to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.1(g)*	Amendment No. 7 to the Rubicon Technology, Inc. 2001 Equity Plan, dated as of July 26, 2006	Filed as Exhibit 10.1(g) to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.1(h)*	Rubicon Technology, Inc. 2001 Equity Plan Form of Notice of Stock Option Grant and Stock Option Agreement	Filed as Exhibit 10.1(h) to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.2*	Rubicon Technology, Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan dated as of August 29, 2007	Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.3*	Rubicon Technology, Inc. Management Incentive Bonus Plan, dated as of February 28, 2007	Filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

10.4*	Amendment No. 1 to Rubicon Technology, Inc. Management Incentive Bonus Plan, dated as of August 29, 2007	Filed as Exhibit 10.4(a) to the registrant s Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.5	Executive Employment Agreement, dated as of November 17, 2005, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Raja M. Parvez	Filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the registrant s Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.5(a)	Amendment, dated as of July 25, 2007, to Executive Employment Agreement by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Raja M. Parvez	Filed as Exhibit 10.5(a) to the registrant s Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.6	Employment Agreement, dated as of March 29, 2004, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Hap Hewes	Filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the registrant s Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
10.7	Severance Agreement, dated as of September 8, 2005, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Hap R. Hewes	Filed as Exhibit 10.7 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.8	Executive Employment Agreement, dated as of July 30, 2007, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and William F. Weissman	Filed as Exhibit 10.8 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.9	Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of April 9, 2007, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Hercules Technology Growth Capital, Inc.	Filed as Exhibit 10.9 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.10	Form of Post-IPO Change of Control Severance Agreement	Filed as Exhibit 10.10 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.11	Form of Indemnification Agreement	Filed as Exhibit 10.11 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.12	Commercial Lease, dated as of December 23, 2004, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Bartmanns, Perales & Dolter, LLC	Filed as Exhibit 10.12 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.12(a)	Amendment to Commercial Lease, dated as of May 6, 2005, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Bartmanns, Perales & Dolter, LLC	Filed as Exhibit 10.12(a) to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.13	Industrial Space Lease, dated as of July 29, 2005, by and among Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Radion Mogilevsky and Nanette Mogilevsky	Filed as Exhibit 10.13 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.14	Industrial Building Lease, dated as of July 18, 2007, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Phillip J. Latoria, Jr.	Filed as Exhibit 10.14 to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1, filed on October 11, 2007 (File No. 333-145880)
10.15	Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of April 6, 2005, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Hap Hewes	Filed as Exhibit 10.15 to Amendment No. 1, filed on October 11, 2007, to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-145880)
10.16		

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

	2007 Material Purchase Meeting Record, dated as of November 7, 2006, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Shinkosha Co. Ltd.	Filed as Exhibit 10.16 to Amendment No. 1, filed on October 11, 2007, to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-145880)
10.17	2007 Supply Agreement, dated as of January 5, 2007, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Crystalwise Technology, Inc.	Filed as Exhibit 10.17 to Amendment No. 1, filed on October 11, 2007, to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-145880)

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference
10.18	2008 Sapphire Material Supply Agreement, dated as of May 19, 2007, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Crystalwise Technology, Inc.	Filed as Exhibit 10.18 to Amendment No. 1, filed on October 11, 2007, to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-145880)
10.19	Supply Agreement, dated as of March 26, 2007, by and between Rubicon Technology, Inc. and Peregrine Semiconductor Corp.	Filed as Exhibit 10.19 to Amendment No. 2, filed on November 1, 2007, to the registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-145880)
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	
24.1	Power of Attorney (incorporated by reference to the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K)	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2003	
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2003	
32.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2003	

* Incentive or stock compensation plan of the Company
 Confidential treatment has been requested and granted for certain provisions of this Exhibit pursuant to Rule 406 promulgated under the Securities Act.

Table of Contents

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
<u>Balance sheets as of December 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	F-3
<u>Statements of operations for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007</u>	F-4
<u>Statements of redeemable equity and stockholders' equity (deficit) for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007</u>	F-5
<u>Statements of cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to financial statements</u>	F-7

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Rubicon Technology, Inc. (a Delaware Corporation) (the Company) as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the related statements of operations, redeemable equity and stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes 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, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment. In addition, as discussed in Note 1, effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Staff Position 150-5, Issuer's Accounting Under FASB Statement No. 150 for Freestanding Warrants and Other Similar Instruments on Shares that are Redeemable.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Madison, Wisconsin

March 19, 2008

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Balance sheets**

	As of December 31,	
	2007	2006
	(in thousands, other than share data)	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,380	\$ 3,638
Restricted cash	10	19
Short-term investments	67,765	
Accounts receivable, net	4,673	2,925
Inventories, net	2,522	1,631
Spare parts	1,203	806
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,355	681
Total current assets	81,908	9,700
Investments	3,200	
Property and equipment, net	26,303	19,263
Other assets		57
Total assets	\$ 111,411	\$ 29,020
Liabilities, redeemable equity and stockholders' equity (deficit)		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,572	\$ 1,481
Current maturities of long-term debt		1,972
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	43	251
Lines of credit, net of unamortized discount		973
Accrued payroll	1,314	756
Deferred revenue	583	65
Corporate income and franchise taxes	385	75
Accrued and other current liabilities	832	742
Convertible preferred stock warrant liability		3,773
Total current liabilities	5,729	10,088
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, less current maturities		2,628
Total liabilities	5,729	12,716
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Redeemable equity		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, no shares authorized, issued or outstanding at December 31, 2007; 139,785,871 shares authorized at December 31, 2006; 96,270,146 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2006; liquidation amount: \$92,823 at December 31, 2006		93,897
Stockholders' equity (deficit)		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 5,000,000 undesignated shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 85,000,000 shares authorized and 20,488,608 and 252,183 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2007 and 2006	24	3
Additional paid-in capital	259,243	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	24	
Accumulated deficit	(153,609)	(77,596)

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	105,682	(77,593)
Total liabilities, redeemable equity and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 111,411	\$ 29,020

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

F-3

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Statements of operations**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands, other than share and per share data)		
Revenue	\$ 34,110	\$ 20,752	\$ 16,315
Cost of goods sold	22,045	18,885	18,508
Gross profit (loss)	12,065	1,867	(2,193)
Operating expenses:			
General and administrative	6,157	3,298	4,688
Sales and marketing	675	1,062	1,266
Research and development	769	679	861
Asset impairment		933	
Loss on disposal of assets	139	42	383
Income (loss) from operations	4,325	(4,147)	(9,391)
Other income (expense):			
Change in carrying value of convertible preferred stock warrants	(6,019)	(1,962)	
Interest income	373	5	14
Interest expense	(1,458)	(1,315)	(2,749)
Total other income (expense)	(7,104)	(3,272)	(2,735)
Loss before income taxes and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(2,779)	(7,419)	(12,126)
Income taxes	(75)		
Loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	(2,854)	(7,419)	(12,126)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		(221)	
Net loss	(2,854)	(7,640)	(12,126)
Dividends on preferred stock	(5,625)	(5,563)	(3,924)
Accretion of redeemable preferred stock	(59,934)	(23,416)	4,404
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (68,413)	\$ (36,619)	\$ (11,646)
Net loss per common share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	\$ (27.22)	\$ (146.57)	\$ (47.52)
Weighted average common shares outstanding used in computing net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	2,513,487	249,843	245,073

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Statements of redeemable equity and stockholders equity (deficit)**

	Redeemable equity		Common stock			Additional paid-in capital	Stockholders equity (deficit)		
	Redeemable convertible preferred stock (Notes 6 & 7)		Shares	Amount	Shares		Amount	Accum	Total
	Shares (in thousands other than share data)	Amount						Other Comp	Accumulated deficit
Balance at December 31, 2004	43,465,010	\$ 47,427	228,135	\$ 3	\$ 14,904	\$	\$ (44,784)	\$ (29,877)	
Sale of Series D preferred stock	6,123,619	4,982							
Sale of Series E preferred stock	26,762,892	7,436							
Exercise of stock options			21,163		39			39	
Issuance of warrants in conjunction with the procurement of loans					1,233			1,233	
Beneficial conversion feature					678			678	
Dividends on preferred stock		3,924			(3,924)			(3,924)	
Accretion of preferred stock to redemption value		(4,404)			4,404			4,404	
Net loss							(12,126)	(12,126)	
Balance at December 31, 2005	76,351,521	59,365	249,298	3	17,334		(56,910)	(39,573)	
Sale of Series E preferred stock	19,918,625	5,553			14			14	
Exercise of stock options			2,885						
Reclassification of warrants to liability					(1,477)			(1,477)	
Stock-based compensation					62			62	
Dividends on preferred stock		5,563			(5,563)			(5,563)	
Accretion of preferred stock to redemption value		23,416			(10,370)		(13,046)	(23,416)	
Net loss							(7,640)	(7,640)	
Balance at December 31, 2006	96,270,146	93,897	252,183	3			(77,596)	(77,593)	
Exercise of stock options			12,455		21			21	
Reclassification of convertible preferred stock warrants from liability to equity					10,388			10,388	
Repurchase of fractional shares			(17)						
Net exercise of stock warrants			53,903						
Conversion of redeemable preferred stock to common stock	(96,270,146)	(139,045)	9,996,009	10	139,035			139,045	
Conversion of accumulated preferred stock dividends to common stock		(20,411)	3,654,791	4	20,407			20,411	
Beneficial conversion of dividends					30,491		(30,491)		
Dividends on preferred stock		5,625			(5,625)			(5,625)	
Restricted stock grant			14,284						
Stock-based compensation					754			754	
Accretion of preferred stock to redemption value		59,934			(17,266)		(42,668)	(59,934)	
Net proceeds from initial public offering			6,505,000	7	81,038			81,045	
Unrealized gain on investments						24		24	
Net loss							(2,854)	(2,854)	
Comprehensive income								(2,830)	
Balance at December 31, 2007		\$	20,488,608	\$ 24	\$ 259,243	\$ 24	\$ (153,609)	\$ 105,682	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Statements of cash flows**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	\$ (2,854)	\$ (7,640)	\$ (12,126)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities			
Depreciation and amortization	3,355	3,091	3,068
Amortization of financing costs	11	17	225
Net loss on disposal of equipment	139	42	383
Asset impairment		933	
Change in carrying value of convertible stock warrants	6,019	2,183	
Stock-based compensation	754	62	
Warrants issued for services		32	
Interest expense related to accretion	769	352	1,494
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(1,748)	(829)	466
Inventories	(891)	1,402	(1,572)
Spare parts	(397)	(53)	(293)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(617)	(84)	167
Accounts payable	1,091	661	(1,233)
Accrued payroll	558	418	85
Deferred revenue	518	64	(398)
Corporate income and franchise taxes	310	18	11
Accrued and other current liabilities	90	(10)	312
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	7,107	659	(9,411)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of property and equipment	(10,564)	(2,373)	(4,141)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	30	45	
Purchase of investments	(70,941)		
Net cash used in investing activities	(81,475)	(2,328)	(4141)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock in initial public offering, net of issuance costs of \$3,650	81,045		
Proceeds from sale of preferred stock		5,553	4,918
Proceeds from exercise of options	21	14	39
Restricted cash	9	(14)	
Proceeds from line of credit	3,000	1,430	3,120
Payments on line of credit	(3,973)	(1,596)	(4,036)
Payments on capital lease obligations	(251)	(225)	(826)
Borrowings from preferred stockholders			7,500
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	5,100		4,000
Payments on long-term debt	(9,841)	(1,321)	(3,645)
Net cash provided by financing activities	75,110	3,841	11,070
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	742	2,172	(2,482)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	3,638	1,466	3,948
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 4,380	\$ 3,638	\$ 1,466
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information			
Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 845	\$ 867	\$ 1,178

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

Supplemental disclosures of non-cash transactions		
Capital assets acquired for capital lease obligations		123 400
Warrants issued with debt instruments	596	1,233
Conversion of debt to preferred stock		7,500
Reclassification of preferred stock warrants to liability		1,477
Conversion of convertible preferred stock warrant liability to common stock warrants	10,388	
Conversion of redeemable preferred stock and accrued dividends to common stock	159,456	
Dividend conversion feature	30,491	
Restricted stock grant	189	
Unrealized gain on investments		24

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

F-6

Table of Contents

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

Notes to financial statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of business

Rubicon Technology, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the Company), is an electronic materials provider that develops, manufactures and sells monocrystalline sapphire and other innovative crystalline products for LEDs, RFICs, blue laser diodes, optoelectronics and other optical applications. The Company maintains its operating facilities in the Chicago metropolitan area.

Initial public offering

On November 21, 2007, the Company completed its initial public offering (IPO) of common stock in which a total of 6,505,000 shares were sold at an issuance price of \$14.00 per share. The Company raised a total of \$91.1 million in gross proceeds from the IPO, or approximately \$81.0 million in net proceeds after deducting underwriting discount and commissions of \$6.4 million and estimated other offering costs of approximately \$3.6 million. Upon the closing of the IPO, all shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock outstanding and preferred stock dividends automatically converted into 13,385,722 shares of common stock. Also, upon the closing of the IPO, 1,217,152 Series B preferred stock warrants, and 131,096 Series C preferred stock warrants were exercised on a net exercise basis, which resulted in the Company issuing 48,068 shares of common stock. The remaining preferred stock warrants outstanding converted into 806,972 warrants to purchase common stock.

A summary of the Company's significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

Reverse stock split

All prior period common stock amounts have been retroactively adjusted to reflect a 1 for 13 reverse stock split effective August 30, 2007. As a result of this common stock split there was an automatic change in the conversion prices of all series of preferred stock and their related dividend conversion rates at the same 1 for 13 ratio.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all unrestricted highly liquid investments immediately available to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents primarily consist of time deposits with banks, unsettled trades and brokerage money market accounts.

Restricted cash

At December 31, 2007 and 2006, in connection with certain credit agreements, the Company is required to maintain \$5,000 and \$15,781 of restricted certificates of deposit. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company held \$4,806 and \$3,654 of employee funds as part of a flexible spending program.

Investments

The Company invests available cash primarily in investment grade commercial paper, corporate notes and government securities. Investments are classified as available-for-sale securities and are carried at fair market value with unrealized gains and losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Beginning in 2007, the company has invested in auction-rate securities with underlying investments in AAA rated securities. Auction-rate securities trade on a shorter term than the maturity date of the underlying instrument based on an auction bid that resets the interest rate of the security. The auction or reset dates occur at intervals of 30 days or less. Each investment is reviewed regularly to evaluate whether a decline in fair value is other than temporary. If the decline is other than temporary the investment is written down to fair market value with a charge to earnings. For purposes of determining realized gains and losses, the cost of securities sold is based on specific identification.

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)****Accounts receivable**

The majority of the Company's accounts receivable are due from manufacturers, primarily in the sapphire substrate polishing business, serving the LED industry. Credit is extended based on an evaluation of the customer's financial condition. Accounts receivable are due based on contract terms and at stated amounts due from customers, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are considered past due. The Company determines its allowance by considering a number of factors including the length of time past due, the customer's current ability to pay and the condition of the general economy and industry as a whole. The Company writes off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible, and payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

The following table shows the activity of the allowance for doubtful accounts:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Beginning balance	\$ 146,460	\$ 212,983
Charges (credits) to costs and expenses	42,617	(44,702)
Accounts charged off, less recoveries		(21,821)
Ending balance	\$ 189,077	\$ 146,460

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method, and includes materials, labor and overhead. The Company reduces the carrying value of its inventories for differences between the cost and the estimated net realizable value, taking into account usage, expected demand, technological obsolescence and other information. Inventories are composed of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2007	2006
Raw materials	\$ 1,215,244	\$ 461,257
Work in progress	1,592,202	1,638,742
Finished goods	40,748	111,550
	2,848,194	2,211,549
Reserve for obsolescence and realization	(326,013)	(580,244)
	\$ 2,522,181	\$ 1,631,305

The following table shows the activity of the obsolescence and realization reserve:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2007	2006
Beginning balance	\$ 580,244	\$ 159,770
Charges to costs and expenses	(254,231)	420,474

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

Ending balance	\$ 326,013	\$ 580,244
----------------	------------	------------

F-8

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)****Property and equipment**

Property and equipment consisted of the following:

	As of December 31	
	2007	2006
Machinery, equipment and tooling	\$27,995,566	\$23,161,219
Leasehold improvements	3,608,001	3,045,089
Furniture and fixtures	707,813	707,813
Information systems	545,983	545,983
Construction in progress	6,150,326	1,923,475
Total cost	39,007,689	29,383,579
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(12,704,531)	(10,120,621)
Property and equipment, net	\$26,303,158	\$19,262,958

Property and equipment are carried at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to expense as incurred. Significant renewals and improvements are capitalized. Depreciation and amortization expense associated with property and equipment was \$3,354,903, \$3,091,043 and \$3,067,730 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Construction in progress includes costs associated with the construction of furnaces and deposits made on equipment purchases. Interest costs capitalized were not significant for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Asset description	Life
Machinery, equipment and tooling	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of life of lease or economic life
Furniture and fixtures	7 years
Information systems	3 years

The cost of property and equipment included above subject to capital leases was \$402,130 and \$536,724 at December 31, 2007 and 2006. Accumulated depreciation on these assets was \$107,235 and \$70,447 at December 31, 2007 and 2006.

Asset impairment

In accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment on Disposal of Long-lived Assets , property and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value of the related asset or group of assets, a loss is recognized for the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the asset or group of assets. An impairment loss of \$933,000 was recorded on long-lived assets removed from service during the year ended December 31, 2006. There were no impairment losses on long-lived assets for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2005.

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)****Warranty cost**

The Company's sales terms include a warranty that its products will meet certain specifications and is based on terms that are generally accepted in the marketplace. The Company records a current liability for the expected cost of warranty-related claims at the time of sale. The warranty reserve is included in accrued and other current liabilities on the balance sheet. The following table presents changes in the Company's product warranty liability for the years ended December 31:

	2007	2006
	(in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 70	\$ 50
Charged to cost of sales	111	352
Actual product warranty expenditures	(151)	(332)
Balance, end of period	\$ 30	\$ 70

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and debt. The carrying values of these assets and liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments at December 31, 2007 and 2006.

Concentration of credit risks and other risks and uncertainties

Financial instruments that could potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. At December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company had \$1,179,769 and \$3,557,394 on deposit at a financial institution in excess of amounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Company performs periodic evaluation of this institution for relative credit standing. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and management believes it is not exposed to any significant risk of loss on these balances.

The Company currently depends on a small number of suppliers for certain raw materials, components, services and equipment, including key materials such as aluminum oxide and certain furnace components. If the supply of these components were to be disrupted or terminated, or if these suppliers were unable to supply the quantities of raw materials required, the Company may have difficulty in finding or may be unable to find alternative sources for these items. As a result, the Company may be unable to meet the demand for its products, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company.

Concentration of credit risk related to revenue and accounts receivable is discussed in Note 4 below.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from product sales when earned in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin, (SAB), No. 104, Revenue Recognition. Revenue is recognized when, and if, evidence of an arrangement is obtained and the other criteria to support revenue recognition are met, including:

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists. The Company requires evidence of a purchase order with the customer specifying the terms and specifications of the product to be delivered, typically in the form of a signed quotation or purchase order from the customer.

Title has passed and the product has been delivered. Title passage and product delivery generally occur when the product is delivered to a common carrier.

F-10

Table of Contents

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)

The price is fixed or determinable. All terms are fixed in the signed quotation or purchase order received from the customer. The purchase orders do not contain rights of cancellation, return, exchange or refund.

Collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. The Company's standard arrangement with customers includes 30 day payment terms. Customers are subject to a credit review process that evaluates the customers' financial position and their ability to pay. Collectibility is determined by considering the length of time the customer has been in business and history of collections. If it is determined that collection is not probable, no product is shipped and no revenue is recognized unless cash is received in advance.

The Company does not provide maintenance or other services and does not have sales that involve multiple elements or deliverables as defined under Emerging Issues Task Force Issue (EITF) No. 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables.

Shipping and handling costs

In accordance with EITF 00-10, Accounting for Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs , the Company records costs incurred in connection with shipping and handling products as cost of goods sold. Amounts billed to customers in connection with these costs are included in revenue and are not material for any of the periods presented in the accompanying financial statements.

Stock-based compensation

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation arrangements in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25), Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Interpretation No. 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation, an Interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25 (FIN 44) and FIN 28, Accounting for Stock Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Award Plans , and had adopted the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123) and SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure (SFAS 148).

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS 123(R), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R), which revised SFAS 123, and supersedes APB 25. SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be measured at fair value and expensed in the statements of operations over the service period (generally the vesting period) of the grant. Upon adoption, the Company transitioned to SFAS 123R using the prospective transition method, under which only new awards (or awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after the effective date) are accounted for under the provisions of SFAS 123R and expense is only recognized in the consolidated statements of operations beginning with the first period that SFAS 123R is effective and continuing to be expensed thereafter. See Note 8 for further disclosure related to SFAS 123R.

Research and development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Research and development expense was \$769,421, \$679,379 and \$860,629 in 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Table of Contents

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)

Accounting for uncertainty in income taxes

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 , which became effective for the Company on January 1, 2007. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity s financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes , and prescribes a recognition threshold and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. Additionally, FIN 48 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of the date of adoption was not significant. As such, there are no unrecognized tax benefits included in the balance sheet that would, if recognized, affect the effective tax rate.

The Company s practice is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense. The Company had no accruals for interest and penalties as of December 31, 2007 and 2006, and has not recognized any interest or penalties in expense for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006. The Company is subject to taxation in the US and various state jurisdictions. Due to the existence of net operating loss carryforwards, all tax years are open to examination by tax authorities.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are provided for temporary differences between financial reporting and income tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws expected to be in effect when the differences will reverse. Deferred income taxes also arise from the future benefits of net operating loss carryforwards. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized. A valuation allowance equal to 100% of the net deferred tax assets has been recognized due to uncertainty regarding the future realization of these assets.

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income refers to revenue, expenses, gains and losses that, under US GAAP, are included in other comprehensive income (loss), but are excluded from net income (loss), as these amounts are recorded directly as an adjustment to stockholders equity, net of tax. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company recorded an unrecognized gain on investments in accumulated other comprehensive income. The Company s net income (loss) is the same as other comprehensive income (loss) for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Convertible preferred stock warrant liability

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted FASB Staff Position (FSP) 150-5, Issuer s Accounting under FASB Statement No. 150 for Freestanding Warrants and Other Similar Instruments on Shares that are

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

Redeemable. FSP 150-5 requires the Company to classify its outstanding preferred stock warrants as liabilities as the warrants are exercisable into redeemable preferred shares. The fair value of warrants classified as liabilities is adjusted for changes in fair value at each reporting period, and the corresponding non-cash gain or loss is recorded in current period earnings. The Company's management determined the fair value of the preferred stock warrants at January 1, 2006 and at each subsequent reporting date. The methodology used to value the warrants was a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The determination of the fair value using this model will be affected by assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include expected stock volatility over the contractual term of the warrants, risk-free interest rates, and the estimated fair value of the underlying preferred stock. The contractual term used was equal to the remaining contractual term of the warrants. The volatility was based on an analysis of a peer group of public companies. Historical price volatilities of these companies were evaluated over a period of time equal to the contractual term of the warrants. The risk-free interest rates were based on US Treasury zero-coupon rates in effect at each reporting period with terms consistent with the remaining contractual term of the warrants. The fair value of the underlying preferred stock at January 1, 2006 and at each subsequent reporting date was determined based upon management's valuation of the Company using market and income approaches and utilizing an option pricing methodology to allocate the Company valuation to each equity security. The allocated valuation amounts were then probability weighted as prescribed by the AICPA Practice Aid Valuation of Privately-Held-Company Equity Securities Issued as Compensation based upon management's best estimates of an initial public offering or remaining private. At the IPO all preferred stock warrants were converted to common stock warrants (see note 6) and the liability value using the IPO price as an assumption in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, was reclassified to equity.

Redeemable convertible preferred stock

The Company had issued various series of preferred stock. The holders of Series A, B, B-2, C, C-2, D, D-2, and E preferred stock had the option to sell their shares back to the Company at the greater of the original purchase price plus accrued and unpaid dividends, or the current fair market value of the shares plus accrued and unpaid dividends. As a result, the carrying value of the preferred stock was increased by an accretion amount each period so that the carrying amounts was equal to the greater of fair value plus accrued and unpaid dividends or the original cost plus accrued and unpaid dividends value for the Series A, B, B-2, C, C-2, D, D-2, and E preferred stock. The accreted amounts were recorded to additional paid-in capital, if any, and then to accumulated deficit (See Note 7). At the IPO, the option to sell was terminated and the related accretion of the preferred shares was transferred to addition paid-in-capital.

Net loss per common share attributable to common stockholders

Net loss per share of common stock is as follows for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Net loss per common share:			
Basic and diluted:			
Loss before cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ (1.14)	\$ (29.69)	\$ (49.48)
Cumulative effect of change in accounting principle		(0.89)	
Net loss	\$ (1.14)	\$ (30.58)	\$ (49.48)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (27.22)	\$ (146.57)	\$ (47.52)
Weighted average common shares outstanding used in:			
Basic and diluted	2,513,487	249,843	245,073

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of dilutive common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive shares outstanding are calculated by adding to the weighted shares outstanding any common stock equivalents from redeemable preferred stock, outstanding stock options and warrants based on the treasury stock method.

Diluted net loss and net loss attributable to common stockholders per share is the same as basic net loss attributable to common stockholders per share in the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, since the effects of potentially dilutive securities are anti-dilutive.

The number of anti-dilutive shares excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share is as follows as of December 31:

	2007	2006	2005
Preferred stock		96,270,146	76,351,521
Warrants	795,845	9,378,628	8,816,041
Stock options	1,710,494	1,096,225	557,597
	2,506,339	106,744,999	85,725,159

Recent accounting pronouncements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective in fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 157 to materially effect its results of operations or financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 permits entities to measure at fair value many financial instruments and certain other items on an instrument-by-instrument basis that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS 159 to materially affect its results of operations or financial position.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51 (SFAS No. 160). SFAS No. 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, the amount of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent's ownership interest, and the valuation of retained noncontrolling equity investments when a subsidiary is deconsolidated. SFAS No. 160 also establishes disclosure requirements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. SFAS No. 160 is effective for us beginning January 1, 2009. We are currently evaluating the potential impact that SFAS No. 160 will have on our financial statements.

In December 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations. This Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 141, Business Combinations. SFAS No. 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how an acquiring company: recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree; recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

purchase; and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS No. 141(R) further changes the accounting treatment for certain specific items, including: acquisition costs will be generally expensed as incurred; acquired contingent liabilities will be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date and subsequently measured at either the higher of such amount or the amount determined under existing guidance for non-acquired contingencies; in-process research and development (IPRD) will be recorded at fair value as an indefinite-lived intangible asset at the acquisition date; restructuring costs associated with a business combination will be generally expensed subsequent to the acquisition date; and changes in deferred tax asset valuation allowances and income tax uncertainties after the acquisition date generally will affect income tax expense. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to our business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009.

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts on the balance sheet have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

2. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company has determined that it operates in only one segment in accordance with SFAS No. 131, Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information, as it only reports profit and loss information on an aggregate basis to its chief operating decision maker.

Revenue is attributed by geographic region based on ship-to location of the Company's customers. The following table summarizes revenue by geographic region:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
	(in thousands)		
Asia	\$ 24,605	\$ 18,111	\$ 14,106
North America	8,682	2,211	1,845
Europe	823	430	364
Revenue	\$ 34,110	\$ 20,752	\$ 16,315

3. INVESTMENTS

Investments are available-for-sale securities recorded at fair value and unrealized gains and losses are reported as part of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The following table presents the amortized cost, and gross unrealized gains and losses on all securities at December 31, 2007:

	Amortized Cost	Available-for-sale securities		Fair Value
		Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
	(in thousands)			
U.S. Treasury securities and agency (taxable)	\$ 5,500	\$ 4	\$	\$ 5,504
States and political subdivisions (taxable)	14,700			14,700
Commercial Paper (taxable)	50,741	20		50,761

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 70,941	\$ 24	\$ 70,965
-------------------------------------	-----------	-------	-----------

F-15

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

At December 31, 2007 all available-for-sale securities will mature within one year.

The net carrying value and estimated fair value of available-for-sale securities at December 31, 2007, by contractual maturity, were as follows:

	Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 67,741	\$ 67,765
Due after one year through three years		
Due after three years	\$ 3,200	\$ 3,200

4. SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS

For the year ended December 31, 2007, we had three customers that accounted for approximately 26%, 21% and 15% of our revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2006, we had three customers that accounted for approximately 27%, 17% and 14% of our revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2005, we had two customers that accounted approximately for 36% and 12% of our revenue.

Customers individually representing more than 10% of trade receivables accounted for approximately 69% and 66% of accounts receivable as of December 31, 2007 and 2006. The Company grants credit to customers based on an evaluation of their financial condition. Losses from credit sales are provided for in the financial statements.

5. CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS**Long-term debt**

The Company entered into a 2-1/2-year term loan in October 2003 with a lending institution used as general and equipment financing. The initial commitment under the agreement was \$8,000,000. Draws were made on this financing from October 2003 to June 2004. Each loan was for a 30-month term with equal monthly payments of principal and interest payable over the life of the loan. Each loan included an additional interest charge ranging from 0.5682% to 0.5696% due as a terminal payment paid in the last month of the loan. On March 31, 2005, the Company amended its agreement to obtain an additional \$4,000,000 general financing term loan. Payments of principal and interest commenced May 2005, with an initial payment of \$140,831. The loan included 35 equal payments of \$97,399 and a final balloon payment of \$1,497,399, due May 1, 2008. Under the terms of the agreement, warrants to purchase 131,096 Series C preferred shares at \$0.7628 per share were issued (Note 7). Upon the Company's IPO, the warrants were net exercised for 5,380 shares of common stock.

In December 2005, the Company entered into a restructuring agreement with the lender to suspend monthly principal payments until December 2006. All terminal payments were extended for 12 months, with the exception of the balloon payment, which remained due on May 1, 2008. The remaining principal balance on the \$4,000,000 extension loan was restructured as 17 equal payments of principal and interest of \$112,700 commencing December 1, 2006 with a final principal balloon payment of \$2,263,402 due on May 1, 2008. In addition, warrants to purchase 2,298,645 Series E preferred shares at \$0.2806 per share were issued (Note 7). Upon the Company's IPO, the warrants were converted into 176,818 common stock warrants. Interest rates were increased by 300 basis points. The interest rate would decrease by 300 basis points in December 2006, if the Company achieved positive earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) for the fiscal quarter ending on December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2006, the Company achieved the required positive EBITDA. The agreement includes monthly operating EBITDA, revenue and capital expenditure covenants measured on a rolling two-month basis. At December 31, 2006, the Company was in compliance with the covenants of the agreement.

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

On April 9, 2007, the Company entered into a three year \$12,000,000 term loan. An initial draw of \$5,093,674 was used to retire all outstanding term debt, line of credit debt, terminal payments and debt fees. The term loan had an interest only period through October 13, 2007 which was extended for two quarters as the Company met the required trailing quarterly EBITDA of excess of \$500,000. The term loan interest rate was prime plus 3.375%. Series E warrants to purchase 1,710,620 shares of Series E Preferred Stock were issued as part of this transaction. These warrants had an estimated fair market value of \$596,151 at issuance. On November 26, 2007, the new terms loans were retired with proceeds from the IPO and the agreement was terminated. At the IPO date the Series E warrants were converted into 131,586 common stock warrants.

Long-term debt consists of:

	As of December 31	
	2007	2006
Term loans at effective interest rates of 8.56% to 9.25%, including \$243,985 at 2006 of accreted terminal payments, maturing at various dates from May 1, 2007 through December 1, 2007	\$	\$ 1,255,018
Term loan at 12.14% effective interest rate, including \$2,263,402 at 2006 balloon payment, matures May 1, 2008		3,475,027
Capital lease obligations		293,760
Less unamortized warrants		(172,810)
Total long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$	\$ 4,850,995
Less current maturities		(2,222,957)
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, less current maturities	\$	\$ 2,628,038

The loans were collateralized by a blanket security agreement, which includes all the assets of the Company.

Letter of credit

At December 31, 2006, the Company had a \$10,781 letter of credit with a bank for the purpose of securing a lease on office space the Company has sublet which was secured by a restricted certificate of deposit. On October 31, 2007 the lease on the office space and the related letter of credit expired.

Lines of credit

The Company had borrowings of \$241,006 at December 31, 2006 from a lending institution under the terms of a secured accounts receivable revolving line of credit agreement. The agreement also included an option to finance up to \$8,000,000 for the acquisition of equipment. On March 31, 2005, the amount of borrowings available under this line of credit was established at \$3,000,000. At December 31, 2006, borrowings bore interest at the US prime rate (effective rate of 8.25% at December 31, 2006) plus 2.0%.

As part of the December 2005 restructuring, a line of credit was added to the loan agreement for up to 50% of eligible inventory, not to exceed \$1,500,000. Borrowings under this line bore interest at the US prime rate (effective rate of 8.25% at December 31, 2006) plus 2.0%. At December 31, 2006, \$731,665 was outstanding on this line of credit. On April 9, 2007 the Company entered into a one year \$4,000,000 accounts receivable and inventory line of credit with a different lender. Proceeds were used to retire all outstanding line of credit debt under the previous agreement. The line of credit interest rate was prime plus .25%. On November 26, 2007, the line of credit was retired with proceeds from the IPO and the agreement was terminated.

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)****Capital lease obligations**

The Company leases certain machinery and equipment for use in the business. On March 6, 2005, the Company entered into a \$400,000, 36 month capital lease agreement to purchase machinery. The lease bears an interest rate of 21.57% and is payable in monthly payments of principal and interest of \$14,920. On April 4, 2006, the Company entered into a \$17,485 capital lease agreement to purchase equipment. The lease was payable in 12 monthly payments of \$1,457. On September 25, 2006, the Company entered into a \$101,958 capital lease agreement to purchase equipment. A down payment of \$10,545 was made on signing. The remainder of the lease was payable in three equal installments of \$31,583 commencing on January 25, 2007. The lease bore an interest rate of 5.86%.

Future maturities of capital lease obligations are as follows:

Year ending December 31, 2008	
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 44,761
Amount representing interest	(1,563)
Present value of minimum lease payments, including current portion	\$ 43,198

6. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT), REDEEMABLE STOCK CONVERSIONS, ACCRUED DIVIDEND CONVERSIONS AND WARRANT CONVERSIONS

Common Stock As of December 31, 2007, the Company had 85,000,000 shares of common stock authorized with a par value of \$0.001 and the Company had reserved 1,710,494 shares of common stock for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding common stock options. Also, 2,020,685 shares of the Company's common stock were reserved for future grants of stock options (or other similar equity instruments) under the Company's 2001 Equity Plan and 2007 Stock Incentive Plan as of December 31, 2007. In addition, 795,845 shares of the Company's common stock were reserved for future exercise of outstanding warrants as of December 31, 2007.

On November 21, 2007, the Company completed an IPO of 6,505,000 shares of its common stock (including the underwriters' exercise of their over-allotment option) at a public offering price of \$14.00 per share. Net cash proceeds from the initial public offering were \$81 million after deducting offering costs.

Redeemable Stock Conversions On August 28, 2007, 370,000 shares of Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock was converted into 204,826 shares of common stock. In addition, holders of the Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock were entitled to receive dividends. The dividends that accrued through August 28, 2007, the conversion date, were \$578,923 and were paid out in the form of 60,252 shares of common stock.

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

In addition, in connection with the completion of the IPO on November 21, 2007, and pursuant to the amended and restated articles of incorporation of the Company, all outstanding shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock (Series A, B, B-2, C, C-2, D, D-2 and E) were converted into an aggregate of 9,791,183 shares of common stock as follows:

Preferred Stock Series	Amount of Common Shares
Series A Conversion	885,187
Series B Conversion	880,403
Series B-2 Conversion	2,149,614
Series C Conversion	262,999
Series C-2 Conversion	1,280,823
Series D Conversion	86,126
Series D-2 Conversion	655,403
Series E Conversion	3,590,628
	9,791,183

Accrued Dividend Conversions Holders of all redeemable convertible preferred stock were entitled to receive dividends. Such dividends accrued through November 21, 2007, the closing date of the IPO and were paid out in the form of shares of common stock as follows:

Preferred Stock Series	Accumulated dividends	Common shares issued upon conversion
Series A	\$ 2,624,510	273,150
Series B	4,099,085	563,061
Series B-2	4,930,453	1,351,623
Series C	925,926	95,106
Series C-2	3,569,436	472,179
Series D	186,488	22,334
Series D-2	1,139,112	170,807
Series E	2,357,495	646,279
	\$ 19,832,505	3,594,539

Warrant Conversions During 2007, preferred stock warrants were granted, exercised and expired as follows:

	Series A	Series B	Series B-2	Series C	Series E
Preferred stock warrants outstanding at December 31, 2007	17,000	1,792,351	647,379	131,096	6,790,802
Granted					1,710,620
Exercised		(1,217,152)		(131,096)	
Preferred stock warrants outstanding on November 21, 2007	17,000	575,199	647,379		8,501,422

Conversion to common stock warrants upon IPO	9,410	44,243	99,377	653,942
--	-------	--------	--------	---------

1,217,152 Series B warrants and 131,096 Series C warrants were exercised in full in connection with the IPO on a net exercise basis, which resulted in the Company issuing 48,068 shares of common stock to the warrant holders.

7. REDEEMABLE EQUITY AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

The following are descriptions of the Series E, D, C, B and A redeemable convertible preferred stock and the Series E, C, B-2, B and A preferred stock warrants. All classes of redeemable convertible preferred stock were converted into common stock on November 21, 2007, the date the Company completed its IPO.

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company had redeemable convertible preferred stock, as follows:

As of December 31,	2006	2005
Authorized shares	139,786	129,895
Outstanding shares:		
Series A	1,969	1,969
Series B	11,445	11,445
Series B-2	14,001	14,001
Series C	3,357	3,357
Series C-2	12,693	12,693
Series D	865	865
Series D-2	5,258	5,258
Series E	46,682	26,764
Total outstanding shares	96,270	76,352
Liquidation amounts:		
Series A	\$ 18,358	\$ 17,733
Series B and B-2	32,464	30,521
Series C and C-2	15,368	13,971
Series D and D-2	5,884	5,350
Series E	20,749	11,300
Total liquidation amounts	\$ 92,823	\$ 78,875
As of December 31,	2006	2005
Cumulative proceeds, net of issuance costs:		
Series A	\$ 10,473	\$ 10,473
Series B and B-2	14,204	14,204
Series C and C-2	12,142	12,142
Series D and D-2	4,982	4,982
Series E	12,989	7,436
Total cumulative proceeds, net of issuance costs	\$ 54,790	\$ 49,237

The Company issued various series of preferred stock. At anytime after December 15, 2008, the holders of Series E, D, D-2, C, C-2, B, B-2 and A preferred stock had the option to sell their shares back to the Company at the greater of original purchase price plus accrued and unpaid dividends, or the current fair market value of the shares plus accrued and unpaid dividends. As a result, the carrying value of the preferred stock was increased by an accretion each period so that the carrying amounts will equal the greater of original purchase price plus accrued and unpaid dividends, or the current fair market value of the shares plus accrued and unpaid dividends for the Series E, D, D-2, C, C-2, B, B-2 and A preferred stock. The accreted amounts were recorded to additional paid-in capital, if any, and then to accumulated deficit. The accretion recorded during 2007 was recorded to bring the carrying value of the redeemable convertible preferred stock to their redemption values as of November 21, 2007, the date the company completed its IPO and converted all of the redeemable convertible preferred stock outstanding into common stock.

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

As of December 31, 2005, the excess of fair market value of the Company's Series B and B-2 preferred stock over the original purchase price plus accrued and unpaid dividends decreased by \$5,161,000 from

F-20

Table of Contents

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)

December 31, 2004. This decrease was primarily offset by an increase in fair market value of the Company's Series E preferred stock over the same period to arrive at the net credit balance for accretion of redeemable preferred stock of \$4,404,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005.

Dividend conversion feature

The Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock provided that the holder, at their discretion, could require the conversion of accumulated dividends into either cash or common stock based upon stated conversion rates. Accordingly, in accordance with EITF 00-27, Application of Issue No. 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments, any excess of the fair value of common stock the holder would receive over the accumulated dividends is recorded as the dividends are accrued. At December 31, 2006 and November 21, 2007, the IPO date, the accumulated dividends were greater than the value of the shares the holder would receive upon conversion. At the closing of the IPO accumulated dividends were converted to common stock.

Series E redeemable convertible preferred stock

During 2005, the Company sold 26,762,892 shares of its Series E preferred stock at \$0.2806 per share. In November 2005, 19,601,160 of those shares were issued simultaneously with the first sale of the Series E stock, as a result of the automatic conversion of \$5,500,000 of principal under certain promissory notes issued by the Company from August 2005 through October 2005. In connection with the promissory notes, the Company issued detachable warrants, the number and exercise price of which were not known until the completion of the subsequent financing in November 2005. The Company recorded the fair value of the warrants of \$773,621 and beneficial interest upon conversion of \$678,000. The remaining 7,161,732 shares were sold in November and December 2005. In early 2006, the Company sold 19,918,625 shares of its Series E preferred stock at \$0.2806 per share.

Each share of Series E preferred stock had a \$0.001 par value. Each share of Series E preferred stock was entitled to a liquidation preference equal to \$0.4210 per share plus any accrued but unpaid dividends on such share. The liquidation preference on the Series E was payable in preference to the payment of all liquidation preferences on all other series of preferred stock of the Company and participated pro rata with the common stock and the other series of preferred stock in any remaining assets of the Company after payment of all the liquidation preferences on outstanding preferred stock.

Each share of Series E preferred stock accrued cumulative dividends at a rate of \$0.02806 per annum, compounded annually. At December 31, 2006, accumulated and undeclared dividends were \$1,096,021. Each outstanding share of the Series E stock was convertible into 0.0769 share of the Company's common stock and, at the option of the holder, accrued dividends on such share were convertible into shares of common stock at the rate of \$3.6478 per share. The holders of Series E preferred stock were entitled to vote on all matters on which holders of the Company's common stock were entitled to vote, voting on an as-converted basis, except as the holders of common stock are entitled to vote as a separate class of stock as provided by law or the Company's certificate of incorporation.

Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock

During 2005, the Company sold 6,123,619 shares of its Series D preferred stock at \$0.8312 per share. Of those shares, 2,514,388 were issued simultaneously with the first sale of the Series D stock, as a result of the automatic conversion of \$2,000,000 of principal under certain promissory notes issued by the Company in March 2005.

Table of Contents

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)

In connection with the sales of Series E preferred stock of the Company, certain holders participating in the Series E offering were entitled to and exchanged 5,258,432 shares of Series D stock for 5,258,432 shares of a newly authorized series of preferred stock called Series D-2 preferred stock. The terms, rights and preferences of the Series D stock and the Series D-2 stock were identical except for the rate by which such stock and related dividends were convertible into common stock of the Company. More specifically, the Series D stock was not entitled to any anti-dilution adjustment to the rate by which the Series D stock was convertible into common stock by reason of the issuance of the Series E stock.

Each share of Series D and D-2 preferred stock had a \$0.001 par value. In liquidation, each share of Series D and D-2 preferred stock was entitled to a liquidation preference equal to \$0.8312 per share plus any accrued but unpaid dividends on such share. The liquidation preference on the Series D and D-2 stock was payable only after payment in full of the liquidation preference payable with respect to the Series E stock, but in preference to the payment of all liquidation preferences on all other series of Company's preferred stock. After payment of all the liquidation preferences attributable to the preferred stock, the holders of the outstanding Series D and D-2 stock participated pro rata with the common stock and each other series of preferred stock in the distribution of any remaining assets of the Company.

Each share of Series D and D-2 preferred stock accrued cumulative dividends at a rate of \$0.08312 per annum, compounded annually. At December 31, 2006, accumulated and undeclared Series D-2 and D dividends were \$682,086 and \$112,226, respectively. Each outstanding share of the Series D stock was convertible into 0.0995 shares of the Company's common stock and, at the option of the holder; accrued dividends on such share were convertible into shares of common stock at the rate of \$8.3499 per share. Each outstanding share of the Series D-2 stock was convertible into 0.1246 shares of the Company's common stock and, at the option of the holder, accrued dividends on such share were convertible into shares of common stock at the rate of \$6.669 per share. The holders of Series D and D-2 preferred stock were entitled to vote on all matters on which holders of the Company's common stock were entitled to vote, voting on an as-converted basis, except as the holders of common stock were entitled to vote as a separate class of stock as provided by law or the Company's certificate of incorporation.

Series C redeemable convertible preferred stock

In 2005, in connection with the sales of Series E preferred stock of the Company, certain holders participating in the Series E offering were entitled to and exchanged 12,693,013 outstanding shares of Series C preferred stock for 12,693,013 shares of a newly authorized series of preferred stock called Series C-2 preferred stock. The terms, rights and preferences of the Series C stock and the Series C-2 stock were identical except for the rate by which such stock and related dividends were convertible into common stock of the Company. More specifically, the Series C stock was not entitled to any anti-dilution adjustment to the rate by which the Series C stock was convertible into common stock by reason of the issuance of the Series E stock.

Each share of Series C and C-2 preferred stock had a \$0.001 par value. In liquidation, each share of Series C and C-2 preferred stock was entitled to a liquidation preference equal to \$0.7628 per share plus any accrued but unpaid dividends on such share. The liquidation preference on the Series C and C-2 stock was payable only after payment in full of the liquidation preference payable with respect to the Series E, D and D-2 stock but in preference to the payment of all liquidation preferences on all other series of the Company's preferred stock. After payment of all the liquidation preferences attributable to the preferred stock, the holders of the outstanding Series C and C-2 stock participated pro rata with the common stock and each of the other series of preferred stock in the distribution of any remaining assets of the Company.

Table of Contents

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)

Each share of Series C and C-2 preferred stock accrued cumulative dividends at a rate of \$0.07628 per annum, compounded annually. At December 31, 2006, accumulated and undeclared Series C-2 and C dividends were \$2,471,861 and \$653,662, respectively. Each outstanding share of the Series C stock was convertible into 0.0784 shares of the Company's common stock and, at the option of the holder, accrued dividends on such share were convertible into shares of common stock at the rate of \$9.7357 per share. Each outstanding share of the Series C-2 stock was convertible into 0.1009 shares of the Company's common stock and, at the option of the holder, accrued dividends on such share were convertible into shares of common stock at the rate of \$7.5595 per share. The holders of Series C and C-2 preferred stock were entitled to vote on all matters on which holders of the Company's common stock were entitled to vote, voting on an as-converted basis, except as the holders of common stock were entitled to vote as a separate class of stock as provided by law or the Company's certificate of incorporation.

Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock

In 2005, in connection with the sales of Series E preferred stock of the Company, certain holders participating in the Series E offering were entitled to and exchanged 14,001,191 outstanding shares of Series B stock for 14,001,191 shares of a newly authorized series of preferred stock called Series B-2 stock. The terms, rights and preferences of the Series B stock and the Series B-2 stock were identical except for the amount of the liquidation preference and the rate by which such stock and related dividends were convertible into common stock of the Company. The Series B stock was not entitled to any anti-dilution adjustment to the rate by which the Series B stock was convertible into common stock by reason of the issuance of the Series E stock.

Each share of Series B and B-2 preferred stock had a \$0.001 par value. In liquidation, each share of Series B preferred stock was entitled to a liquidation preference equal to \$0.8415 per share and each share of Series B-2 preferred stock was entitled to a liquidation preference equal to \$1.122 per share, in each case plus any accrued but unpaid dividends on such share. The liquidation preference on the Series B and B-2 stock was payable only after payment in full of the liquidation preference payable with respect to the Series E, D, D-2, C and C-2 stock but in preference to the payment of all liquidation preferences on shares of the Company's Series A preferred stock. After payment of all the liquidation preferences attributable to the preferred stock, the holders of the outstanding Series B and B-2 stock participated pro rata with the common stock and each of the other series of preferred stock in the distribution of any remaining assets of the Company.

Each share of Series B and B-2 preferred stock accrued cumulative dividends at a rate of \$0.056 per annum, compounded annually. At December 31, 2006, accumulated and undeclared Series B-2 and B dividends were \$3,919,698 and \$3,204,148, respectively. Each outstanding share of the Series B stock was convertible into 0.0769 share of the Company's common stock and, at the option of the holder; accrued dividends on such share were convertible into shares of common stock at the rate of \$7.28 per share. Each outstanding share of the Series B-2 stock was convertible into 0.1535 shares of the Company's common stock and, at the option of the holder, accrued dividends on such share were convertible into shares of common stock at the rate of \$3.6478 per share. The holders of Series B and B-2 preferred stock were entitled to vote on all matters on which holders of the Company's common stock were entitled to vote, voting on an as-converted basis, except as the holders of common stock were entitled to vote as a separate class of stock as provided by law or the Company's certificate of incorporation.

Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock

Each share of Series A stock had a \$0.001 par value. In liquidation, each share of Series A stock was entitled to a liquidation preference equal to \$7.9785 per share plus any accrued but unpaid dividends on such share. The liquidation preference on the Series A stock was payable only after payment in full of the liquidation

Table of Contents

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)

preference payable with respect to all of the other outstanding series of preferred stock. After payment of all the liquidation preferences attributable to the preferred stock, the holders of the outstanding Series A stock participated pro rata with the common stock and each of the other series of preferred stock in the distribution of any remaining assets of the Company, except that the holders of Series A were limited in their further distribution pursuant to a formula set forth in the Company's certificate of incorporation.

Each share of Series A preferred stock accrued cumulative dividends at a rate of \$0.26595 per annum, compounded annually. At December 31, 2006, accumulated and undeclared Series A dividends were \$2,647,658. Each outstanding share of the Series A stock was convertible into 0.5536 shares of the Company's common stock and, at the option of the holder, accrued dividends on such share were convertible into shares of common stock at the rate of \$9.6083 per share. The holders of Series A preferred stock were entitled to vote on all matters on which holders of the Company's common stock were entitled to vote, voting on an as-converted basis, except as the holders of common stock were entitled to vote as a separate class of stock as provided by law or the Company's certificate of incorporation.

Warrants

At December 31, 2006, the Company had 6,790,802, 131,096, 647,379, 1,792,351 and 17,000 warrants outstanding for the purchase of the Company's Series E, C, B-2, B and A preferred stock at a price per share of \$0.2806, \$0.7628, \$0.56, \$0.56 and \$5.319. The warrants were net exercised or converted to common stock at the closing of the IPO, as described in Note 6. All warrant holders had the option to convert the warrants into a number of shares determined by dividing (a) the aggregate fair market value of the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrant less the aggregate warrant price of such shares by (b) the fair value of one share. In addition, certain warrants contained an automatic exercise provision whereby the warrants were deemed automatically exercised immediately before the expiration or termination of the warrant if the fair value of one share of either (a) the preferred stock subject to the warrant or (b) the Company's common stock issuable upon conversion, was greater than the warrant price.

As discussed in Note 1, in 2006, the Company adopted FSP 150-5 resulting in the reclassification of the carrying value of the preferred stock warrants as a liability and began recording the warrants at fair value at each reporting period with any increase or decrease in fair value reported in other income (expense). For the year ended December 31, 2006, \$221,000 was recorded as the cumulative effect of change in accounting principle and \$1,962,000 was recorded in other income (expense) as the change in value for the year. The assumptions used in the Company's Black-Scholes option pricing model for Series E, C, B-2, B and A warrants at January 1, 2006 upon the adoption of FSP 150-5 were: (i) remaining contractual term of 2.1 to 9.9 years; (ii) risk-free interest rates of 4.82% to 4.86%; (iii) expected volatility from 50% to 79%; and (iv) no expected dividend yield. The assumptions used in the Company's Black-Scholes option pricing model for Series E, C, B, B-2 and A warrants at December 31, 2006 were: (i) remaining contractual term of 1.3 to 9.1 years; (ii) risk-free interest rates of 4.70% to 5%; (iii) expected volatility of 47% to 76%; and (iv) no expected dividend yield.

During 2007 the Company issued warrants to purchase 1,710,620 shares of Series E preferred stock in conjunction with procurement of long-term debt. Upon the closing of the Company's IPO, the Series E preferred stock warrants were converted into 131,606 common stock warrants, as described in Note 6. The warrants have an exercise price \$3.6478 per share, and expire November 21, 2010. The estimated fair value of \$596,151 was recorded as a reduction on the amount of the loan at the time the warrants were granted. Upon the closing of the IPO, the loan was repaid and the discount was charged to interest expense.

During 2006, the Company issued warrants to purchase 571,988 shares of its Series E preferred stock in conjunction with a loan guarantee and an executive search. Upon the closing of the Company's IPO, the Series E

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

preferred stock warrants were converted into 43,997 common stock warrants as described in Note 6. The warrants have an exercise price of \$3.6478, are immediately exercisable, and expire 10 years from the date of issuance. The fair value of the warrants of \$81,230 and \$31,648 was recorded as interest and recruiting expense.

During 2005, the Company issued warrants to purchase 3,920,169 shares of its Series E preferred stock in conjunction with the issuance of \$5,500,000 of convertible promissory notes issued by the Company to investors from August 2005 through October 2005. Upon the closing of the Company's IPO, the Series E preferred stock warrants were converted into 301,541 common stock warrants, as described in Note 6. The warrants have an exercise price of \$3.6478, are immediately exercisable, and expire 10 years from the date of issuance. The fair value of the warrants of \$773,621 and the value of the beneficial conversion feature contained in the notes of \$678,000 were recorded as a debt discount at the time the warrants were granted. Interest expense in the amount of \$1,451,621 was recorded in 2005 to reflect accretion of the loan.

During 2005, the Company issued warrants to purchase 2,298,645 shares of its Series E preferred stock in conjunction with the restructuring of loans. Upon the closing of the Company's IPO, the Series E preferred stock warrants were converted into 176,818 common stock warrants, as described in Note 6. The warrants have an exercise price of \$3.6478, are immediately exercisable, and expire 10 years from the date of issuance. The fair value of the warrants, \$454,575, was recorded as a reduction in the amount of the loan at the time the warrants were granted. Interest expense in the amount of \$172,810, \$260,165 and \$21,600 were recorded in 2007, 2006 and 2005 to reflect accretion of the loan.

During 2005, the Company issued warrants to purchase 131,096 shares of its Series C preferred stock in conjunction with the procurement of loans. The fair value of the warrants, approximately \$5,565, was recorded as a reduction in the amount of the loan at the time the warrants were granted. Interest expense in the amount of \$5,565 was recorded in 2005 to reflect accretion of the loan. The warrants were exercised in full in connection with the IPO on a net exercise basis, resulting in the issuance of 3,128 shares of common stock.

During 2003, the Company issued warrants to purchase a total of 2,238,837 shares of its Series B preferred stock in conjunction with the procurement of loans. The fair value of the warrants, approximately \$47,000, was recorded as a debt discount at the time the warrants were granted. Interest expense in the amount of \$15,647 was recorded in 2005 and 2004 to reflect the accretion of the loan. In 2005, in connection with the Company's Series E preferred stock financing, holders of 647,379 of the warrants to purchase Series B preferred stock converted their warrants to warrants to purchase shares of Series B-2 preferred stock. Upon the closing of the IPO, 1,217,152 of Series B preferred stock warrants were exercised in full on a net exercise basis, which resulted in the issuance of 44,940 shares of common stock and 575,199 of the Series B preferred stock warrants were converted into 44,243 common stock warrants. The Series B-2 preferred stock warrants were converted into 99,377 common stock warrants. The exercise price and expiration dates of the common stock warrants is as follows:

Number of warrants	Exercise Price	Expiration Date
36,839	\$ 3.6478	April 15, 2008
36,839	\$ 3.6478	June 10, 2008
25,699	\$ 3.6478	June 19, 2008

During 2002, the Company issued warrants to purchase 200,893 shares of its Series B preferred stock in conjunction with the procurement of loans. Upon the closing of the IPO, these Series B preferred stock warrants were converted into 15,452 common stock warrants. Subsequent to the IPO, 1,717 of these common stock warrants were converted into 1,074 shares of common stock on a net exercise basis. The warrants have an

Table of Contents

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)

exercise price of \$7.28, are immediately exercisable, and expire on November 12, 2012. The fair value of the warrants, approximately \$78,000, was recorded as a reduction in the amount of the loan at the time the warrants were granted. The loans were repaid during 2003 and approximately \$56,000 of unamortized warrants was recorded as interest expense.

During 2001, the Company issued warrants to purchase 894,367 shares of its Series A preferred stock in conjunction with the procurement of loans. During 2002, the Company canceled 867,966 of the warrants for no value and 9,401 warrants expired in 2006. Upon the closing of the IPO, the remaining 17,000 Series A preferred stock warrants were converted into 9,410 common stock warrants. Subsequent to the IPO, these common stock warrants were converted into 4,761 shares of common stock on a net exercise basis.

The fair value of warrants issued in 2006 and 2005 were estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate of 4.39%, zero dividend yield, expected lives through the expiration dates, and volatility of 84%. The fair value of warrants issued from 2001 to 2003 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate of 2.8%, no dividend yield, expected lives through the expiration dates, and volatility of 65%.

8. STOCK INCENTIVE PLANS

The Company sponsors a stock option plan, the 2001 Equity Plan (the 2001 Plan), which allows for the grant of incentive and nonqualified stock options for the purchase of common stock. Each option entitles the holder to purchase one share of common stock at the specified option exercise price. The exercise price of each incentive stock option granted must not be less than the fair market value on the grant date. At the discretion of management and with the approval of the Board of Directors, the Company may grant options under the 2001 Plan. Management and the Board of Directors determine vesting periods and expiration dates at the time of the grant.

In August 2007, the Company adopted the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2007 Plan), which allows for the grant of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance awards and bonus shares. The maximum number of shares which may be awarded or sold under the 2007 Plan is 2,307,692 shares. The Board of Directors appoints a committee to administer the plan. The plan committee determines the type of award to be granted, the fair market value, the number of shares covered by the award, and the time when the award vests and may be exercised.

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

The following table summarizes the activity of the stock incentive and equity plans:

	Shares available for grant	Number of options outstanding	Weighted-average option exercise price	Number of restricted stock shares issued
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	30,662	637,164	\$ 3.51	
Authorized	665,615			
Granted	(31,058)	31,058	4.94	
Exercised		(21,163)	1.82	
Canceled/forfeited	89,462	(89,462)	3.64	
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	754,681	557,597	3.51	
Authorized	149,052			
Granted	(912,456)	912,456	0.85	
Exercised		(2,885)	4.94	
Canceled/forfeited	362,722	(370,943)	3.26	
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	353,999	1,096,225	1.41	
Authorized	2,307,692			
Granted	(783,409)	769,125	11.40	14,284
Exercised		(12,453)	1.66	
Canceled/forfeited	142,403	(142,403)	1.80	
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	2,020,685	1,710,494	\$ 5.87	14,284

The following table sets forth option grants made during 2007 with intrinsic value calculated based on grant date fair value.

Date of Grant	Number of options granted	Exercise price	Intrinsic value per share
June 2007	251,635	\$8.45	
August 2007	198,040	8.45	
November 2007	207,692	14.00	
December 2007	111,758	17.60 - 18.50	

At December 31, 2007, the exercise prices of outstanding options was as follows:

Exercise Price	Number of options outstanding	Average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options exercisable
\$0.78	335,204	8.51	82,551

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

0.91	471,022	8.01	471,022
1.56	24,615	5.37	24,615
4.94	111,221	6.98	81,731
8.45	448,982	9.48	96,961
14.00	207,692	9.88	53,846
18.50	94,258	9.93	
17.60	10,000	9.95	
18.44	7,500	9.95	
	1,710,494	8.67	810,726

F-27

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

An analysis of restricted stock issued is as follows:

Granted	14,284
Vested	
Non-vested stock grants	14,284

The Company's aggregate intrinsic value, calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the underlying stock options and the fair value of the Company's common stock, was \$30,583,633 for options outstanding and \$16,749,599 for options exercisable at December 31, 2007. The intrinsic value of options exercised was zero for the years ended 2007, 2006, and 2005.

During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for the period of time in 2007 prior to our IPO, the Company granted stock options to employees at exercise prices deemed by the Board of Directors to be at least equal to the fair value of the common stock at the time of grant. The fair value of the common stock at the original grant date was based on a variety of factors including:

prices of the Company's preferred stock issued to investors in arms-length transactions, and the rights, preferences and privileges of the Company's preferred stock relative to those of the Company's common stock;

the Company's results of operations and financial status;

the Company's stage of development and business strategy;

the composition of and changes to the Company's management team; and

the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event for the shares of the Company's common stock underlying stock options, such as an initial public offering of the Company's common stock or the Company's sale to a third party, given prevailing market conditions. Upon the completion of the Company's valuation reports in 2007, for financial reporting purposes, the Company determined that it was appropriate to use \$8.45 per share for options granted between June and August 2007 as the fair value within the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. All options granted after that date were valued at the IPO price or the closing market price at grant date.

Upon the adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value stock options. The Company uses historical stock prices of companies which it considers as a peer group as the basis for its volatility assumptions. The assumed risk-free rates were based on US Treasury rates in effect at the time of grant with a term consistent with the expected option lives. The expected term is based upon the vesting term of the Company's options, a review of a peer group of companies, and expected exercise behavior. The forfeiture rate is based on past history of forfeited options. The expense is being allocated using the straight-line method. For the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company recorded \$742,253 and \$61,958 of stock compensation expense related to the adoption of SFAS 123R. As of December 31, 2007, the Company has \$2,683,752 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested awards granted under the Company's stock-based plans that it expects to recognize over a weighted-average period of 3.78 years. Under the prospective method of adoption of SFAS 123R, the Company continues to account for options issued prior to January 1, 2006 under the intrinsic value method of APB 25.

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

The weighted average fair value per share of options granted for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 was \$11.40 and the fair value of each option grant was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using an expected term of 4.8 years, risk-free interest rate of 4.92%, expected volatility of 56% and no dividend yield. The Company used an expected forfeiture rate of 25% in 2007.

F-28

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)**

During 2007, the Company granted restricted stock shares totaling 14,284 shares to outside directors of the Company at a fair value of \$199,976. The shares vest over a three year period. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company recorded \$11,110 of stock compensation expense related to restricted stock.

9. INCOME TAXES

Components of the income tax provision are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Current	\$ 74,902	\$	\$
Deferred			
Total	\$ 74,902	\$	\$

The reconciliation of income tax computed at the federal statutory rate to loss before taxes is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2005
Federal statutory rate	(34.00)%	(34.00)%	(34.00)%
State taxes	(4.82)%	(4.82)%	(4.80)%
Change in valuation of convertible preferred stock warrants	84.08%	11.09%	
Stock option expense	10.24%	.31%	
Permanent differences	.34%	.11%	0.09%
Valuation allowance	(53.14)%	27.31%	38.71%
	2.70%	0.00%	0.00%

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of the temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes.

Significant components of the Company's net deferred income taxes are as follows at December 31:

	2007	2006
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 73,396	\$ 56,853
Inventory adjustments	149,714	276,055
Accrued liabilities	264,317	126,699
Warrant interest expense	747,139	459,660
Net operating loss carryforward	13,400,789	15,058,601
Alternative minimum tax	74,904	

Edgar Filing: Rubicon Technology, Inc. - Form 10-K

Total deferred tax assets	14,710,259	15,977,868
Less valuation allowance	(12,850,439)	(14,349,639)
Net deferred tax assets	1,859,820	1,628,229
Deferred tax liability:		
Depreciation	(1,859,820)	(1,628,229)
Net deferred taxes	\$	\$

F-29

Table of Contents

SFAS 109 requires a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax assets reported if, based on the weight of the evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Management has determined that a \$12,850,439 and \$14,349,639 valuation allowance at December 31, 2007 and 2006 is necessary to reduce the tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. The change in valuation allowance for the current year is \$1,499,200. At December 31, 2007, the Company had separate federal and Illinois net operating loss carryforwards of \$34,522,102 which begin to expire in 2021 and 2013. Based on its analysis, the Company does not believe that the utilization of net operating losses are subject to limits based upon certain ownership changes. As of December 31, 2007, no tax benefit has been recognized for these loss carryforwards.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. There were no significant matters determined to be unrecognized tax benefits taken or expected to be taken in a tax return that have been recorded on the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Additionally, FIN 48 provides guidance on the recognition of interest and penalties related to income taxes. There were no interest or penalties related to income taxes that have been accrued or recognized as of and for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

The Company files income tax returns in the United States federal jurisdiction and in a state jurisdiction. The Company has not been examined by any federal or state jurisdictions in which it is subject to income tax and therefore would be subject to the statute of limitations for the respective jurisdictions.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases

The Company leases buildings used for manufacturing and offices. The leases provide for payment of the Company's proportionate share of operating expenses and real estate taxes.

In addition to its facility leases, the Company has an operating lease for office equipment. Net rent expense under operating leases in 2007, 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$1,191,269 and \$1,047,818, and \$922,744.

Future minimum payments under all leases are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	Operating leases
2008	\$ 1,263,994
2009	1,290,492
2010	1,205,518
2011	1,113,585
2012	1,133,318
2013 and thereafter	2,303,907

Purchase Commitments

The Company has entered into agreements to purchase equipment or components to construct furnaces. These agreements will result in the Company purchasing equipment or components for a total cost of approximately \$3,322,000 with deliveries occurring thru August 2008.

Table of Contents**Rubicon Technology, Inc.****Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)****Litigation**

From time to time, the Company experiences routine litigation in the normal course of its business. During 2007 all pending litigation was settled and did not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

10. BENEFIT PLAN

The Company sponsors a 401(k) savings plan (the Plan). Employees are eligible to participate in the Plan upon reaching 21 years of age. Employees make contributions to the Plan through payroll deferrals and employer matching contributions are discretionary. Employer matching contributions for the year ended December 31, 2006 were \$9,003. There were no employer matching contributions for the year ended December 31, 2007.

11. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (Unaudited)**Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)**

Summary quarterly results for the two years ended December 31, 2007 are as follows (in thousands, other than share and per share data):

2007	Three Months Ended					Full Year
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31		
Revenue	\$ 7,202	\$ 8,246	\$ 9,117	\$ 9,545	\$ 34,110	
Gross profit	\$ 2,146	\$ 2,835	\$ 3,348	\$ 3,736	\$ 12,065	
Profit from operations	\$ 915	\$ 951	\$ 1,701	\$ 758	\$ 4,325	
Profit (loss) before income tax and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ 283	\$ 232	\$ (1,328)	\$ (1,966)	\$ (2,779)	
Net profit (loss)	\$ 283	\$ 232	\$ (1,328)	\$ (2,041)	\$ (2,854)	
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (14,217)	\$ (8,775)	\$ (28,755)	\$ (16,666)	\$ (68,413)	
Net loss per common share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	\$ (56.38)	\$ (34.61)	\$ (81.07)	\$ (1.83)	\$ (27.22)	
Weighted average common shares outstanding used in computing net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	252,183	253,507	354,696	9,118,522	2,513,487	
2006	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31	Full Year	
Revenue	\$ 4,428	\$ 4,522	\$ 5,748	\$ 6,054	\$ 20,752	
Gross profit (loss)	\$ (287)	\$ 299	\$ 776	\$ 1,079	\$ 1,867	
Loss from operations	\$ (1,832)	\$ (1,017)	\$ (426)	\$ (872)	\$ (4,147)	
Loss before income tax and cumulative effect of change in accounting principle	\$ (2,182)	\$ (1,900)	\$ (1,092)	\$ (2,245)	\$ (7,419)	
Net loss	\$ (2,403)	\$ (1,900)	\$ (1,092)	\$ (2,245)	\$ (7,640)	
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$ (3,978)	\$ (6,672)	\$ (5,004)	\$ (20,965)	\$ (36,619)	
Net loss per common share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	\$ (15.96)	\$ (26.76)	\$ (20.05)	\$ (83.47)	\$ (146.57)	
Weighted average common shares outstanding used in computing net loss per share attributable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	249,298	249,298	249,599	251,164	249,843	

Table of Contents

Rubicon Technology, Inc.

Notes To Financial Statements (Continued)

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

After December 31, 2007, we invested a portion of our excess cash in auction rate securities and as of March 6, 2008 we have \$10.8 million of these securities in our investment portfolio. All of these auction rate securities are AAA rated by one or more of the major credit rating agencies and have contractual maturities from 2036 to 2045. Further, all of these securities are collateralized by student loans, and approximately 96% of the collateral in the aggregate is guaranteed by the U.S. government under the Federal Family Education Loan Program. In February 2008, we experienced failed auctions for our entire auction rate securities portfolio, resulting in our inability to sell these securities in the short term. A failed auction results in a lack of liquidity in the securities but does not signify a default by the issuer. Upon an auction failure, the interest rates do not reset at a market rate but instead reset based on a formula contained in the security, which generally is higher than the current market rate. If we need to access these funds, we will not be able to do so without the possible loss of principal or until a future auction for these investments is successful, they are redeemed by the issuer or they mature. We cannot predict if or when a successful auction or redemption may take place. We do not believe we need access to these funds for operational purposes for the foreseeable future. We will continue to monitor and evaluate these investments on a quarterly basis for impairment or for the need to reclassify as long-term investments. All of the securities are due for auction again in late March 2008.